Extract from "A view of the action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery, by Wm. Jay.

We must now beg the reader's attention to a new act, in this farce of suppressing the slave trade.

In 1814, our government concluded a war with Great Britain, and in the treaty of peace, gave its assent to the following article. "Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed, that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object."

On the 20th January, 1823, Mr. Stratford Canning, the British Minister at Washington, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, reminding him of this pledge, and calling on the American Government either to assent to the plan proposed by Great Britain, or to suggest some other efficient one in its place. After the reception of this letter, and before the return of an answer, the following resolution was passed (28th Feb.) by the House of Representatives, viz.

"Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and prosecute from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, *and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the laws of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.*"

The British Minister was then informed in answer to his letter, that the *plan* proposed by the United States was a *mutual* stipulation to annex the penalty of piracy to the offence of participating in the trade, by the citizens and subjects of the two parties. Mr. Canning replied, that "Great Britain desires no other, than any of her subjects who so far defy the laws, and dishonour the character of their country as to engage in a trade of blood, proscribed not more by the act of the legislature, than by the national feeling, should be detected and brought to justice even by *foreign hands*, and from under the protection of her flag". He nevertheless urged a limited concession of the right of search, as the only *practical* cure of the evil; and he communicated the fact, that so late as January, 1822, it was stated officially by the Governor of Sierra Leone, "that the fine rivers of Nunez and Pongas were entirely under the control of renegade European and *American* slave traders." He then proposed that a mutual right of search should be conceded, to be confined to a fixed number of cruisers on each side; to be restricted to certain parts of the ocean; and that to prevent abuses, these cruisers should act under regulations prepared by mutual consent; and moreover, that this concession should be made only for a short time, that if found inconvenient in practice, it might be discontinued.*

But the Republic stood on its dignity, and would not condescend to yield a concession which Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Sardinia, have thought it no degradation to make in the cause of humanity.

But still the American Government was *very* anxious that every man of every nation, who engaged in the traffic of slaves on the coast of Africa, (not in the District of Columbia,) should be hung by the neck till he was dead; and forthwith, in obedience to the resolution of 28th February, despatches were forwarded to the Cabinets of France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, the Netherlands, Buenos Ayres, and Columbia, announcing the desire of the United States to declare the trade piracy, by the common consent of nations.

It is generally understood that a pirate is an enemy to the human race, and may be put to death by any government in whose hands he may chance to fail. If this was not the purport of the proposition of the House of Representatives, that the trade should be denounced "AS PIRACY under the laws of nations, by the *consent of the civilized world*," we may well ask, what did it mean?

On the 24th June, 1823, instructions were forwarded to our Minister in England, authorizing him to conclude a treaty with Great Britain on the subject of the slave trade on certain conditions. "The *draft of a convention*," says the Secretary of State, "is herewith enclosed, which, IF the British Government should agree to treat upon this subject, on the basis of a *legislative prohibition* of the slave trade by both parties under the penalties of PIRACY, you are authorized to propose and conclude."

Now it should be remembered that at this time the trade was not piratical by the British laws, and the English Ministry could not make it so by treaty. We therefore proposed a *condition* with which possibly they might not have it in their power to comply. The ministry, however, when made acquainted with the condition, felt confident of the acquiescence of Parliament. "The British Plenipotentiaries," says Mr. Rush, in his letter to the Secretary of State, "gave their unhesitating consent to the principle of denouncing the traffic as piracy, *provided* we could arrive at a common mind on all the other parts of the plan proposed."

The treaty, nearly verbatim, with the draft sent from Washington, was signed at London on the 13th March, 1824; and a few days afterwards, according to a previous understanding, and in fulfilment of the *condition* exacted by us, Parliament passed an Act, declaring that all British subjects found guilty of slave trading, "shall suffer death without benefit of clergy, and loss of lands, goods and chattels, as PIRATES, felons and robbers upon the seas ought to suffer."

This treaty provided in substance, that the cruisers of either party on the coast of Africa, *America*, and the West Indies, might seize slaves under the flag of the other, and send them home to the country to which they belonged, where they should be proceeded against as pirates. So that in fact, the whole concession made by us to Great Britain, amounted to no more than permitting her to arrest *our* pirates, and to deliver them to *our* courts for trial; and in return she granted us precisely the same right with respect to her pirates.

The treaty was submitted of course to the Senate for ratification, which, under the circumstances of the case, one would think, must have followed as a matter of course. The Senate however, thought otherwise. The treaty was laid before them on the 30th of April; but as they delayed to act upon it, the British Minister at Washington became uneasy, and on the 16th of May, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, complaining of the postponement of the ratification, especially as the project of the convention had *originated* with the United States; and as Great Britain "had not hesitated an instant to comply with the preliminary act desired by the President," the legislative prohibition of the slave trade under the penalties of piracy."

The President naturally feeling his own good faith compromitted by the hesitation of the Senate, now sent them a confidential message, urging the ratification of the treaty. He remarked that the rejection of the treaty would subject the Executive, Congress and the Nation, "to the charge of *insincerity* respecting the great result of the final suppression of the slave trade. To invite all nations with the statute of piracy in our hands, to adopt its principles as the law of nations, and yet to deny to all the common right of search for the pirate, whom it would be impossible to detect without entering and searching the vessel, would expose us not simply to the charge of inconsistency."

The Senate after long debates, finally ratified the treaty, in a mutilated form. They struck out the word, "America," in the clause authorizing the seizure of slavers on "the coasts of Africa, America, and the West Indies." They also expunged the articles applying to the provisions of the treaty, to vessels *chartered*, as well as owned by the citizens or subjects of either party; and to the citizens or subjects of either party carrying on the trade under *foreign flags*; and they added an article authorizing either party to terminate the treaty at any time, on giving six months' notice.

It will have been observed from the documents we have quoted, that the slaves imported into the United States, have been chiefly introduced through the Spanish possessions on our southern frontiers; slavers direct from Africa, rarely having the hardihood to enter our ports, and discharge their cargoes; while small vessels from the West Indies, have occasionally found their way into the Southern waters. Of course the treaty as altered by the Senate, would afford but little interruption to this mode of stocking the plantations of Louisiana, and the neighbouring States.

As *chartered* vessels were expected, our traders would only have to hire slavers instead of owning them, to be exempted from the hazard of being arrested and sent home for trial, by British officers; or even if on board their own vessels, by running up *a foreign flag*, they would escape the penalties of piracy.

The British Cabinet refused to agree to the treaty thus despoiled of all its efficiency; but with wonderful simplicity, they proposed to restrict their right of search on the coast of America to the coast of the *southern* States. This propisition was of course, promptly rejected by our Minister in England.

The British Government vainly cherishing the hope, that the United States might still consent to some combined effort to destroy a trade they professed to abhor, offered through their Minister at Washington, to consent to a treaty, word for word the same as the one the Senate had ratified, with the single exception of restoring the words "America." To this, Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, replied, that "from the views entertained by the Senate, it would seem unnecessary and inexpedient any longer to continue the negotiation respecting the slave convention, with any hope that it can assume a form satisfactory to both parties. That a similar convention had been formed with Columbia, on the 10th December, 1824, excepting that the *coast of America was excepted from its operation*; and yet, notwithstanding this conciliatory feature the Senate *had by a large majority refused to ratify it.*"

Negotiations have since been renewed on this subject; and France has united with Great Britain, in urging the Cabinet at Washington to co-operate with them in putting an end to the African slave trade. The correspondence has not been made public, but we learn from the Edinburg Review, for July, 1836, that the final answer of the American Government is, that "*under no condition, in no form, and with no restriction, will the United States enter in. to any convention, or treaty, or combined efforts of any sort or kind with other nations, for the suppression of this trade.*"

To our readers we leave the task of making their own comments on this history of duplicity and hypocrisy.

THE WAY THE THING WAS DONE.—When Sir Robert Peel was summoned to attend her Majesty, immediately after the resignation of Lord Melbourne, he is understood to have claimed the privilege of nominating to all the household appointments, without exception. This privilege was, without qualification of any kind, conceded to Sir Robert, by her Majesty. In the course of Thursday, however, the Queen expressed a strong desire to retain about her person certain whig ladies of rank, who have hitherto made themselves busy in matters political. Sir Robert Peel respectfully stated to Her Majesty that compliance with such a desire could not, by possibility, be gratified. The Queen immediately sent for Lord Melbourne; and Lord Melbourne is once again, prime minister.

Here is a list of the ladies whom the Queen would not dismiss:—The Duchess of Sutherland, sister of Lord Morpeth—the Marchioness of Normanby, wife of the Secretary of the Colonies; Marchioness of Bredalbane, wife of a Whig Marquis, made a Peer by the Whigs; Marchioness of Tavistock, wife of the eldest son the Duke of Bedford, and sister-in-law of Lord John Russell; the Countess of Burlington, sister of Lord Morpeth; Lady Portman, wife of a Whig Peer, made a Peer by the Melbourne Ministry; Lady Littleton, widow of a whig Peer, and sister of Earl Spencer; Countess of Charlemont, wife of an Irish Radical Peer; Lady Gardner, daughter of a whig Peer, and wife of a whig partizan; Lady C. Barrington, daughter of the Whig Earl Grey; Lady C. Copley, daughter of the Whig Earl of Yarborough, and wife of a Whig Baronet—and half a dozen other ladies of the same stamp.

If we contrast with Lord Melbourne's "tenacity of office" the disinterested conduct of the Duke of Wellington, who, when sent for by his Sovereign, tells her that "the Prime Minister of this country, under existing circumstances, ought to have a seat in the other House of Parliament," and that for himself, although he "preferred serving her out of office," yet that "if her Majesty and her Ministers preferred it he was ready to conduct the duties of any office,—to do, in short, whatever would be most convenient to her Majesty and to her Ministers."—when, we say, such disinterestedness is seen—so utterly different from anything witnessed in the ranks of the Whigs, we need not marvel that such conduct should, in the words of a Radical Contemporary, have "given to the Duke of Wellington the extraordinary moral weight which he possesses in the country."—*Brighton Gazette.*

Sir Robert Peel has not disappointed the great Conservative body in the state, of whom he is now more than ever the deserving leader and honoured head. A word or two more. Will the "finality" Lord John and the self-denying Lord Melbourne now go to the people with the card of "the Queen" in their hands and ask for their suffrage?—We say—*let them try it!* The Queen of England, in the *twentieth year of her age*, is the legislative trustee of a free State, of an extent of dominion on which the "sun never sets"—the Sovereign of a nation of freemen; and the personal feeling of the Queen of England, acting under responsible advisers, were even those feelings involved, have nothing in common with the supreme welfare of the State.—*Worcester Journal.*

BOSTON, June 13, 1839.

Indemnification of Slaves liberated at the Bahama Islands.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following extract of a letter from Washington, from which it appears Mr. Stephenson has succeeded in making a satisfactory arrangement with the British government of the claim for compensation for slaves which were ship-wrecked at the Bahama Islands, and set at liberty under the authority of the British Courts.

"The Great Western has brought news of an interesting character also as regards this country—at least the southern section of it. It is reported that our Minister, Mr. Stevenson, has succeeded in making an arrangement with the British Government, by which it is stipulated that the value of the slaves shipwrecked, some eight or ten years ago, upon the Bahama Islands, shall be paid to the claimants. This, if true, (and there is no reason to doubt it,) is not only important, as regards the individual claimants, but equally so in a national point of view, as it establishes a great and important principle. It will be seen, therefore, that our Minister has been unjustly censured, by some of the southern statesmen, for a *supposed* neglect, or inattention to this matter. So far from that, he is entitled to great credit for the ability and zeal with which he has conducted this delicate affair; and when the correspondence shall be published, I have no doubt he will receive the thanks of the country—particularly the slave holding States. The arrangement is said to do ample justice to the claimants, as it secures to them the full value of their property, with interest. This arrangement secures to the claimants nearly $500 *a piece* for their slaves, including men, women and children—more than was ever allowed on any former occasion by the British Government. Mr. Gallatin succeeded, I believe, in getting only about $200 for the slaves that were taken off by their ships of war, during the late war with that country."

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the arrival of the packet ship Rhone at New-York, we have our files of Paris papers to the 16th of May inclusive, being one day later than the advices by the Great Western. The principal additional information received by this arrival, is contained in a letter to a mercantile house in New-York, which we copy from the Commercial Advertiser below.

The Moniteur of the 16th says, there has been no interruption of perfect tranquillity throughout France, on occasion of the outbreak in the metropolis. The telegraphic despatches received on that day, announced entire public peace in all the great cities. The news of the formation and composition of the new Ministry had put an end to the general anxiety, and had been welcomed with most lively satisfaction.

The Journal des Debats, under date of Brest, May 11th, says: Yesterday a great act of justice was finished. *Marsand*, who it is said, had not for a day given up the hope of a commutation of his punishment, learned yesterday evening that he must prepare for death. From this moment he only thought of the consolations of religion, and M. Graveran, the Curate of Brest, was sent for. The execution took place at 3 o'clock, in the Square of the Castle. He was conveyed in a boat from the prison to the street of the Seven Saints, which leads to the esplanade of the castle, and having refused a carriage, he walked with a firm step to the place of execution, where he embraced the priest with much feeling, and delivered himself up to the executioner. A moment after he had ceased to live.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne of the 12th of May, says: By a decree of the 10th, the Queen of Spain has accepted the resignation of M M. Pita-Pizarro, Chacon and Hompanera.—She has named in their places, *ad interim*, M M. Vigodet, Arrago and Jose Fervas.

The new ministry, with old Marshal Soult at its head, and the energetic and instant suppression of the late *emeute* at Paris, evidencing the rooted power of the present government in France, are circumstances favourable we think to the resumption of commercial confidence and activity.

[*From the Hartford Courant.*]

The number of deaths in our country by violence is so great, and is so constantly on the increase, that it has become a subject of serious alarm to those who regard the security of persons, and the peace of society, as objects of importance. We scarcely can open a newspaper, without meeting with an account of some murder by shooting, stabbing, or, as the case too often is, by the more genteel and honorable mode of duelling. The practice which so extensively prevails in many parts of the Union, of adjusting personal disputes, and avenging individual real or imagined wrongs, without the intervention of law, or the authority of courts, is in a high degree dangerous to the well being of society. When parties undertake to act as Judges and executioners in their own cases, there can be no security for life or liberty. From the habit of Lynching, down to that of assassination, there is a regular chain of criminality, in the prosecution of which the darkest feelings of revenge, the most deeply rooted malice, the meanest and most cowardly spirit of personal hatred and animosity, all find their place, and all give vent to their base and malignant passions.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the arrival at this port of the ship Louisiana, Capt. Stanhope, from Rio Janeiro, we have files of papers to the 1st of May.

We perceive that a considerable excitement had been caused by a circumstance connected with the British ship, which had brought in the three captured slavers. The papers do not give a full account, but so far as we can learn, the capturing of such vessels is not sufficiently popular, and one of the slave captains was rescued by the mob. Subsequently, a steam boat was passing near the British ship, and was hailed—no answer was given: whether the silence was intentional, or whether the noise of the machinery prevented the captain of the steamer from hearing, is not known. A gun was fired from the British ship, and the ball struck a passenger of the boat in the forehead, and killed him; his wife, to whom he had been recently married, was standing at his side, and was wounded slightly in the nose. This caused a terrible commotion on the shore. The English captain attempted to land, but was driven back; he then brought from his vessel an armed force, but was unable to get on shore.

We see by one of the latest papers that a demand has been made upon the British commander for the person who discharged the gun.

Communications.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

Joggins, May 29th, 1839.

SIR,—This day I by accident saw the March No. of a monthly publication printed in Miramichi, entitled "The Temperance Friend," and was much amused at the proceedings of the Chatham Cold Water society, particularly the miserable attempts at witticism made by a pillar of the Temple. After ransacking Joe Millar, with whom he seems more conversant than with his Bible, according to the old song.

"He is less perplex'd
By handling a joke, than by handling a text."

the Rev. gentleman makes himself very merry at the expense of the character of a worthy Member of the House of Assembly, in which to use his own words he appears to be 'if not a goose, very like a goose.' In another part of the paper I find a communication from the Editor to himself, signed 'A Teetotaler,' who also in a miserable pun makes equally free with the same worthy Legislator's character. In that said communication there is a great deal of *sound* and but little *sense*, so consequently must be a humbug. And as one of the gentlemen seems to be at a loss to know the meaning of the term humbug, I will endeavour to lighten his beclouded understanding. Well then, a man is a humbug when he inculcates one doctrine and practices another.—For instance, the advocates of Temperance societies, when they inveigh so bitterly against the abuse of brandy, rum, or gin, scruple not to tipple most gloriously on wine, Leith ale, bottled porter, &c. These then are humbugs. When men on the sabbath ascend the pulpit and preach love to their neighbours, and declaim against evil speaking and backbiting, and then in the course of the week at a temperance meeting, traduce and misrepresent the sentiments of a worthy absent gentleman—these men are humbugs. And now I will conclude with a wish that every impertinent fellow who screens his impudence under a black coat Will Leg it from this Province. Your's, &c. B.

FISH MARKET.—For two years past I have been daily in the habit of attending the Market in its proper season, and found at all times a second, and sometimes a third price is asked and given by those who probably can afford it—Why is it? go at Tide time and you will be led into the secret—A poor or midling class of people have no chance, when the very person hired by the Corporation is allowed to Forestall, (which was the case yesterday morning, by purchasing all the *Lobsters* in the Market, at a low rate, and disposing of them at a profit of one hundred per ct.) when it is his business to prevent it and see the place properly clean.

AN INHABITANT.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLAR has just received, per ship *Hebe*, from London, a supply of new and fashionable MILLINERY, which is now opened for inspection.

Market Square, 31st May, 1839.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cordials, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.

JAMES NETHERY.

St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.

N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

WANTED immediately, a MISTRESS for the Girls *National school* at Carleton; a liberal salary given. Application to be made to Rev. F. Coster, Rector, or William Scovil, Jun. Esq. Saint John. May 31.

Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of the following articles:—

Old Port, best London M. Madeira, Sherry, Teneriff, Claret, Sauterne and Champagne; Pale & Coloured BRANDY, Old Rum, Whisky, Gin, and a few cases of real Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Pickles, Anchovies, Sauces, and London Porter, which he offers for sale either by large or small quantities.

H. JACKSON.

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, May 31.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JUNE 28, 1839.

CORONATION DAY.—This being the Anniversary of our Queen's Coronation, the Troops in garrison (in honor of the day) went through the usual evolutions, and with great precision. Royal Salutes and a Feu-de-joy were fired at the Barrack ground—H. M. ship Wanderer, beautifully decorated with flags also fired a Royal salute on this joyful occasion.

SHIP LAUNCH.—A fine ship named the *Loyalist*, of 600 tons burden, was launched yesterday afternoon, from the establishment of Messrs. Barber & Co., at Spring Hill, about five miles above Fredericton. The novel sight of a Ship launch, in that quarter, drew a great concourse of people; the steam boat Fredericton was employed on the occasion, and was crowded with passengers, the roads were thronged with vehicles of every description, and it is supposed that there were not less than 1500 persons present. The ship is of a fine model, and the workmanship equal to any built in the province.

THEATRE.—During the past week several Plays have been performed with good success. The "Youthful Queen" will be performed for the first time this evening, when the fine Band of the gallant 69th will be permitted to attend to give additional attraction to the entertainments. Mrs. Charles, who has gained such repeated applause on the respectable boards in the United States, is expected to make her first appearance here on Monday evening next, when we have no doubt a full house will be assembled to greet her.

Morrow, who was wounded on the head in the quarrel in St. James's street, last week, lingered until Friday morning, when death put a period to his sufferings. A Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned against Corrall.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Henry John Harvey, Esquire, to be Private Secretary to His Excellency.

Government House, June 25, 1839.

ORDER IN CHANCERY.

24th June, 1839.

IT IS ORDERED by His Excellency the Chancellor, by and with the advice and consent of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, that when the Defendant is not served with process, and proceedings are to be had under an Act made and passed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for making "process in Courts of Equity effectual against per- "sons who reside out of the Province, and cannot "be served therewith," and also an Act in addition thereto, made and passed in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, or either of them, in case the appearance is not entered within thirty days after the last day on which the subpœna issued may be served, under the eighth order of this Court of the fourth day of June inst., the like proceedings may be had as are authorised by the said Acts, or either of them, in case the appearance of the defendant be not entered within the time mentioned and prescribed in that behalf in the said Acts, or either of them respectively.

And it is further ordered, That the foregoing order to take effect on and after the first day of July next and no sooner.

J. HARVEY, CHANCELLOR.
N. PARKER, M. R.

King's College, Windsor, June 1, 1839.

At a Convocation held this day, the Rev. Charles Oliver Wiggins, A. B. of this University, and Rector of the Parish of Prince William in New Brunswick, was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

Cow Stealing.—A singular case of this species of theft occurred here last week. A fellow, calling himself James Brady of Prince Edward Island, entered the enclosures of John M'Lachlan Esq. of Chamcook, carried off a fine cow and sold her to one of our Victuallers. The animal was recognised, and the purchaser went in pursuit of the thief; secured him; and on being brought up before Justices Rait, Douglas and Kerr, he was fully convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

HALIFAX, June 18.—We perceive that the Hotel is progressing—the ground purchased by the Committee has been enclosed, and the foundation is being dug. The first instalment, we understand, has not yet been fully paid in—and as rumours are abroad that the title to the ground is insecure, which may perhaps have a prejudicial effect on the minds of those who have subscribed to the work, we have made enquiries, and have ascertained from the best authority, there are no grounds whatever for doubting the sufficiency of the Title—it is as safe and good as that of any freehold property within the Town of Halifax.

Vessels of War in the Harbour.—H. M. ship Edinburgh, (74) Inconstant and Vestal, Frigates; brig Ringdove; steamer Medea and Columbia. The latter sails for England this afternoon.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—The anniversary of this splendid event was observed yesterday in this Garrison. The several Regiments assembled on the Exercising Ground at 11 o'clock,—immediately afterwards His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, attended by a numerous Suite, appeared on the Ground, and received a general Salute. His Excellency then took the command in person, when the Troops went through several well chosen and admirably executed movements—after which they were formed into line, presented arms in honor of the day, and then passed His Excellency in review order.

At seven o'clock His Excellency entertained a large party at Dinner, among whom were Lieutenant Colonels Mercer and Ross, Dr. Fogo, R. A., Paymaster Dunn, and Qr. Master Moore, of the 23d Regiment, who had shared with His Excellency in the honors of Waterloo.

At half past nine the Drawing Room was opened to the principal Families of the Town. Dancing soon after commenced, and was kept up with great spirit—the Ladies appearing to be as much exhilirated by the glorious occurrence they were assembled to celebrate, as even the gallant Officers who had participated in its triumphs.

MONTREAL, June 13.—A small detachment of the 71st Regiment was sent over to St. John's yesterday.

Beausoleil, one of those marauders who have been harrassing and plundering the frontier population, and burning down their houses, was bro't into town yesterday, a prisoner. The circumstances of his capture we have not learned. He was taken within Colonel Taylor's command, and we are glad to hear, that there is every probability of his being identified as the head of the party who lately robbed the house of Bourassa, a Canadian, residing near L'Acadie. It is reported that several others have also been captured.

J. S. Neysmith, who has been absent for some time on business connected with the Patriot cause, returned to town on Tuesday, and was committed to gaol yesterday.

We understand, that the Government intend erecting at Laprarie, without delay, large barracks, capable of accommodating about three thousand men. The building will be of brick, and is to be defended by four strong towers of stone. Most of the brick will require to be imported from the States, as the brick-fields here could not supply the requisite quantity in time.

MONTREAL, June 17.—Two or three days ago, an individual named Thomas Hall, arrived in town and went to the Medical Hall to get his wrist dressed, which he said had been cut while bringing in the second engineer of the steamer John Bull, whom he had captured near the lines, and who was then undergoing a judicial examination, during which he had confessed that he was bribed by some individuals to set the boat on fire. The plausible appearance of the man, as well as the apparent truth of his story, induced several gentlemen to repeat the tale, and it was quite current in town before it was ascertained to be a hoax. He was apprehended on Saturday morning, confessed that his story was untrue, but that he had not any motive for inventing or circulating it that mere whim; he was, however, sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment, which, we hope, will operate as a caution to him in future, as well as to other hoaxers. If every liar in Montreal was as severely punished for every lie he tells, the evil would soon cure itself; for really the habit of selling, as it is called, has become so universal, that no person knows what to believe or disbelieve in the shape of rumour.—*Herald.*

MONTREAL, June 15.—The stables of the Queen's Light Dragoons, which were situated near the line 45 opposite Rouse's Point, were burned down on Thursday night. The horses were all saved, but with considerable difficulty.—*Courier.*

We regret to say that there is very little doubt that more individuals were lost in the John Bull than the number which we stated yesterday. It has been ascertained that at least sixteen are missing, eight of whom were emigrants. We have also heard that one woman has lost six children, she had nine on board with her, and three only escaped.—The confusion among the passengers was such that as soon as a boat would reach the steamer, the rush was so great that many fell into the river. One woman caught hold of a rope tied round the neck of a Newfoundland dog, who, in this instance, as in many others, behaved gallantly, and towed her ashore. The fire having originated in one of the engine rooms, it was impossible to stop the wheel, which kept going a considerable time after the boat was aground; one boat with several persons on board was drawn under the wheel, and every one perished. Very few of the cabin passengers saved their baggage, and several have suffered considerably. No blame can be attached to any of the survivors; the individual to whom the blame might be attached, was never seen, and it is conjectured that he perished in the flames. The Captain and Purser were the last to leave the boat, and we regret to say they have lost all they had on board.—*Herald.*

Yesterday afternoon the steamer Princess Victoria brought over another rebel named Beausoleil, of the firm of Beausoleil, Vallee & Co. merchants in the New Market street. He was captured on Tuesday at Missisquoi Bay, a short distance on this side of the boundary line, and was armed with a pair of loaded pistols and a dagger. He was one of the most active and influential leaders during the two rebellions, and administered the unlawful oaths to a very great number of the Canadians. We understand that there is abundance of evidence in possession of the Government to convict him of arson, as he was recognized as the leader on several late occasions when houses were plundered and burned on the frontier. If convictions for High Treason were of any use, or if punishment would follow conviction, he would share the fate of his brethren in iniquity who perished on the scaffold, but the enlightenment and liberality of the present age forbid that any more sacrifices should be made at the shrine of liberty, or that the glorious cause of universal freedom should be impeded by the punishment of even the vilest and most diabolical villains. Another rebel named Naysmith, who arrived in town on Friday morning, was lodged in gaol yesterday forenoon, and we understand that the papers found in his possession are of considerable importance. He was disguised in dress, and moustached like a hussar, but was soon recognized by the police, who lodged him in safe quarters.—*Ib.*

Well authenticated facts from every quarter have come so 'thick upon us,' that we can no longer entertain a doubt of the continued hostile intentions of our *amicable* neighbours, whose *friendly relations*, established by treaty—echoed in their Legislative Halls and re-echoed by their 'Collar Presses,' are once more becoming so obvious, as to induce us to make suitable preparation to give them another *friendly* reception upon our shores, not in the usual way of extending our hospitality to them as practised for several months past, at the expense of the country, but by bestowing upon them, first, a gratuity of the *precious metal*, and then giving them a permanent settlement IN our soil, which will satisfy their covetousness for British Territory "while grass grows and water runs."

We have been informed upon authority we cannot question, that the ensuing 4th of July—that most auspicious day—is the time appointed for hoisting the *Patriot* Revolutionary dish-clout on the soil of Canada. *En passant*—"let them come if they dare," as said our late noble Governor Head, and we promise them a much better treat than they received on the glorious 4th of December—that dejeune a la militaire we had long promised them, and they may rely upon our veracity they will not now be disappointed in the quantity or quality of the fare which will be offered them on their landing here on the 4th July.—*Sandwich Herald.*

Most positive information has been received of the conveyance of muskets and other munitions of war, under very suspicious circumstances; of the meetings and confederation of several patriot bodies; and of the movement of the notorious Bill Johnson, and other Leaders, about the Islands, and other secret places of rendezvous. It is supposed that the object is either to attack the Mail, between Brockville; or to attempt the possession and destruction of the British Steamboats. In consequence of the information received the Montreal Mail Bag is for the future to be sent from this place to the Landing, by water; and the trading steamers, have had issued to them, a supply of arms, for the purpose of being used by the hands on board, if necessary. Should the piratical freebooters, think proper to visit Brockville, we have no doubt but the gallant Colonel Trydell, even with the small force at his disposal, will take good care of them.—*Brockville Statesman.*

London Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.

"Royal Exchange, May 11, 1839.

"The recent movements in the Ministry have been, as you may suppose, the all absorbing topic of conversation for the last four or five days. Lord Melbourne, you will perceive by the papers, has again taken charge of the Government of the country, but the question is, how will he be able to conciliate the radical party—the defection of so many of the number of which placed him so low in the majority on the Jamaica Bill? Lord Durham, it is most confidently reported, will be invited to join the ministry, but under the present circumstances of the country and the feeling there is against the whigs, he will, it is calculated upon, refuse. The next point for consideration is, whether Lord Melbourne will be able to carry on the Government with the present House of Commons. The almost general opinion is, that he will not. The radical party has, in fact, *ratted*, and it is thought very problematical whether, in the event of a new election, the conservatives would not send a majority to the house. It is admitted on all hands, that Lord Melbourne has a most difficult task to perform, and that the Queen will, sooner or later, be compelled to yield to the demands of the conservative party. If I am informed correctly, only three removals from the Household of the Queen were insisted on by Sir Robert Peel,—the Marchioness of N——, the Countess of T—— and the Duchess of S——.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONTREAL,
7th June, 1839.

"Sir,—Her Majesty's Government having authorized relief to be afforded to such Commuted Pensioners as shall be found to be in a state of destitution, I am directed by the Governor General to acquaint you that should any Magistrates of the Districts of which you are the Sheriff transmit to you information that there are any Pensioners residing in their neighbourhood, who are unable to obtain employment, and are in a destitute state, the Commissary General will make arrangements for supplying them with articles of food & clothing.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. LEIGH GOLDIE,
Civil Secretary.

The Sheriff of Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 17.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, by two Proclamations dated, Montreal, the 30th May, has extended the Police Ordinance to the Counties of Montreal, Vaudreuil, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, L'Assumption, Berthier, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Ronville, Vercheres, Chambly, Laprairie, Acadie and Beauharnois, in the District of Montreal, and St. Maurice, Champlain, Yamaska, Nicolet and Drummond, in the District of Three Rivers.

Martial Law, we believe, is still in force in the District of Montreal, and the ordinary Criminal Terms of the Court of Queen's Bench, in that district, have not been held since September, 1838.

There was again some frost on Thursday morning, making three nights in succession. We have seen several persons from the country who all agree that those parts of the potatoe crops which were above ground, have been greatly injured. Fortunately a great part had not yet come up. All the tender garden plants have suffered. Frosts are not unusual in June; but they have, this year, been more than common. Ice was actually formed on standing water, on Wednesday morning. We have heard that the bears which made their appearance in such numbers a few years ago, have again shewn themselves in the back settlements.

A new steamer called the Hart was launched at Three Rivers on Saturday last, and is reported to be a superior built craft, she is intended to ply between Montreal and Quebec, and will be ready the latter end of next month.

The floating light vessel came up this morning from the traverse in a very disabled state, and will be repaired and replaced as soon as possible

The out houses of Colonel MacCallum, within half a mile of the lines, (Caldwell's Manor,) were burnt down on the night of the 12th instant.

We would direct the attention of our readers to a letter in the preceding page from an Officer of the *United States* ship Columbia, dated at Sincapore, and giving a most vivid description of the total destruction of two Malay towns by American men-of war, as a punishment for having afforded protection to natives who had committed an act of piracy upon one of their merchant ships.

We are always glad when justice overtake Pirates of any country, and punishment is inflicted upon those who protect and shelter such wretches; and therefore do not object to the summary course adopted by the American commander toward the Malays, but it forms rather a striking contrast to the conduct pursued by the British Authorities and the People of Canada towards the American frontier towns and their citizens, who have largely participated during the last two years in acts of as daring robbery and murder upon the loyal subjects of her Majesty as that for which such signal vengeance appears to have been taken by the United States upon those *savages*.

Our last Canadian papers give the particulars of the robbery and destruction of property of a respectable inhabitant by a party from the American side. Are not these fellows as great pirates as the Malays? and do they not deserve as severe a punishment, yet they are *protected* by the American Authorities.—*Halifax Journal.*

We regret to learn, by a letter received from Picton, that the Store of Henry Hatton, Esq., of that place, with a large quantity of property, has been totally destroyed by Fire.—*Ib.*

The Glasgow Courier states that a report has been current in London lately that the *Morning Chronicle* has changed hands; that it has been purchased by Lord Durham, who has appointed Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield the presiding Editor.—Another rumour is; that the *Morning Sun* is now the accepted advocate and representative of the Ministry.

Whilst a man was on his trial at St. Louis, for passing a counterfeit note, the note itself was stolen from the court, and the accused party had consequently to be released.

The Pottsville, Pa. Journal states that a quicksilver mine had been discovered on the north side of the Blue mountain.

Several children have recently been bitten by mad dogs at Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Phinney of Lexington, in Massachusetts, makes $3000 or $4000 annually by raising pork, and he uses sweet apples as the principal articles of food. He calculates that whatever he gets for his pork is clear profit, as he makes his hogs pay the cost of their keeping, by the manure he gets from his piggery.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a cotton pickery on St. Paul street, between Union and Perdido, which spread with such rapidity that in less than half an hour from forty to fifty wooden dwelling houses were entirely destroyed. We have heard the number estimated as high as sixty. They were exclusively occupied by small families, not less than seventy or eighty of which, we suppose, have been thus rendered houseless. The loss is computed at over $100,000. A report was in circulation that one or two children had been burned to death; and that a person named Harris had an arm and leg broken.—*New Orleans Sun, June 12.*

The Decatur, a new corvette of 16 guns, just constructed at Brooklyn, is nearly ready for sea, having her armament on board. Preparations are making at the same yard for laying the keel of a steam frigate. Under the new administration of the Navy department things move with much greater vigour than before. A 16 gun ship has been built at Norfolk in 76 days: she is called the York Town.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Extract of a letter dated at London, May 17:—"The ship *Archimedes* has arrived at Portsmouth after a cruise in the channel, having beat a government steamer. The great value of the screw is now fully tested. The water thrown by it on the rudder, makes the ship answer her helm to the astonishment of naval officers; she turns in double her length; her first action on starting is to answer her helm. The ship has encountered bad weather, but has met it beautifully. Paddle boxes on the ocean are now superceded, and as a Tug, no known power can have such hold of the water."

The American Revenue cutter *Hamilton* has been ordered to proceed forthwith to the British Provinces, to ascertain the true causes which have led to the seizure of American fishing vessels for illegal encroachments upon British ground, and to report the same to the Department.

BUENOS AYRES, April 6.—We understand that the French Admiral has found that the grounds upon which he ordered that the American brigs America and Eliza Davidson, lying at Loberia Chica, should be captured and conducted to Montevideo, (which orders were actually carried into effect by the barque Perle,) were not tenable, and that he has responded to the energetic and peremptory demands of the American Commodore, by an unconditional surrender of the said brigs, with the cargo they had on board. The unjustifiable capture of these vessels, has laid the government of His Majesty the King of the French under the obligation of repairing the heavy losses sustained by the parties interested, as well in their inward as outward cargoes, as in the vessels themselves, their charters, &c. and we should conceive that the damages demanded will be of very serious amount.

MARRIED.

In Trinity Church, on Thursday the 20th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector, Mr. David Gabel, to Miss Eliza Boyer, all of this city.

At Digby, N. S., on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Veits, L. D. Morton, Esq., Barrister, to Miss Noble, only daughter of the late Mr. James Noble.

At Arachat, Cape Breton, William B. Chandler, Esquire, of St. George, to Mrs. Maria Chandler, widow of the late Thomas Chandler, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

At Chatham, on the 14th inst. Mr. Thomas McCallum, aged 72 years—an old and respectable inhabitant of Miramichi.

At St. Andrews, on the 20th inst., aged 18 years and 5 months Margaret wife of Mr. Samuel Orr Jr., and second daughter of Sargt. James Kyle of that Garrison.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, arrived, June 17, schr. Granger, Stickney, New York, 6—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

19th. ship Dorothy, Flemming, Charleston, S. C. 8—to order—ballast.

21st. schr. Mary Jane, Spencer, Philadelphia, 5—Thos. W. Robertson, flour, corn &c.

24th, brig Gambia, Howard, Barbadoes, 20—Faulke & Mathew, ballast.