veraging 600 tons each, may be seen at the same moment on the stocks. Surely a trade of this magnitude and importance will not be lightly sacrificed to foreign interests, or to an interested party at home. It should never be forgotten that the northern powers may, as they have already done, combine against us, and that we may see the ports of the Baltic shut against our ships. To what quarter are we then to look for our supplies of timber? Not to our American colonies, when those who have embarked their capital in the trade shall have been ruined by an alteration in those duties which now enable them to compete with the foreign market, and render Great Britain independent of the rest of the world in an article of the first importance to her as a maritime power.

The legislature has always evinced a most laudable anxiety for the promotion of education, and a very liberal portion of the public income is annually appropriated to this important object. Each parochial school, is, by law, entitled to receive £20 per annum for the maintenance of a teacher, provided that an equal sum shall be subscribed, for the same purpose, by the parishioners: and it may thus be said that the blessings of education are brought within the reach of every cottage in the country. Grammar schools are also established in different parts of the province, and at the head of the system of instruction stands the University of King's College, at Fredericton, founded under a royal charter, and sufficiently endowed to dispense its benefits, upon easy terms, to those classes, which in older countries seldom look beyond the parish school. It must, however, be acknowledged that the advantages of this excellent institution are closed against a great majority of the people, who are Dissenters, and will not send their children to a college in close connection with the Church of England, and whose professors are all clergymen of that Establishment; and it is certainly to be desired that its sphere of usefulness should be enlarged by such liberal modifications of its charter as would conciliate that large and influential body, and obtain their support, instead of their hostility, to an institution which, under such circumstances, might render great services to the country, by removing those prejudices which now induce conscientious sectarians to send their sons to complete their education in the States, where they are, at the same time, exposed to a course of political instruction that will scarcely tend to make them better citizens under a monarchical form of government.

The province forms an archdeaconry of the extensive diocese of Nova Scotia.

I cannot close this letter without saying a few words on emigration—a subject in which I am well aware you, in common with every true philanthropist, take a deep and lively interest. It is, indeed a subject of vast importance,—not to these new countries only, but to the empire generally, and one which will always seriously engage the attention of a government desirous to promote conjointly the prosperity of its colonies, and the welfare of the parent state, whose redundant and increasing population urgently demand new openings for honest industry and labour.

Hitherto the measures of government in favour of emigration have been of too negative a character to place its advantages within the reach of the unemployed poor and working classes, whose relief should form the prominent feature of any regulations on the subject; and it may be feared that the late alienation of the Crown domains will operate as an insurmountable barrier to the adoption of any liberal arrangements for the future benefit of these objects of public sympathy and care. By the cession to the House of Assembly of his Majesty's casual and territorial revenues, the home government has virtually surrendered to the local legislature the management of the great national interests attached to colonization; the surplus funds accruing from land sales and timber licenses can no longer be applied by the metropolitan government in establishing and supporting a system of emigration, calculated at once to benefit the colony, and to relieve from the horrors of starvation the thousands who are known to exist in Ireland destitute of the commonest necessaries of life: and no colonial legislature, however well disposed, can be expected to lay aside their own narrow views, and local interests, for the purpose of adopting a code of colonization founded on those broad principles of national utility, which can alone render its operations beneficial to the empire as a whole. It is, indeed, painful to reflect how much the interests of humanity may suffer from a measure which has delegated to a provincial Board the right of legislating for those vast possessions to which the poorest of the people might under other circumstances, have looked for an escape from penury and want.

I shall, for the above reason, confined my observations to such brief items of intelligence as may be useful to you in your communications with those who possess the means and inclination to seek a provision for their families in a country where numerous children are still considered as part of his wealth by the labourer and farmer.

The quantity of land available for settlement in New Brunswick I have already stated to be immense, and I will now add that its minimum price is 3s. 6d. currency per acre. The voyage out is shorter, easier, and much less expensive, than that to either of the Canadas; and the numerous timber-ships which are constantly arriving (almost entirely in ballast) at the commercial capital, St. John, afford the ready means of transport, while the interior water-communications materially facilitate the emigrant's inland journey to his ultimate destination.

The demand for labour is very considerable, and the rate of wages high; artificers earn from 4s. to 7s. a-day, and even the common labourer may average from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a-day; at times, indeed, the supply of common labour is so limited that a man may gain 6s. or 7s. a-day, during the busy season, at the seaports. It would be, however, dangerous to draw conclusions from data which are so obviously liable to fluctuation, and I shall best, perhaps, correct any erroneous impressions which the above statement might convey, by adding that I do not believe that the country can at present annually absorb, beneficially, more than about six thousand of the handicraft and labouring classes. To those, on the other hand, who are in possession of a small capital, the province presents an ample field for settlement; and, provided they are industrious, and can command a certain supply of labour within their own families, there need be no fear for the result. But it cannot be too frankly stated, that this is no country for the gentleman farmer, who, unable to put his hand to the plough, must put it so often in his pocket, that he will speedily arrive at the conviction that there is nothing either pleasant or profitable in a residence upon a wilderness estate. There are, of course, exceptions to every rule, but I can by no means recommend any of our half-pay brethren, who can in any way make the ends meet at home, to seek to better their condition in the wild woods of America, however low the terms upon which property may be obtained: for it land be cheap, labour is proportionably high: an acre cannot be cleared (leaving the stumps in the ground) for less than £4, and I have known few settlers of this class who have succeeded in establishing for themselves a comfortable home in the wilderness. Until the price of labour, therefore, is reduced, let no deluded half-pay subaltern be tempted to come here for the sake of a free grant, with the obligations of residence and improvement attached to it!

Summary.

English Naval Force in Spain.—The following vessels have just been added to the English squadron on the Mediterranean coast of Spain:—The Princess Charlotte, 104 guns; the Vampire (Vangnard,) 80; the Rodney, 72; the Russell, 74; the Asia, 84; the Talavera, 74; the Barham, 50; the Dido, 18; the Childers, 16; the Clio, 16; the Harlequin, 16; the Nautilus, 10; the Rapid, 10; the Orestes, 18; which squadron is under the command of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, cruising between Barcelona and Gibraltar.

The Claims of the ex-Queen Murat.—Most of our readers are aware that this sister of Napoleon, widow of the ex-King Murat, so renowned for his consummate bravery, is now at Paris soliciting a claim on the French Government. Her title of courtesy is at present Countess of Lipano. Once she lived in all the sumptuous elegance of eastern magnificence, and the palace of Naples was furnished with solid gold. Now it would seem she is poor. She has been treated with great courtesy by Louis Philippe's family that displaced her own dynasty. The claims advanced by Madame Murat are on the palace of Elysee Bourbon, and a Pleasure House at Neuilly, which were owned and beautified by herself and husband. It appears, however, Napoleon gave Murat domains in Naples in exchange for these. It is said a compromise is proposed by allowing her 100,000 francs per annum. She is very poor, her mother *Letitia*, who died only a million and a half francs rich, having left her scarce any thing.

A letter from Seville reports the murder of the British Consul, and a great number of Christians, at Tangier.

The British squadron on the Spanish coast is reinforced by six ships at the request of the Queen.

A Jew, named Joseph Abraham, who has attained the patriarchal age of one hundred and two, and his wife Rachel that of ninety six, appeared on Saturday morning at the Tribunal of Correctional Police, to obtain an order for a maintenance from their son Isaac, who possesses sufficient means, but having himself attained eighty years, has contracted the vice of old age—parsimony. The Court adjudged him to pay 40 francs a month for the support of his parents, and reminded him of the fifth commandment.

The Earl of Durham is labouring under indisposition; and, in accordance with the advice of his medical attendants, is expected to leave this country very shortly for a more genial climate. The South of France is spoken of, in the event of Italy not proving more salubrious.—*Morning Post.*

It is very generally reported in the diplomatic circles, that the Marquis of Clanricarde will be Earl Durham's successor as British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.—*Post.*

Admiral Oxmaney, the defeated Liberal candidate for South Hampshire, has been appointed to the chief command of the naval force in the Tagus.

On Saturday, Lord Glenelg visited her Majesty; and, staying over Sunday, returned to town on Monday morning.

ATTEMPT TO FLY.—Dover, Wednesday.—I have just returned from witnessing the most frightful exhibition I ever saw. It was the attempt of a man to fly, or rather slide down a rope suspended from the heights. He was attired in a loose white dress and pink jacket, and his costume and appearance in so strange a position had an extraordinary effect. He threw himself boldly from the cliff, but before he had descended many yards he stopped, and became perfectly motionless, dropping at the same time two little white flags that he held in his hand when he started. He thus remained in the most horrible situation that can be conceived until, after a short but fearful pause, some person from the place whence the adventurer started threw him a rope, which he contrived to lay hold of and fasten round his body. By the aid of this rope and the exertions of his friends above he was rescued from his perilous situation. It is said that some person succeeded in a similar bold experiment some twelve years ago, and he was prepared, if equally fortunate, to have extended his flight so as to land this side of the inner harbour, not far from the further end of Waterloo Cresent.—*Post.*

THE BRITISH LEGION.—During the last few days the mansion of the Spanish Ambassador, 33, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, has been besieged by a number of careworn-looking men, belonging to the British Legion, lately disembarked at Portsmouth from Spain, and who travelled most of them from the above-named town hungry and barefooted in the expectation of being remunerated for their long and hazardous services. Agreeably to directions given to them they, in the first instance, proceeded to the office of the agent, at 5, Freemain's-court, Cornhill, when, after waiting for some time in the hope of relief, they were referred to the Ambassador, who it was stated, would attend to their claims. Yesterday morning no fewer than fifty of the wretched beings congregated around the dwelling of his Excellency, who at length, sent for one of the party, a non-commissioned officer, with whom he had a conference, and communicated to him the fact that neither his nor his comrad's pay would be forthcoming until he (the Ambassador) had received a reply to a communication which he had addressed to the Spanish government upon the subject. The poor fellows, who seemed very much dissatisfied with the result of the interview, gradually dispersed and his Excellency, who feared another and a speedy visit of a more determined and serious character, applied for protection to the commissioners of the metropolitan police. Orders have consequently been given to the constables to keep a sharp look out in order to prevent any disturbance; but their services have not been required as the poor, tattered, and half-famished creatures have, with the exception of one or two of the party who have paced quietly to and fro in the vicinty kept aloof from.

MR. AND MRS. NORTON.—An advertisement appears in the *Times* of Tuesday, signed G. C. Norton announcing, that Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, his wife, having, on the 30th of March, 1836, left him, her family, and home, and continued to live apart; and that, having provided for her separate maintenance a certain annual allowance, which she has refused to accept; and she having subsequently contracted debts for articles of luxury, for some of which actions of debt have been brought against him, (Mr. Norton,) he gives notice, that he will not be answerable for any debts she may have contracted since the 30th of March, 1836.

THE STEAMER AFRICAN.—The African steamer Captain Frederick W. Beechey, R. N., having been expected to call at this port during the last fortnight, it may be satisfactory to our readers to peruse the following letter which we have seen:—

"LOCH KYAN, Aug. 31, 1837.

"Her Majesty's steam vessel African, Captain F. W. Beechey, arrived here yesterday from Drogheda. She is employed surveying the Irish Channel, but her scientific commander is charged also with examining the harbours on the opposite coast, and to collect information as to the best ports for conveying the mails from Scotland to Ireland. In proceeding up this loch, in charge of the Portpatrick pilot, the African ran on the 'Saer,' where she remained five hours, without sustaining any damage. She was immediately boarded by the coast-guard boat of Cacrnigen, the officer from which piloted her in safety from Stranraer Roads to this anchorage, where she arrived at 10 P. M."

Fatal Accident on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—A most melancholy accident occurred, on Saturday evening, on this railway. The passenger train from Bolton, consisting of two coaches, had arrived at the junction of the two roads, and was there waiting for the arrival of the down train from Manchester to convey it to Liverpool.—Whilst thus waiting, the Manchester train approached, but from some cause at present unexplained, or the explanation of which we have not heard, the engineer, instead of stopping the engine, let it rush forward at its full speed. The consequence was a terrific and fatal collision between the two trains. The coaches forming the Bolton train were crushed to atoms by the concussion of the Manchester train. One lady, name unknown, who had come from Bolton, was instantaneously killed; and a child, which was in the arms of its mother or nurse, was killed on the road, the woman, in her alarm for the consequences of the dreadful concussion between the trains, having thrown it out of the coach, as the only chance, in her agitated view, of saving its life. Several of the passengers in the Bolton train were bruised, but none of them, we believe, seriously.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Notice was posted up at the bank on Thursday, stating that the directors were ready to advance money at four per cent. It was as follows:—The governor and company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice, that, on and after the 7th instant, they will be ready to receive applications for loans, upon the deposit of approved bills of exchange, not having more than six months to run; such loans to be repaid on or before the 20th October next, with interest at the rate of £4 per cent per annum, and to be for loans of not less than £2,000 each.—Bank of England, 7th Sept.

QUICK WORK.—On Saturday week, Bailie Clarkson, Selkirk, sat down to dinner in a pair of inexpressibles made of wool which that very same morning was growing on the back of the sheep. In the brief space of eleven hours and a half the fleece was shorn from the animal, scoured, dyed, carded, spun, woven, and made into a pair of breeches for a Bailie! Part of the same cloth was sent off the same day to make another pair of unmentionables for Bailie Gilmour, Glasgow, one of the partners of Messrs. Brown and Co. whose handsome new mill on the Etterick, at Selkirk, opened with a share in the performance of the above rapid feat in manufacturing industry.—*Dumfries Courier.*

SOMNAMBULISM.—An extraordinary sleep-walker, named Alfred Hutchinson, is a young man, married, and the father of three children, is living at New Snenton. His last exploit was performed at a few minutes past twelve on the morning of Friday last. Previous to retiring for the night, Hutchinson communicated to his associate, that he was addicted to walk in his sleep. At midnight, the somnambulist aroused his bed-fellow by a terrific shout, and rushed towards the window, the upper casement of which he unfastened, and proceeded to let down. His alarmed bedfellow instantly resorted to the most violent means to awake him, and prevent him from precipitating himself from the window. All was of no avail—out he rush'd, and fell to the ground. The noise aroused the neighbours in an adjoining house, who were spectators of the latter part of the exploit. Hutchinson then bounded over a brick wall, and leaped upon the top of another, along which he ran some yards, and jumped off. The torpor of his mental powers at that moment left him, and he called out to his friend, and those who were observing him, that they need not be alarmed, he had only been dreaming. He came limping into our office this week, to narrate the painful injuries he had received from the fall. He states, that he dreamed a large serpent had laid hold of his right arm, and the efforts of the young man to restrain him, on the night in question, only increased the violent and dangerous means he used to escape from the illusive pursuer. At various periods of his life, we understand, this nocturnal habit has been the source of great uneasiness to his family, and of personal injury to himself.—*Nottingham Review.*

There was a tremendous storm of thunder, rain, and hail in London on Saturday; many trees were destroyed; a horse drawing an omnibus was killed by lightning in Oxford-street.

Miss Angela Burdett has, in compliance with the desire of the Duchess, taken the name of Coutts: the change will be legally effected this week. The property is only bequeathed for life, in case of her having no son; in which event, after the death of Miss Coutts, it will go to her eldest sister, who must likewise take her grandfather's name.

A ship canal between Manchester and Liverpool is spoken of.

A conspiracy, having for its object to blow up the powder magazine at the gate of Santa Barbara, to break open the prisons, and to effect a Carlist movement in Madrid, was said to have been discovered on the night of the 9th inst.

If we were to judge of the state of trade from the Liverpool barometer, the cotton market, we should say that it was never more active than at present. The sales the week before last amounted to about 40,000 bales, and last week to not less than 47,000.

Four Neapolitan steamers with the Swiss regiment arrived off Messina Aug. 4, and were to be quartered in the citadel. The Cholera has nearly declined. But it is averred, under date of Aug. 17 from Ravenna, that not only the Roman States and Sicily, but all Italy is threatened with a political convulsion.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Cotton Trade at Manchester.—The dulness in the Liverpool Cotton Market has been accompanied since Tuesday, by a less animated demand for calicoes; but the price of goods is the turn better.—This remark applies more particularly to the heavier sorts of goods, and will probably continue, as no advance adequate to the rise in cotton has hitherto been obtained on any description of cloth; and the prices of weaving are a little higher than they were a few weeks ago. The spinners, who last week appeared to have caught the excitement of the Liverpool Exchange, and who demanded an unreasonable advance on warps and weft, have this week been more moderate in their expectations, and materials for the home market have been bought more favourable, although still so high as to render a further advance on goods necessary, in order to remunerate the producer. For bed-ticks there is a good demand, and previous rates fully realised.—Fustians. In the grey market we cannot notice any alteration either in the demand or value; for finished goods, however, especially for cards, there is a better demand, and in some cases the prices are a little improved.—Calico prints. The printers are now decidedly much better employed than they have lately been, and some works, which have for a long while stood still, are again partially, and some of them fully employed.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Monday.—This market was again decidedly better than any preceding week for some time past. Goods generally, however, were not higher; but in particular cases a little advance was made.

The Wool Trade—Leeds, Tuesday.—We have to notice again another good demand in our halls for every discription of goods. This was particularly the case for those articles especially adapted for the home trade; no doubt an effect produced by the very favourable harvest now all but completed. It would be gratifying to announce an improvement in prices but this cannot be done. The makers however anticipate this, if the demand continues for a week or two longer.

Huddersfield, Tuesday.—We cannot notice this week the least quotable alteration in prices; the demand continues good; and, on the whole, every thing indicates an improving state of trade.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps I will not be charged with officiousness, for asking the writer of that *tragedy bounce* which appeared in the last Courier, what he means by the following *grandelet* phrase. "It is a melancholy fact, that there are many persons of respectable standing in society, who it would seem are vain enough to feel a great satisfaction in having their names and designations set forth even in our city almanack, but who feel the greatest apathy to the performance of the deputed services, which the public have a right to expect from them." All this appears to be a mere jumble of words, and was no doubt intended by the writer as a mere *jeu de son esprit*, for it is known that the Fire Wardens last spring visited every Ward, to see that the houses were well supplied with buckets, and we have no reason to believe that they would neglect their duty this fall, in seeing that the stove pipes, &c. were well secured, but think that they will attend to their duty with alacrity. A Citizen says he does not wish to give the smallest offence, after venting forth such an overplus of absurdity upon the Fire Wardens for neglect of duty. I will now leave him, and I did not notice the article because I thought it worthy of an answer; for with the utmost vigilance accidents will happen. But in order to be prepared for them Companies should be formed, and they should have in their possession, ladders, hooks, ropes, and all the necessary apparatus for pulling down or removing buildings. The vast importance of such companies could not be doubted by any person, for they would prove useful in case of fire, and would set the public mind more at rest, and also put to flight those insane attempts at ratiocination. T.

October 19, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—In reading your editorial remarks of the 13th inst. I was much surprised to find that some false partisan had misinformed you respecting the conduct of the Charlotte County electors on the last day of the Poll in St. Andrews. I beg to state that I was in St. Andrews on that day, and witnessed all the proceedings without taking any part or being particularly interested for either of the contending parties. The votes were given, not in "a room," as you have been led to believe, but in the open portico in front of the Court House; nor was there any voters "either flung over the bannisters or otherwise excluded." Although the crowd of people was immense, yet there were ways opened for the electors, and free access to the hustings; and I unhesitatingly assert, that the person who on that occasion was either unable or afraid to go forward to vote, was unworthy the name of man and of the privilege of an elector.

Both parties affirm that they had many votes that were not polled owing to the time passing more rapidly than they expected. On this subject I have my doubts—their strength seemed to me to be totally exhausted, for the sheriff frequently called on the electors, if there were any, to come forward, and there was certainly nothing to have prevented them from doing so, if there had been any present. Of this, however, I am very certain, that with the same number of people no election in the province of New-Brunswick ever terminated more peaceably than that of Charlotte County in the case to which I have alluded.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

A FREEHOLDER.

Charlotte County, 18th Oct. 1837.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in the last "Courier" an *official* paragraph, awarded a meed of praise to the officers and soldiers of the 43d Light Infantry, lately employed on the *Madawaska* territory; but no mention of the detachment of the gallant 85th regt., for their arduous services, in the same glorious cause, *marching* all the way from Halifax, crossing seas, &c.—It may be all right enough, but it certainly has an invidious appearance.

Yours

Oct. 23. AN OLD SOLDIER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—The General Election being now over, and the returns duly made by the Sheriffs of the respective counties, people have very naturally began to speculate upon the prospects of the coming session of the Legislature. In some important respects, the Assembly will meet under moral circumstances; there will be found in the House, two gentlemen, standing in a relation to the Executive government of the Province, different to any thing which has been previously seen; and whether this new arrangement will work well, or ill, is a question of deep interest to the country, and well worthy of something more than a mere passing remark.

It is well known, that the idea of making Executive Councillors of some members of the Assembly, originated in a crude hasty remark of Mr. Spring Rice, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, for a few months, held the office of Colonial Secretary: and that this idea was greedily laid hold of by certain gentlemen of the Assembly, who hoped to be the fortunate individuals selected for that honor. It will not be amiss to give a brief outline of the negociations carried on, in order to bring about this change in the constitution of the Assembly:—because, as almost all the difficulties which embarrassed the administration of Sir A. Campbell, may be traced to the alterations introduced into the Legislative Council, by removing from it the Judges, and by separating the Executive from the Legislative functions of that house;—so, it will be found, that all the difficulties which before long will gather round Sir John Harvey and if the signs of the political horizon are to be trusted, they will be neither few nor light, may be traced to the alterations lately made in the Assembly, by calling two of the members to the Executive Council. The principal of the measure is bad; and it is rendered still worse, by the unhappy selection of persons, which Sir John Harvey has unfortunately made.

For the basis of this arrangement, we must, of course, look to the negociation carried on last year, between the Delegates of the Assembly, and the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg; and if we refer to the report of the deputation, we shall at once see how utterly at variance with the views both of the Home Government and the Assembly, is the selection which has been made by the Governor, *subject to Her Majesty's approbation.*

Messrs. Crane and Wilmot stated to Lord Glenelg that "it was the wish of the Assembly, that the "Executive Council should be enlarged, because "that the *various interests* of the Province were not "properly represented in the present Council." In his first despatch to Sir A. Campbell, Lord Glenelg treats of the composition of the Executive Council; but inasmuch as he does not distinctly direct, that the *various interests of the Province are to be represented*, the deputies were not satisfied, but urge in their remarks on the dispatch, that "it is "expedient that some members should be added "thereto, who possess a *practical* knowledge of the "commercial and other great leading interests of "the Province." Influenced by their representations, Lord Glenelg issued the following instructions to Sir A. Campbell, in his second despatch. "You "will immediately report to me the names of several "gentlemen, whom you may think most eligible for "seats in His Majesty's Executive Council. In "making your selection, you will *not confine yourself* "*to any single class or description of persons*, but will "endeavour to assure the presence in the Council, "of *gentlemen representing all the various interests* "*which exist in the Province*, and possessing at the "same time, the confidence of the people at large. "It may not be possible, always to find such persons "in the *neighbourhood of the capital*, but I am assur-"ed that there are gentlemen of fortune in the "Province, who if appointed to the Council, would "from public motives attend to the duty."

It cannot escape notice, that in these instructions, not one word is said about selecting *members of the Assembly.* The truth is, Lord Glenelg's practical sagacity perceived, the moment that scheme was brought under his notice, by the resolutions of the Assembly and the verbal representations of the Delegates that it was utterly incompatible with the existing constitution of the Legislature of the Province, and that without some organic changes in the Assembly, which it would be neither wise nor safe to attempt, the presence of a small number of Executive officers in an Assembly, in which the democratic elements of the state so immensely predominated would seriously embarrass the operations of government and lead to endless inconveniences. We accordingly find him resisting the solicitations of the Delegates to make a "*peremptory rule*" on the subject; and the delegates themselves acquiesting in his views. "Although, they say, we are deputed to express the "cordial concurrence of the Assembly, in the views "of Mr. Rice, yet we do not feel ourselves necessa-"rily compelled to press the Government for the "establishment of any *peremptory rule* on the sub-"ject."

These extracts distinctly shew, what were the views entertained by Government on this important point at that period; and since that period nothing has transpired, to indicate an alteration of opinion in the *impolicy* of calling to the Executive Council, any members of Assembly.

We have now to notice, the manner in which Sir J. Harvey has proceeded to carry into effect the *intentions* of the Home Government. It might have been supposed by persons, who pay some respect to forms, and propriety of proceeding, that His Excellency, seeing that the Commission issued by his late Majesty for constituting an Executive Council, limited and appointed the number to be *five*, (neither more, nor less than FIVE,) would have waited for a new Commission, authorizing an increase of that number, before he should take upon himself, under any circumstances however emergent, to exercise an act of authority, which belongs *exclusively* to the Royal Prerogative. But in this case there existed not the slightest emergency: there was nothing but the overweening, overreaching ambition of one or two aspiring individuals, who for years, have been pining for the addition of HONORABLE to their names. However Sir John makes his selection, and by virtue of an authority not vested in him, constitutes and appoints three gentlemen, to be additional Executive Councillors; and strange to say, for it may safely be asserted that such a gross indelicacy was never before committed in any British Colony, these three gentlemen actually take their seats at the Council board, without a Royal mandamus, and in the face of the Royal Commission which excludes all but five persons from the Council, proceed to act in the capacity of Councillors.

This usurpation of Royal authority nothing can justify; it will hardly admit the extraordinary plea, that the Governor however he might, in what some may call mere matter of form, have exceeded his powers, had followed out the *declared intentions* of government. But even this poor plea cannot be urged in extenuation, for he has acted in every particular at variance with them. The expects which are given above, clearly show that Lord Glenelg's intention was that members of Assembly should not be called to the Executive Council. Sir John has selected two, Messrs. Simonds and Johnston.—Lord Glenelg directed Sir A. Campbell in compliance with the expressed wish of the Assembly and their delegates, when making his selection, not to confine himself to *any single class* or description of persons, but to name gentlemen representing the *various interests* which exist in the Province. Sir John Harvey is too impatient to wait, till he can inform himself what the various interests of the Country really are, and who may be considered their *legitimate* representatives, but pitches at once upon three gentlemen all of the "*same class and description.*" Instead of going into the various parts of the Province, away from the neighbourhood of the capital, as Lord Glenelg suggests, he selects one gentleman a resident at Fredericton, and two residing at St. John, the latter two closely connected by marriage: and all the three, instead of representing the "commercial and other great leading interests of the Province," representing that one alone, which in all countries is the only one capable of taking care of itself, the MONIED INTEREST. From a selection so unhappy, nothing but unhappiness can ensue. A.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, OCTOBER 27, 1837.

By the Western Mail which arrived last evening, Liverpool dates to the 24th inst. have been received. The Imperial Parliament is to meet on the 15th of November.

SPAIN.—Don Carlos is again on the ascendant, and has appeared with a strong force within one league of Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed in the capital in consequence of the approach of the army of Don Carlos. A bloody affair had taken place at Andouin, and we regret to state, that the new British Legion, under the command of Brigadier Gen. O'Donnell, has been nearly annihilated by the overwhelming forces of Don Carlos.

EAST INDIES.—It is stated, that one of the most violent and destructive gales which have occurred for the last fifty years, took place at *Bombay* on the night of the 14th of June; and on the morning of the 15th, the scene of destruction was truly awful. Large Palmira trees, *six feet in diameter, and seventy feet in height*, were torn up by the roots, and hurled down upon the ground. Fourteen vessels were cast on shore, eight of those belonged to the port of Liverpool, and out of that eight, six were condemned.

The English Mail for September, arrived here from Halifax on Monday evening last bringing Falmouth dates to the 9th. Prior arrivals at this Port, had furnished Liverpool papers to the 19th.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—We would advise our intellectual friends, not to miss the opportunity of attending, MR. BURKE's interesting Lectures on this to us, novel science.—The argument adduced by Mr. Burke in favour of Phrenology, are both pleasing and amusing; instruction may be gathered, and time not unprofitably spent in giving attendance to a full course of Phrenological Lectures.

MR. BURKE's course of Lectures will be continued this evening, to-morrow, and Monday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock. For particulars see advertisement.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY ELECTION.—It appears that our remarks on the termination of the contested Election in this County; has given umbrage to the Editor of the Saint Andrews Standard, who thinks our informant on the subject has led us widely astray.

The remarks made in our paper of the 13th, inst: relative to Charlotte County, and of the proceedings in St. Andrews at the close of the Poll, were observations, obtained from information received from undoubted authorities; from gentlemen resident at St. Andrews and in its vicinity, and whose veracity we may venture to assert has never been impeached. It was no party motives that induced us to notice the riotous proceedings, nor are we acquainted with any of the conflicting parties said to be at issue; our object then, as in preceding papers, was to arouse the attention of the whole Province towards the *impropriety* of the great length of time allowed for keeping open the Poll in each County.—As to the facts of our statement, we have convincing evidence of too many eye witnesses to doubt its correctness, and the worthy Editor of the *Standard* fully admits, that "*it was necessary to re-"press by an organized constabulary force, the tumul-"tuous and indiscriminate access of all and sundry to "the place of voting.*"

We have the names of several gentlemen who were insulted, and maltreated on that day, but we think that sufficient has been said, and admitted, to prove that the closing scene was decidedly *tumultuous and riotous.*

THE ALBION UNION SOCIETY celebrated their Anniversary by Dining together on Friday evening at the Hibernian Hotel, where an excellent substantial entertainment, with Wines of the first quality, had been provided for the occasion by Mr. *Nethery.* Nearly all the Members of the Society, with a number of respectable Guests, were present. The Chair was well filled by the President, Mr. Samuel Holman, efficiently assisted by Mr. Henry Buxton, as *Crompier.* Great hilarity and good feeling prevailed during the evening, which might be anticipated from the known rare musical talents of several of the members of the *Albion Union Society.* The following Toasts were given from the Chair, accompanied by appropriate Music:—

1. Our Native Land—Old England! Her greatness as a nation stands pre-eminent.
2. Our gracious Queen, Victoria. May her reign be as beneficial to her people, as that of her illustrious predecessor.
3. The Royal Family.
4. The British Constitution! It has stood the test of ages; and although assailed by storms, and weather beaten, it yet remains firm as a rock, the pride of Britons, and the admiration of the civilized world!
5. Her Majesty's Ministers.
6. The Army and Navy.
7. Sir John Harvey—our worthy Lieutenant-Governor.
8. Lady Harvey, and Family.
9. Our adopted country! May its manufactures, agriculture, and fisheries, be patronized and protected.
10. Our Legislative Representatives. May their loyalty, patriotism, and abilities, be devoted to promote the interests and happiness of the people.
11. The City of Saint John. Though lately visited by that devastating element *fire*, yet it has arisen, Phœnix like from its ashes. May increase of trade enable our enterprising merchants to recover from their losses;

May plenty, with peace, be long enjoyed,
And every industrious hand employed.

12. Our Sister Colonies. May British feeling and British interest ever predominate; and may the machinations of a few *demagogues* be speedily put down!
13. Great-Britain! The birth-place of genius, the cradle of science, the seat of commerce, and the abode of ever-reigning *liberty.*
14. The memory of Nelson! whose imperishable name will always act as a talisman, as long as the British Navy exists.
15. The United States of America. Success to their commerce; and may they ever be in amity with Great Britain.
16. The memory of our deceased Members.
17. The Albion Society. May they ever bear in mind their motto, and act up to its principles.
18. The liberty of the Press—may its powers never be used as a vehicle of licentiousness.
19. The progress of the Arts and Science. May science guide the Mecanic in all her paths; and establish his influence in society.—*Courier.*

43d Monmouth Regiment of Light Infantry.—The Detachments of this Corps, recently employed on the Frontier, having returned from their Cantonments at Woodstock and the Grand Falls and joined Head Quarters, His Excellency the Major General Commanding in New-Brunswick was pleased to issue the following official Memorandum:—

"*Government House, Fredericton,*
13th October, 1837.

"MEMORANDUM.

"Major-General Sir John Harvey requests Lieutenant-Colonel Booth will convey to Captains Edgerton and Mundy, and the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, composing the detachments of the 43d Light Infantry, lately employed in the County of Carleton, his warmest acknowledgments for their exemplary conduct, during that short service, in the course of which every quality that can render troops efficient, has been displayed in a degree calculated to reflect the highest credit upon the excellent and distinguished Regiment to which they belong. "J. HARVEY, *Major-General.*"

It has ever been the good fortune of the 43d Regt, since its formation, nearly a century ago, to merit the approbation and gain the esteem of the respective General Officers under whom it has served; and whether in the Field, Camp, or Quarters, it has always maintained unsullied that high character, for which it has in a pre-eminent manner been distinguished, since the Corps first flashed its maiden swords and unfurled its maiden standards, on the formidable heights of Quebec and renowned Plains of Abraham, under the immortal Wolfe, to the capitulation of the modern Babylon, under the illustrious Wellington.—It has invariably borne in remembrance the memorable words of the celebrated General of Antiquity,—*veni, vidi, vici.*—Courier.

STORE-BREAKING.—On Wednesday night last, Mr. William Scammell's store on the South Market Wharf, was entered through a window in the back of the building, and robbed of about £6 in money which had been incautiously left in the till.—*Ibid.*

MELANCHOLY DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The papers by the Southern mail of yesterday brought intelligence of one of the most shocking shipwrecks that have been recorded. The steam-packet Home, Capt. White, from New-York for Charleston, S. C. sailed on Saturday, the 7th inst. On Monday, the 9th, when off Cape Hatteras, the vessel sprung a leak, during a violent gale from the north-east, and went ashore six miles north of Ocracoke. There were ninety passengers on board, of whom *Seventy perished*, and a crew of forty-five, of whom *Twenty-five* were lost—making, in the whole, a loss of *Ninety-five lives.* Two of the passengers, who escaped, reached Baltimore on Monday.

Captain White and nineteen of the crew were saved.

The Baltimore American of Monday has the following particulars:—

Additional Particulars. Since the foregoing was received, we have conversed with Messrs. Rowland and Holmes, the two passengers on board the '*Home*,' who reached this city on their return to New-York, to replace their lost papers, &c. They state that the Home made rapid progress after she left New-York and had proceeded as far as to the southward of Cape Hatteras, when the wind, which had blown very freshly all Monday morning, 9th inst, increased to a gale about two o'clock, P. M, and caused the boat to labor very much. It was soon very generally manifest that her frame was not strong enough to withstand the violence of the sea, and we learn that she raised her bow and stern at least three feet from her proper line. It is supposed that she leaked freely she soon settled so deep in the water as to render her wheels entirely useless, and her sails were then raised to run her on shore. About seven or eight o'clock, P. M., the water had quenched the fire under the boilers, and she continued nearing the land by means of her sails, until half past 10 oclock at night, when she struck the shore near Ocracoke and immediately went to pieces. The passengers were now in the greatest confusion and alarm—some leaped overboard, and were drowned in attempting to swim to land, while others possessed themselves of pieces of timber, and floated ashore, nearly exhusted with cold and fatigue. One of the gentlemen above mentioned, informs us, that he remained, quietly on the forecastle, and floated ashore on it after the boat went to pieces. Mrs. Schroeder, one of the two ladies who were saved, lashed herself to one of the timbers, and reached the shore in safety. Mrs. Lacoste, although a very feeble old lady, aged about 70 years, was safely dragged out of the surf; she is supposed to have been buoyed up by a settee. One of the passengers had on a life preserver and got safely to land by its aid. The boat was entirely broken into fragments, and the few trunks which were washed on the beach next day, were more or less injured. Messrs. Rowland and Holmes remained at Ocracoke two days before they could get a conveyance to Norfolk. They state that about twenty bodies had been washed ashore, and were buried before they left the beach, among them the bodies of two or three of the ladies.

(From the Toronto Patriot, October 6.)

BAYHAM MEETING.

Glorious result of a Public Meeting at the Township of Bayham, on Saturday the 23d ult., convened by the enemies of the Queen and Constitution, for the purpose of subverting the lawful authority of the government, as appeared in the notice thereof in the rebel newspaper published at St. Thomas.

The people having heard of the proceedings held two weeks before at a small Yankee village called Sparta, determined upon rallying round the standard of the Queen, to frustrate their knavish tricks, met the enemy at the appointed hour, when lo, the rebels finding themselves outnumbered, refused to organize their meeting, but with clubs, pickes, guns, hatchets dirks, knives, brandished about with the most awful imprecations against the Queen's people, and in true Robespierrean style harrangue Papineau and liberty—(being of course reformers upon British principles only,)—but the good people, nothing dismayed, took ground where this meeting was advertised, and no hoisting the national flag of England, proceeded in due form to organize the meeting, when Philip Hodgkinson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Doyle McKenny, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object for which they had met, being to defeat the designs of the enemies of their peace, when John Burwell, Esq., after reading the Queen's Proclamation, addressed the meeting at considerable length, during which he was several times cheered by the people; after which the following resolutions were severally put, and unanimously adopted:—

1st. Resolved, That this meeting fully and affectionately acknowledge the government of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, as by the Grace of God permitted and sanctioned.

2nd. Resolved, That the people of these Townships, fully appreciating the advantages attendant on the blessings of honest industry, do not desire any invasions of their comforts by a constant agitation of the public mind—only to subserve the hopes and views of the idle and vicious for selfish gain from the credulity of the unwary.

3d. Resolved, That this meeting solemnly pledge themselves to stand by and defend the government of their lawful Sovereign against the insidious attempts of the seditious and disaffected to promote a rebellion in this happy land.

4th. Resolved, That without law honestly obeyed, there is no liberty.

5th. Resolved, That the flag of England is the only lawful flag to be exhibited in this province, and