Brought forward.	300
Widow Kennedy 10, Rickets 10, Whitehead 20, Lugrin 25,	65
24 *Revolutionary Soldiers & Widows*	950
Widow of J. M'Donald frozen to death while returning from conveying troops to Canada,	25
Widow of G. Peabody on a similar account,	55
Acadians at Nepisiguit,	100
27 Revolutionary Soldiers and Widows,	1280
	1745
Indigent Indians,	200
	1945
11 RELIGIOUS PURPOSE.—£50.	
Catholic Missionary to Indians,	50
11 SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.—£240.	
Crew of Caroline,	6
St. Paul's Island Commissioners,	154
	160

12 ROADS & BRIDGES.—£31,586.

	1837	1838
St. John to St. Andrews,	1250	750
" Fredericton, Nerepis,	800	600
Gagetown to Nerepis,	200	200
Fredericton to Westmoreland,		500
Shediac to Dorchester,	175	175
" to Bend,	200	200
Richibucto to Chatham,	450	450
Newcastle to Restigouche,	2750	1400
Fredericton to Finger Board,	600	600
" to Canada Line,		2000
Belisle to St. John,	125	150
Fredericton to St. Andrews,	150	3000
Woodstock to Houlton,	250	100
St. John to Hopewell,	200	200
Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale,	200	300
Gronnocto to Gagetown,	150	150
Hayward's Mills to N. S. Line, } " to St. John, }	1800	900 / 223
Great Marsh,		250
Fredericton to Newcastle,	3500	2500
Bridges—Cocagne 900, Bathurst 350,		1250
Peticodiac 400, Eel River 300, Hampton 250,		950
Trout Creek 377, Digdeguash 750,		1127
Corporation of St. John Mill Bridge,		500
" Steam Ferry Boat Landings,		1250
Exploring Road from Woodstock to St. Andrews,		250
" from St. Stephen's to do.		40
Bye Roads in York,		1,480
Carleton,		1,430
Queen's,		1380
Gloucester,		1200
Westmoreland,		1680
Charlotte,		1630
King's,		1580
St. John's,		1180
Kent,		1010
Sunbury,		825
Northumberland,		1555
Advanced by G. Hayward,		135
" Woodstock to Oak Bay,		110
" at Musquash, T. Allen,		6
		35,286

13 IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.—£2,317.

Blowing a Rock at the Falls of the St. John,	40
Additional Grant for Dredging machine,	600
	640

14 EMIGRANTS, BLACKS & LUNATICS, £2,696.

Emigrants.	St. Andrews,	990
	St. George's,	39
	St. John,	1731
	Portland,	165
	Wellington,	67
	Addington,	15
	Fredericton,	86
	St. Stephen's,	74
Blacks.	Portland,	97
Oyster Ki Lunatics.	St. John,	1181
Butchers.	Distressed Scotch Emigrants,	150
	Emigrants located on Wilderness land,	200
		4,795

15 DRAWBACKS & BOUNTIES.—£3,580.

Passage Money returned.	
Mackay 52 : 12 : 6, Simkin 29 : 10,	82
Rankin 19 : 10 : 0, 11 : 6 : 8, 36 : 12 : 6, 16 : 12	84
Rait 66, Kerr 38 : 15 : 10,	104
Rum re-exported, Woodward 16 : 11 : 6, Hanford 16 : 8 : 6, Hanford 16 : 10 Thurgar 8 : 2 : 0,	57
Ritchie & Co. 16 : 16 : 0, Crookshank & Co., 8 : 15 : 6,	25
Oatmills, £25 to each,	1000
Duty on Steam Engine to Whitney,	212
" Iron Pipes Water Company,	92
Destruction of Bears,	300
Officers of 43d Regt. return of Wine duties,	59
Duff, do. on Goods destroyed by Fire,	45
	2,060

16 MISCELLANEOUS.—2,342.

Fire Insurance Company Interest,	600
Vaccine Institution, Dr. Boyd,	40
" Dr. Woodforde, Fredericton,	20
Civility money to Mr. Brannen,	15
Wedderburn, Emigrant Agent,	50
Province Agent, sig. Mr. Bliss,	250
Geological survey of the Province,	250
Woodstock stage Coach co.	100
St. Andrews, do,	150
" return of Duties,	65
St. John and Nova-scotia line,	100
Expences of Conghlan & Hay, evidences about the Fisheries,	25
Mary Dinger, for accommodating Troops marched to Canada,	15
J. Nelson for loss sustained in conveying Troops to Canada,	25
Surveying Line between King's & Queen's, Provinces,	100
Cases for Law Library and duty returned,	200
Contingencies for Public service,	25
Clerks of the Peace for collecting Quit rents,	150
Stage coach, st. John and Fredericton,	150
Board of Health,	50
Whitney for ascertaining the impracticability of steam navigation to Woodstock,	250
	100
	2680

RECAPITULATION.

	1838	1837
Legislature,	10,754	10,457
Revenue,	2,521	2,499
Light Houses,	3,643	2,395
Packets and Couriers,	355	510
Law Salaries, &c.	360	260
Education,	10,486	9,391
Public Buildings,	6,810	3,642
Militia and Deserters,	11,512	1,277
Charitable Purposes,	1,945	3,525
Religious Purpose,	50	50
Shipwrecked Mariners,	160	240
Roads and Bridges,	35,286	31,586
Improvement of Rivers,	640	2,317
Emigrants Blacks and Lunatics,	4,797	2,696
Drawbacks and Bounties,	2,060	3,580
Miscellanies,	2,680	2,342
	94,092	76,767
Rejected by the Council,	3,807	1,547
	90,285	75,220
	75,220	
Increase	£15,045	

The Contingent Bill is presumed to be £2000, this amount must be increased or diminished, as it either falls short of, or exceeds this sum.

N. B. The items in italics were not concurred in by the Legislative Council.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

BATHURST, March 6, 1838.

SIR, Permit me to occupy a space in your columns, in order to spike a plain statement to the public, of the unparallelled conduct of the Rev. Wm. Martin Leggett, Wesleyan Missionary; at present residing in this place. A few weeks ago, this young man thought fit to favor the public with an article in the Miramichi Gleaner, entitled "Random Thoughts on Ambition." Perhaps, sir, there is not a reader of that piece but will agree with me in opinion, that it is intended to convey not only a very degrading idea of the inhabitants of Bathurst, generally, but of several individuals in particular. It may be as well to state what has been the "head and front of their offending." And I think it will appear pretty evident that it was his *wounded vanity* which prompted him to pen that precious *morceau*, and thereby attempt to fix a *sobriquet* as a mark of his lasting displeasure on those who could not be persuaded into the opinion that he was the Magnus Apollo which he fancies himself to be. A short time after his arrival here, a person asked the lady (referred to in his article,) her opinion of his preaching. Her answer simply was, "that he was clever, *but he knew it.*" This was diligently communicated to him, and lost nothing of its weight in the passage. The writer of this letter, whose domicile has been stigmatized, only made a marginal remark with a pencil on the "Halifax Pearl," which contained a *puff* on the author of the "Forest Wreath," expressive of his opinion that it was *Leggett's own.* This paper was borrowed by a friend, and it met the eye of the immortal bard himself. Now sir, I would ask, are these sufficient provocatives for a "Minister of Jesus," a "servant of the most high God," to pen such an article as appeared in the Gleaner of January 30th last. About three weeks after its appearance, he sent a note to the lady referred to, stating on his honour as a gentleman, there were no personalities intended in that piece. To which her husband replied, "that as she perfectly recollected the *time when* and the person *to whom* she used words *similar* to those quoted in "Random Thoughts" expressive of her opinion of Mr. L's abilities, and was *perfectly aware how* the communication was made to him, that any asseverations he, Mr. L. could make, would fail to establish a conviction of his innocence." And here I would remark that the only credit attached to Mr. L. in writing the piece, is the merit resulting from the faithfulness with which he has copied her manners; so true sir is the picture, that not only people in the vicinity were struck with the resemblance, but actually her friends in remote parts of the Province did not fail immediately on reading the article, to recognize the identity, altho' totally unconscious of any cause having arisen, to draw forth such an *expose.* Besides sir, there are so many corroborating circumstances known to the neighbourhood, but which would perhaps be frivolous in print, yet serve materially to strengthen the opinion against him. But to return; that same evening he replied, not to the lady's husband, but to herself, whom one would suppose he had already sufficiently insulted, that he had thought her a woman of sense, but now *he was undeceived*, and that as her husband had given him the lie in black and white, he would chastise him for his temerity, were not he, Mr. L., "a Minister of Jesus." And concludes his note by declaring "Random Thoughts to be taken from the manuscript of the forthcoming "Memento." As to identifying the locality of the domicile referred to in his article, with the habitation of the writer of this letter, it will perhaps be considered pretty conclusive evidence, when it is stated that a member of the family in which Mr. L. resides, was very busy the day after the Gleaner appeared, in diffusing the information of who was intended, by distinctly *numbering the houses* in the presence of several creditable witnesses. Now sir, had not this lad heard the matter freely canvassed at home, is it likely he would have been so forward in favouring the inhabitants with an interpretation? —Let any impartial person read the Random Thoughts, and if it be conceded that no personalities are therein intended, then does not the piece appear an unmeaning rapsody, without sense or purpose, and consequently can be only set down as the lucubrations of a fool; but if, on the other hand, our proofs of personalities be admitted as valid, what must that man be, who, allowing a subscription paper to be affoat in the community for his support, could write such a scandalous article? if our proofs be admitted as conclusive, what but one of the lowest of the creatures of God's lower creation? We leave Mr. L. at perfect liberty to decide under which of the two denominations he prefers to be ranked. Unexpectedly a day or two ago, I received the following note from the Rev. gentleman himself: and that I may "not extenuate or set down aught in malice," I remark that the words printed in italics are in his manuscript underscored once, and those in capitals are thrice underlined,

"MR. LLOYD,

Sir, I have never injured you by thought, or word or deed. I have never *yet* alluded to you in any Public Journal whatever. I have never merited ought from you but politeness, kindness and respect. Yet I am credibly informed that you have wickedly and daringly impugned my character, both as a private gentleman, as a public writer, and as a minister of Jesus. Now hear me for your own sake, and beware of further provocation. The Gospel does not require me to suffer the shafts of scandal to wound my reputation; nor will the Holy GOD whom I serve, permit innocence to bleed without righteous retribution. Mark me then, if *ever you again* take my name in your slanderous lips, either directly or indirectly, in public or in private, *so sure* as I am *capable* of chastising you *before the wide world* and of holding forth your unprovoked malignity to the *scorn of men*, so SURE you will FEEL the *influence* and *superiority* of

W. M. LEGGETT.

Bathurst, 28th Feb. 1838.

Now sir, what will the public think of such a note from the pen of a Disciple of the Cross. For my part, I say with my uncle Toby, in Tristram Shandy, "that I could not find it in my heart to curse even a dog so." But what have been my crimes? If to disbelieve his assertions of non-personality against proofs and my own convictions, then am I guilty of the charge of impugning his private character; and there are many in Bathurst besides myself, equally guilty. If to ridicule the bombast, the trash and nonsense which almost weekly flows from his pen, and which occupy the columns of the newspapers for which I pay, be to impugn his character as a public writer, then I plead guilty of the charge, but urge the right any person has to criticise the productions of a public writer, when sent abroad to the world, especially when they are *forced* upon our notice: for were any person to purchase the works of the "Minstrel of the North," and then find themselves disappointed, disgusted, and fooled out of their money, whom would they have to blame but themselves? If the talents of puffing and puffing be the sole qualifications to rank a man as a public writer, then may the talented gentlemen in the pay of Robert Warren, of Jet Blacking notoriety, aspire to the honorable distinction of being literary characters.

If to assert that the authorship of Random Thoughts be unbecoming "a Minister of Jesus," a disgrace to his profession, a scandal to the cause of religion and a stumbling block in the way of sinners, then I plead guilty of the charge of impugning his character as a minister of Jesus." Let the public mind award the punishment I may deserve. He threatens me with the effects of his *influence* and his *superiority.* His influence I dread not, for like his great prototype, whom he resembles in temper, he is a chained enemy. It is therefore a very fortunate thing when wicked cows have short horns. His superiority remains to be proved; if by that term he intends an excelling in any particular qualification, then I readily yield him the palm, in *hypocrisy*, in *vanity*, in *egotism*, in *falsehood* and in *malice.* He mentions in one of his notes to the lady formerly referred to, that Random Thoughts were taken from the manuscript of his forthcoming work "The Memento." Really sir, the public ought to be obliged to the "Minstrel of the North" for this specimen of the *trash* they may expect for their three shillings and sixpence; a sum better laid out in the substantials of life, as likely to afford a tangible benefit of more value than any intellectual treat which the pen of William Martin Leggett can produce. He has insinuated that I envy his *fame* and his *talents.* God forbid; he is welcome to such fame as his writings can yield him; I leave him in the undisputed possession of it; long may he enjoy his honors, such as they are. As to his talents, I have had but little opportunity of judging of their measure, only from the fact *if his assertion be believed*, they are so great, as once to have caused him the offer of a gown and a salary thereto attached, in King's College, Fredericton. He thinks it hard that his "Forest Wreath should now a days be made a subject of criticism, as it was the offspring of his *unregenerate days*; as he has become a new creature, old things ought to be no more remembered; really sir, if we are to judge of his *growth in grace* by the sentiments of his *present* productions, we must conclude him to be "still in the gall of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity"; for who would have supposed a minister of the gospel capable of writing such a vindictive note as the one I received, or how does a delight in the cannons' roar, in bloodshed and in slaughter, comport with the meekness of a christian. Witness his "Song of the Brave," lately in the Gleaner.

To conclude, Mr. Leggett, has talents, which if properly directed would make him a useful man in his profession; I wish him no ill, I pity his *vanity* which led him to pen the article, and *execrate* his *baseness* which can lead him to shield himself under *falsehood* from that *obloquy* which his *folly* has brought upon him. I now in *my turn* warn him to be silent, lest a copy of the Gleaner together with a certified copy of all his correspondence coupled with a plain statement of facts, should find their way to No. 77, Hatton Garden, London, in order that they may be laid before the Conference Committee, for that reverend body to decide, whether the time and talents of a Wesleyan Missionary cannot be more profitably employed than in writing offensive articles and scribbling songs for a newspaper.

CHARLES LLOYD.

Summary.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 5.

THE CANADA BILL.

The House resolved itself into a committee on this bill. On the motion of Lord Brougham, Mr. Roebuck was called on, and addressed the House against the measure at very great length. At the conclusion of his speech, (on which no remark was made on either side of the House) the bill went through the committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

THURSDAY, February 8.

Lord Glenelg, without remark, moved the third reading of the Canada Temporary Government Bill.

Lord Ellenborough opposed the bill on the ground that it was unnecessarily severe. He, therefore, should certainly say "Not content" to the measure.

Lord Glenelg spiritedly met the objections of the noble Baron who preceded him, admitting the severity of the bill, and that great and important interests were involved in it; but there was no other course left. To have a new election in order to appeal to the House of Assembly, as had been recommended, would be futile—altogether useless. After long concessions, after repeated appeals to the candour and good sense of the House of Assembly, it resisted every effort at conciliation—clogged the wheels of government until the affairs of the colony were thrown into a state of absolute confusion.

Lord Ashburton strongly advocated a separation of the colonies from the mother country, if they could not agree together. He further contended that the value of the colonies had long been much over-rated.

The Earl of Mansfield opposed the bill, severely blaming the policy of Ministers, and contending that their present measure would not give satisfaction on either side of the Atlantic.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on the part of Ministers, declared their firm determination to carry out the principles of the bill. A separation of the colonies from England might become necessary: the time, however, for such a sweeping step had not yet arrived.

Lord Brougham then rose, and once more attacked the bill, and congratulated himself on having, since he last attacked it, received the support of the sons of those eminent lawyers, Mansfield and Ellenborough.

Viscount Melbourne again defended the bill, and urged the extreme necessity of the case as calling it into action.

After a few words from Earl Fitzwilliam, the bill was read a third time and passed.

SATURDAY, February, 10.

The House of Lords met this afternoon at three o'clock. The Royal assent was given by commission to the Lower Canada Government Bill.

Prices of Saint John Timber, at Liverpool 9th February, 1838:—Pine 21d, per foot; Birch 16 1-2, Planks 2 3-4; Lathwood £4.

Transmission of Newspapers.—From the frequent representations made to the postmaster general, the Earl of Lichfield of the abstraction of newspapers from their envelopes during their transit, his lordship has issued an order permitting the name and address of the party to whom a newspaper is directed to be, *written on the paper itself*, as well as on the wrapper. This arrangement is of great importance to newspaper proprietors, as well as their readers, for in future no plea can be set up of the wrapper having been defaced or accidentally torn off, so as to prevent the paper reaching its destination.—*London paper.*

EMIGRATION.—From a tabular return, furnished by Lieut. Lowe, R. N., the active and intelligent Government Emigration Agent at this port, it appears, that since 1833 inclusive, the following number of persons have emigrated from Liverpool under his supervision:—To the British Colonies in North America, 8,379; to the United States of America, 99,635; to the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, 142; to the Australian Colonies, 2,105; to the West Indies, 1,714; to the East Indies, 213; to South America, 359; to Gibraltar and Spain, 628: making a grand total of 113,173 persons. The number of ships employed was 1,416; seamen, 26,495; tonnage, 636,346. The number of persons who emigrated in the summer quarter of 1836 was 15,547; in the corresponding quarter of 1837, 20,511; increase, 3,964. In the winter quarter of 1836, the number was 2,236; in 1837, 897; decrease, 1339. The grand total of persons who emigrated from Liverpool, in the year 1836, was 32,815; in 1837, 32,045, showing a decrease of 806 on the year. The number of complaints against passenger brokers at the Emigration-office by emigrants, for which no redress could be obtained, in consequence of the defects of the Passenger Act, was, in 1837, 2,866; the number of cases in which redress was obtained during the same period was 3,760. The amount of money recovered from passenger brokers and and restored to emigrants, through the instrumentality of Lieut. Lowe, between the 7th of May, 1833, and the 31st of December, 1837, was £523. 1s. 8½d.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—We are enabled to supply our readers with information, on which they may *implicitly* rely, as to the exact number of additional troops which are destined for Canadian service, viz.: Six troops of the 1st Dragoon Guards, of 50 rank and file each; four troops of the 7th Hussars, of 50 rank and file each; the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards, consisting of 500 rank and file; the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, of 800 rank and files six companies of the 11th Foot of 100 each; six companies of the 73 Foot, of 100 each; and six companies of the 93d, of 100 each. It will thus appear, that the entire force destined for Canada at present, does not exceed 3,900 men.—*United Service Gazette.*

GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP.—The important experiment which this fine vessel is destined to make will soon be brought to the test. The "Great Western" is now in the Thames, receiving her engines; she will be ready for the sea in March, and will take her departure from Bristol for New York early in April.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE CROWN REVENUES AND THE CIVIL LIST.—From a return made to an order of the House of Commons it appears, that the total amount of the hereditary and temporary revenues of the crown, on the 25th of October, 1760, the date of the accession of George III., till the 20th June, 1837, the day on which her present Majesty ascended the throne, arising from the net produce of the customs, excise, postoffice, and small branches of the hereditary and temporary revenues, as well as from certain sums settled on the sovereign in lieu of duties on various articles repealed by acts passed in the reign of Geo. II. is £116,784,816 18s. 5d; while the total sums received by the reigning monarchs during that period in lieu of those revenues, including the monies granted by Parliment for the discharge of the civil list debt, and the fees from suppressed offices, amount to £69,385,031 15s. 10 1-4, leaving a balance in favour of the nation, on the whole of that period, of £47,399,785 2s. 6 3-4d. For the first year and quarter after the accession of Geo. III. the hereditary and temporary revenues of the sovereign amounted to £886,381 10s. 01-3d, and the annuity received by his Majesty in exchange, to £965,517 4s 93-4d. The proportion between these revenues, and the annuity settled on the sovereign in lieu of them, however, changed every year more decidedly in favour of the public; and, in the last year of William IV., the amount of the crown revenues was £3,449,724 19s. 3d., while the annuity of civil list, granted to his Majesty in return, was £510,000. The last grant made by Parliment, to discharge arrears of civil list debt, was one of £185,000. in 1817; and no fees have accrued to the crown from suppressed offices, since 1821.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

From the Upper Canada Frontier.—The following account of the defeat, of what we hope will prove to be the last of the senseless and criminal expeditions fitted out from our territory against Upper Canada, is from a correspondent of the Columbus, Ohio, Statesman, under date of Sandusky, March 6.

Last evening Gen. Scott and suite arrived here.—The Canadian General, M'Leod, and others of less note were at Drake's Hotel a few minutes before his arrival, when a letter was put into his (M'Leod's) hands, and a general scampering ensued. M'Leod was secreted by one of our citizens until this morning, when finding pursuit grow hot, he was furnished with a horse and started for Huron. Soon after, Gen. Scott with his four horse wagon took the same road, and the report holds good that he had taken M'Leod also.—Bradley, the late commandant at Fort au Plait, is not yet taken, but will be, should he continue in this region, as Scott manifests a full determination to bring these lawless men to justice. I consider all military movements in this quarter as at an end, and most of the men have dispersed already. Another sleigh load of wounded men were brought across the bay this afternoon, having no means to pay for assistance and support, and must depend on private charity. Had the British force had Indians with them as usual, and as we expected, but very few could have escaped, and we should probably have heard the war whoop at our doors—but it seems there were none.

The Patriots make out their loss in the skirmish at 11 killed, 16 missing, and some 20 wounded returned here; but there are reasons for supposing the number to be much greater.

The most moderate of them claim to have killed of the British 15, and wounded in proportion. I must not say that some think they killed more than that number themselves, but the probability is my statements are correct. Every one will assert that enough of blood has been shed in accomplishing nothing.

As usual in such affairs, some acts of individual bravery and desperate recklessness took place. A boy of some 16 or 17 carries away the palm of the fight, in the estimation of the men; but I feel unwilling to give any particulars of that kind, as it seems to me that we had better repress than incite a military spirit at this time.

The British attacking force were all red coats but probably partly militia in the Lion's Skin. The whole number, from 3 to 500, came on in separate bodies, the main one intended to amuse those who had a stomach for a fight, while the flankers should advance and cut off the retreat. The Patriots on seeing the main column near them, retreated down the island, on the land 6 or 7 miles; and when they came out to take the ice, found themselves in front of the detachment which had advanced rapidly to cut them off. Here they received the British fire and returned it, but soon broke and fled.

I cannot but hope and believe that the British Government will, in the plenitude of its power, show a high attribute of mercy, and pardon these misguided men; while I have full confidence that our own will punish the leaders and scatter the rowdies of our own citizens, whose hearts have run away with their heads.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, a M. Fox, who resided on Point au Plait, and remained there to protect his property during the late invasion, has arrived here in pursuit of property taken from him. From his statement I have nothing to correct except that the British loss in killed is something less than I stated.—The force returned to Malden almost immediately, taking such of the wounded as could be removed.—There were a few Indians of the Hurons with them, but they did not get up in time to pursue—a most fortunate circumstance for the flying Patriots.

Extracts from Sir Francis Head's Speech at the prorogation of the Upper Canada Legislature.

"If Upper Canada were merely a young, healthy Province, with no protection on the Continent of America but its character, its industry, and the agricultural difficulties it has no contend with—its filial attachment to its Government—the bravery it has shown in its defence—and the mercy it has extended to its captured assailants, ought to be sufficient to make its aggressors ashamed of their late attempt to force upon their neighbours, institutions which they conscientiously and unequivocally reject. But when it is considered that Upper Canada is an integral portion of the British Empire, and that the two countries are at this moment bound together by a solemn treaty of peace, the faithless attack of citizens of the United States upon the Province, after it had completely quelled a slight domestic insurrection, will, if persisted in, excite feelings among the generous nations of Europe, which will add but little to the character of Republican institutions; for surely the smile of a nation should not be more dreaded than its frown, or its extended hand be more fatal than its uplifted arm.

When the facts just stated are clearly comprehended by intelligent men, how will the American citizens, who have so wantonly attacked the British Empire, find it possible to explain, that the Province of Upper Canada required them to interfere in its concerns?

There are two facts which the American Nation have not power to deny.

1st.—That it is their interest as well as their duty to fulfil their treaties.

2nd.—That if their people be permitted to rob the United States arsenals in order to invade a friendly power, the lawless body will very soon find out, that it is easier to plunder their own wealthy, defenceless citizens, than the poor, brave, well-armed people of Upper Canada.

When these facts shall arrive before the English people, and when they shall also have taken into their consideration the devoted and unalterable attachment which the British population of Lower Canada have evinced for our revered institutions, surely they will come to the conclusion, that the concurrent opinions of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, respecting the relative advantages between Monarchy and Democracy in America, must be sounder than their own can be, inasmuch as eye witnesses judge more correctly than people can possibly do who are living 4,000 miles off.

Lastly—The British people will, I trust, observe with considerable alarm, that the leading advocates for organic changes in our institutions, are either at this moment lying in our gaols as traitors, or from having absconded, are self-banished from the Province:—in short, that their pretended efforts to obtain in Upper Canada what they called "LIBERTY FOR THE PEOPLE," has ended in a most infamous and self-interested attempt to plunder private property, rob the Banks, and burn to ashes the rising capitol of their country!

With this experience before our eyes, I must confess I join with the Legislature and people of Upper Canada, in shuddering at the abused name of "*reform*," just as we now recoil with abhorrence, when we hear suddenly pronounced the word "*sympathy.*"

As my successor is hourly expected here, I return to the Mother Country as I left it, totally unconnected with party or with politics; but in retirement I shall remember the lessons which the people of Upper Canada have taught me; and I feel it my duty to declare, that I leave the Continent of America with my judgment perfectly convinced, that the inhabitants of Europe, Asia and Africa, are right in their opinion that all men are not by nature equal—that the assertion of contrary in America is a fallacy—and that talent, industry and character, must elevate individuals, as they do nations, in the graduated scale of society.

May the resplendent genius of the British Constitution ever continue to illuminate this noble land, and animated by its influence, may its inhabitants continue to be distinguished for humility of demeanor—nobility of mind—fidelity to their allies—courage before their enemy—mercy in victory—integrity in commerce—reverence for their religion—and at all times, and under all circumstances, implicit obedience to their laws.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

FAREWELL!

The day before the prorogation of the Upper Canada Legislature, a Bill passed the Lower House, authorising the Lieutenant Governor to appoint the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, and the Hon. Mr. Speaker M'Nab, to proceed to England, on the affairs of the Province.—£1000 is voted to each of the Agents, for the expenses of their mission. The Bill would doubtless pass in the Upper House, and receive the Royal Assent.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 23, 1838.

The English Mail for February arrived here on Wednesday last bringing Falmouth dates to the 10th.—The ship Mersey, Capt. Mather from Liverpool arrived on Tuesday with Liverpool papers to the 13th, being three days later than those brought by the English mail.—By the ship Scotland at New York London papers to the 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th have been received.

The English papers are chiefly occupied with the affairs of Canada.

H. M. ship Hastings has been commissioned at Sheerness, by Capt. Lock, for the purpose of taking out Lord Durham to Canada.

The Archduke John, of Austria, is to be present at the Coronation of Queen Victoria.

The largest steamer in the British Navy is the Gorgon, just built, of 1150 tons: she will carry coals for 20 days, 1000 troops, 150 crew, with stores and provisions for six months. Her engines are 320 horse power.

The new Houses of Parliament are contracted for by Messrs. Henry & John Lee, the foundations of which are to be laid within two years, for the sum of £74,303.

It is rumoured that the Russian Grand Duchess of Elga was about to be married to the Duke of Bordeaux. Other marriages among the reigning families of Europe are announced. A Princess of Saxony, to the Duke de Nemours: and the Grand Duchess Mary, daughter of the Russian Emperor, to the Archduke Stephen, of Austria.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria are to be crowned at Milan next September.

An electrical Telegraph on an extensive scale, is about to be established in England by a Mr. Wiston.

Minch-Hang, Emperor of Cochin-China, has prohibited the preaching of the Christian religion, and has ordered the arrest of the Missionaries, and all Europeans found in his dominions.

CANADA.—In our columns, will be found Colonel Maitland's official account, of *another* defeat of the AMERICAN BRIGANDS on the Canadian frontier. It is to be regretted, that more troops are not at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in Canada; almost every week brings fresh proof of, the evils of the *procrastinating* and *imbecile* administration of Lord Gosford: who acknowledged, in his public despatches, the receipt of an order from the British Government as far back as May 1837, to increase the Troops in Canada, by drawing them from Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick. Notwithstanding all this, when almost every district around him was teeming with rebellion, he calmly writes to Lord Glenelg, that he saw no necessity for an increase of Troops, or of forwarding despatches to Sir Colin Campbell on the subject. It is to this *culpable neglect* of Lord Gosford's in not getting a reinforcement of Troops while the navigation of the st. Lawrence was open, that the sacrifice of British blood, must, in the first place, be attributed. Had a strong Military force made their appearance in the Canadas during last autumn, not a Frenchman would have dared drawn a *Sabre*, nor an *American Brigand* shown courage sufficient to have shouldered a rifle!!

The sons of sir John Colborne are both serving under the Commander-in-Chief in Canada; Ensign Francis in the 15th Regiment, and Ensign Henry in the 24th, commanded by Col. Hughes.

Our readers will find in this day's paper a list of the Appropriations of the Legislature, made during the past session.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting very numerously attended, was held at Mr. Truro's New's-Room yesterday (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, pursuant to notice issued the day previous, for the purpose of demonstrating the feeling entertained by the Loyal Inhabitants of this City & County, towards SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Baronet, who is expected will visit Saint John on his way to England.—His worship the Mayor in the Chair: stated the object of the Meeting:—

On motion of Mr. Partelow:

Resolved unanimously, That this Meeting has a high sense of the inestimable advantages which have accrued to the Canadas and the other British American Possessions, by the Administration of SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada;

Resolved unanimously, That entertaining a lively hope that Sir Francis Bond Head, may pass through this city, on his return to England, this meeting deem it an indispensable duty, that some distinguished tribute of respect be paid to him by the Loyal Inhabitants of St. John, and that therefore he be invited to a PUBLIC DINNER, to be given him on that occasion;

Resolved, that a Committee of Management be appointed to prepare the same and obtain subscriptions.

On motion of the Hon. Judge Parker:

Resolved unanimously, That His Excellency SIR JOHN HARVEY, our highly respected Lieutenant Governor, be invited as a Guest on the occasion.

Resolved unanimously, That the Hon. COLONEL MCNAB, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, be also invited as a Guest, in the event of his being in the Province on his way to England.

Resolved, that His Worship the Mayor, H. B. Smith, Esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, and Wm. H. Street, Esquire, be a Committee to proceed to Fredericton, for the purpose of conveying the aforesaid resolutions to Sir Francis B. Head, Sir John Harvey and Col. McNab.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

His Worship having left the Chair, His Honor Judge Parker was called thereto, when the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to His Worship for his able conduct in the chair.

The following Gentlemen were nominated by the Meeting, the Committee of Management:

His Worship the Mayor.

The Hon. C. Simonds,	Speaker of the Assembly,
Hon. H. Johnston,	Hon. W. Black,
James White, Esq.	High Sheriff,
James T. Hanford, Esq.	Coroner,
Wm. H. Street, Esq.	John Robertson, Esq.
John R. Partelow, Esq.	Benjamin L. Peters, Esq
John Boyd, Esq. M. D.	Daniel Leavitt, Esq.
Samuel Gould, Esq.	Thomas Barlow, Esq.
Nehemiah Merritt, Esq.	Wm. Leavitt, Esq.
John Kerr, Esq.	Isaac Woodward, Esq.

Major General Clitherowe, and aid-de-camp Captain Clitherowe, Lieut. Colonel Taylor, and Major Hall, unattached, and Mr. Curtis and Mr. Downville, 85th Regiment, came passengers in the Cambridge, 16th January Liverpool packet, and arrived in town on Saturday afternoon. Other Military Officers may be daily expected.—*Montreal Courier, March 12.*

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, lately a leading Patriot in Canada, has issued in Philadelphia the prospectus of a Weekly Journal to be established in New York, to be called "*Mackenzie's British, Irish, and Canadian Gazette.*"

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. We are informed that in the embarrassment which the position of Lower Canada has placed the present ministers, they were glad to apply to the *fountain* head of military knowledge—to the Duke of Wellington—for advice and instruction: but previously to so doing, they had the politeness to say that possibly his grace would decline communicating with a government to which he was, on principle, opposed. The answer of the duke is worthy of his name "I am a public servant," said he, "and all the advice and assistance I can give is at the service of my sovereign." *Morning Post.*

GLORIOUS ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

The American Brigands driven from Point Pele Island.

AMHERSTBURGH, Upper Canada, March 4, 1838.

SIR,—When I wrote you on Sunday last, announcing the defeat of the pirates at Fighting island I did not think I should have to report to you another instance of a British Island being taken possession of in this quarter.

Early in the week I received information from different quarters that Point Pele Island had been taken possession of by the Patriots from Sandusky Bay. This Island is of considerable magnitude, being from seven to nine miles in length, and from four to five in breadth; it is situated in Lake Erie, about 40 miles from Amherstburgh, and 20 miles from the shore. I sent three or four local officers to ascertain the fact of their being there: they went close to the shore and were fired upon; this, together with the circumstance of several people who had gone over to the Island to look after their property, and who were detained by the patriots, confirmed me that the report was true. I therefore, on Thursday afternoon, dispatched Capt. Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery, to inspect the strength of the ice, and report his opinion to me as to the practicability of moving guns and troops to that place; he returned the following day at 12 o'clock, and reported that the ice was practicable and strong enough to pass. I therefore determined without loss of time to attack them by daybreak the following morning; accordingly, with two guns (six pounders) the Foot companies of the 32d regiment, one company of the 83d regiment, a small detachment of 20 belonging to the Sandwich Troop of Cavalry and St. Thomas Troop Cavalry, one company of the Essex Volunteer Militia, and a small party of Indians, moved that evening under my own immediate command; eighteen miles along the lake shore, where I halted for some time to rest the horses, and at two o'clock in the morning commenced my march on the Lake ice, arriving at the Island just at break of day.

I had previously arranged my plan of attack, which was as follows: I directed Captain Browne, with the first and second companies of the 32d regiment, to proceed round to the south end of the Island, and take up a position on the ice to intercept any attempt at escape by that direction; he was accompanied by a detachment of about 25 men of the Sandwich and St. Thomas cavalry. Having made this arrangement, I landed myself with the remainder of the force and the two guns, at the north end; the rebels fled on my approach, and escaped into the wood. I was now informed by some of the loyalists who had been made prisoners by the patriots on the Island, that they were in force to the amount of about 500. The troops moved on in extended order and pursued them through the Island; but as the wood was thick, and the snow extremely deep and heavy, the men were much retarded in their progress.

The rebels finding themselves hemmed in on every side moved out at the south end of the Island—the only place by which they could escape to the American shore, and advanced in line upwards of 300 men, well armed and organized, upon Capt. Browne's detachment, were they met with the greatest resistance, a brisk fire being kept on both sides for some time, and several of Captain Browne's detachment having fallen, he determined to charge them, which he did and forced them back, (to the wood, where they retreated in great confusion) at the point of the bayonet. I particularly beg to recommend this circumstance to the notice of His Excellency the Lieut. General Commanding.

On the road inside of the wood, the rebels had a number of sleighs, by which means they succeeded in carrying away about 40 of their wounded men, the others succeeded in escaping at the southernmost point of the Island, and got over to the American coast, leaving killed on the spot