Thursday a very satisfactory Report was read by Mr. L. A. Wilmot, who was chairman of the committee, to whom was referred the Charter of King's College; which it is proposed to assimilate to that of Upper Canada, which has been modified since its establishment. This document with others of importance we shall publish in future numbers.

The following Report on the subject of Schools, was presented and read by Mr. End on Tuesday.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor relative to Schools and School Books, report, that while they admit the necessity of procuring teachers for the elementary Schools in this Province, whose habits and attainments might entitle them to a trust of such paramount importance to the present as well as the rising generation, they have not as yet been able to obtain such information on the subject, as would justify them in recommending a grant to provide for a measure which may be more expensive than is now anticipated. Uniformity in public instruction should, if possible, be generally established, and the introduction of Class Books for the use of the elementary Schools, will be a great means of accomplishing that desirable object. The Committee, therefore recommend that a sum of money be placed at the disposal of His Excellency, to be appropriated for that purpose in such a manner as his experience may suggest.

The vote of £400 to the Baptist Seminary, was sent down disagreed to, on the same day that it was transmitted by the Assembly.—*Sentinel.*

House of Assembly, March 6.

To the Board of Health of the city and county of Saint John, the sum of £250 to enable them to discharge the balance due on their expenditure of last year, occasioned by the great prevalence of Small Pox during that period.

To H. G. Clopper, the sum of £732 12 6, being amount advanced by him, including premium, interest, &c. to the late delegation to England, on their departure from Fredericton, in February 1837.

To the President, Directors and Company of the Central Bank, the sum of £520 9, to reimburse them for advances made for the contingent expences of the last session of the Legislature, and the further sum of £35 10 11 for interest which has accrued on this and other advances provided for.

To Patrick Maclaughlan, the sum of £20 to reimburse him in the amount of a penalty for the non-performance of a certain contract with Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, Supervisor, it appearing that circumstances of a very peculiar nature and beyond his control prevented the said Maclaughlan from the performance of the said contract, and the said B. L Peters having credited the Province with the above sum.

To the Commissioners for auditing the accounts of the Casual Revenue, the sum of £200 towards defraying expences actually incurred by them in proceeding with the investigation.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or commander-in-chief for the time being, a sum not exceeding £140, to enable His Excellency to make the usual provision for such Parish Schools in the large and populous Parish of Portland, as the Trustees for Schools in that Parish may deem necessary to establish, agreeably to the intention of the Legislature in passing the Acts relating to the Parish Schools; the above grant being rendered necessary by reason of the great extent of the Parish.

To John C. Vail, Xenophon Cougle, & John Lockhart, the sum of £100 to compensate them in full for running a Stage between Saint John and the Nova Scotia Line, to this time.

To the Committee of Correspondence the sum of £10 for expenses of Postages.

To James Bradley and others, the sum of £50 for running a Stage three times a week between Saint John and Fredericton, and as an encouragement for them to keep up so regular and important communication, as prayed for in their petition.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or commander-in-chief, the sum of £50 to encourage a public Seminary in Saint John, for diffusing instruction in the rudiments of Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. as prayed for in the petition of Robert Foulis.

To the Honorable William Crane and L. A. Wilmot, Esquire, the sum of £ to remunerate those gentlemen for their services and loss of time on the late Delegation to England, on the subject of the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues to the Legislature of this Province, over and above all their expences; £ sterling of which sum to be deducted, in return for the sum now due the Province, from the said L. A. Wilmot, for money remaining in his hands over and above his actual expences.

The question being taken for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided as follows:

Yeas—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Messrs End, M'Leod, Partelow, Street, Weldon, Palmer, Hannington, Allen, Jordan.

Nays—Messrs Barlow, H. T. Partelow, Stewart, Wilson, Woodward, Taylor, Gilbert, Fisher, Brown, Connell.

And the division being equal the chairman decided in the affirmative. And the first blank filled up with the sum of £830 and the other with the sum of £260.

To the Honorable William Crane, one of the late Deputation, such sum as will procure Exchange on London for £230 sterling, being a balance of expences incurred by him in the late deputation to England.

To the Clerk of the House, the sum of £ for the contingent expences of the present session.

And the chairman further reported, that the committee having finished the business under consideration, it was resolved that the committee do now rise.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Since the first settlement of the Country, there has never been a Session of the Legislature, in which the expectations of all parties, and all classes in the Province, have been so completely disappointed. From the proceedings of the General Assembly in this Session, great things were expected. It is the first which has been held since the surrender to the Assembly, of the Crown Revenues; and great pains had been taken to make the people believe that this arrangement, was to be the commencement of a golden age. When the Speaker tendered to Sir A. Campbell, at the close of the Session of last year, the "Bill for the support of the Civil Government of the Province," he said, "the great principles which would be settled by carrying into effect the gracious intentions of His Majesty, are essential to the future *quiet and prosperity* of this Province; harmony would then be restored to the Legislature, *confidence in the public departments*, and to the people would be secured the *blessings of responsible government.*" These gracious intentions have been now carried into effect: but have the present fruits been reaped, which the Speaker predicted? Is the Province more *quiet & prosperous* than it was, before the settlement of those great principles?—principles which in my judgment, are quite incompatible with monarchial government. Are the two branches of the Legislature in greater *harmony* than they have been since 1835? Is there more *confidence in the public departments*, than there used to be, when we see, that the whole government of the Country, has been taken out of the hands of the persons, who are responsible to the Crown for their official conduct, and placed in those of an anonymous sort of debating club, called the Executive Council, a body which comes nearer to Curran's description of a Municipal Corporation, than any thing I know of—"a thing without a body to be kicked, or a soul to be d—d."? Do the people enjoy, *as much*, as they used to do of the *blessings of responsible government*," when let what will be done, there is not a single individual, who can be made *responsible* for the misdemeanour? Where can there then be found, even the slightest particle of evidence, that any advantage has yet been reaped, by that ill judged surrender: which before many years have passed over us, when its consequences are more clearly developed, will be condemned by all, but reformers and ambitious demagogues.

But while the general conduct of the House of Assembly has inflicted so severe a disappointment in the Country, some of their proceedings have excited the deepest feelings of disgust: and none more than the dishonorable and disgraceful termination of the enquiry, into the alleged misapplication of the public money by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Ever since the reannexation of the office of Surveyor General to that of Commissioner in 1830, and particularly while the negocation for the surrender of the Casual Revenue was pending, the Country rang with charges, couched in the broadest terms, of misapplication of public money by Mr. Baillie, and officers under him, for whose conduct he is responsible; of malversation in office; and every offence of a public nature, of which a public officer can be guilty. In a report of the Committee on the accounts of the Crown Land office, presented to the House Feb. 27, 1837, signed Partelow, Weldon, Woodward, Brown, Taylor & Johnston, they say—"Your Committee need not "remind the House of the tremendous power exercised by the Crown Land Department. Its influence keeps down open complaints, for fear of "consequences." In a previous Report presented Jan. 30, signed Partelow, Crane, Johnston, Rankin, Woodward & Wilmot, they stated that—"Your Committee despair of being enabled to investigate the accounts of the Crown Land Office from 1831 to 1836 inclusive, without being clothed with authority to call for persons and papers."

Accordingly to enable them thoroughly to investigate the Accounts to bring to light the abuses of the Land Office, to counteract the tremendous influence of the Department, and to convict the Commissioner, and officers under him of gross fraud, and embezzlement of the public money, an Act was passed during the short session of last year, authorising the Governor to appoint Commissioners to examine the accounts of (as Lord Glenelg says in his dispatch Oct. 17, not the Casual Revenue, but of) "*the Crown Land Commissioner.*" This Act, says his Lordship authorises "the Commissioners so appointed "to summon and examine upon oath all persons "who can throw any light on the matters of their "enquiry." They were clothed with authority to call for persons and papers.

To render impossible for me to misrepresent the proceedings of the Commissioners, their Report to the Governor, sent by him to the House March 2, shall be inserted at length.

"*Fredericton, 28th February*, 1838.

May it please your Excellency,

"Your Excellency having been pleased to appoint us Commissioners to examine and report upon the Casual Revenue accounts for 1831, and the five following years, pursuant to the Act of Assembly, for that purpose made and passed;

"We have the honor to report to Your Excellency, that on the 20th October last, we proceeded to the discharge of the duties imposed upon us and continued our investigations with the exception of two adjournments, one of four, and the other of seven days, to the 9th of December; and although we have devoted much time and labour to these investigations, we regret that we are unable to make a final or satisfactory report of our proceedings to the Legislature, during the present Session, as contemplated by the Act.

"This delay arises principally from the voluminous and complicated nature of those accounts; and it is to be observed that the "returns" made out by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the information of the Legislature, have tended, in no small degree, to impede the progress of the Commissioners, from the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which those documents are made up.

"Our labours hitherto have therefore been applied to a preliminary arrangement and classification of the accounts, and comparing the same with the vouchers in the Auditor's Office for the whole term, preparatory to the examination of such persons as we might deem necessary to call before us; which course we considered absolutely indispensible, in order to a thorough and satisfactory investigation.

"Should it be thought advisable by the Legislature that we should continue our labours, we beg leave to inform Your Excellency, that it will be necessary to extend the Act under which we have been appointed to the next Session of the Assembly.

We have the honor to be, sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servants,

E. BOTSFORD,
J. R. PARTELOW,
L. A. WILMOT."

I shall now offer some remarks upon it. But will any one believe that having thus given the Report in a matter so deeply affecting the character of a Public officer, charged with such grave offences, this is the *only* report; and that this report received no further notice from the House, than their granting £200 to the Commissioners, that is at the rate of Eight Dollars a day a piece? But so it is, and the obtaining the grant, would seem to have been the only object in view in making it at all. Looking at the signatures we see among them, those of Messrs. Wilmot and Partelow: looking further back, we see the same two names attached to the report above quoted of Jan. 30, in which they state, that every thing required to enable them thoroughly to investigate the Commissioner's accounts is "*that the examiners shall be clothed with authority to call for persons and papers.*" They get this authority; and yet after spending from Oct. 20 to Dec. 9 in the investigation, they "declare themselves unable to make a final and satisfactory report."

The next remarkable point, is the long interval between the close of their proceedings and the date of the Report, viz. from Dec. 9 to Feb. 28: nearly three months. There are circumstances, which should have deterred the Commissioners from making such delay. Mr. Baillie complained last year in a despatch to Lord Glenelg, that he had been unfairly dealt with by the Assembly, inasmuch as the Report of the Committee on the Land Office Accounts, was not submitted till the second day before the rising of the House; by which means, he was precluded from offering any remarks upon it, which he might deem necessary; and he further said, that this was done with intention to deprive him of such opportunity, that he might be forced to continue under the *injurious imputations* brought against him, (after this charges brought by the Assembly, will not be considered as imputations against any person's character.) When this letter was submitted to the House, of course they were indignant, repudiated the charge, and passed (as usual) some abusive resolutions. But here we find a repetition of the same *intentional* delay. The Commissioners make no report for three months, nor does their report reach the House, till six days before the close of the session. Connecting these two facts together no one can reject the conviction, that in both cases, it was done by *design*; and that the design at present, was to prevent the Legislature from extending the Act, and so to have Mr. Baillie still under the weight of the calumnious accusations which have been brought against him, and which a very diligent and careful investigation into his accounts has proved to them that they cannot substantiate. I do not mean to charge this base unworthy conduct upon the Commissioners. Had they been at liberty to act as they pleased, they would probably have taken a different course. Mr Partelow, in his usual candid off handed way, as soon as he had discovered, and his well practised eye took but very little time to make the discovery, that nothing could be extracted from the accounts of the Office to substantiate the charges made against Mr. Baillie, expressed himself to several persons, in such terms as these, "I am not at liberty to say more at present; "but this examination of his accounts, is the most "fortunate thing, that ever occurred to Mr. Baillie." It cannot be supposed that Mr. Partelow refrained from communicating to his brother members of the Assembly, an opinion which he expressed to so many of his friends. The leading members knew, that the Commission was a *failure*. They knew that the charges repeatedly brought against Mr. Baillie by the House, were contradicted by the accounts. But they saw that they could not pronounce him not guilty, without convicting themselves of calumny. They, *therefore*, determined to adopt the cowardly scheme which has been carried into effect,—viz. to prevail upon the Commissioners to make no report, till within a few days of the close of the Session, when it would be too late to renew the Act: and so leave the expiration of the Law, to terminate the disgraceful investigation.

The commissioners assign as the cause of the delay in making a report, "the *voluminous & complicated* nature of the accounts." If it occupied so much time to examine these accounts, it must, of course, have taken much more time to prepare them: and this will account satisfactorily for the delay complained of, in such bitter terms, against Mr. Baillie, in laying his accounts before the Legislature. They also say "that the Returns made out "by the Commissioner, impeded their progress, "from the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in "which they were made up." This is a string upon which the Assembly are constantly harping, with what justice may soon be shown.

In the Committee's report of Feb. 27, 1837, they say—"Your Committee in a preceding report, have pointed out the unbusiness like manner in which the accounts were made up; and although it may "be said that they are prepared in the form suggested by Messrs. Crane & Wilmot, and sanctioned by Lord Glenelg, still the want of arrangement almost precludes the possibility of correcting errors if there be any. The mode which would would suggest itself to an accountant of even common experience would be to arrange each distinct County by itself, and to shew the operations of the year in such County whether in reference to Land, Timber or Logs." An answer to this quibble is found in the very report, in the 5th paragraph.—"If the form of preparing the accounts differ from this, they are composed of the same *materials*; and if so all that would be wanting would be the vouchers to substantiate the charges as they occurred, and this need not be considered a very difficult matter." Whether Messrs. Crane & Wilmot are accountants of common experience, I cannot say,—a good hand at bargain making is the former,—but when desired by Lord Glenelg Sept. 23, 1836, "to inform him in writing, how they would wish the accounts made out,"—on Sept. 28, they give him the particulars, comprised under nine heads; but throughout there is not the smallest allusion to this *indispensable* arrangement into distinct Counties. It does, therefore look ungracious to find Mr. Wilmot alleging as a crime against the Commissioner, that the form of the returns had impeded their progress, *when the form is that which has been prescribed by Lord Glenelg at the suggestion of Mr. Wilmot himself*, and Mr. Crane his colleague.

They go on to say, that they "*compared the accounts with the vouchers in the Auditor's Office for the whole time.*" Can any thing be more satisfactory than this? They do not allege that any of the vouchers were missing, or that there were other charges unsupported by vouchers. What more can be required or wished for? They add that this was "preparatory to the examination of such persons as they might deem necessary to call before them."—The inference to be drawn from this passage is, that they did *not* call any person before them.—Whoever should draw the inference would be mistaken. The Commissioners did call one or more persons before them, for instance Mr. John Gregory, and that for a particular purpose.

It had been customary in the office, to charge a fee upon certain petitions: and it became a subject of discussion, as to whom the fee belonged. This point was settled, by a reference to the Secretary of State, who assigned the Fees to Mr. Baillie. As these fees did not appear in the accounts, the Commissioners spent many days in collecting the different items: and this is perhaps, one of the *classifications* to which they allude. When they had got their list complete, they sent for Mr. Gregory to make enquiry touching this grievance and mare's nest: and from him they learnt that the question had been settled, and how. "There, said one of the Commissioners, is three weeks of our work knocked on the head." If so, this mare's nest hunting cost the Country £108, viz. 18 days at $24 day.

From these few remarks, it is made manifest, that it was not the *voluminous* or *complicated* nature of the accounts; nor the *imperfect* and *unsatisfactory* manner in which the returns are made up, which impeded the progress of the Commissioners, and disabled them from making a final or satisfactory report of their proceedings;—but the impossibility of finding evidence, to substantiate the grave charges which the Assembly, at so many different times, have brought against Mr. Baillie. What course then ought they to have adopted as honest men? and have they taken that course, which an honest mind would have suggested? No, they have not! but they have taken a course which is repugnant to every feeling of a Briton—they have basely made charges against a public officer, finding it impossible to substantiate them, by evidence called by themselves, they have basely shrank from publicly acquitting him; and silently have him still under the imputation of guilt.

Never has there been a public officer, bearing a Commission under the Crown of England, who has been subjected to more infamous usage than Mr. Baillie: never has there been one, against whom graver, or more utterly unfounded, charges have been brought: nor one, who has more successfully triumphed over slander, calumny and detraction. I am not disposed to say, that in all his proceedings, Mr. Baillie's conduct has been marked by uniform discretion. A little more discretion and moderation, might perhaps have saved him some annoyances; but

Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ,
Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!

At some future period, I will trouble you to insert some further observations, on the business of the Crown Land Department, including perhaps the supererogatory report of Assistant Auditor Clopper.—The only observations which need now be made on that insolent document is, that Mr. Clopper verifies the old adage—"set a beggar on horseback, and as sure as the world, he will ride to the devil." There cannot, however, be a doubt of its having been perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Clopper's masters, for it completely redeems the pledge which has been given, "to follow out *old Doldrum's* instructions, in the spirit of them," by insulting one of the principal officers of Government. Q.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

Sir—I beg leave, through the medium of your valuable paper, to convey my sincere thanks to my numerous friends in this county who have, by letter and personally assured me, that while they regret the unfortunate occurrence which led to the termination of the scrutiny of votes between Capt. Owen and myself, before a committee of the House of Assembly, they are convinced, that notwithstanding the report of said committee, I am perfectly innocent of the offence laid to my charge: and that their confidence in me, and high sense of my honor and integrity is undiminished, as they will shew by a stronger proof than words, as soon as they have again an opportunity of exercising their elective franchise.

At the present time, it is, indeed, peculiarly gratifying to me to receive from the freeholders of almost every part of the county, such strong assurances of respect and esteem, and expressions of indignation at the manner in which I have been treated. However, I wish to cast no reflections on any one, but I think it a duty which I owe to myself and my friends to prove my innocence in the only way the nature of the case admits of *at present*, and to remove the imputation of a dishonorable act from a name which was never before sullied by the breath of calumny.

In order to do this, I subjoin the following Affidavit, and leave it to a judicious and discerning public to draw such inferences as the circumstances of the case suggest.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
R. THOMSON.

Robert Thomson, Esq. M. D. maketh oath and saith, that as regards a certain list of the names of persons who voted for him at the late General Election in this county, objected to by Capt. Owen, his agent or attorney, as bad or doubtful, with the intention that the same should be scrutinized, he, the said Robert Thomson, never altered, changed or interlined any name or names in the same himself; nor did any person by his direction, wish or authority make any change, alteration, or interlineation in said List; nor were any such changes, alterations or interlineations made with his privity, knowledge and consent.

ROBERT THOMSON.

Sworn to before me, at Luther Hall, in the County of Charlotte, this 13th day of March, 1838.
Hugh Mackay, *Justice of the Peace.*

Canada.

Montreal, March 1.—On Tuesday evening this city was illuminated in honor of the installation on that day of Sir John Colborne, as Administrator of the Government of this Province. The city presented, on this joyful occasion, a scene of splendour and magnificence, which has, perhaps, never been witnessed before in Lower Canada, and reflected the highest credit upon the taste, and honour upon the loyalty and public spirit of our citizens.—It is by spontaneous acts of this kind, that the real sentiments and feelings of a whole people can be best demonstrated; and if it were possible to convey to Her Majesty's Ministers but a faint idea of the spectacle which this great and populous city presented on Tuesday night, it would read to them a lesson as to the future, which could not do otherwise, than redound to their own honor and the glory of the Empire. The whole was a scene truly British in heart and in spirit; and woe be to those who would attempt to mar the buoyant hopes which proved every loyal bosom, when reflecting upon the present prospect of the Province. The dark and gloomy vista of the past was forgotten for a moment amid the splendour that reigned; and nothing could be heard during the whole evening, but the sound of innocent joy and the most devoted attachment to our Queen and country. The whole went off without accident or tumult; and the good conduct of our citizens, of every denomination, was never displayed to greater advantage on any public occasion whatever. Of the illumination itself, it is impossible for us to convey the most distant idea to those who have not witnessed it. We shall therefore merely allude to the most distinguished objects of notice during the night; and by that means enable the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the effect of the whole.

We formerly mentioned that the Doric Club had erected two magnificent Doric Arches in Notre Dame street, one near the Place d'Armes, and the other in front of Mr. Bingham's house. The first of these was surmounted by representations of the British Crown and the British Arms, on either side of which were transparencies, one of which represented the piratical steamer Caroline in flames, about to be precipitated over the Falls of Niagara, headed by an inscription "Schlosser and Amherstburg," and the other displayed the words "Saint Charles and St. Eustache," Another transparency had two hands joined, surrounded by a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, with the motto "the re-union of the Provinces." Another exhibited the Sun, and on a scroll above—"The British Empire, on which the Sun never sets." The Doric Arch at Mr. Bingham's house was surmounted by the names of "Sir Francis Bond Head," with the motto, "The British Volunteers, and "Sir John Colborne," with the words "British Army," surmounted by the British Crown and the Royal Arms. Across each Arch, "Doric Club," appeared in conspicuous characters. Arches were also erected by Mr. Maitland, in Hospital street, and Mr. Phillips, in the Main street, St. Lawrence Suburbs. The first displayed on one side, "Colborne—Union," in large characters with a Crown on the centre of the Arch. The Arch was tastefully ornamented with evergreens, and being well lighted up, it was generally admired. Mr. Phillips arch displayed the words "Victoria," and below "Colborne,"—all surmounted by a Crown. It was finely ornamented with evergreens, and was lighted with colored lamps. Boyd's hotel looked uncommonly well, presenting the words "Dorics" with a letter for each window, in variegated lamps. Mr. Orr's Hotel was brilliantly illuminated, and two of the windows had transparencies of the Harp, Britannia, and other national designs. Rasco's Hotel, besides being illuminated, displayed an excellent transparency of St. George and the Dragon. Hall's hotel, the General Brock, and the several houses in M'Gill street were truly brilliant. The Exchange Coffee House was tastefully lighted with coloured lamps. A transparency was displayed across the street, from Orr's hotel to the house opposite, on which appeared the mottoes, "Sir John Colborne, the saviour of Lower Canada," and "Victoria, she lives in the hearts of her British Canadian subjects." Of the various transparencies exhibited at private houses, as far as they came under our view, we may notice the more prominent. The house of the Hon. Mr. M'Gill displayed a medallion portrait of Queen Victoria and the Royal Arms; Mr. Anderson, "V. R." with a figure of Britannia, and the motto, "sub hoc signo vincit;" Mr. Jamieson, a Highlander in full costume, with the words—"Up and waur them a' Willie," above, and "Jonathan, come if you daur," below the figure; Mr. Robert J. Begley, a Harp and Crown, the Queen and the Constitution—a pair of scales, with the "Union Jack, Emigration, Canals, Railroads, British and Irish Volunteers, Emancipation, English Laws and Registry Offices," weighing down the tri-colour reversed, the Feudal Tenure, Emigrant Tax, Elective Council, and the Nine-two Resolutions," and a third transparency of Britannia mourning over the tomb of Lieut. Weir; Mr. Griffin, in St. James street, the Royal Arms and the Duke of Wellington; Mr. Armour, "Colborne," each letter in a separate window, with the collar of the Order of the Bath in the centre; Messrs. Carter and M'Donald, the Crown with V. R. on each side; Mr. Moffatt and Dr. Stephenson, with many others, also displayed appropriate mottos. Among those conspicuously illuminated, we have heard of the Seminary, the College, Mr. Molson's Cote a Barron, Mr. Phillips, Beaver Hall, the Rev. Dr. Black's, and the houses in the Place d'Armes. There are doubtless many others deserving of notice, but where every one vied who should do the most honour on the occasion, it is impossible to do justice to all.

Kingston, Feb. 24.—Yesterday, it was ascertained that the enemy had quitted the small Island opposite Gananoque, and returned to French-Creek. A prisoner, taken on the Island, was brought to town, and underwent an examination in the Garrison. We learn that he deposes to the enemy being in number 1000, and that the invasion of Canada was postponed in consequence of McKenzie's not having fulfilled his engagements. A quantity of old iron to the amount of nearly a ton, and consisting of every kind of broken implement, to be used as grape shot, was left behind on the Island and taken possession of by the British. A specimen of the shot was brought to town in Col. Bonnycastle's sleigh. There seems to be considerable doubt whether or not Van Rensselaer is with the enemy, but no doubt exists, as to very few Canadians being in the gang. The honor and glory of the enterprize are engrossed solely by American Citizens. *Vive la republique!* the only free country on the surface of the Globe, where liberty is crammed down one's throat, whether one likes it or not.

Something Else.—A Sleigh load of prisoners was brought into town from Richmond last night. It would appear, that some disaffected people in the County of Hasting on Thursday night, made preparations to assist the enemy, and came down towards Kingston in numbers, but learning that the attack had not taken place, they were going 'back agin,' as Sawney says; when some suspicion being excited, the last sleigh was stopped, arms and ammunition discovered in it, the party made prisoners and brought to town. Pursuit was instantly made after the other sleighs, and we hear that they also were captured. This looks like rebellion!

☞ Van Rensselaer must possess the power of ubiquity. The western papers state him to be in the vicinity of Detroit, organizing a plan of invasion with Dr. Duncombe; while the eastern journals represent him as co-operating with Mackenzie, in and about French Creek.—*Whig.*

Two of the Rebels from Navy Island, were conveyed through this town on Monday last, on their way to Toronto, pinioned and well guarded. They had surrendered themselves after the evacuation of Navy Island. They appeated very communicative, and no doubt will make such disclosures as will astonish our neighbours on the other side.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

From the Montreal Gazette, of Saturday, 3d March.

We noticed in our last, that information had been received at head quarters, of the assembly of a predatory force near Alburgh, Vermont, and that some military movements had taken place in consequence. We have since learned that the piratical force, amounting to about four hundred armed men, and commanded by Dr. Robert Nelson, formerly of this city, and Dr. Cote, M. P. P. late of l'Acadie, advanced into the Province on Thursday forenoon. The precise distance they marched into our territories we have not heard, but suppose it must have been trifling. General Wool, of the United States Army, at the head of a body of Militia, drawn from Swanton, Vermont, and Peru, N. Y. promptly took up a position on the American frontier. He informed the rebels, many of whom were under the impression that all the regular troops had left this Province for Upper Canada, of the real military strength at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces. They were also informed by him, that their return into Vermont, with arms in their hands, would be resisted by force. The rebels, perceiving the invasion to be a hopeless affair, soon decided upon abandoning their scheme, and surrendered their arms, and three pieces of Artillery, to General Wool. Governor Jenison and the U. S. Attorney for Vermont, were also present at the time, aiding General Wool in fulfilling the obligations of neutrality. Drs. Nelson and Cote were arrested and committed to gaol at St. Albans, but the existing laws of the United States will permit of their being released on bail, should they find any one simple enough to become gurantee for their correct conduct in future. The men who were disarmed, with but few exceptions, were Canadian refugees, and, according to all accounts, had, previously to engaging in their mad scheme of invasion, been reduced to utter beggary and destitution, by the failure of the supplies they at first derived from our sympathizing neighbours in Vermont.

We have been favoured with copies of a proclamation, and a declaration of independence, which were lately issued "by order of the Provincial Government of the State of Lower Canada," both signed by Robert Nelson; the first as "Commander-in-Chief of the Patriot Army," and the second as "President." We regret that we received these extraordinary documents at too late an hour to be inserted in this day's *Gazette*; but we shall do so in our next. In respect to the declaration of independence, we may however, add, that the people of Lower Canada are by it absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain; that a Republican form of Government is declared to be best suited to this Province, which is accordingly declared to be established; that all persons, including Indians, are to enjoy the small civil rights; that all union between Church and State is dissolved; that the feudal tenure is abolished; that all persons who shall bear arms in the patriots cause, should have their seignorial arrears discharged; that the *douaire coutumier* is abolished, that imprisonment for debt is done away with; that sentence of death is only to be pronounced in case of murder; that all mortgages are to be special; that the press is to be free; that trial by jury is granted in all criminal and civil suits; that the ballot is established in elections; that all Crown and Clergy Reserves, and British American Land Company lands are declared to be the property of the State of Lower Canada; and that the French and English languages are to be used in all public affairs. The Proclamation is a solemn promise on the part of the Patriot Army, not to lay down their arms, until they secured to their country "the blessings of a patriotic and sympathizing Government." The President of the Lower Canada republic is now in jail, with his trusty ancient, Dr. Cote, and the Army (?) have laid down their arms, without securing anything for themselves but the laughter of every sensible man.

We have received private information from Sandwich to the 22d of February, which states that the pirates of Michigan have effected a landing on Walpole Island, at the mouth of the river *St. Clair*. Gen. Brady, of the United States Army, had taken up a station opposite, with some regular troops, for the purpose of preventing the return of the pirates to Michigan, and Dr. Dunlop, with the Huron, and part of the Kent Militia, had occupied a position on our main land, for the purpose of giving them a British reception, in the event of their making any hostile movements. An attack was expected that day at Amherstburgh from another body of pirates, for which the troops and volunteers stationed there were fully prepared.

Despatches have been received to-day from the Hon. Col. Maitland, commanding at Amherstburgh, enclosing a report from Major Townshend, of the desperation, by the force detached, under the command, from the garrison of Amherstburh, of a piratical band assembled at Fighting Island, near that place. Major Townshend's force consisted of Captain Brown's company of the 32d, a company of the 83d, under Lieut. Kelsall, a detachment of Royal Artillery, under Captain Glasgow, and a body of Militia. Captain Glasgow soon opened a fire that greatly discomposed the rebels, but relying upon the ice being too weak to bear the troops, they were not inclined to abandon their position, till they saw the company of the 32d, closely followed by that of the 83d, advancing to attack the island. They then took to flight, leaving behind their cannon, muskets (mostly all new, stolen, proabbly, from American arsenals,) and provisions. The highest praise is given by Major Townshend, to the Militia, for the effectual assistance rendered by them on the occasion.

Extract from a letter, dated Fort Henry, Kingston, 26th Feb.

"You will have heard, that there was a late attempt at a rising of our infatuated neighbours in this vicinity. Several sleighs loaded with arms were taken on Friday last, in and about the village of Napanee, on their way to a place called the Four Corners, about seven miles from Bath, where the people from Hastings, Belleville, Lennox and Addington, &c. were to meet to march upon Kingston, and in conjunction with the vagabonds from French Creek, destroy the good old town. This, however, is all put down, and the rebels are safely lodged in this Fort. The majority of these men are the same who were liberated in December, by our too lenient Governor."

We have satisfaction in being able to communicate to our readers the gratifying intelligence, that notwithstanding the tenor of the Report of the Select Committee, the House of Assembly of Upper Canada have passed Resolutions in support of the Legislative Union of both Provinces; and that at the latest dates, a motion was to be submitted to the House, for the appointment of Commissioners, to proceed to England to advocate this essential measure.

From the *Toronto Patriot* of the 27th ultimo, we learn that the House of Assembly had petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for a few days longer time to bring up arrears of business previous to being prorogued, which was granted till this day.

Andrew Stuart, Esq., Agent for the Constitutional Association of Quebec, has passed through this city, on his way to England, for the purpose of representing the necessity of a Legislative Union of Upper Canada. Mr. Stuart did not proceed to Upper Canada, as he originally intended.

The four companies of the 85th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Maunsell, which left town on Wednesday, for the frontier, returned into garrison this afternoon. The flank companies of the 34th, lately stationed at St. Charles, arrived at the same time. Capt. Brisbane's company of that Regiment has returned from St. Johns to St. Charles.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Valuable Stock of GOODS from Merrit's Brick Buildings, Water-street, to a new Building lately erected by E. Farley & Co. Prince William-street, adjoining the Stone Building of Mr. John Walker, where he will hopes to merit their kind patronage.

E. C. WADDINGTON.

St. John, February 16, 1838.

Candles & Tobacco.

25 Boxes London Mould CANDLES, just landed from the *Calcutta*.
10 Half kegs Tobacco—For sale by
JOHN ALEXANDER.
Feb. 23. No. 12, King street.

THE CHRON

ST. JOHN, MARCH

Liverpool dates to the
received here on Saturday
Halifax. Her Majesty's s
Boxer, arrived at Halifax
5th inst. in 42 days from
board the head-quarters o
under the command of L

Earl Durham has bee
vernor-General of British
The Constitution of
suspended, and the powe
given to the Governor i
British Government have
getic commencement tow
affairs of Lower Canada,
will be followed up by
tional principles, until B
shall be firmly and fully

After the affairs of Low
be settled, we hope the
ment will direct their
towards the American
demand a settlement of
with that faithless natio
place, a demand for repa
faction, should be made
outrages committed by A
on the Canadian territory
rebellion. The full amo
pences incurred by Grea
tecting the Canadian fr
insisted upon as a prelim
arrangement is complete
Boundary line.—For tw
the American Governm
seeking indemnification f
nation, for real and sup
tained through acts of
those nations, and in mo
have succeeded in ext
Such being the case,
tamely down, and pass o
unprovoked insults and
his subjects, made by th
ple, we trust not. Britis
redress, and British just
compell satisfaction.

Lord Gosford left Qu
Feb. on his return to En

Saint John Sacred Music Sa
of this Society gave a public C
evening last; the room was c
table visitors, who expresse
pleased with the performance
Both Instrumental and Voca
ed with accuracy and judg
acquitted themselves so well
to make any selections. Gre
Principals for the good orde
maintained throughout the C
tellectual and gratifying feast
ced in our city; they have
increase in their numbers, and
the permanency of their plea

Steamer Nova-Scotia
commenced her spring trips
proceeded to Anapolis, stop
although somewhat impeded
fog, she returned the same n
Partridge Island. On Wed
proceeded to Eastport, was
and returned the same evenin

Arrival of British Officers
packet ship Cambridge, fro
General Clitherow, and serva
Lieut. Nickle, Lieut. Taylor,
Turner, Majors Young, Wi
Clitherow, Capt. P. Goring.
In the packet ship St. An
—Messrs. Campbell, Wilson,
nard, Cox, C. D. Rollenbee,
struther, Atkinson, Townsen

On Tuesday last the Coron
Musquash, on view of the bo
known—who was found in a
near the dwelling of Jeremi
pearances, there was every
deceased to have been dead
posed to have been an indivi
habit of wandering from plac
fixt residence or the means o
ble existence. The Jury ha
ing to the conclusion that he
and want."

Yesterday an Inquest was
body of ——Fitzgerald, late
Atlantic of this port—who w
ed alongside that ship some
and the body not found at
that effect.

The arrival of a British
Norfolk is thus announced b
of the 1st instant:—

Arrival of her Brabannic Ma
This ship, under the comm
Pass, arrived in Hampton
days from Bermuda, and can
the Naval Hospital yesterday
We learn that the despatch
were received at Bermuda fr
immediately transmitted to th
vette has experienced a succ
during the entire passage.
ed between the Pearl and the
at anchor off the Hospital.
As the Algonquin, repor
Philadelphia from Europe,
seizure of American vessels
arrived, the mission of the Pe
of much importance, loses so
The Baltimore American
"Lord Paget reached Buffalo
the steamer Colombia from
immediately to Washington,
the British Minister."
A letter from Charleston,
"a British sloop of war ha
Despatches, the nature of
pired.—*Journal of Commerce*

From the Royal Gaz
Provincial Appointme
Neville Parker, to be Mast
Court of Chancery.
William Wilson, Esqu
Peace, for Westmorland.
Thomas Gilbert, Jam
Prince, James Wallace, J
Hiram Edgett, Nathan
Murray, Esquires, Justices
merland.
John Chaffey, Robert
James Albo, and Josephus M
of the Peace, Charlotte.
Amasa Weldon, John P. F
Patten, Esquires, *Justices of*

Civil Appointments.—
and James Sayre, Junior,
expend the Grant towards
Dorchester Island.
Elisha Peck, Commissione
grant of £200 made in 18
Hammond River to Hope
this sum appropriated at the
Amasa Weldon, to expend
tion of a Bridge over little
the head of the Tide.
William M'Leod, Commi

POOR CO