which they had already created, when the hour of danger should have more nearly arrived. It was fit that the people of this Province should show, that they would cheerfully defend the country if there were not a soldier in it. He had heard the word constitutional force applied to the militia, he did not think it more so than the army; and he never wished to live in a country which had not a standing army of its own. The opposition of the learned gentleman would only be popular in the State of Maine. Their very constituents would point the finger of scorn at them, if they should refuse to pass a law which the exigencies of the times might call for, and if they did not do all in their power to support the substantial defences of the country. The law has hitherto worked ill to no man; and he hoped the father of the House, Col. Allen, who he observed was burning to be up, would tell them that no evil consequence had resulted from any habits that had been acquired by those, who had already been called out for the defence of their common country.

Mr. Barbarie had watched to see if any action had taken place with reference to the law alluded to, which might not have been called for by any public exigency, but without finding any. If the Bill were permitted to expire and any disturbance were to take place, the House must be called together to pass one. If no necessity should exist, he had that confidence in the Executive government, that he was satisfied the present Bill would not be acted upon unless in cases of great emergency, or when an exigency should arise to require it.

Hon. Speaker said no person could exceed him in the desire not to impose upon the militia of the Province any unnecessary duty; or to call upon them unless when it became absolutely necessary for the defence of the country. The Bill under consideration was passed in very difficult times, and gave the Lieut. Governor power to march a certain force out of the Province if it should be found requisite. He would regret that such an Act should be discontinued at this time, for although every thing seemed tranquil at present, yet it was not improbable that before a year should have passed away, there would be disturbance in the vicinity of this Province, which would call for some such provision. It would not be called into operation unless it became necessary; and if hon. gentlemen had not confidence in the Executive Government, let them apply for the appointment of another Council. Every person was prepared to say that such a law should be in force if it were required. The people of this country do little towards the defence of the Province, and they would not begrudge any expence that might be incurred under the proposed Bill. The hon. Speaker said he was against harrassing the militia or drilling them in time of peace; but when this Province was threatened by its neighbours, it would be impolitic to let the law expire. It would not look well to take away the powers with which the Executive is at present invested; and which upon every principle they were called upon to continue. If that were done, it might be supposed that the Legislature were not actuated by those principles of loyalty which they had professed. He trusted therefore that the Bill would be allowed to pass without farther debate.

Col. Allen should not trespass long upon the time of the House; but experience had not taught him that those young men who had been called out last year, had been sent home with bad habits. He understood very differently from their parents, who spoke in high terms of their subsequent exemplary conduct. They were not called out however under the Act which the present Bill was meant to continue, but under the old militia law. As his Honor the Speaker had observed, this was not a time to withhold powers from the Executive, when the political horizon looked like any thing but peace. On the disputed territory not only are there armed bands belonging to the State of Maine, but there are depots of arms and provision accumulating; and he had it from very good authority, that the American Land Agent had offered a very large price for a quantity of pork, intended doubtless for the supply of a large body of men. Gentlemen ought to pass the Bill, if it were only to prevent the Legislature from being called together, as must be the case in the absence of such an Act. It was very proper to pass it on a former occasion; it had raised the character of this Province abroad, and doubtles produced the handsome offer which had been made by Nova Scotia. He thought there was more probability of the State of Maine attempting to take possession of the territory in dispute than existed last year.

Mr. Wilson did not intend to call attention particularly to the Bill; but wished to ask whether any expence had been incurred or not under the provisions of the present Act. A portion of the Speech at the opening of the session, shows that expence has actually been incurred in protecting this Province from the State of Maine. Besides this it appeared that 5000 militia had been trained, which must have cost money. Perhaps it came out of the £10,000 which had been voted. He trusted they would get such information as might prove satisfactory to the House. The hon. gentleman then called the attention of members to the Address in reply to the opening Speech, which he contended was most cautiously and carefully worded. What was meant by keeping up the system of training and providing for the military education of the population of the Province, if there was no cause to apprehend invasion; the Bill therefore would seem to involve an unnecessary expence. It was proper to render the militia an efficient body: and the measures that had been adopted might be proper, particularly if they had the approbation of the Executive Council. But there are rumours afloat, that His Excellency does not often consult them. For his own part he had every confidence in those gentlemen; but they were placed in an awkward situation if rumour spoke correctly, and the House seemed indebted to rumour for all they heard. If what had been stated was not correct, there were plenty of Executive Councillors in the House, who could say they were consulted. He hoped such was the case, and that their advice had its due weight. The hon. gentleman concluded by calling the attention of the Committee to the sum, which must have been expended for clothing for the rifles, accoutrements for the dragoons, and in the purchase of old clothes; and expressed his determination not to give his assent to the Bill.

Mr. End said many of the remarks in the hon gentleman's speech would apply better when the House should be engaged in discussion on Lord John Russell's Despatch. If even the provision requiring the Council to be consulted were not in the Bill, he would vote for it. He thought at the time it was inserted, the consent of the Executive Council was unnecessary. He hoped there would be a sweeping majority in favour of the Bill under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Johnston considered the hon. member for Westmorland as having been very minute in his enquiries. He would find an account of the expence that had been incurred already before the House; and would tell him thus far, that he was mistaken if he supposed any expence had been incurred under the provisions of the Act alluded to, nor would any be incurred, unless a case of emergency should arise. It would be recollected that £1000 were voted last session for the defence of the Province, a proportion of which had been drawn by His Excellency, part of which would be repaid from the military chest: and which would reduce the amount to a great extent. He thought if the hon. gentleman had read the last communications that passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, that the probability of a disturbance is not so remote as he seemed to think; for the former there declares explicitly, that if the system of aggression which has been so long pursued should be continued, the colonial authorities will feel themselves compelled to resist and repel it. It was true that at present there are two regiments in the Province amounting to about 1200 men; but if they should be called away, he would ask how were the garrisons to be maintained, as under the old Law, the militia can only be called out in case of the invasion of the Province. If there ever was a necessity for the passing of such a Bill, it exists now.

Mr. Beardsley said the present was an important question; and those who would not uphold the measure in its origin should not support it now; because no expediency or necessity had been shown for its continuance. He argued at the time the law was passed, that he did not see its necessity. Then the people of Lower Canada were engaged in rebellion, and the State of Maine evinced a disposition to assist them, and was pressing to obtain what did not belong to her; the effect which she was prepared to unite with the enemies of their country. If it were not expedient in such a state of affairs to pass the law, certainly it became less so now. The opinions of the minority on a former occasion would therefore hold good. Then as to the provision which required that His Excellency should take the advice of His Council before any action should take place under the law; he thought with the learned member for Gloucester, that it was a matter of no consequence. He was affraid however, that they were not consulted as much as they ought to be. He had heard such insinuations before, but now it comes out. Then as regarded the defence of the country, that cannot be cited now as a reason for passing the Bill, as there are at present two full regiments in the Province, which with the militia would be adequate to repel any invasion which the State of Maine might undertake. Then why put it in the power of His Excellency to raise 1200 men at an enormous expence, whenever he thought proper. The learned gentleman said he considered the responsibility of any measure to attach to the Lieut. Governor, as under the recent despatch of Lord John Russell, if his Council did not advise in accordance with his views the refractory member must be turned out, as being opposed to the politics of government. He therefore considered that body as no check at all, because it is under the control of the Governor, and he is responsible to the representatives of the people. Notwithstanding the correspondence alluded to had rather a hostile appearance, yet the Governor had stated that every thing was tranquil, and he trusted it would continue so.

Mr. Fisher would not again have troubled the Committee, were it not for some introductory remarks of the learned member for Gloucester. He stood up in the face of his constituents, and as the representative of a body of British subjects. He never went round to ask what was individual opinion, nor was he desirous of courting popularity, as he felt satisfied he would be judged by them not by any single act, but by a straight forward and independant course; and he never rose for the purpose of appealing to popular feeling. He was sorry to hear the term loyalty used on the occasion; which on former occasions His Honor the Speaker had thrown back in a manner which he must well recollect. The expression had frequently been assumed in Canada, by persons who are at present opposing the measures of government and the administration of one of the best Governors, which Canada ever had. He repeated the very preamble assumes that the state of affairs requires the passing of the Bill under consideration, which he would not admit. They had it from the Lieut. Governor that every thing promises quiet, and there is no probability that Canada will be invaded. He therefore considered the present Bill as inexpedient and unnecessary.

Mr. End was satisfied with the explanation of the learned member for the county of York; who seemed to think that his constituency would pardon his present conduct, because his views might be deemed generally satisfactory. The debate had assumed an extraordinary length and all manner of shapes. Here is a law that was passed two years since giving a certain power to the Executive; and he would ask if any thing had occurred to render its continuance inexpedient. The despatches that had been received since the speech was delivered gave quite a different version to affairs, and therefore it was not fair to allude to that document. He did not care whether the Governor was advised or not; who as a military man was the best judge of what measures should be adopted.—The learned gentleman said he would ask if the aspect of the political horizon was so changed, as to justify the House in withdrawing a power which had never been abused, and which would cost nothing unless acted upon in case of necessity. If hon. gentlemen did not like the despatch, they could so express themselves when it comes up. He would not break down any of the defences of the country, and thus become a subject of laughter to his constituents as well as the enemies of his country. He was sorry the minority was so numerous on a former occasion; and they had been told that those who opposed the Bill at first ought not to support it now.

The Hon. Speaker felt called upon to make some explanation in consequence of what had fallen from the learned member for York, who had insinuated that his understanding of the word loyalty had been changed. At the period alluded to, a person was charged with disloyalty if he was desirous of promoting reform because it affected certain official interests: and those who opposed such reform were considered as loyal: and he threw back the charge as one which should be repudiated, as the reforming of abuses in a constitutional manner, could not be considered disloyal. But the present was another question, and gentlemen would evince their loyalty by doing all that they could for the defence of the country. The learned member for Carleton had said, that the Bill was not wanted, because there is a large body of troops in the Province; but how did he know they might not be required elsewhere; and if they were withdrawn, what would be the situation of the province. It was proper to provide for such a contingency. There was no principle involved in the question, and he hoped the Bill would pass, as otherwise a bad use would be made of it, and if any contingency should arise, it would be a source of regret to hon. members if they had not passed the Bill.

Mr. Street was in favour of the Bill, and considered it inexpedient to repeal the law now in force or to suffer it to expire; he drew a very different inference from the learned member for Carleton, from the Bill not having gone into operation, as it was a convincing proof that the Executive would not put its provisions into force, except a necessity should exist; and notwithstanding nothing had been done, yet it did not show that there was less danger or less necessity. The Bill itself was guarded with much care, and no force could be embodied under its provisions, without the advice and consent of the Executive Council. He was satisfied that at the present time, the law now in force ought not to be allowed to expire. He thought however, that a gentleman might oppose its enactments, without any improper construction being placed upon his motives, or his being subjected to a charge of want of loyalty; and he therefore regretted when such allusions were made, as like Midshipman Easy, he wished to see every question well discussed. Opposition elicits truth, and causes fresh ideas to flow into a man's mind. He believed those who opposed the Bill, were actuated by the same loyal feeling as those by which he himself was actuated. He wished however that the Bill should pass: there was no knowing how soon it might be required; for although it was the province of the State of Maine to talk largely, yet it was evident from the correspondence of Her Majesty's minister, that the determination to defend the rightful claims of Great Britain would be adhered to.

Mr. Brown thought the most substantial argument advanced by the opponents of the measure, was that which had been adduced by the learned member for Carleton; that it would be a mark of inconsistency if those who opposed it at first, did not oppose it now. And he agreed with the learned member for Northumberland that the present discussion was very proper.—The reproof of that gentleman was well-timed, and members had a right to express their sentiments upon any measure that might be introduced, without subjecting themselves to the charge of want of orthodoxy or want of loyalty. The expectations of the opponents of the Bill on a former occasion had been fully realised, and if the Legislature had been certain that such would have been the case, they would not have passed the Bill. The fears which had then been entertained, still existed, and the occurrence of serious difficulties was still to be feared; and altho' he trusted they would not arise, yet it was their duty to be fully prepared, and they should not break down any of the defences of the Province; in favour of this Bill his constituents in Charlotte county were unanimous. He felt assured there was a general desire that the Bill should be passed; and he believed the majority would be as decided as formerly.

Mr. Jourdan did not agree with the hon. members for Carleton and Charlotte, who tho't that the opponents of the former Bill, to be consistent should oppose the present. The reasons for its introduction originally were very different from those adduced at present; one subject at that time was to assist in putting down the Canadian rebellion; and he considered the proposed interference of this province in the affairs of the neighbouring colonies as quite absurd. For his own part he now entertained different views on the subject.—Last year the disputed territory had been invaded; and the House had tendered the entire available means of the Province for its defence; and as there might be similar disturbance again, he thought they should use every exertion to meet it; as if the law now in force were permitted to expire, it would be like relinquishing the just claims of the Province.

Mr. Hanington recollected what took place in '38. He thought there was no necessity for the Bill, and was fearful of passing it, lest a force should be embodied; but it had now been in operation two years, and there had been no appropriation. He considered that loyalty or disloyalty had nothing to do with the discussion, and that members opposed the Bill because it was deemed unnecessary. For his own part, as the provisions of the law already in force had not been carried into effect, and as no expence had been incurred, but the act had been permitted to remain a dead letter; he did not feel the same opposition as formerly, and therefore should not oppose the Bill before the Committee. He was satisfied, in case there should be any invasion of the Province, that great expence would be incurred which must be provided for. He did hope there would be no dissenting voice, as he conceived there was at present far more necessity for making provision than when the Act was originally introduced.

After a few words from Col. Allen, the Bill passed by a large majority.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—One of the strongest objections felt by those who had been in the habit of considering the nature and working of the Colonial Constitutions, to the surrender of the Crown Revenues to the Assembly in 1837, was, that it would thoroughly disturb the balance of power which had existed and been found to answer well in practice for above half a century, and throw an influence into the scale of the democratic portion of the state, which would weigh down every thing which could possibly be opposed to it. It was clearly seen, that the right which the House of Assembly had been injudiciously allowed from the first to acquire, of initiating all money grants, had thrown into their hands all the influence to be derived from the disposal of the public revenue, and had conferred upon them a power against which the Executive aided by the Prerogative, and the disposal of the Crown Revenues could with great difficulty maintain itself. It was also seen with equal clearness, by all whom interested motives did not render wilfully blind to it, that if the Executive with the Crown Revenues could hardly maintain itself against the Assembly,—without them the Executive and the Prerogative must inevitably be laid prostrate at the feet of the Assembly, to be trampled upon at pleasure. Disinterested and reflecting men therefore trembled at the prospect of two hundred thousand pounds worth of influence being thus suddenly transferred from the Executive to the Assembly, without anything to counterbalance it; and foreboded the most injurious results from it. Little however did they think that in less than three years they should have to witness an occurrence which has verified their worst fears, and fully shown that in this free country, *which under the protecting care of the Parent state enjoys so large a measure of rational liberty*, there should exist a disposition of the basest and most pernicious description,—the assumption and exercise by one of the estates, of legislative functions, and executive powers. I allude to the recent outrage upon the Court of Chancery.

It must be known to all who have visited Fredericton within the last few months, that a large addition, called drolly enough a *transept* has been made to the Province Hall, for the purpose of affording greater and better accommodation to the Legislative Council, and Courts of Justice. Like all other public buildings of like description the building is the property of the Crown, and the constitutional right of appropriating it to special purposes is in the representative of the Crown: and this right has been uniformly exercised by the different Governors, from the first settlement of the Province, to the unsettlement of the Constitution in 1837. The mode in which the exercise of this right has been called for, has been by address or application to the Governor from the quarter which required accommodation. The Journals of 1835 will show how this matter used to be managed before that mighty revolution.

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Towards the close of last year it occurred to some of the gentlemen of the profession of the Law, that it would be a great convenience to them, and would greatly facilitate the administration of justice if it could be so arranged, that the Master of the Rolls might hold his sittings, during the sitting of the Supreme Court. This could not be done unless some of the new rooms in the so called Transept could be given to the Master and Registrar for a Court and Office. Accordingly the Master of the Rolls applied to the Governor, to assign him a room which had never as yet been otherwise appropriated than that on the plan prepared by the Commissioners for laying out the money granted for the enlargement of the building, it was marked "Library for the Assembly," and the safe built in one corner of it "safe for the Clerk of the Assembly;" but the Assembly had not been put in possession of it, nor had the Executive by any act divested itself of the right of appropriating it to any object which the public service might require. On this application the Master of the Rolls was directed to confer with the Clerk of the Assembly, who gave it as his decided opinion, that the room would not be required by the House, and that the safe, instead of being useful, would be great inconvenience to him —The Master was then directed to confer with the two Executive Councillors appointed by Lord Glenelg to "advise and direct" the Governor, who fully agreed in opinion with the Clerk as to the usefulness of the room, and sanctioned the appropriation of it by the Governor, to the Master of the Rolls for a Chancery Court. With this sanction the room was divided by a partition into two, one for the Court, the other for the Registrar's office, and an outer door was cut to make a separate and distinct entrance. This arrangement gave general satisfaction to all parties concerned, particularly the Bar, because the Common Law Court, and the Equity Court could sit together, and they would attend both with no greater expense of time than one of them would occasion when held separately, which necessarily would have to be the case, if the two Courts continued to have the joint occupation of the same room.

But as soon as our lords and masters, their high mightinesses, the gentlemen of the Assembly met together, they took huff at the presumption of the Master of the Rolls and his Registrar, in daring to take legal possession of their library and safe, and sent for some Carpenters, went in a body to the place, and ordered them to cut away the partition, and put every thing into statu quo. This was accordingly done, and the Master and his Registrar turned out with as little attention to law and propriety as to ceremony and good manners.

It would be almost impossible to find in the history of the Province or indeed of any of the appendages of the British Crown, except some when on the point of rebellion, a similar occurrence, abounding to such an extent in great and complicated insults. It is in the first place a gross insult to the Governor, by whose order the Master of the Rolls was in possession of the room. It is a gross insult to the administration of justice, and Courts of Law, the Judges, Barristers and Suitors in both Courts. It is in particular a gross insult to the Chancellor, the Governor, and equally so to the Master of the Rolls. In the case of this gentleman, the insult is combined with an ungrateful return for the services he endeavoured to render the Assembly, in their conflict with the Legislative Council in 1835. It is a gross insult to the Speaker and his brother Executive appointed to "advise and direct" the Governor, who sanctioned the appropriation. In fact it is almost impossible to say who it is that has not been insulted, by this arbitrary, lawless, indecent exercise of physical force on the part of the Assembly. Admitting that they really want the room, but every body says who knows anything of their business, that they do not want it, the proper, legal, constitutional method, to say nothing of the decent and respectful mode of proceeding was, to address the Governor on the subject.

But what, people will ask, has been done by the Governor, and Master of the Rolls, to vindicate the honour of the Queen's Representative, and the Court of Chancery, so wantonly insulted. The Governor has not opened his lips, lest the Assembly should refuse to grant money to pay Mr. James Taylor, for the sums which he has spent without proper authority upon the Government House to the tune of £9000, including the Governor's fuel. And the Master instead of committing the Carpenters who turned him and his Court out of doors, wrote a note of abject apology to the Speaker. It seems to have been scarcely worth while to establish a Court which has already cost the country near £4000, without having brought one cause of importance to a settlement, and which cannot protect itself from such gross insult.

At the last meeting of Executive Council, I am informed, that a set of Common Forms was agreed for, suitable to Lord John Russell's new and improved Constitution, and the requirements of the 'Circular Memorandum' for the use of the Gentlemen of the Executive Council, and the Law Officers of the Crown, when called upon for advise or to "advise and direct" His Excellency.

I have obtained a copy which I will send you next week. Your's D.

Gagetown, 13th Feb. 1840.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEB. 21, 1840.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Road Committee have recommended that the sum of £15,675 should be appropriated for the improvement of the Bye Roads throughout the province.—We are glad to find, that our County member Mr. Partelow, has brought under the notice of the Legislature, the *spurious Copper Coin* now in circulation, and that provision will be made to prevent future importations of speculators inundating the Province with such base coinage. The Bill for altering the College Charter, will be brought before the House, (to-morrow,) Saturday the 22d inst. The Bill for regulating Tavern Keepers, was debated, and passed with some alterations on Monday last.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.—This house is under the management of Messrs. WM. and JOSEPH SCAMMELL, persons well known in this community; their united endeavours to maintain an establishment so much required in this City, will, we hope, give general satisfaction, and prove equally successful to themselves.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.—We have been politely furnished with DR. GESNER's second Report of his Geological Survey of the Province.—It gives a glowing description of our Mineral resources, and the vast extent of internal wealth throughout our highly favoured Province: we hope that the Province may eventually reap all the advantages so vividly set forth in this second report. We have enterprise enough, and if it be wielded rightly, so as not to grasp at the shadow for the substance, those encouraging descriptions may prove beneficial to future speculators.

We have just heard that lumbering parties belonging to Mr. T. E. Perley, and Mr. W. Bull of this place, and Mr. B. Noble of Brighton were made prisoners by the Maine authorities at the head of the Big Presqu' Isle, where it seems they were engaged in *making* timber on a *permit* from Massachusetts. Such conduct will probably occasion some altercation between those States.—*Woodstock Times.*

KING'S COLLEGE, Feb. 14.

At a Convocation held this day, the REV. GEORGE SEYMOUR JARVIS, D. D. of King's College, Windsor, was incorporated of this University.—*Royal Gazette.*

PROVINCIAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of this Society took place at the *Friary*, Horsefield street, on Wednesday evening last: so great was the concourse assembled on the occasion, that great fears were entertained for the safety of the building, & hundreds of persons could not gain admission. Several able speeches were made by the officers of the Society, Captain O'Haliaran of the 69th Regt., also made a powerful and eloquent address, which occupied the attention of the audience for the space of nearly two hours.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.

Extract of a letter from Montevideo, Dec. 20, received by the bark Drymo at this port, nearly a month later than our previous advices:

The political state of things remains the same, but according to the preparations on foot it is expected that our President will attack the enemy and that there will be a battle before many days elapse. As to the result it is impossible to make any calculation or venture an opinion.

By a late arrival from Rio Janeiro, we have just heard of the arrival there of the new French admiral, who is to succeed the present one on the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and he is expected here very soon whether this is to have any influence in bringing about a settlement of their differences time only can reveal.

By the brig Arabian, at Charleston, which left Rio Janeiro on the 12th of Dec. we learn that the French fleet, consisting of sixteen sail, had all arrived there and would sail in about ten days for Buenos Ayres, to commence operations against the nation.

STEAMER LIVERPOOL.—Captain Brown, of brig Harbinger, which arrived yesterday from Fayal, one of the Western Islands, reports that the steamer Liverpool, from New-York, Dec. 15, put into that port on the 31st, for a supply of coal, and sailed again Jan. 3.

Great Britain and American Whalers.—Captain Butler, of whale ship Pacific, of Fairhaven, arrived at New-Bedford on Thursday, states that he was informed by the inhabitants at King George's sound, that the ship Tuscalousca of New-Bedford, Captain Hussey, went, in June last, into Two People's Bay for the purpose of taking whales. While there, H. B. M. ship of war Herald, came in and ordered Captain Hussey to leave, threatening to sink him or send a shot through his boats, unless he got under weigh within twenty-four hours. Capt. Butler further states that the inhabitants of Swan River and Hobart Town had petitioned for a man-of-war to be stationed on the coast to prevent American ships from whaling in the neighboring waters, and to drive them from their Bays.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—There was a perfect panic yesterday about Mississippi money, occasioned by the report of the proceedings pending before the Legislature of that State, respecting such of the Bank charters as do not resume specie payments on or before the 1st of April—making it felony to issue post notes, and to pass them after a limited day, a penitentiary offence.—[Cor. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, Friday evening, Dec. 27th, 12 o'clock—The Stock Markets remain in the same dull state, particularly in the Foreign House.

Espartero has come out with a published declaration of his principles, hostile to the ministry and rather favoring the exaltados. It is thought the cabinet will be dissolved.

Fighting is going on with great activity at Algiers, and the results seemed rather disastrous to the French, as no private correspondence came by the steamer which reached Toulon.

The passengers who arrived in her, however, stated that hostilities continued incessantly from the 14th to the 16th, all along the line between Coleah and Foudouk. On the 14th the Maison Carree was vigorously attacked by 3,000 or 4,000 Arabs, but without success. The French, however, lost sixty men in the affair. In the mean time, General Rulhirers defeated the Arabs, near Douera, with considerable slaughter. On the 14th, the Amazon frigate landed 550 men of the 3d regiment of Light Infantry, who were immediately sent to the Maison Carree, and on the 15th the two battalions of the 58th, landed from the ships of the line, proceeded in the same direction. The next day the French army took the offensive along the whole line, and beat the enemy in every direction.

LONDON GRAIN MARKET, Dec. 27.—Christmas day was fine here, with the exception of a shower or two, but yesterday and to-day have been miserably wet; the condition of the corn is all very bad in consequence.

There is little doing in Wheat, but holders are not at all disposed to take lower rates, and speculators have turned their attention more to bonded flour, or to wheat in the Baltic, where prices have advanced to 42s for Rostock.

There are buyers of flour in bond, say Silesian, at 31s. and American at 32s. per barrel of a 195 lbs. nett.

LIEUT. GEN. LORD SEATON, G. C. B.

This gallant nobleman (late Sir J. Colborne) returned to Dover street on Wednesday, from a visit to Her Majesty. His Lordship was severely wounded in the arm in the Peninsular campaign, where he commanded the 52d Light Infantry. He was subsequently appointed Lieut. Governor of Guernsey, whence he proceeded to command the Forces in Canada. His Lordship has two sons the Hon. Lieut. James Colborne, of the 25th Foot, and the Hon. Lieut. Francis Colborne, of the 15th foot. His Lordship having declined the invitation of the merchants of London to a public dinner, a subscription has been set on foot by the leading mercantile firms in the city, to present this gallant nobleman with a handsome service of plate, as a mark of the high consideration in which he is held, and as a testimony of esteem for the important services he rendered in suppressing the Canadian rebellion.

Testimonial to Lord Seaton, (Sir John Colborne.)

At a meeting of merchants and others interested in the welfare of the British Colonies in North America, which was held on Thursday, the 5th December, 1839, it was resolved that a subscription be forthwith entered into, for the purpose of presenting a Testimonial in Plate, with a suitable Inscription, to Lieutenant General Lord Seaton, as an acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered by him in his civil and military capacity in Canada; and that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to receive subscriptions, with leave to add to their number, and that such Committe be authorized to apply the funds raised in such manner and at such time as they shall judge expedient, and to make the necessary arrangements for the presentation of the Plate when completed:—

List of subscriptions already received from thirty subscribers, £550.

In another column will be found a list of the subscribers to the proposed testimonial to Lord Seaton (late Sir John Colborne.) We are glad to find that the affair is proceeding in a manner worthy of its object. We trust that every person interested in our North American Colonies will mark their sense of the value of Lord Seaton's services, by contributing their mite to this fund.—*United Service Gazette.*

Lord Seaton was to leave this morning on a visit to the Duke of Wellington.—*Dec.* 14.

General Lord Seaton passed through Exeter last Friday, on his return to his residence at Lyneham. We understand that an intimation was made to his Lordship, to the effect that if it would be agreeable to his feelings, an address of congratulation would be presented to him in public by the citizens; but the gallant General, with the modesty belonging to true merit, respectfully declined the honour.—What a contrast does his Lordship's conduct afford to that of Lord Durham! The one having deserted his post, courted the noisy clamours of a mob, to drown the reproaches of his own conscience; the other declines the public acknowledgment of men of all parties, because his conscience tells him he has done his duty.—*Western Luminary.*

At an adjourned meeting, yesterday, of the Court of Common Council, the freedom of the city of London was conferred upon the late Mayor of Newport: a gold box, of the value of one hundred guineas, including the thanks of the Court, was ordered to be tendered to Lord Seaton, for his conduct in Canada.—*Dec.* 21.

Lord Seaton left Strathfieldsaye on Wednesday, December 18, and went to Lyneham, in Devonshire, where his Lordship has a seat.

LORD SEATON AND THE WESLEYANS.—Lieut. General Lord Seaton was recently waited upon by a deputation of Wesleyans, consisting of eminent Ministers and lay members, who thanked his Lordship for the valuable assistance which he furnished to the Society's missionaries in Canada, and congratulated him on his elevation to the Peerage.

FROM JAMAICA.—The British brig Fame arrived at New Orleans on the 23d of January, with papers of the 10th of that month.

On the 6th, the Portuguese schooner Louisa, having 280 negroes on board, was brought in a prize to Port Royal, by H. B. Majesty's ship Cleopatra. The schooner was put into quarantine, having eight cases of small pox on board.

In some portions of the island, tremendous torrents of rain fell, doing much injury to the sugar cane, and rendering the roads impassable.

The negroes had been rather noisy in their Christmas festivities.

OUR FRONTIERS.—Affairs on our frontiers appear to be assuming an aspect more serious than is generally imagined. The authorities in both the Canadas and in Nova Scotia have received orders from the British Government to put the whole line in a state of complete defence, and for this purpose fortifications are to be erected along the whole extent. Our Government is certainly in duty bound to our fellow citizens on the frontier to meet these preparations with corresponding ones on our part. Security and protection should at least be regarded and proper means taken to secure them by an immediate institution of orders to place our side of the line in a state of equal security. Is our Government lost to all wish to secure the safety of those whom it is bound to protect?—*Boston Atlas.*

QUEBEC, Feb. 12th.—Toronto papers of the 6th, and from Kingston of the 7th instant, were received this morning. It appears that the prorogation was further postponed till to-day, the 12th. His Excellency the Governor General will probably be at Montreal about the 20th instant.

"Since yesterday afternoon we have had a continued fall of rain, and the roads both in the town and in the country are getting very bad. The ice on the river is covered with water, and there is a report that there is a large opening across the road leading to the Island St. Helens.

"A detachment of the Royal Artillery left town early this morning, for Kingston, it is said. I have not heard the cause of this movement at so unseasonable time of the year."

THE ARMY.

Intimation has been conveyed to the Commanding Officers of Regiments serving in the two Canadas, of the changes of station contemplated, at the opening of the navigation. We subjoin a table of the present and future stations of the several corps.

Regiments.	*January*, 1840:	*May*, 1840.
Grenadier Gds.	Montreal,	Quebec.
Cold-stream Gds.	Quebec,	
Royals	Montreal,	London, U. C.
11th	Quebec,	Sorel and Three Rivers,
15th	St. Helens,	St. Helens.
24th	Montreal,	Kingston.
32d	Toronto,	Toronto.
34th	Amherstburgh,	Toronto and Kingston,
43d	Drummondville,	Amherstburgh.
65th	Isle aux Noix, Kingston,	Laprairie and Isle aux Noix.
66th	Laprairie,	Montreal,
71st	St. Johns,	St. Johns.
74d	London, U. C.	Montreal.
83d	Kingston,	London and Sandwich.
85th	St. Thomas,	Montreal.
93d	Toronto,	Drummondvile.

(Montreal Gazette.)

By the remarks of Colonel Prince in the House, on Tuesday last, it appears that the true Briton, that friend of justice, that enemy of evil-doers, and avenger of the wronged, is about to close his short but useful parliamentary career, by an act worthy of himself, viz:—by bringing forward the unsettled claims of those who have suffered for their country's sake, and for their zeal in upholding the British Crown. We would invite all who have tried but tried in vain to obtain justice, to forward their claims with a plain statement of their cases to Col. Prince, and we feel assured they will meet with attention from him. We know of some small claims very vexatiously neglected which we shall not fail to urge upon his attention.

The gallant Colonel some time since expressed a determination to close his parliamentary labours with this session, but we did hope he would abandon such an intention; he, however, still maintains his resolution, yet we trust will not long do so; he cannot be spared in the House, he is the uncompromising champion of *British Rights*, and his presence will be requisite now more than ever for the welfare of British Canadians. We are firm believers in the sentiment of the Old Song

"For never but by British hands
Can British wrongs be righted,"

and we most anxiously look for some requisition being made upon his services for the *next Parliament*, too strong and too warm to allow him to give a negative answer.—*Toronto Com. Adv.*

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Mr. Johnston Chairman of the Road Committee stated on Monday that they had agreed to recommend to the House that the sum of £15,675 should be appropriated for the improvement of the Bye Roads, in the following proportions:

York	£1480
Carleton	1480
Queens	1380
Gloucester	1050
Westmorland	1680
Charlotte	1630
Kings	1580
Saint John	1180
Kent	1010
Sunbury	825
Northumberland	1555
Restigouche	825
Total,	£15,675

Yesterday a petition was presented by Mr. Hayward, from Mrs. McDonald, widow of a late officer who served during the revolutionary war, praying for aid from the Legislature. It was opposed upon the principle, that the manner of disposing of the claims of old soldiers was provided for by law, and that the receipt of the petition would open the door for other similar applications. Petition received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from upwards of 90 inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying for a repeal of the duty on foreign flour. There was also a petition numerously signed, presented from the city of St. John, praying for the removal of the duty; and another from a few individuals against such removal; all of which were ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Partelow presented a petition from the Mayor and Common Council of the City of St. John, praying for the passing of an Act to prevent forestalling in the City.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition from the inhabitants of Brunswick, in Queen's county, praying to be annexed to King's the number of inhabitants of the parish owing to the running of the present county line, being reduced to about thirty.

February 12.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House, of the 10th instant, relative to information as to the Metis, or what is commonly called the Kempt Road, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

"*Gentlemen,*

"During the last Summer an Exploration and Survey of the Road leading from Restigouche to the Saint Lawrence, by the Lake Metipediac, was made by a Military Engineer Officer, by direction of the Lieutenant General Commanding at Halifax, of whose Report, accompanied by an Estimate, His Excellency was pleased to allow a copy to be sent to me,

"The estimate appeared to me so considerable in its amount, that, under the apprehension that it might operate to retard or prevent the undertaking, I directed my enquiries to the subject, and procured from two highly intelligent, respectable and responsible individuals, perfectly acquainted with the line and practically conversant with the expence of Road Making, a proposal predicated upon the Report to which I have alluded, to construct and perfect that Road, agreeable to the proposed Plan and Specification, for a sum not exceeding £12,000, currency.

"Having myself received no authority to conclude any agreement or to incur any expense connected with the Metis line of Road, I could only communicate the result of my enquiries to the Authorities of Canada and Halifax,—which I accordingly did,—and I have since heard nothing further upon the subject;—but I feel it to be one of deep importance, secondary only to the improvement of the line of the Saint John, (and I will add, to that of the proposed Canal for connecting the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of Saint Lawrence,) and I accordingly not only recommend it to the favourable consideration of the House, but offer myself as the medium of communicating with the Governor General and with the Governments of Lower Canada and Nova Scotia upon it.

"J. H."

February 15.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Lancaster Mill Company, praying that a Bridge may be built over the Musquash River, at or near the site of the present Bridge, with a sufficient Draw in it to allow the passage of Vessels; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward, also by leave, presented a Petition from G. Clowes Carman and John Gillies, Esquire, and 23 others, Freeholders and Inhabitants at Musquash, in the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, praying that no alteration be made in that part of the present line of the Great Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews which passes through that Settlement; and that a new Bridge may be erected over the Musquash River, with a Draw for passage of Vessels near to the residence of the said G. C. Carman; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Woodward.—*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Salaries that are to be borne on the Civil List for prospective incumbents, and salaries or incomes of Offices not borne on the Civil List—and that they be empowered to call on the incumbents of any Office for information and return of the incomes either by Fees, Salaries, or otherwise, received at any Office or Offices in the Province—with a view of fixing the income and salaries of any Office or Offices within the Province, at such rates as will secure attention, ability and integrity in the discharge of the duties of the several Offices; as in the opinion of this House, incomes and salaries from any public Office more than sufficient to secure a due performance of the duties, are injurious to the public service, and often detrimental to the incumbent; and also to ascertain what Offices may be consolidated, or what abolished or dispensed with, if any, and report thereon.—*Ordered*, That Mr. Woodward, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hill, be a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Lamb, Keeper of the Quaco Light House, praying that a grant may pass to enable him to employ an assistant; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Joshua Knight, James Rait, and 35 others, of the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Saint George Lime Company; which he read. And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and lie on the Table, the House divided—YEAS, 8. NAYS, 6.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Brown, also by leave, presented a petition from De Vere Burr, Agent for the Saint George Company, praying that an Act may pass, incorporating the same, under the name of "The Saint George Lime Company;" which he read. *Ordered*. That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition