de Provence was conversing, in my presence, with my father and mother before our departure, but I thought nothing of it. My mother woke me suddenly in the middle of the night, and in the presence of my sister, who, as I knew, slept in the floor above me. When I was awakened by the repeated kisses of my mother I saw Mde. de Tourzel by my side; she took me in her arms, and, without saying a word, we went down to my mother's apartment, where this tender mother, still caressing me, dressed me in the disguise of a little girl. The Duchess of Angouleme has allowed herself to be persuaded that I may have studied my part in the written history of the time; but I will say to her royal highness, ask them of those whose endeavours are united to estrange you from me where such details are to be found in print. I was disguised then, and afterwards laid to the bottom of the carriage, where I remained for some time asleep. Some one trod upon me in getting into the carriage; it was my aunt. I was frightened, and therefore I said nothing till my mother rejoined us; she kept me on her knees till the moment we changed our carriage. Our carriage stopped; my father spoke for some time with some people who were with us: at last he got out to look for the other carriage, which was not yet arrived, returned with that carriage, and made my mother get out, who placed me at the same time on the lap of Mde. de Tourzel, who was with us. Afterwards my father returned to me, and took me himself in his arms, and gave me to my mother, who was already in the other carriage.

"Deny these facts, Duchess of Angouleme, or let those intriguers who surround you say where this was to be found in print before I informed you of it through M. Morel de Mont Didier.

"The carriage drove on, and I slept in my mother's lap till the next morning. I then observed that my father was disguised, and I asked my mother why I was in the disguise of a little girl. My sister interrupted me by saying to aunt Mde. Elizabeth, who was in the same carriage with us, and had not been in my mother's room when I was disguised, nor when we left the Tuileries, '*Yesterday he thought we were going to act a comedy.*' 'Or a tragedy,' said my mother to me; 'but be prudent, my son; and, if you are asked your name, say that it is Aglar, and your sister's name is Amelia.' Where then, madam, again I ask, had these things been printed before I wrote to you in 1816? Or have you not received the papers of the brave soldier whom you sent to the minister of the police? Well, madam, you have not chosen to receive me! It is you, then, who force me to hold this language, and my history will unveil to you hereafter your amiable friends, who tell you daily how much they honor you, in order the more easily to deceive you and to let you die in your sorrows, which you certainly do not deserve. At the same time it is possible to sin by omission, and hence, dear sister, you will feel that Providence is not unjust. Lay your hand on your heart and consider those by whom you are surrounded, and those with whom they are in correspondence. It is intended that princes and princesses should see with their own eyes, therefore let us make use of them.

"We soon arrived in a town in which all the houses were covered with tiles in the form of an S reversed. I asked the name of this town, which my father told me was called Chalons-sur-Marne. Afterwards we reached a little town where we thought to have been stopped. I am not certain of the name but I believe it was Epernay. A young officer of the national guard, with whom my mother conversed a good deal without leaving the carriage, extricated us happily for that time.

"It was night when we arrived at Varennes, where we were stopped and previously detained, at the house of a man named Sauze, whose wife waited on us, treated us with tolerable civility. Our sad return is so well known that I shall not enter into the details of it; nevertheless there is one circumstance which I must not omit.

"A. M. Latour Maubourgh, one of the commissioners who was taking us back to Paris, followed with Petion in another carriage. Though these gentlemen were supported by the populace, they yet suffered a friend of my father to be assassinated before our eyes, a friend who was well known to M. Latour Maubourgh. It was at the moment when the furious populace was assassinating this friend-that Barnave who was in our carriage, took me on his knees, in order more easily to protect me in case of need. During our journey he frequently pressed my hands, and continued to lavish on me the many tokens of interest till our arrival in Paris. In the garden before the Tuileries, Barnave delivered me into the hands of an officer of the national guard, who carried me to the hall of assembly in the castle. There M. Hue took possession of me, and carried me to my apartment, where I was for some time guarded by officers of the national guard.

"All that happened between this period and the 28th of June is well known. I should not allude to these unhappy recollections if it had not been asserted very recently that I was seen that day in my father's room at the moment when the misguided populace had just forced the doors of his apartment. This assertion is false. I very well remember that we were in my father's room immediately before—this fact is true; but as soon as the danger became apparent from the yells of the mob, my mother hurried my sister and myself into another room, where we remained. It was the Princess de Lamballe who persuaded my mother to stay with us, for she was bent upon returning to my father who was in danger. It is important that I should recall this circumstance to the recollection of Madame, because she cannot have forgotten that the Princess threw herself into my mother's arms when she would have returned to the room where my father had remained with our aunt, Marie Elizabeth. I here appeal to the Duchess of Angouleme herself. Will she reject her brother under the vain pretext that he would have forgotten this particular circumstance which I here relate, and the name of her who threw herself into my mother's arms to prevent her returning to the apartment, the doors of which had already been burst open by the mob? The other details of that unhappy day are too well known for me to dwell upon them. The fact which I have first mentioned proves sufficiently that I have forgotten nothing which happened in my presence. From this day forward my mother was constantly in tears—this day, which was the forerunner of the 10th of August. It is clear, then that I perfectly remember the facts which I have transmitted to my sister in proof of my identity. Amongst other persons who slept in my room on the night of the 9th of August, was my mother, who came to seek some moments of repose, and threw herself for that purpose on the bed of the person who sat up with me that night. [English paper.]

Sweden.—There exists no doubt that there is a difference of opinion between the King of Sweden and the Crown Prince on political matters. In the Court of Stockholm there is a Russian party of which the King is the chief, whilst Prince Oscar is the chief of the opposite party. Hence his differences with his father. Between the two, it is not an improbable contingency that the dynasty of Vasa may one day be restored.

Russia and Circassia.—The accounts of the great losses of the Russian navy on the coast of Circassia has been confirmed, and are more serious than were reported. The blockade of Circassia has been found out to be impracticable; eighty vessels arrived last year in spite of it. The chieftains of Circassia are determined not to yield a foot to the encroachments of Russia, and are well prepared for every contingency. Some idea of the difficulties of the contest may be gathered from the fact that the Russian forces, at the present moment in the Caucasus, amount to 100,000 men.

Mexico.—Should hostilites between France and Mexico continue, the latter will issue a declaration of war, and the Gulf and the West Indies will be infested with piratical cruisers, carrying Mexican letters of marque, as was the case during the war with Spain, when a stop was nearly put to commerce through their depredations. Mexico has nothing, and France has every thing, to lose by such a step; in consequence, it is affirmed that an order has been issued from France to the effect that, in the event of a war between France and Mexico, all vessels sailing under Mexican letters of marque will be treated as pirates, unless their crews are composed of at least two-thirds Mexicans.

Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell and the English Ultra-Radicals.—In a third letter to the Irish people, Mr. O'Connell treats at some length the proposal to the Irish people from the English ultra-Radicals for union and co-operation in political objects, and thus urges the impropriety of acceding to it:—"There are many, very many, of the most useful and valuable of our Irish agitators who do not by any means go the length of the English Radicals. There are many opposed to Universal Suffrage; there are also many, amongst whom I am one, opposed to annual Parliaments—there are many, of whom I am one, opposed to the payment of the members—there are many, of whom I also am one, exceedingly dissatisfied with the temper in which the English Radicals have conducted their own cause,—and also with the manner in which they have managed that cause, injuring instead of serving the question of peaceable Reform—disgusting their friends, and increasing and strengthening their enemies. I am therefore decidedly against any present union with them." He closes the subject thus:—"I believe the English Radicals to be neither strong nor numerous, when compared with their opponents.—I believe many of them are acting under the suggestions of the Tories. I believe that, upon the whole, by asking too much at once, and by the manner of the demand, and, above all, by their vituperation of every person who does not go the whole length with them, and by exciting the fears of men of property, they, the English Radicals, do much more injury to the cause of national freedom than they can do good. And upon these grounds I submit to the Irish people that the plan of any alliance with the English Radicals is utterly undesirable, and should not be entertained even for the time consumed in reading this letter."—As a set-off against all this we are told that the Working Men's Association are preparing an address to the people of Ireland, in which the claims of Mr. O'Connell to the confidence of his fellow-subjects are freely and fairly discussed.

Spain.—Madrid, Sept. 15.—Letters from Burgos of this evening state that Merino marched from Peneda de la Sierra on the 9th, and on the 10th entered Huerta del Rey with 1500 men.

From Castillon we learn that Borso had set out from thence to Veneroz.

The Christino column of Valderama, consisting of 700 infantry and 150 cavalry, was at Aronda de Duero on the 10th and was waiting, as is stated, the arrival of Zurbano and Rodriguez, who were ordered to command that column.

Our last advices from Madrid are of the 17th inst. The Ministry was then supposed to be in considerable jeopardy. To allay the ferment the Cortes were summoned to meet on the 8th of November. Some individuals were arrested on a charge of sedition; but no account of the discovery of any new plot had transpired.—*Sun of Wednesday.*

Havannah.—We learn by the brig System, captain Murray, arrived last evening from Havannah, that intelligence had reached there of the assassination of the governor of the Island of Porto Rico, and that about 250 of the inhabitants had been arrested. Immediately after the receipt of the above intelligence at Havannah, an additional number of troops, amounting to between 500 and 600 men, were ordered to Porto Rico.

Silk Trade.—The silk trade, although rather dull, is as good as it generally is at this season of the year, indeed hands have rather more work than they had a month since. Fine satins and fancy work are in particular request, while plain sarcenets, except fine sorts, are dull.

Trade in Cotton Factories.—The trade in cotton mills has improved; at Oldham, Ashton, and Hyde, hands have full employment, and hundreds of fresh hands have got employment within the last few months in the above districts.

The Harvest.—The splendid weather of the last fortnight has saved the harvest in the North of England and Scotland. Frosty nights and drying winds have done even more than the sunshine to ripen the corn; and we may now say that throughout Yorkshire, even in the more elevated parts, with very few exceptions, every species of corn is fully ripe, and the farmers are busily engaged in cutting it and clearing it away. A great quantity of corn has been led during the present week, but still by far the largest proportion is in the fields, most of it, however, cut and in stocks, and destroying the face of the country. Another week, with proper exertion on the part of the husbandman, will house the precious fruits of the earth, or at least a very large proportion of them. The crops of oats and barley are, we believe, rather over than under an average, and they will be reaped in good condition. The wheat, though in many places abundant, and perhaps in most uninjured, has yet suffered enough to reduce the crop below an average. Of this, from all the accounts, we cannot have any doubt.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Bank of England.—Quarterly Average of the weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 26th June to the 18th September, 1838, both inclusive, pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 W. IV, cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£19,665,000	Securities	£22,846,000
Deposits	10,040,000	Bullion	9,615,000
	£29,705,000		£32,461,000

Downing-street, Sept. 21, 1838.

A comparison with the last return shows an increase in the circulation, of £184,000, a decrease in the deposits of 258,000, an increase in the securities of 99,000, and a decrease in the bullion of £131,000.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.

Hydrophobia.—On Thursday evening a fine little girl died in this city, of that mysterious disease, hydrophobia. The magistrates have very properly issued a proclamation warning all persons to confine or muzzle their dogs. The following letter describes the particulars of this melancholy case.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR.—If we could boast of a Medical Periodical in this province, I would not now trouble you with the following hasty detail of a case of Rabies, I this week had the melancholy chance to witness. On Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, I was waited on by Private Hughes of the 1st Royals, to see a girl seven years old, the daughter of a Mr. Jamieson, in Campeau street, who he said was attacked with hydrophobia. On arriving at the house I there met my father, and after carefully watching the patient for about forty minutes, we perceived no symptom to warrant us in pronouncing the case "Rabies." Just twenty-eight days before this the little girl had been bitten in several places by a dog, supposed to be rabid,—the wounds had been dressed by Doctor M'Culloch in the first place, and attended subsequently by Private Hughes. They healed kindly, and no untoward symptom declared itself until the evening of Tuesday the 9th. Never having seen a case of Rabies in the first stage, and as I presume it seldom falls to the lot of physicians to do so, I shall detail this case as I saw it, candidly confessing my previous ignorance of the disease, in hope that my trouble may be of general utility.

When I first saw the patient on Wednesday at two P. M., she lay on the sofa perfectly quiet—was shy, and little inclined to speak. She had no fever on her, but the Parotid gland on the left side, where she had been bitten, was considerably swelled. The action of the pharynged muscles seemed uninterrupted, as the occasional swallowing of saliva demonstrated; and although she would not drink, she did not yet exhibit any wild signs of aversion to fluids. On enquiry, I ascertained that the evening previous she had complained of lassitude and sickness of the stomach. Hughes, who had been with her most of the day, pronounced the case to be positively "hydrophobia." My father and I did not feel warranted from what we saw, to coincide with him. Hughes had seen several nervous twitchings, and had been trying several of the usual experiments with water, looking glasses, &c.; but inferring that we should expect any grown up child or adult would, if indisposed, naturally express a sense of annoyance at such trials, and that nervous symptoms, from indigestion and cold, were every day occurrences among children, we were induced not to consider the case as one of Rabies; at the same time, we both acknowledged that if this were a genuine case, we never had seen one in so early and undefined a stage.

The result of this visit was a prescription of calomel, followed by tartar emitic, which operated freely, and brought a large worm from the stomach. I again saw the patient at eight o'clock, and Hughes expressed it as his opinion she was worse. He caused her to start by suddenly dropping cold water on her hand. This did not alarm me, as I conceived any one would do the same under whatever circumstances. She was evidently weakened by the operation of the medicine, and seemed inclined to doze; clear saliva trickled slowly from the corner of the mouth, but the swelling of the parotid sufficiently accounted to me for that. All at once she asked for a drink of *cold water*, and took four or five swallows, but in rather a hurried manner. At this, even Hughes expressed his doubts, and after being there altogether about thirty-five minutes, I retired convinced that the patient had no appearance of Hydrophobia about her. The next morning, (Thursday) at 9 A. M. I again saw her, and on entering the room painfully beheld a perfect corroboration of the opinion Hughes had entertained. He saw the first unequivocal signs about 4 o'clock that morning. They came on by occasional jactitation convulsive sighing, violent retraction of the arms, face and body at the approach of any person—aversion to drink and frequent violent eructation as if occasioned by a sudden and single effort to vomit. Nevertheless, she did take a little wine and water, but this was effected by a very characteristic mustering of moral courage. In this stage I knew of no treatment which could be of avail, and therefore, although it was not giving Hughes a fair chance, I offered to countenance whatever he might recommend. Copious bleeding was accordingly performed and his medicine immediately afterwards administered. The pulse was considerably affected by this, but the general symptoms went on gradually increasing. About one o'clock I retired and recommended Hughes to add 25 drops of laudanum to the next dose of his medicine. At five I called again and found the patient near her last—the power of deglutition entirely suspended and all the other symptoms painfully aggravated. I administered a small dose of strychnine, but the thread of life had now so nearly run out that I question if the medicine could have reached the stomach when the unfortunate sufferer expired.

The above is a very hasty detail of the case, but I trust it will at least have the effect of getting a law against allowing dogs to run at large put strictly and instantly in force. I cannot conclude without admitting, that in consequence of the opinion given by my father and myself, Hughes lost the chance of testing the efficacy of his medicine, during the first stage of the disease, when only, it is certain, any success can possibly be effected. His situation on this occasion was precarious, and so was ours. Had he been left to himself and had the case terminated successfully, I for one would never have admitted it to have been one of Rabies. On the contrary, had we, against our conviction, allowed him to use his remedy on the first day, and had the patient died, we should have merited eternal reproach. Whereas, as the case now stands, the efficacy or non-efficacy of Hughes' treatment cannot be judged of.

FRANCIS C. T. ARNOLDI, M. D.

October 12.

Communications.

KING'S COLLEGE, AND THE BAPTIST SEMINARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—In my last, I brought the history of King's College, down to the Session of 1833; and intimated that I should resume the subject, with an account of the proceedings of the Deputation of the Assembly the Hon. Messrs. Simonds & Chandler, to the late King's Government, with respect to the College. But it may be as well to state before I commence, that although the College Accounts have been regularly called for every year, and furnished accordingly, no remarks have been made upon them in the reports of the Committees, to whom they have been referred for examination, at least so far as I have seen. The Assembly finding, that nothing could be made of the Accounts in the way of agitation, seem to have turned their attention to the Charter, to see what could be made of it.

It will be recollected, that three distinct propositions have been launched for alterations in the Royal Charter of King's College. The first was in 1832, by Messrs. Humbert, Kinnear and Scott, who gravely proposed a scheme for amending it, which could not certainly be objected to, on the ground, that it was complex, or difficult of comprehension. It was, that the College and Grammar School should be all destroyed, and the money expended on them, applied to a more general purpose.

The next year, 1833, Mr. Kinnear again introduced the subject to the notice of the Assembly, and suggested that these alterations could be most usefully made by the Assembly; and finally recommended, that the House should direct the Deputation then about to proceed to England, to confer with His Majesty's Government, fully on the subject. In conformity with this recommendation, Messrs. Simonds and Chandler, did bring King's College under the consideration of Lord Stanley, in a letter No. 7 of the "Documents submitted to the Assembly by the Deputation to England on the subject of grievances." In this letter they stated, that they were instructed to pray, that His Majesty would call for the surrender of the present Charter, and grant a new one, containing certain provisions which are set forth in lieu of those objected to.—Lord Stanley remarked upon this statement, that "no documents were attached to prove the want of "success, or unpopularity, of the Institution; but "His Majesty's Government would be ready to "consider certain modifications of the Charter, "should they appear to be generally desired."

The third proposition, is that of Messrs. Wilmot, Woodward and Brown, made in the last Session, in their report as a Committee on the petitions of the Synod, Presbyteries and Congregations of the Kirk of Scotland. It will have been seen, that the entire destruction recommended by Mr. Kinnear and his colleagues, was postponed to the modifications suggested by Mr. Simonds and his colleague; and that the modifications suggested by Mr. Simonds, have been set aside by these proposed by Mr. Wilmot and his colleagues. Of course Mr. Wilmot's scheme is satisfactory to those, for whose benefit it was proposed! So far from it, while it is sneered at by those, whose influence it was intended to diminish, if not destroy;—it is, I am informed, condemned in no measured terms by all, whose designs it tended to promote. The Sentinel, the organ of the Baptists, expressed itself in very decided terms in condemnation of it! This may be depended upon.—it will require a better, and a wiser man than either Mr. Kinnear, or Mr. Simonds, or Mr. Wilmot to devise modifications which will make the charter more acceptable and useful to the country, than the present Charter is.

I shall now briefly compare the several schemes for amending it. Destroy the College, said Mr. Kinnear, *and apply the money to a more general purpose!* 'No, say Mr. Simonds and Wilmot, 'don't destroy it, but alter the Charter!' The question is how. 'I say this way,' cries Mr. Simonds! 'No, says Mr. Wilmot, not so, but this way.' First and foremost says Mr. Simonds, make the Chief Justice "perpetual *ex officio* visitor" in the place of the Bishop. No says Mr. Wilmot, the Chief Justice alone is not to be trusted, so associate with him the "Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court." The powers of the Visitor are confined, in practice, to "disapproving of any Statutes Rules and Ordinances" of the College Council: to show how little Mr. Wilmot is disposed to trust either Chief Justice alone, or Chief Justice and Senior Puisne Judge together, he "recommends that no such power be vested in future Visitors." Marvellous consistency! wonderful improvement! Instead of one Visitor, with duties to perform, he recommends that there should be two Visitors without power or anything to do!

Nextly, Mr. Simonds recommended, that the President Head of the College should be President in the place of the Archdeacon: Mr. Wilmot says no, let us confine ourselves to the "President not being the incumbent of an Ecclesiastical office."

Thirdly, Mr. Simonds proposed, that "*religious tests should not be required* of any member of the College, except the President and Professor of Divinity, previously to their admission to their offices; I don't agree to that, says Mr. Wilmot, we shall have nothing but Atheists, Infidels, Unitarians and Heretics in the College: the Professors and members of the Council must "subscribe a declaration that they believe in the authenticity and divine inspiration of the old and new Testaments, and in the doctrine of the Trinity."

Fourthly, Mr. Simonds proposed, that the Professor of Divinity should "subscribe a solemn declaration of his belief in the Divine authority of the Christian religion"—a free and easy sort of test, which would admit any one of the classes, into which the unbelieving world is divided, viz. Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics, except perhaps the Jews. No, says Mr. Wilmot, that won't do—the Theological Chair, notwithstanding all the objections, must still be occupied exclusively by a Clergyman of the Church of England, for "the case is remediless."

Fifthly, Mr. Simonds proposed, that Candidates for Degrees in Divinity, shall make the same declaration as the Professor of Divinity. No, says Mr. Wilmot, "no religious tests must be required of any person admitted to any degree or faculty."

Sixthly, Mr. Simonds did not include the Chancellor in the Council. He must be named, says Mr. Wilmot.

Seventhly, Mr. Simonds included the Archdeacon. No, says Mr. Wilmot, he must be omitted.

Eighthly, Mr. Simonds included the Speaker, Provincial Secretary and Attorney General. I will not consent to that, says Mr. Wilmot: we must have the Master of the Rolls, and the two Junior Puisne Judges.

Ninthly, Mr. Simonds recommended, that the Council should contain seven other members to be nominated by the Chancellor, five of them not otherwise officially connected with the College.—I don't agree to that, says Mr. Wilmot, there must be two Professors, and two other members appointed by the Chancellor.

Tenthly, Mr. Simonds proposed, that the members appointed by the Chancellor should hold their seats during good behaviour. No, says Mr. Wilmot, they must be appointed annually.

Eleventhly, Mr. Simonds recommended a Council of twelve. No, says Mr. Wilmot, they must "make nine in all."

Finally—In addition to these points in which they are decidedly at variance, there are several alterations, recommended by Mr. Simonds, which are passed over in silence by Mr. Wilmot, as exceeding "the extent of the contemplated changes."

It is certainly very remarkable, that such a difference of opinion should exist upon such a subject, between such persons as Mr. Simonds and Mr. Wilmot. They were both selected by the Assembly, as Delegates to the Government: both were instructed to bring under the notice of the Government the defects of the College and its Charter: and both were accredited to the Government, as having the entire confidence of the Assembly: and yet there is not a single point upon which they agree, except as to the want of success and unpopularity of the College; and in support of this assertion, Mr. Simonds could produce no evidence, and Mr. Wilmot can offer no more.

I have thus given, from authentic documents, a history of King's College and its Royal Charter, and a detail of the proceedings of our Assembly with reference to both. And never, I am sure, was there such an extraordinary course of proceeding, adopted in any body, in the civilised world, except it perhaps may be, in some similar Colonial Assembly. They asked the Crown for a Royal Charter; they prescribed to the Crown all the provisions which they deemed necessary to be inserted in it; they passed a perpetual Act for endowing the College on such a Charter being obtained; the Charter was submitted for their approval; they approved of it after a full discussion of its provisions: they granted large sums for building the College on a plan approved by themselves; they passed another perpetual act for confirming a bargain with the Crown as to the endowment; and attended, in a body *as the Assembly*, the ceremony of accepting the Charter. Yet in less than three years they began to find fault with every thing they had done, and the very men who had been most conspicuous in saddling the country (as they say) with the burden of the College, were the very persons who conducted the agitation. R.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Dear Sirs,—In glancing at the City Gazette, last evening, in Mr. Chubb's News room, where in fact, it is seldom ever perused, I could not refrain from a smile at the futile attempt of its poor Editor to puff off the Pamphlet lately published under the name of "NOTITIA." Such a congruous mass of nonsense has seldom ever appeared in a paragraph of a newspaper, as is exhibited by the Editor under the specious words "*Another new arrival from the Press of New-Brunswick.*" The Editor commences his eloquence, by announcing his gratification of having to eulogize the appearance of two "distinct works, interesting and useful to the public generally." Now, I, with many of my fellow citizens, would be glad to know what direful reason, or childish and malignant feeling prevented this sapient Editor from naming in his *beautiful* journal, the *third distinct Work* which has appeared in "two weeks" and which work was duly presented to him from the Press:—I mean the new Paper (issued by Mr. H. Sancton) named "The Herald."—If I mistake not, Mr. Sancton was once the Foreman of Mr. Till's establishment, and from whom Mr. T. must have derived a large portion of the *little* that he knows about printing;—enough however has been said.—*actions* show the man!

In speaking of the pamphlet "Notitia" he refers the public to pages 75 and 76 for "*political sentiments worthy of serious consideration, by all who are capable of judging as to good government!!* Now in page 75, I can find *no political sentiments named;* there is something about an inundation which took place in 1831, and of an *ice jamb* below Mill creek!! but on page 76 there is something of "political sentiments," the former part of which, exhibits sentiments very similar to those of the *Rebel M'Kenzie* and the *Jacobin Chapman*, while the latter part of the same paragraph exhibits the language of a fawning hypocrite, but the whole evidently tinctured with the same spirit—*democracy.*

Friday morn. Nov. 2. PUBLICO.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—The public were much disappointed in this quarter, on the arrival of the last English Mail, at not finding the appointment of "MASTER OF THE ROLLS" confirmed by the British Government. Various reports are in circulation respecting it—some state that Mr. Saunders, who is now in England, is to receive the appointment, he having had the promise of the same for many years past, from the British Ministers; others state that the Ministers will disallow the Act passed by our *Imperial Assembly*, wherein *they* authorised the Governor to appoint, and it is believed, *recommended* the gentleman who was so appointed; and should the Act be disallowed by the British Government, it is probable that our Imperial Assembly will stop the provision made for the salary. If such be the case, my Lord Glenelg will find that the New-Brunswickers have once more got him into "a corner." Your's, &c. W.

Fredericton, October 30, 1838.

MR. EDITOR,—I should like to be informed if there is no law, or if there be, why not enforced, against a certain individual in King street, who monopolises all the poultry that is brought to market. Your's, &c. A CITIZEN.

NEW GOODS.

Per Barque Barlow, from London—

GENUINE Macassar Oil: Rose Oil; Bears' Grease; Lavender Water; roll and pot Pomatum; Military, cocoa-nut Oil and transparent shaving cakes; Fancy soaps; Johnston's Patent white and old brown Windsor soap; patent Hair Brushes; best silver wire Tooth Brushes; Nail Brushes; badger and bone cased shaving Brushes; Hair Powder; dressing, ivory and pocket Combs; genuine Naples Soap; superior Razors, curling Tongs, &c. &c.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' Hair work, Gentlemen's Wigs, &c. &c.—The whole of which will be disposed of at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MAJOR,
Hair-Dresser, Perfumer, &c.

Prince William-street, 6th October, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN HICKS, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

HENRY JACKSON, jun. } *Executors*
JOSEPH STEWART, }

Norton, King's County, Oct. 15, 1838.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 2, 1838.

During the past week, Liverpool dates to the 28th of September have been received.

PRESS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—"*The Herald.*"—An additional Weekly Journal has just made its appearance from our fellow-townsman and neighbour, Mr. Henry Sancton, under the above title.—Its appearance is respectable, and he has our best wishes for its future success.

WEATHER.—On Wednesday last stern Winter made his appearance in a fine North Eastern snow storm, which covered the ground to the depth of two or three inches, and accompanied with severe frost. Last night the wind changed to the South East, with a heavy gale, bringing showers of snow, hail and rain. To-day the appearance is much changed, and there is every prospect of the winter covering being soon dissipated.

Quebec papers of the 21st ult. state that His Excellency, Earl Durham, would positively sail from Quebec for England on the 1st of November.

It is stated in the English papers that a Russian army consisting of 120,000 men, is now stationed on the Turkish frontier.

The news from Spain, appears quite unfavourable to the cause of the Queen.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—An order has been issued from France, declaring that, in the event of a war between those two countries, all vessels sailing under Mexican letters of Marque, will be treated as pirates, unless their crews are composed of at least two thirds Mexicans.

A great radical meeting took place at Manchester September 24, and resolutions adopted in favour of Universal Suffrage, vote by ballot, and equal representation:—an attempt for a similar meeting, was also made at Liverpool, under the Agitator Mr. Fergus O'Connor; but it proved a complete failure, and O'Conner made his retreat quite discomfited.

ALBION UNION SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Dinner of this Society took place in Betts' Long Room in Bragg's Building, on Monday evening last. Mr. Gard provided the repast in real English style; and a goodly number of the "Sons of Albion" with several friends, as guests, enjoyed with pleasure the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" which are sure to attend the convivial meetings of the Body. Mr. Samuel Holman, President of the Society, presided at the festive board, and was well supported by the Vice President, Mr. Henry Buxton, as *Croupier.*—*Courier.*

[From the Greenock Advertiser, of Sept. 20.]

Greenock, September 19, 1838.

Sir—We have much pleasure in communicating to you the very high opinion entertained of your abilities by the Underwriters at this port; and those who were upon the "Atlantic", on her last voyage from *Saint John*, request us to present you in their names, with the sum of £20 sterling, (being one per cent. on their respective subscriptions), as a slight reward for your great exertion in bringing that ship into a safe harbour, under very peculiar and trying circumstances. We remain, sir, your most obedient servants, DUNCAN WEIR & CO.

Captain Thomas Hardenbrook.

GREENOCK, *September* 20, 1838.

Gentlemen—Permit me to express to you and the Underwriters of Greenock my thanks for the handsome manner in which you have been pleased to notice my exertions with reference to the Atlantic.

In remaining by that vessel, and in using my endeavours to bring her into port while in a disabled state, I feel I have done nothing more than a duty I owed to the owners and all concerned, and which any other person would have done under similar circumstances. I am, Gentlemen, your's very respectfully, THOMAS HARDENBROOK.

Messrs. Duncan Weir & Co.

QUEBEC, October 22.

His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE left this city for Montreal on Saturday evening, in the steamer *Canada.*

We understand that he is expected to return to Quebec in a few days.

We have heard nothing further of Theller and Dodge who escaped from the Cape. In addition to the reward of 1000 Dollars offered for them by the Guards, His Excellency the Governor General has issued a proclamation offering 2000 Dollars.

This being the last day (Saturday) of the term, the Honorable Chief Justice of the Province took leave of the Quebec Bar and announced his retirement from the Bench. The venerable gentleman read his address with much feeling. We hope to obtain a copy of it for publication. We are happy in adding whilst speaking on this subject that the retiring pension of the learned Chief is a liberal, though well earned, compensation for his long arduous services.—(*Mercury.*)

The following, we believe, is a correct copy of the Chief Justice's address:—

"Before I quit this seat, I wish to address a few words to you, my learned brothers, and you, gentlemen of the bar.

"The state of my health having of late put it out of my power to render that assistance in the execution of the duties of the bench, which I have heretofore been able to afford, I deemed it my duty to tender my resignation of the office of Chief Justice of the Province, to His Excellency the Governor General, and he has been pleased to accept it.

"All partings from friends are painful, and, had I consulted my own feelings on this occasion, and those only, I should have retired from the bench in silence. But the recollection of the uninterrupted harmony which has subsisted between us, during the long period of thirty years, in which I have had the honour to preside in this Court, would not suffer me to think of so cold a separation.—I have, therefore, detained you, that I may avail myself of this opportunity, briefly, but sincerely, to assure you that I carry with me into retirement the same feelings of esteem and respect, for the profession at large, which I have ever entertained.—a grateful sense of the conduct which I have experienced from you on all occasions,—and of the able aid and assistance, which from you, my learned brothers, and from you, gentlemen of the bar, in your respective stations and in the exercise of the arduous duties of this tribunal, I have invariably received.

"Accept my most sincere thanks for the past, accompanied by my best and earnest wishes for your health, prosperity and happiness in future; and allow me to hope, that I shall carry with me into private life, your continued esteem and friendship.

"With these sentiments, which are deeply impressed upon my mind, and which I shall retain during life, I respectfully take my leave of you, my learned brothers, and of you, gentlemen of the bar, and bid you all, farewell."

Capt. DILLON, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor General, proceeds to-night for Montreal and New York, where he will embark for England. Capt. Dillon is the bearer of Despatches from His Excellency to the Home Government. Mr. E. G. Wakefield also leaves for England, by the same rout, to-night.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor General has reluctantly abandoned his intention of proceeding to Washington, and passing through some of the United States on his way to England. His Excellency will sail from hence on the first of November. We have reason to believe that this change in his plans, has been considered necessary both by His Excellency and the Commander of the Forces, in order that Her Majesty's Ministers should be apprized by the highest authority of the Provinces, in person, of the critical state in which they are placed. In the mean time, His Excellency has given the Commander in Chief the fullest authority and power to call into active service any amount or description of force, which may be necessary for the complete defence of the frontiers and the preservation of internal security.

It is currently reported that two Companies of the Guards are to garrison Three Rivers during the approaching winter; we have not heard the destination of the two Companies of the 66th Regiment at present stationed there.

Lady Colborne and family, it is stated in letters from Sorel, left that place for their winter residence in Montreal on Thursday last.

We are authorised to state that the Honorable the Chief Justice has retired with a pension, and Mr. James Stuart will be his successor.

Some method of rendering justice to Mr. Stuart has been long contemplated by the Governor General. The promotion of that gentleman to the highest judicial office in the Province, will be hailed with satisfaction by every friend of justice and admirer of civil courage. Mr. Stuart, the most able lawyer of British America, was deprived of his office of Attorney General in Lower Canada, without trial or inquiry, or any other opportunity of rebutting the charges made against him. All his efforts to obtain such an opportunity, were of no avail. The Home Government, represented by Lord Stanley, however, acknowledged the charges to be false. As a proof of their opinion on the subject, they offered Mr. Stuart the Chief justice-ship of Newfoundland. He proudly declined such reparation, and, with a degree of magnanimity seldom equalled, he cheerfully pursued his profession. He has but hided his time. May the day not be distant when he shall occupy the place for which he is more than any other man eminently fitted—that of Chief Justice of a Supreme Court of Appeals for British America.—(*Mercury.*)

The Governor General has directed that the salary and emoluments accruing to His Excellency as Governor of this Province, shall be appropriated to the expences incurred in the repairs of the Government Houses at Quebec and Montreal.—(*Ib.*)

A paragraph containing a report of some observations addressed by the Governor General to the delegates from the Lower Provinces after reading his reply to their Address has been going the round of the Provincial and American papers. We are authorised to state that it is incorrect in many particulars. His Excellency used no such expressions as are imputed to him, with regard to the conduct of his friends in England; nor was he under the influence of any such emotions as are described. His Excellency felt very grateful to the deputation for their warm and friendly address, and we doubt not evinced that feeling by his manner previous to delivering his reply. That his short speech subsequently delivered neither called for nor produced any particular expression of feeling beyond that earnestness which naturally pervaded the tone of what he said.—(*Ib.*)

A call is made in the last *Quebec Mercury*, upon the members of the St. George's, St. Andrew and St. Patrick's Societies, there to muster on the day of Lord DURHAM's departure, "with all their rich panoply, of emblazoned banner, pennon, and golden badge, to form his body guard to the place of embarkation."

A Resolution had been passed by the Board of Management of the St. George's Society, to pay such a compliment, as above alluded to, to His Excellency. The Quebeckers, who have acted on several late occasions with unusual spirit, will doubtless do the thing handsomely.—*Montreal Courier.*

At the Johnstown Fall Assizes, two individuals named KAVANAGH, and another named GRAY, were tried a few days ago, for attempting to seduce some soldiers of the 71st Regiment to desert, have been found guilty, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. As it is extremely difficult to prove the above crime, it is a pity that in any cases where conviction is obtained, the extreme penalties of the law were not inflicted.—*Ib.*

Halifax, Oct. 24.—The Medea, which left Halifax with the Prince George Transport in tow, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at sunset, rounded Canso Light at noon the following day—speed 8 knots an hour—and was, against a strong gale from N. W. through the Strait, up to Cape St. George by Thursday at 6—both Vessels anchored at Pictou on Friday at noon, where H. M. S. Andromache had arrived and the Malabar was hourly expected in room of the Inconstant, detained at Quebec to convey the Earl of Durham and Family to England.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, Capt. Pascoe, R. M. arrived at Pictou in a four oared Boat—having pulled 20 miles—with intelligence that H. M. S. Malabar had grounded at one on the preceding day, on a reef off Cape Bear, P. E. Island—the Ship was running with a leading wind, with two Pilots on deck, and leadsmen in the chains—it was nearly low water; the following tide the Ship still forged on, and at ten, when the Medea joined from Pictou, the wind had increased to half a gale from S. E. right off shore; at that moment the Ship backed off under her foresail and fore-top-sail—fortunately casting the right-way, which enabled a fine fellow, a Merchant of Prince Edward's Island, who stood by her, although he saw every probability of her going to pieces, to anchor her in safety in the Bay of Three Rivers. The Ship has lost the whole of her false keel, main and lower deck guns, stream and kedge anchors, with their cables and hawsers. One of her Boats was swamped and two men were drowned. The Cutter, despatched to Pictou, had not arrived when the Medea left that Port, but there was every reason to hope that she would find shelter before the gale commenced. The Malabar's rudder had been unshipped but was re-hung. Capt. Harvey had ordered the Medea, Andromache and Prince George, to proceed to Quebec, as the Malabar only made three inches of water an hour, and it was his intention to proceed for Halifax the moment the wind would answer.—*Gazette.*

New York, Oct. 20.

The Maine Commission has we suppose ere this proceeded to business, and the result of its labours may be easily anticipated. What step is New Brunswick to take in this new position of affairs? *Are the inhabitants of that Province to remain dormant during the activity of their neighbours, and the supineness of their own Government!!!* We should think not—for if Maine has found it necessary to take an active part in the negociation, so ought New Brunswick; and we trust that at the meeting of the next Legislature, the House of Assembly will lose no time in voting a supply of money, and appointing Commissioners to make a similar exploration on the part of the Province. The cases are exactly similar, and the recognition of the right of one thus to assume govermental powers, establishes a like privilege on the part of the other. The Report of a New Brunswick Commission will be a fair offset to that of Maine. In this way the Downing Street blunder may be in some degree repaired.—*Albion.*

DISGRACEFUL RIOT AT NEW YORK.—Last evening the disgraceful riot of Fanny Wright & Co. was again repeated at the Masonic Hall, and we venture to say, a more brutal scene never disgraced the annals of the great commercial emporium. At the usual hour for the commencement, the Hall was filled to overflowing, and not less than 5000 tickets probably, were disposed of at the usual price of one shilling each. At the commencement of the lecture some slight interruption took place from the hooting and hissing of the crowd, but this was speedily put down by the interference of a large body of the watch who had been ordered in attendance by the Mayor. The lecture proceeded and was gone through with, without farther interruption—the crafty Fanny carefully avoiding throughout, any allusion to politics on either side of the question.

At the close of the performance, nearly an hour was consumed before the male portion of the audience retired from the Hall. By this time the crowd without, had increased to a most fearful extent—not less than 10,000 persons were assembled in front of the building. A large number of females, who (to their shame be it said) had attended the lecture, now attempted to effect their egress. This movement was not effected without the most degrading insult, and partial and personal violence from the mob.

The bonnet of each female was upturned as she passed, and the most disgusting epithets applied to each passer by; the crowd eagerly searching for the object of their increased and excited passions. At length the heroine of the hour made her appearance; as she passed down the staircase and the long passage way no symptoms of personal violence were exhibited, but the feelings of the assemblage were manifested by means of groans, loud and deep. As the fair Fanny reached the street door, the crowd made a simultaneous rush toward her. Being surrounded by the police, she was in a measure protected from violence; but yet so great was the pressure that she was lifted from her feet and forced along the walk to the corner of Anthony street.