Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Both the Royal Gazette and all the late City papers, have contained a paragraph, conveying information which is undoubtedly of considerable importance. The Courier says, that by the October mail, Sir John Harvey, received a Despatch from Lord Glenelg, "approving in the most "unqualified manner of all the measures of His "Excellency's administration, since he assumed the "government of the Province, and particularly for "his having availed himself until Her Majesty's "pleasure should be declared of the advice of Messrs "Shore, Simonds & Johnston, as Executive Coun-"cillors. The appointment of these three Gentle-"men we are happy to add, is confirmed in the "most gratifying and flattering terms." To this it adds—that Messrs. Botsford, Parker and Crane, (& Weldon) are called to the Council, and remarks, "that the whole of these appointments will give great satisfaction to the Province." This is precisely the tenor of the despatch which from all that we have seen of Lord Glenelg, every one fully expected. It was quite impossible, that the noble Secretary, who approved in the most unqualified manner of all the measures of the administration of Lord Aylmer, Lord Gosford, Sir J. Colborne, Sir F. B. Head and Sir A. Campbell, should not approve of those of Sir John Harvey: or that having expressed himself in qualifying and flattering terms of Her Majesty's Executive Council, and the House of Assembly, he should not express himself in terms equally gratifying and flattering of His Excellency's Executive Council, Messrs. Shore, Simonds and Johnston. It is Lord Glenelg's peculiarly happy mode of doing business, to approve of every thing and every body; it would therefore have been strange if he had made an exception to the prejudice of these Gentlemen. The Courier says "that the *seven* appointments will give great satisfaction to the Province":—of this, there can be no doubt.—Many of the gentlemen selected are respectable persons, and there are enough of them to destroy the grasping selfish Oligarchy, which has ruled the Province for the last few months; or rather, the dictatorship of Mr. Simonds,—of all the public men of the country, from his selfishness, unbounded ambition, violent temper, vindictive disposition, and utter want of political principle, the most unfit for the exercise of *irresponsible* power. As a specimen of what the country had to expect, if that dictatorship had continued longer, we may look at the appointments of Sir J. Harvey's first three months. Whom did Sir John appoint Provincial Aid-de-Camp? Mr. Simonds' nephew. Whom as His Excellency's Executive Councillor? Mr. Simonds himself! Whom besides? Mr. Simonds' nephew. Whom did he appoint Assistant Auditor? Mr. Simonds' brother-in-law. Whom to succeed Mr. Clopper as Clerk of York County? that Gentleman's brother-in-law. To whom did Sir John promise the Grammar School at Fredericton? Mr. Simonds' nephew. I will fearlessly hazard the assertion, that such a series of exclusive appointments, within so short a time, is not to be found in the history of any of the British Provinces.

In looking over the list of the Executive Council, as it will be when the commission comes out, (and until the gentlemen now added, receive their Mandamus, there is not one of them, who will have the indelicacy to take his seat at that board) one is naturally led to consider, whether the instructions of Lord Glenelg to Sir A. Campbell, on which Sir J. Harvey was directed to act, have been followed in their letter or spirit. "In making your selection, writes Lord Glenelg, you will endeavour to secure in the Council, the presence of gentlemen representing all the various interests, which exist in the Province." Of the twelve gentlemen, four belong to the Legislative Council, four to the Assembly, and the remaining four are not members of either house. So far the two branches of the Legislature are *equally* represented. Looking at them in another point of view, four of them are practising Barristers (holding office under the Crown), four Government officers, and the remaining four connected with the landed and monied interests. But not one of them is there to represent the three great interests of the Country, viz. the TIMBER, the MERCANTILE and the SHIPPING interests. Mr. Simonds was once a Shipmaster, and commanded a certain barque called the Diligence:—but the Ship owners would have much more *confidence* in a person who has capital embarked in ships, and who may therefore be expected to sympathise with them. Mr. Johnston has been engaged in business as a Merchant: but the Merchants would infinitely prefer, as their representative, some person, who to use the language of the Delegates, "possess a practical "knowledge of the *present* commercial interests of "the Province": they would prefer, in short, a Merchant. The timber, the staple interest of the Country, has no one to represent it—but if we may judge from the Monthly bulletin issued by the Executive Council, there are not wanting persons to throw every sort of difficulty in the way of those who are connected with it. In so far then as the three great interests of the country are concerned, they are not represented in the Executive Council, as at present composed. It is therefore an undeniable fact, that the instructions of Lord Glenelg have not been followed out. It is rather surprising that when Mr. Simonds was consulted on the list to be sent home, seeing that he represents the County, in which the great commercial town of the Province is situated, he did not suggest the name of one or more of his mercantile constituents: perhaps, though, Mr. Simonds considers himself as the representative only of the persons who are accustomed to vote for him, and among them the higher class of Merchants, are not to be found in any great numbers.

A great deal of speculation is afloat, as to the mode in which the business of the Country is to be carried on under the present altered state of things. It has always been understood, that the proceedings of the PRIVY or Executive Council, are to be private, if I am correctly informed, the Oath taken by an Executive Councillor, is couched in the following terms:—"You do swear, that you will in all "things to be treated of in the Executive Council "of this Province, truly and faithfully counsel and "advise the Governor, for the public good, without "fear favour or affection. That you will keep SE-"CRET such matters as shall be debated in the said "Council, and committed to your secrecy. That "you will not for gift, reward, or promise thereof, "advise either the promotion of, or hindrance of "any matter to be treated of, or done, in the said "Council; but you will with your might and pow-"er, aid and strengthen the said Council, in all that "shall be therein thought, for the good of Her Ma-"jesty, and the welfare of this Province; and will "withstand all persons of whatever condition or "degree, that would attempt or intend the contrary: "and generally, that you will in all things be a true "and faithful Councillor, to the best of your ability." "So help you God."

It is known to be a favorite maxim of Mr. Simonds, and continually in his mouth, that there is no necessity for *secrecy* in the Government of a Province; and one of the great complaints which he was always making, against Sir A. Campbell and his administration, was, that he was neither consulted on affairs of Government, nor informed of what was debated in the Executive Council. Such being Mr. Simonds' feeling on this subject, it is natural for him to suppose, that other people feel the same chagrin at not being either consulted on affairs, or informed of what is debated in Council: accordingly in his speech from the Hustings, and within a few days after he had taken the official oath, of which I believe the above to be a correct copy, he was heard to the astonishment of every body, who recollected that the Council is now often, and always used to be called the PRIVY COUNCIL, to make a declaration of which the following is the substance:—"Many would object to his being return-"ed a representative, in consequence of his being "appointed to the Council,—but they were alto-"gether mistaken; in lieu of an evil, it would be of "very great advantage,—a gentleman being a mem-"ber of both Houses, could be aware of all passing "in each, and consequently what *formerly remained* "*a secret with that body, would now be made known to all.*" When we reflect, upon the wretched style of Mr. Simonds' speaking, his miserable want of fluency of language, his coarse vulgar manner, and all his other glaring defects,—the result in a great degree of the total want of early education, which even the practice of nearly twenty years of public life, has not succeeded in either eradicating, or even mitigating—we should not be disposed to scan with any severe criticism, any of his public addresses. On this occasion, in particular every desire to criticise, must be disarmed, by the confession which he made, that as he did not expect any opposition, he was not *prepared* on that occasion, to address the assembled County. If then the objections to this part of his speech, rested upon mere style or composition, he would be a merciless critic, who should dwell upon them for a moment: but the objection takes a deeper, a wider and more vital scope. There is a pledge given to his assembled constituents, that he would make known to all what passes in the Executive Council, although but a few days before he had solemnly swore to keep it *secret*. After all though this declaration might have escaped him, through inadvertence, and *want of preparation*.

But, although, Mr. Simonds thus expresses the opinion, that his being a member of the Executive Council, as well as of Assembly, would be a very great advantage—with just delicacy he refrains from saying, what would be the case should he happen again to be elected Speaker. All who are conversant with the Legislative business of the Province, will remember, that during the Presidency of the late Judge Chipman, the then Speaker of the Assembly, Judge Botsford, was raised both to the Bench and the Council—in those days the Judges of the Supreme Court, happily for the Country were always called to the Upper house. For a succession to the Speaker's chair, the public eye was instantly fixed upon the present Chief Justice, who had succeeded Mr. Botsford as Solicitor General. It was adjudged by every body, both in the House, and out of it, that there was no one, from his standing in society, his eminence in his profession, his talents as a Legislator, and every other qualification which could give weight to his opinion, who could be put in competition with him. But when the day of election arrived, his nomination was opposed by Mr. Simonds, who proposed in opposition to him Mr. Peter Fraser. The grounds on which Mr Simonds opposed the Chief Justice's nomination, are most memorable, and ought to have great weight, at the election which will take place when the Assembly next meets. Mr. Simonds argued "that "being the son of the administrator of the Govern-"ment, he was not a fit person to fill the chair of "that House:—that it was to the Speaker that "the House mainly looked, to protect their privi-"leges against encroachments on the part of the "Executive; that Mr. Chipman was so identified "with his father, that he could not separate himself "from any act of the Executive: that any en-"croachment on their privileges, if any should be "attempted, would therefore be as much his act as "that of his father: and that the guardianship of "their privileges would so be committed to a per-"son from whom alone encroachments were to be "expected: it therefore become both their wisdom "and their duty, to elect a person to the important "office of Speaker, who should be so situated, as "to be free to protect their rights against the Exe-"cutive of the Country." This was the substance of Mr. Simonds' argument, and certainly it has in it very great weight. Every body felt the force of it, and admitted the justice of it: and if there had been at that time in the House, any person at all comparable to Mr. Chipman, it is very doubtful, whether he would have been chosen. As it was, the discussion was productive of considerable delay.

Let us now apply to Mr. Simonds' own case, Mr. Simonds' own argument. He is not connected with the Executive government by blood relation, nor identified with it by filial affection; he is an integral part of the Executive: and even more than that, he has been for some time the dictator of the Province, the sovereign dispenser of the honors and emoluments of government. Encroachments on the privileges of the House are quite as much to be apprehended from the Executive now, as they were then: and if attempted, the attempt will come from Mr. Simonds himself, his coadjutors or subordinates. Upon his own shewing then, is he not utterly disqualified from again filling the Speaker's chair? If Mr. Simonds were less grasping than he is, the credit accorded to him for his opposition to Mr. Chipman, would deter him from allowing himself to be put in nomination. But such forbearance is inconsistent with his well known temper:—we trust however, should he be proposed that some *independent* Member will be found to oppose his nomination: and in doing so, he can select no arguments more powerful, than those used by Mr. Simonds himself.

Y.

Summary.

The following is the second report of Captain Bennett of H. M. S. *Rainbow*, relating to the interests of the trade of this Island—the *Rainbow* having been occasionally employed, for the last two years, in the protection of the fisheries upon this coast. It indicates, properly enough, the necessity of a much more vigilant watchfulness over the proceedings of those who are unlawfully availing themselves of the advantages which exclusively belong to the British fisherman, and the expediency of establishing a preventive force along the shores of the whole Island. The report is addressed to His Excellency the Governor.—*Newfoundland Public Ledger, Sept. 29.*

"I have already (last year) pointed out to Your Excellency the manner in which the Revenue is defrauded by articles of every description being smuggled into the outports, not only from the French Islands of St. Pierres and Miquelon, but also from Halifax, Quebec, and even from America. This is in a great measure the consequence of their being no Collectors of the Revenue, or even persons authorized to demand the Colonial or Custom House dues.

"Vessels are constantly coming over from the above-named places exchanging brandy, rum, sugar tobacco, tea, molasses, clothing, furniture, &c., for fish; of course they confine their voyages to places where they know they are not likely to be disturbed by ships of war or agents from the Custom House, and your Excellency can have no idea to what an extent this traffic is carried on, to the prejudice of the English Merchant, and the serious loss to the Colonial Revenue.

"With respect to the smuggling from St. Pierres, I regret to say that this year it has been *quadrupled*; the ruinous system of supplying caplin to the French fishermen at St. Pierres, is productive of serious diminution to the Newfoundland Revenue, and undoubted loss to the British merchant, and operates in every possible manner to favour the French fishery and to depress that of the English; in point of fact, *nothing* could be conceived more likely to aid the French fishermen in their competition with our own people.

"Last year the French bankers, in consequence of our vigilance in preventing them from hauling caplin upon our coasts, were constrained to lay for weeks at St. Pierres before they could procure their necessary quantity of bait: this year they have had nothing to do but to purchase bait from the English boats in exchange for tea, tobacco, brandy, &c., and when completed with water to proceed to the Bank in prosecution of their voyage; in short, nothing could be devised more likely to forward their views I cannot understand the policy of permitting this traffick, as it appears to me, a sort of *commercial suicide*, putting into the hands of our opponents the means of successfully competing with our fishery, already by far too much depressed."

A NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATOR.—*His Multifarious Offices and Duties.*—Extract from the Proceedings of the House of Assembly, August 28:—The House in a Committee of Supply.

Mr. T. F. Moore moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the sum of £100 be voted as a salary for a Stipendiary Magistrate on the south shore of Trinity Bay.

Mr. Winser begged to enquire of the Hon. Member for Trinity if he was not himself a Constable for the south shore of Trinity Bay.

T. F. Moore said he was, and that too for 18 years, and he verily believed that he was the worst paid officer, not under the Crown but under Heaven, for he only got three quarters pay during that long service, and he would say above board that there was not an individual in the whole Island who did half so much good for the country as he did, and was worse paid. When he was first returned as an honourable member to the House of Assembly, he was dismissed from the office of Constable by Governor Prescott on that account, and shortly after that Governor Prescott dismissed him from the House of Assembly because he ordered the House to be dissolved. (Laughter.)

Mr. Winser would be glad to know if the Hon. Member was since reappointed to the Office of Constable.

Mr. T. F. Moore said he was not to his knowledge, but he would again tell Mr. Winser that there was not a single man in the country, he did not care who he was that did so much real good for the whole Island of Newfoundland, and was worse treated than Tom Fitzgibbon Moore.—He taught Sunday schools for 14 years, and other schools, (laughter) and for 14 years more, he did, ten to one, aye, he would say a hundred to one, more than any Priest or Parson in the Island, for he married, baptized, and read the burial service regularly—(much laughter)—yes regularly and devoutly. Mr. Speaker, and he did more, for he married himself, made his wedding ring, and christened his own children—(roars of laughter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A citizen of Dublin has received a letter from his brother, who is gone out to this Colony with a determination to settle there. With respect to the climate and colony he says:—

"I am delighted with it, and am determined to settle here. My reasons for taking this resolution are—the climate is, perhaps, the finest in the known world, although that of Italy is so much the fashion, and so much spoken of; and the land, with very little, is almost laughably productive. Only think of pigs feeding upon melons, and their owner, an Irishman, grumbling at the dainty dish they were getting. Wheat is now (15th of March, 1837,) 5s. per bushel—meat 1½d per lb.—but this latter article is expected to decline in price by next year, as it has heretofore been from 14d. to 16d. per lb. The great obstacle to the progress of agriculture is the high rate of wages to labouring men, that rate being at the present period from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day, food, lodging, and grog! You, however, see nothing but happy faces every where; there is no poverty among the working classes; every man has his employment, and it pays him well; and the people are as hospitable as the land is productive, and that is nearly inexhaustible. It is a pity that the real value of this colony is not better or more generally known, as a knowledge of it might help thousands out of poverty, distress, and actual starvation—All garden vegetables grow here in a most surprising manner; the bulby, especially—such as carrots, parsnips, turnips, kales, asparagus, &c.—Clovers and grasses thrive, well in almost every part of the colony. The system of agriculture is to scratch the surface of the ground with a scuffle, and throw in the seed broadcast, and then leave it to the four winds of heaven to do the rest, and the result is abundant and luxuriant crops. The scenery is very beautiful here (Perth,) although, as I am told, it is more so over the hills where they lead the sheep—the pasturage being much better." With respect to the sheep, of which he possesses a considerable quantity, he thus speaks:—"On the 15th I bought 49 sheep, at an average of £4 15 1d. (£190 3s.)—they are now lambing, and the lambs are worth, even before their birth—and they have been sold prior to that event taking place—£1 10s. each, so I am content with the purchase, as they are some of the finest sheep in the world, and I can make a further increase to my stock, as circumstances may guide me. I intend putting these out to a landowner over the hills, and living with him; the sheep will be taken at 'fourths' (i. e. of the profits) or £25. per 100 sheep, clearing the proprietor of risk or expense. We want shepherds and labourers; but we cannot depend on their fulfilling their engagements, after paying their passage out. No industrious, well deposed man could fail of success here. I admit however that many persons have brought misfortune on their heads in consequence of being drunk morning, noon, and night; and such people could not be prosperous in any country."—The writer here describes the natives of the country as a harmless innocent race of people, who attend the markets, and go about their ordinary business, in a state of nudity, with as much ease as the best dressed Dublin dandy would stroll down College Green. In South Australia the Company get £1 per acre for their land. Here the Government price is only 5s. per acre. In Sydney and Van Diemen's Land you are obliged to associate with convicts!"

[We copy the following excellent article from an American paper:

ARISTOCRACY—THE TRUE—THE FALSE.—What is aristocracy? what is the quality? how does it move? what are its features? on what principles is it founded? who are its authors? Who will tell.

Aristocracy—it is a splendid conception when founded on glorious principles. The aristocracy of Athens was formed of mental superiority—high intelligence—profound sentiments of liberty—and a love of intellectual excellence in every shape. Solon, Themistocles, Aristides, Pericles, nay even Alcibiades, were all aristocrats, glorious, noble, talented, high minded, intellectual aristocrats.

Of a similar quality also was the glorious aristocracy of Rome. Proud, brave, courageous, daring, open, frank, and generous. Coriolanus, Scylla, Scipio, Cæsar, all the great aristocrats of Rome, possessed the dignity of a lofty mind, and a resolute heart.

So also is the aristocracy of the glorious feudal ages, whose magnificent remains are still throwing a halo over the fascinating society of our endearing fatherland, across that waste of waters. Look and see the proud peers of glorious England, yet retaining the bravery, the elegance, the candor, the dignity, and the inward generosity of the race that subdued Europe, and carried the British lion to the interior of Asia.

Such was aristocracy—such is aristocracy under these three several systems of civilization, one of them the common ancestors of this fair land.

How different is the new aristocracy attempting to seek power in this great country, peopled by the same race which a Plantagenet led to glory.

Crown Land Department.

From the Royal Gazette, November 15.

IN COUNCIL, Nov. 2, 1837.

The Petitions of the undermentioned applicants are complied with, on the following terms.

John Royd, Junior, Charlotte, at 2s. 6d. per acre, payable immediately.
Wm. Fleming, Queen's immediate payment.
Hugh M'Ewan, Northumberland, do.
William L. M'Ewan, do. do.
John M'Ewan, do. do.
Alexander M'Ewan, do. do.
Wm. Lownsbury, Westmoreland, do.
Duncan Ross, York, do.
Michael Dugas, Gloucester, do.
Augustin Dugas, do. do.
Joseph Dugas, do. do.
Patrick M'Clearn, York, do.
Thomas Hilly, Carleton, do.
Benjamin Burpe, do. do.
Saml. Green, York 3s. per acre by instalments.
Patk. Desmond, Northumberland, do.
Alexander Gale, Queen's, do.
Thomas Begley, King's, do.
Robert Price, do. do.
Joseph Vondy, Gloucester, 2s. 6d. per acre by instalments, subject to Alexander Huston's claims.
Laurent Dugas, Gloucester, may have one lot (100 acres), at 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment.
John Mahar, York, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment, subject to the claims of Patrick Burke.
Jacob Casewell, Northumberland, £10 for the lot, payable immediately.
Joseph Kelly, Junior, Charlotte, complied with as prayed for.
William Ramsay, Northumberland, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediately, with a front of 40 rods.
Daniel O'Neal, Queen's, 3s. per acre by instalments, not interfering with Alexander Gale.
Mary Ann Cleary, Charlotte, complied with.
Mary Sloane, York, the lot to be granted to Petitioner, in trust for the children of her late husband, at 3s. per acre, by instalments.
Samuel Taylor, Junior, King's, 2s. 6d. per acre, payable immediately, or 3s. by instalments.
James Henry, Carleton, complied with at 2s. 6d. per acre, immediately, or, 3s. by instalments, for No. 6, and 50 acres, part of lot 18, in the tier west of his location.
Richard M'Laughlan, Northumberland, may have 100 acres at 3s. per acre by instalments, not to interfere with improvements made by any other person.

By the regulations heretofore published, the payments due on the above, are required to be made within 30 days from the date of this notice.

John Coy, Jun, Northumberland, not complied with, as the lot applied for would have to much front on the river.

Alexander Campbell, Archibald Campbell and Joshua Horton, Gloucester, not complied with, as petitioners do not state that they own no land, and do not give sufficient information.

Edmond Clarke, Northumberland, if the petitioner is willing to have the land surveyed at his own expence, the Surveyor General will order a survey, and the land will be sold at auction, the upset price will depend on the Surveyor's report, and if purchased by another person such purchaser will be required to repay Clarke the expence of the survey.

Charles Dorrity, Northumberland, may have 100 acres, on one side of the brook, provided he pays for the survey.

John W. Lownsbury, Westmoreland, further information required with regard to the claims of James King.

David S. Farrow, Charlotte, referred till John Stuart, the former applicant, have time to afford the requisite information.

Wm. Wallace, Charlotte, not complied with, description being imperfect.

Thomas Anderson, Charlotte, do.
James Anderson, do do.
Thomas Anderson, do. do.
Andrew Anderson, do. do.
Timothy Terney, York, do.
Benjamin Best, King's not complied with.
Thomas Brown, York, do.
Jacob Smith, Carleton, do.

The following petitions are not complied with, in consequence of the land not being surveyed.

Patrick Hall, Northumberland.
Patrick Hayden, do.
Jeremiah Tracey, York.
do. do. do.
Mitcheal Morrisey, Northumberland.
Armour M'Farlane, Westmorland.
Isaac Turner, do.
do. do. do.
Humphrey Desmond, Northumberland.
John Evans, York.
Colin Campbell, Charlotte.
Francis Elliot, York.
Wm. M'Kay, do.
Paulet Legere, Westmorland.
Edward O'Connor, Northumberland.
Richard White, do.
John M'Canna, Kings.
Patrick Haw, Northumberland.
James Grant, Jun, do.
Thomas Desmond, do
Thomas Corcoran, Queens.
James Corcoran, do.
Solomon Pearson, Northumberland.

The Petition of John Giberson respecting Indian land is not complied with.

James Flint for a free military grant not complied with.

Samuel Peters for land on Irish river not complied with.

Lucretia Dempsey for land in Beresford, Gloucester County, to stand over till John Dempsey has time to state his case.

William Price for a free military grant not complied with.

Robert Anderson for a free military grant not complied with.

Sergeant Edward Pick cannot receive any land for his military services without an application to the Legislature.

Crown Land Office, Nov. 14, 1837.

The following applicants for Timber or lumber, are complied with, agreeably to the regulations heretofore published.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Peter Sutherland, on the Upsalquitch River.
do. do. do.
John Montgomery, do. Benjamin River.
do. do. do.
Robert Ferguson, do. Upsalquitch River.
Joseph Cunard, do. Nigadoo do.
do. do. Carraquet do.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

James Sullivan, on Porter's Mill Brook.
Miles M'Millan, do. Little Dungarvon.
Alexander Rankin, do. Cains River.
George Parker, do. do.
Alexander Rankin, do. North W. Miramichi.
Robert Bell, do. Cains River.
John Pond, do. Porter's Mill Brook.
David Stewart, do. Sabbies River.
Joseph Cunard, do. Cains River.

KENT COUNTY.

James D. Weldon, on the Kouchibouguacis.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

John M'Donald, on New Canaan.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Joseph Bubar, on the Penniac.
Samual Brown, do. Bear Brook,

CARLETON COUNTY.

Samuel Freeman, on the New Burgh settlement.
Adam B. Sharp, on the New Burgh settlement.
Daniel Johnston, on the Napskehagan.
Thomas E. Perley, do. Otelta.
do. do. do.

YORK COUNTY.

George M. Porter, Little Digdeguash.
Charles Perley, Eel River.
Charles M'Pherson, Nashwaak.
Thomas Bois, Burnt land Brook.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Zadock Hawkins, Beaver Harbour.

By the regulations heretofore published, the payments due on the above are required to be made within 30 days from the date of this notice.

The following are not complied with for want of sufficient survey.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Joseph Cunard, on Carraquet River.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Thomas Wilson, Burnt land Brook.
David Crocker, South West Miramichi.
James S. Mitchell, Dungarvon.
do. do.
John Pond, South West Miramichi.
Lewis Mitchell, do.
Joseph Cunard, do.

KENT COUNTY.

James D. Weldon, on the Molus River.
William Doherty, do.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Alexander M'Donald, on Prices Book.
Alexander Hamilton, do. Lake Stream.
George M'Lean, do. Coal Creek.

CARLETON COUNTY.

James Balloch, Salmon River.
Charles L. Beckwith, Grand River.
Charles Connell, Junior. Moose Mountain.

The petitions of Joseph Cunard, on Carraquet River, Gloucester County, and of Elihu Shea, on the Tobique, Carleton County, are not complied with, no mark being given.

The petitions of Joseph Cunard, on Black Brook, Northumberland County, James D. Weldon, on Molus River, Kent County, and Charles Connell, Junior, on Acker's Road Carleton County, are not complied with, as the quantity of land required is not stated in the petitions.

The petition of Daniel Johnston to carry away 74 tons on the Wapskehagan, is not complied with for want of information.

The petition of Harris Hill on the Magaguadavic River, is referred, as the berth was refused to the Honourable James Allanshaw, on the ground of his having very large reserves and five years licences.

Crown Land Office, Nov. 13, 1837.

From the Royal Gazette, Nov. 22.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—William Gunter to expend the sum of £200, granted for the road from St. John to Sussex Vale by Loch Lomond.

Robert Thomson, Esquire, a Magistrate in Charlotte.

Daniel Leavitt, John Kinnear, John Gillies, and Calvin L. Hatheway, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John.

William Foshay, Esquire, Justice of the Common Pleas for Queen's County.

John M'Lean and Joseph B. Perkins, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for Queen's County.

George Morehouse, William Hallett, Jeremiah M. Connell, Charles Perley, Benjamin Noble, Ralph D. Beardsley and Samuel Easterbrooks, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for Carleton.

Henry T. Partelow, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for Sunbury.

John Wightman and John Brittain, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for King's.

Henry G. Clopper, Esquire, Justice of the Common Pleas for York.

George Cheyne, William J. Bedell, Benjamin Wolhaupter, Thomas Gill, and Thomas Earle, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the County of York.

Charles P. Wetmore, Esquire, Thomas Gill, Esquire, and Mr. Moses Pickard, Commissioners of the Alms House in Fredericton.

George J. Dibblee, Esquire, a member of the Board of Education for the County of York.

IN COUNCIL, Nov. 2, 1837.

The Petition of Henry John Caldwell, to cut 20 M. feet of lumber on Little River, Carleton County, is complied with, not to exclude other petitioners.

The petition of the New River and Megaguadavic Mill Company is not complied with.

Arthur Ritchie, for 150 tons white pine, on the north west branch of Upsalquitch at the eight mile tree, complied with.

Peter Stewart, for 150 tons in the same place, is not complied with, A. Ritchie being the prior applicant.

William Napier, for 200 tons on the north side of the Middle River, Gloucester County, from Morrison's line down, is complied with.

Joseph Cunard, for 100 tons on the same ground, not complied with.

Alexander Rankin, for 100 M. feet of lumber on Barnaby's River, complied with.

Thomas Willoughby, for 300 tons of white pine timber, on the same ground, not complied with, in consequence of A. Rankin's prior application.

British Nathaniel Underhill, for 60 tons white pine on Barnaby's River, complied with, any further survey at the expense of the applicant.

Alexander Rankin, for 30 M. on the same ground, not complied with, in consequence of B. N. Underhill's prior application.

Roland Crocker, for 30 M. feet of lumber, north side of the Dungarvon, complied with.

Alexander Rankin, for 40 M. feet, and William O'Brien, for 60 tons on the same ground, not complied with, in consequence of Roland Crocker's application.

Alexander M'Duggan, 40 M. feet of lumber on the south side of Dungarvon, complied with.

James Taylor, for 300 tons white pine on the Shigonoc, complied with.

Duncan Barber and Asa Dow, for the same ground, not complied with, in consequence of James Taylor's prior application.

Henry John Caldwell, to lease two lots in the neighbourhood of the Grand Falls, to be put up at Public Auction.

[See Advertisement.]

Crown Land Office, November 22d, 1837.

A Lease to expire on the 20th day of April, 1852, of two Lots of Land in the neighbourhood of the Great Falls, will be offered at Public Auction, at this office, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1838.

Upset price, one pound per annum on each lot.

The first tract, containing 36 acres, to comprise the mouth of Little River.

The second tract, containing 34 acres, on the east side of the River Saint John, at the foot of the Falls.

The plan of the above may be seen at this office.

THOS. BAILLIE,
Com. & Sur. Gen. of Crown Lands.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 24, 1837.

The New York papers acknowledge the receipt of London dates to the 11th and Liverpool to the 12th of October.

The returns of Revenue for the quarter ending October 10th, exhibited a falling off, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year of £91,766 in the customs, £156,562 in excise, £122,489 in stamps, £26,795 in taxes, and £3,539 miscellaneous; and a gain in nothing except £19,006 on the Post Office. The nett decrease on the quarter was £1,187,762 on the year £2,097,295.

Parliament was to meet for the despatch of business on the 15th November.

CANADA MILITIA.—Sir John Colborne, the gallant Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's Forces in British North America, has authorised the filling up of the Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Troop of Cavalry. The Government will supply horses for the use of the Cavalry volunteers, or pay the livery of horses owned by any gentleman who may join the corps. The volunteer troop of Cavalry are now on military duty.

We understand that a gentleman has just arrived in this City from the United States, to contract for the building of a new Steam Boat to ply on the waters of Demerara. The gentleman has brought a fine model of a steam boat with him: she is to be 150 feet in length, 8 feet hold and 22 feet beam, her draught of water to be 4 feet when fully equipped. Her machinery is to be imported from the United States, and the boat to be completed early in the ensuing spring.

NEW HOTEL, KING STREET.—This splendid Establishment is now open for the reception of the public, every thing requisite for keeping a respectable and first rate Hotel, has been furnished by the Proprietors. The few entertainments already given, have produced universal satisfaction, and the dinner prepared for the Stockholders on Wednesday last exceeded all expectation: the choice dishes, cooked in a delightful manner, and the excellent wines furnished by Mr. STOCKWELL were such as to call forth the admiration of all present. Such an establishment has been long wanting in this City, and we feel confident, that while conducted by so competent a person as Mr. Stockwell it will make ample returns for the outlay.

STEAMER NOVA-SCOTIA.—This commodious new Steam Boat, commenced her first trip on Monday last: she performed the voyage to St. Andrews and back to St. John in excellent style and promises to be a swift and safe boat. Large and extensive accommodations are made for Cabin passengers, and every thing that can render comfort and convenience to those on board have been liberally furnished by the enterprising owners.—On her return from St. Andrews to Eastport on Tuesday morning, she peformed the distance about 16 miles, in one hour and four minutes, and from Eastport to Partridge Island against a strong head wind in five hours and twenty minutes.

It is expected that during the summer months she will perform her voyage from St. John to Annapolis and return the same day; so likewise to and from Eastport in one day. With such arrangements, there can be no possible doubt of the Boat's succeeding advantageously for the proprietors.—They have our best wishes for their success.

The Nova-Scotia is 136 feet long; her extreme breadth 37 feet, and is about 250 tons burthen.—The Gentlemen's after cabin is 36 feet long, and contains 24 berths, is very neatly painted in imitation of rose and satin wood, the berths pannelled, with rosewood pilastres between each length, surmounted by a bronze Ionic capital, giving the cabin a light and elegant appearance. The Ladies' cabin on the main deck is 36 feet long, contains also 24 berths, and is finished in a similar style of neatness, in mahogany and satin wood. The Gentlemen's forward Cabin contains 12 berths, is 18 feet long, and is also finished in a like style in marble and satin wood.—In addition to the above there is a State Room abaft the main cabin, containing 4 berths; one forward having 4 berths; and one adjacent to the Ladies' cabin; affording to private parties every accommodation that could be desired. Passengers in this boat have also the luxury of a promenade deck, about 100 feet long, affording a comfortable shelter in wet or boisterous weather to those who would not wish to be confined to the cabins, and in fine weather a beautiful promenade.

The Engines of 45 horse power each, from the manufactory of Messrs. Fawcet, Preston & Co. of Liverpool, are of an improved construction, and we think we may safely say, they are not surpassed if equalled on this side of the Atlantic:—the setting of those Engines in the boat, and the more than satisfactory manner in which they performed their duty on her first trip, (having by far exceeded the speed they were intended to work at,) reflects much credit on the gentleman who came with the Engines for the purpose of setting them up. The cylinders are 39 inches diameter, and 3 feet 6 inches stroke; and made 35 strokes per minute. Some alteration is contemplated in the construction of the floats, which, by reducing the speed of the engines, it is expected will increase that of the boat.

The Nova-Scotia is commanded by our old and favourite commander, Capt. THOS. REED, whose abilities and character are so universally known that it would be needless for us to offer a word of eulogy.

Steam Boat for Carleton Ferry.—We understand that the Corporation contemplate erecting proper landings on each side of our harbour for the safe landing of passengers and carriages. As soon as the landing places are completed, we have no doubt that a Steam Boat will be ready to ply across the harbour, which will well repay the investments in such an undertaking.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The remainder of the gallant 43d Regt. under the command of Capt. FRASER, took their departure this afternoon to proceed to Head Quarters. The Steamer will convey them as near to Fredericton as the navigation of the river will admit.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Church Wardens, Vestry and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Shediac, County of Westmorland, was held in the Parish Church, on the second day of November, pursuant to a request of the Rector to that effect. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rector. The Constitution of the Church Society of this Archdeaconry was then read by him, and the object of the present meeting stated. After which the following Resolutions were then proposed and unanimously carried.

1st. Resolved, that this meeting cordially approve of the plan of the formation of a Church Society in this Diocese, as contemplated by the Lord Bishop, and already put in operation to a great extent.

2nd. Resolved, that as the Lord Bishop has sanctioned the organization of a separate Church Society, for each Archdeaconry of his Diocese, in subordination to his Lordship as a common centre of unity, and of Parochial Societies (designated as Local Committees) in subordination to the General Society of each Archdeaconry,—this meeting be organized accordingly into a Local Committee of the Church Society of this Archdeaconry, and bear the name of the Shediac Local Committee of the said Society.

3rd, Resolved, that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is at all times, and especially at present, the bounden duty of every member of the Church to rally around her Altars; and afford her that assistance which she so eminently merits from every well-wisher to the religious and moral improvement of the country at large.

4th, Resolved that, with the blessing of God, one of the most effectual methods of affording that assistance is by uniting with this Society, by offering up our prayers, and contributing to its funds according to our abilities, for the promotion of the various objects contemplated by its promotion.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Officers, and the following persons were appointed.

The Rev. George S. Jarvis, B. D. Rector of the Parish, President.
Richard Bell, Esq. Secretary.
Mr. Richard Hodgson, Treasurer.

Daniel Hannington, Esq. Lay Deputy to the General Committee at Fredericton, for the ensuing year. The subscription paper was then opened, and was cheerfully signed by those few whom the weather permitted to be present, and afterwards, by nearly every householder in the Village. After which, a Resolution was passed, to be communicated by the President and Lay Deputy, to the General Committee for their consideration.

[*Communicated.*]

We feel much pleasure in publishing the following addresses, which were presented to Captain FRASER prior to the departure of the Corps from this Garrison.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick,
17th November, 1837.

SIR:—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for this special purpose in Common Council convened, on behalf of our fellow citizens whom we have the honor to represent, cannot allow the Detachment of the 43d Regiment to leave this City, without acknowledging the high respect entertained by all classes of the community towards yourself and your brother officers, for your gentlemanly deportment while in this Garrison; and we should be doing injustice to the Non-commissioned Officers and Men under your command, did we not at the same time express our great satisfaction at the soldier-like conduct and orderly behaviour which they have uniformly evinced during the same period. Nor can we avoid particularizing the invaluable services rendered by the Department at the late calamitous Fire on the 14th January last, on which occasion the active and untiring exertions of the Officers and Men, and their zealous co-operation with the citizens tended in a great degree to arrest the progress of the flames and to preserve the moveable property rescued from the devouring element.

We heartily wish you *all* every comfort and happiness that can be desired, in whatever portion of Her Majesty's dominions you may hereafter be stationed, and we feel assured that should your services be required in the field or in the preservation of domestic tranquility, the high character and reputation of your Regiment will be sustained in every respect.

[L. S.] ROBERT F. HAZEN, MAYOR.
JAMES PETERS, JUN., C. C.

To Captain FRASER, Commandant of the Garrison, &c. &c. &c. St. John.

Barracks, St. John, Nov. 18th, 1837.

SIR:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Wing of the 43d, stationed at this place, and which I have had much satisfaction in communicating to