God has provided them:—nor can I feel anything like respect for the man, who, upon whatever pretence, refuses his aid to perpetuate that which he deems a blessing to himself and his co-temporaries. If asked how the Church to which we belong is to be preserved to future generations, I have no new way to point out;—I look back to the time that is past, and enquiring how it has been preserved till now, am content to take the same course, trusting in God's blessing for a similar result.

In order to this result, doubtless the affections of the Laity must be excited, and their liberality called forth. There can be no question, except as to the best and safest means of effecting this object. This however is certain,—that anything which tends to increase respect for the clerical character, and to cause our labours, and our usefulness to be more highly appreciated must be highly valuable. But let me intreat you to reflect that the disposition of the people towards us will depend very much upon the example we set them,—upon the feelings we manifest one towards another. The honor and credit of the whole body ought to be held precious, by every individual of the Clergy. It should be our delight to act together, and to help one another. It is as a band of brethren, united in a most sacred cause, that we should ever appear to the world, and to the members of the Church in particular. Everything which has a tendency to make our people divide themselves into parties, and say, "I am of Paul, and I of Apollos," should be carefully avoided.

I shall not pursue this topic, however important I may regard it, further than to add—that from more frequent meetings, and more united consultation and action, among the Clergy, I should expect greater advantage to the cause in which we are all engaged, than from any other thing which I am able to suggest. United ourselves, and acting as a body, with one heart and one mind, we might hope to succeed in our endeavours to excite our people to those combined efforts, which are necessary for the accomplishment of great designs.

The Society proposed by the Bishop will, I trust, do much for the Church, if the Clergy cordially and generally enter into the design. But I am desirous of taking other measures besides that, if any one can be devised, that will arouse Churchmen in general, to take a lively interest in all things appertaining to the Church, not only in their own place and neighbourhood, but in the remotest corners of the Province. Reports of all that is going forward, and representations of whatever is deficient any where, may, and ought to, be periodically presented to them. Contributions towards useful and necessary works should be solicited in all the Churches of the Archdeaconry, although the sum collected in particular Churches, should be frequently very small,—the aggregate would be considerable, and a good habit might be formed.

I have made this address longer than I wished. We will now, if you please, proceed to business, and commence with that which is to be the chief subject for our consideration—the Plan of the proposed Society.

The Rev. Frederick Coster was requested to act as Secretary to the Meeting.

Read some extracts from a Letter from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to the Archdeacon, dated.

Halifax, June 1, 1836.

"When I was in New Brunswick, I think I must have mentioned to you and others of the Clergy, a plan which I had suggested in the hope of interesting the Laity, in the affairs of the Church. It was to have one Church Society of our own, embracing all the objects which have engaged the two great Church Societies in England; and including among these objects—aid to Missions in the most neglected places; Divinity Scholarships at the Colleges; Sunday schools. My view was to have a separate Society, or Committee, for each Archdeaconry, enjoying the advantages of their own funds, and all, of course, under the superintendence of the Diocesan. The Central Society in each Ardeaconry should communicate with the Bishop, and obtain Books, &c. from England. I wish for a sub-committee in every Parish or Mission, where all possible efforts should be made to raise what can be got, regarding especially those particular objects, which the members of each Committee may be most anxious to promote; so that, by attending to the taste of the contributors, the contributions may be the larger. I have lately received from England, what I consider a sanction for my plan, if we can make all its parts harmonize with the two great Church Societies, whose objects must form our limits, or we shall be in danger of running wild. I am now desirous of receiving such suggestions as yourself, and the Clergy, more especially the more experienced Clergy, can supply for my help. If you still think it desirable, to call the Clergy together, after notice of this object, as a principle subject for their consideration, the design may be assisted by their collected exertions. We must do something. Our people must be awakened from their indifference, & lead an active part in the prosperity of the Church. The funds of each Committee, for merely local purposes, may be under the entire controul of that Committee; but when designed for some general purposes as Missionary or Scholarship support, an aggregate should be formed in the Central or Archidiaconal Committee, who should appropriate to those purposes, with the approval of the Diocesan. Committees, however, may specially contribute towards the instruction of destitute places in their neighbourhood, or finding a promising candidate for Orders, within their own limits, may obtain and appropriate funds for his education. These are the most important of the objects which I have thought of: others may be suggested, and the more simple our whole machinery can be made, the more efficient, with God's blessing, will be our united strength and exertions. The first missionary movements for our attempt, may perhaps be confined to defraying the actual expence of visits from neighbouring Missionaries to destitute settlements,—but if the means be found, the employment of a visiting Missionary would be a happy achievement."

(Signed) "JOHN NOVA SCOTIA."

Read the draft of the resolutions referred to by the Archdeacon in his Address, whereupon it was

Resolved, on motion, that a committee be appointed to take the said draft into consideration, and to report thereupon; and that they do present the same to-morrow, with such emendations as they may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the Rev. Drs. Somerville, Alley, and Thompson, and Messrs. Arnold and Street, be the committee.

Resolved, on motion, That the affectionate thanks of the meeting be presented to the Rev. Hugh Fraser, for his kindness in attending the meeting, and for the valuable information he has been pleased to give on the subjects under consideration.

With reference to the proposed founding of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton, the Rev. Drs. Jacob and Somerville intimated, that in the event of the scholarships being founded, no Fees would be taken from the scholars by the Professors of the College. The meeting received this intimation with thanks.

Resolved, That the Clergy do attend Divine Service at Christ's Church, at 11 o'clock, and that the Rev. Dr. Alley be requested to preach.

Adjourned to to-morrow at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Friday, September 9, 1836.

PRESENT,

The Venerable the Archdeacon,

THE REVEREND	THE REVEREND
J. Somerville, L. L. D.	F. Coster,
J. Alley, D. D.	H. N. Arnold,
E. Jacob, D. D.	A. C. Somerville,
S. Thompson, L. L. D.	S. D. L. Street,
S. R. Clarke,	W. W. Walker,
C. Milner,	J. Black,
R. Milner,	C. O. Wiggins,
H. J. Jarvis.	

The Clergy proceeded to Christ's Church for divine service. Prayers read by the Rev. H. J. Jarvis: sermon by the Rev. Dr. Alley.

The committee, to whom the consideration of the draft of Resolutions, laid before the meeting by the Archdeacon was referred, reported, that they had considered the same, and recommended their adoption with certain amendments.

Whereupon resolved, on motion, that the said Resolutions be adopted as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Clergy of this Archdeaconry are desirous to afford His Lordship (the Bishop) all the aid in their power to carry into effect his plan for a great Church Society in each of the Archdeaconries, and ready to exert their best endeavours to procure contributions from their people to the several objects which his Lordship proposes to include in the plan of that Society.

2. That they consider it as of the greatest importance that the proposed Society should have the benefit of His Lordship's able superintendence; and they are fully sensible of the advantage to be derived from acting in perfect harmony with the two great Church Societies in England, and limiting themselves to such objects as they have sanctioned by their practice, or at least shall honor with their entire approbation.

3. That they trust the lay members of the Church will readily join themselves to the proposed Society, and liberally support it; and respectfully recommend that the Society be instituted on that liberal foundation which will allow the Laity a due share in the management of the funds to be subscribed.

4. That the Achdeacon be requested to forward a paper in the form following, with any emendations the Bishop may deem necessary, to the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of each Parish in the Archdeaconry; and that each Corporation be requested to lend all their influence in obtaining subscriptions to it, so that the Society may embrace, if possible all the Churchmen in the Province; and that it is expedient that no time should be lost in putting into effectual operation a plan which promises so much utility.

Read a draft of a Constitution of the proposed Society, to which some amendments were moved.

Resolved, That the same be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

Resolved, That the clergy do attend divine service to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that the Rev. F. Coster be requested to preach.

Adjourned to to-morrow at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Saturday, September 10, 1836.

PRESENT

The Ven. The Archdeacon,

REVEREND.	REVEREND.
J. Somerville, L. L. D.	F. Coster,
J. Alley, D. D.	H. N. Arnold,
E. Jacob, D. D.	A. C. Somerville,
S. Thompson,	S. D. L. Street,
S. R. Clarke,	C. O. Wiggins,
C. Milner,	H. J. Jarvis,
R. Milner,	J. Black,
J. Dunn,	

The Clergy attended divine service at Christ's Church. Prayers read by the Rev. J. Black, sermon by the Rev. Frederick Coster.

Read the draft of the Constitution of the proposed Society, with the amendments proposed; whereupon

Resolved, That the said draft, so amended, be adopted for

The Constitution of the Church Society of New Brunswick.

I. In conformity with the suggestions contained in the extract from the Letter of the Lord Bishop, a Society be, and the same is hereby formed, to be called "The Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick."

II. The payment at any one time of a sum not less than ten pounds do constitute a Life Member, and the payment annually of any sum, however small, do constitute the person paying the same a Member of the Society.

III. The Society shall have a President, who shall be the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; two or more Vice Presidents, of whom the Archdeacon shall be the first; one Treasurer; two Secretaries; and a Standing Committee of twelve lay members of the Society, being Life Members, or subscribers of at least one pound to the funds of the Society; who, with the exception of the President and Vice Presidents, shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting.

IV. The Officers of the Society and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry shall be *ex officio* members of this Committee.

V. That the Society shall embrace the following objects, and none other, viz.:—

Missionary visits to neglected places;

The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College Fredericton;

Aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists;

The supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church, and

Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

VI. It shall be competent to any Member of the Society, to limit his Subscription to any one or more of the objects above recited, which he may be most anxious to promote.

VII. The Members of the Society in each Mission, or in each Parish of each Mission, at the discretion of the Missionary do constitute a Local Committee.

VIII. It shall be competent to each Committee to recommend any of the above recited objects to the special consideration, of the Society in the appropriation of its funds.

IX. The society shall hold its Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, on the second Friday in Feb. in each year.

X. The Committee of each Parish or Mission shall hold an Annual Meeting on some covenient day, previous to the Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, when the recommendation to the Society of special objects shall be determined on.

XI. Each Parochial Committee shall be empowered to depute two of its lay Members, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Committee, to assist the Missionary, in submitting the recommendations of the Committee to the Society's consideration.

XII. For this purpose the Missionaries and the lay Deputies shall meet in general Committee on the two days, or more, if need be, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, to form an aggregate, to be recommended to the Society.

XIII. The first meeting of the Society shall be held on Thursday, February 9th, 1837, when the Constitution of the Society shall be ratified and confirmed, and its Officers elected.

XIV. The Clergy shall bring the subject under the consideration of their respective flocks, and invite them to depute one or more persons, to be nominated by the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of their respective Parishes, to attend in their behalf at the said Meeting.

Resolved, on motion, that the foregoing Constitution of the Society be transmitted to the Lord Bishop with a letter explanatory of their proceedings, signed by the Clergy present. The draft of the letter being produced, it was read and approved, as follows.

Fredericton, Sept. 10, 1836.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.

The Clergy of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick having been convened for the purpose of taking into consideration Your Lordship's recommendation of the formation of a General Church Society, beg leave with profound respect for Your Lordship's person and authority to acquaint you with the result of our deliberations.

We have entirely agreed in a conviction of the expediency, not to say necessity, of adopting the measure which your Lordship's solicitude for the best interests of the Church had induced you to suggest, and have proceeded without loss of time to carry your suggestions (as far as depends on us) into complete effect.

We have actually formed the Society, and been careful to embrace in its plan all the objects which Your Lordship specified, and to restrain it within the limits which your sound and experienced judgment prescribed.

We have now the honor of submitting to Your Lordship the Plan, which on mature deliberation and full discussion, has appeared to us best adapted to secure the important objects in view: trusting that Your Lordship will approve the promptitude with which we have endeavoured to obey your call; and that should we in any point appear to have gone somewhat beyond your suggestions, our excuse may be found in the exigencies of the time, and in the urgent necessity for immediate and active exertion, to which Your Lordship has directed our attention.

We have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's most ob't Servants,
(Signed) BY THE CLERGY.

Resolved, on motion, that the Archdeacon do nominate some particular Clergyman to preach before the Society at the meeting in February next.

Resolved, on motion, that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Reverend Dr. Gray, Rector of St. John, to invite him to join the proposed Society, and solicit his co-operation with it: and that the Reverend Drs. Alley and Thompson be the Committee.

Resolved, on motion, that a standing committee be appointed to act in all things on behalf of the Society till the meeting in February, with power to add to their number both Clergymen and Laymen, and that the Archdeacon and the Rev. Drs. Somerville and Jacob be the Committee.

Resolved, on motion, that a communication be made to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, by the Archdeacon, in the name of the Clergy, to apprize them of the formation of the Society, and to acquaint them that in defining the objects which the proposed Society shall embrace, they have deemed it inexpedient to propose the application of any part of the funds which it is hoped will be collected, towards the support of *themselves*,—being under a strong impression that the plan will be more favourably received by the public, if the Clergy should appear to have no greater interest in any object which it embraces, than every other class of men in the community, and at the same time convinced that however successful may be the efforts they are about to make, more cannot reasonably be expected from this Institution at the outset, than that it should provide means for carrying on, without expence, or at less expence to the Society, certain important operations, which have hitherto been a charge upon its funds. They trust the Society will approve of this determination which they have not hastily or inconsiderately adopted, and give them credit for a sincere desire not only to further the objects of the Society, but also to lighten its burden to the utmost of their ability.—*Adjourned.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—The communication in the City Gazette of Thursday, signed Musagetes, proves that one of the muses, like a drowning man, is ready to grasp at straws.

Poor Doctor, for such the Gazette correspondent must permit me to call him; though possibly the thing may wear petticoats, and I may be attacked again for mistaking the gender; must have been in dire wrath, or as Sam Slick would say, a tarnation rage when he read the article in the Chronicle under the signature of 'A Merchant,' or he would have perceived his error; as I did not entitle the Document the petition of the muses, but modestly recommended the officious nine so to christen their still born child. It is true I gave the names of the nine, and I believe misnamed them in calling them gentlemen, but now beg their pardon, as they might, as far as I could positively know, be ladies. But what a wonderful discovery the learned Doctor has made—Oh! that merchant might have now frequent opportunities of corresponding with such *larned* men, and thus gain the information (which it is said cost Sir Joseph Banks a trip round the world) that Fleas are not Lobsters.

I must now, Mr. Editor, have a word with you for omitting several words and lines in different sentences of my communication, by which the sense and point of the original is materially deviated from, and though the original might be faulty as grammatical composition, your alterations and omissions by no means tended to correct such defect.

To return to the Doctor, or Musagetes, whichever he pleases, had you, Mr. Editor, published the merchant's letter without alteration or omission, he would have discovered that the comment upon the *nine* was for publishing a petition and thus giving it to the world as an expression of public opinion, when only nine names had been affixed to it. Another injustice you have done me, Mr. Editor, by making me express surprise that only nine had signed it, whereas my expression of surprise was, that even nine should have so committed themselves.

The learned Musagetes, or Doctor, having volunteered a piece of advice to A Merchant, to post his books, &c. he must accept of a little in return. I advise him to attend his patients, and by diligence in his profession secure the means of discharging his debts, which will materially lighten the labor of A Merchant, and add in a far greater degree to his usefulness in society, than by making himself busy in stirring up strife at a period of uncommon excitement.

I am, Sir, your's,
Feb. 24. A MERCHANT.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

THE MUSES appear to have been put to their *shifts*, and little relish being placed in *breeches*: two of them have since appeared in public, one of whom protests that the child was not *still born* but *burked* after birth; which shews that they must have been very much ashamed of it; indeed there is no doubt but that it was malformed and ricketty, and what was still worse, had confirmed *disease of the heart*, which was decidedly *hereditary*.

Musagetes thinks there is "no propriety in his own name," I think so too, and therefore suit him with a better, and call him Great Tom, not of Oxford, for that "shakes all the city with his iron tongue," but Great Tom of St. John." This literary whale has given vent to a pompous production in the City Gazette, and had I any doubt of his being the author, I should certainly have attributed it to the *accoucheur muse* who made such a sorry job of bringing the bantling to light.

Musagetes is evidently displeased at being made a muse, and compelled to wear breeches; how much less would he have liked being metamorphosed into a *maker of breeches*: this would have converted the "sacred nine" into ONE man—Yes' *only one man* would then have petitioned the King for the removal of the Governor. *Calliope & Co. Tailors to His Majesty.*

But Thomas, whatsoever geer
Thy Proteus form shall choose to wear,
Black, red, or blue, or yellow;
Whatever other people say,
I think thee (trust my honest lay,)
A very clever fellow.

And now I tell thee like a friend,
In hopes it may thy course amend,
That often I discover
A numerous band who daily make
An easy bridge of thy poor back,
And damn it when they're over.

Why art thou then, with cap in hand,
A tool to such a graceless band,
Such mad schemes undertaking.
O Tom, pursue but my advice,
Cut all the radicals in a trice,
'Twill set them all a quaking.

Musagetes admits 'the paucity and insignificance' of the nine. I shall take his word for it, and merely put him on his guard against an interloper, who wishes to share the honors and fight the battle of the muses. He has *assumed* the name of "True Blue Nose," but I will give him his proper name, and call him the Greenland Apothecary. This impudent assumption of a name by a man, born, reared, and starved out of a village of weavers, deserves to be reprobated by every honest blue nose. It is a means which radicals, such as this, are using to overturn everything which exists in the Province, in the hope that a change may be beneficial to them by taking the power out of the hands of those who at present hold it, and placing it in their own: this is the summit of their ambition—this the goal at which they all wish to arrive: but there is good, loyal, real blue nose feeling enough in the country to put such fellows down, and they will be put down. People will no longer be duped; they see the danger of countenancing these republicans and radicals, and begin to rouse from the apathy with which they have tamely looked on and witnessed the efforts made to trample upon the independence of the Executive of this Province. They see clearly that although the power is necessarily in the hands of a few, whose character and stake in the country secure their proper conduct, it is much better that it should remain so than be transferred to *three* or more dangerous members in the House of Assembly, who are responsible to no one, and who may always secure their own election by a little manoeuvering in supply.

But to my POOR apothecary,—*poor* if as [?] quotes Shakspeare,

"'Tis the *mind* that makes the *body* rich."

This newspaper witling "whose works should only come to light in flames," has shewn us how to "discharge a communication with effect," and if I may be allowed to judge, has profited little by his own "tutoring and training"—he is absolutely indecent, and I have no ambition to imitate him; but since he has quoted rhymes, I shall also borrow a couple of lines and say

"Envy not such as have in dirt surpassed ye,
Tis very, very easy to be nasty!"

Tis against such specious intruders as this self-constituted blue nose that we must be on our guard,—he is a "wolf in sheep's clothing,"—he, presume to call himself a blue nose! He neither looks, thinks, writes, nor acts like a blue nose,—he comes from a very hot bed of radicalism, and under the guise of a friend, endeavours to promulgate principles which tend to produce discontent and disaffection against the Government and every constituted authority.—Protect us from such worthies!

And now for "*Terpsichore in breeches*," formerly known as *Shylock*, but now called *Clio*. He is tarred with the same brush as our second hero, and is a little more meddlesome—the prime mover of most of the acts of the muses,—he "never had a doubt in all his life,"—"talks of himself, and much himself admires,"—is fruitful in egotisms, and full of brags"—borrows speeches, and would like to borrow more substantial things, to "appropriate to his own use." accuses public men of peculation, for which he has already suffered once, and had "the vanity taken out of him" besides: but withal he is the same crooked sixpence, and had not nature already done it for him, I should recommend him to have his head shaved, or

"get an ape and trudge the land,
the leader of a mimick band." A.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

The Session is expiring, perhaps already ended. Its deliberations have cost the country about £10 an hour, and they have been engaged now over *seventy* days; the public can calculate the total cost. Let them, next, with me, turn to the other side of the account, and briefly notice some of the proceedings of the Lower House, that we may be the better judge how faithfully *they* have discharged their important and expensive trusts. What have they done?

They are appointed to assist in establishing Laws; and they have shewn their utter contempt of them, in depriving of their lawful pay, the Adjutants and Sergeant-Majors of Militia; and thus, by a single resolution of their own, violating the positive provisions of an Act of Assembly, and assuming "*that what is declared for Law by the Commons House, hath the force of Law, although the consent of the other two Branches be not had thereto*"—As guardians of the rights and liberties of the *people*, they have assailed the press, and persecuted a Printer with the most inexorable tyranny.—As *Radical Reformers*, their most warmly cherished title, they have passed a bill to lengthen, in certain cases, the duration of their own political existence.—As the holders of the purse-strings of the Province, they have lavishly wasted another £2000, in sending Messrs. Crane and Wilmot back again to England, for no other purposes that can be discovered, than to engage further in the dirty work they left there unfinished, and to involve us, *if possible*, in still deeper disgrace in the estimation of the Government at home.

What have they *not* done? They have *not* complied with a most reasonable recommendation of the Governor to pass the Civil List Bill with a suspending clause, as the most likely means to ensure a proper adjustment of the great question.

They have *not* dealt equally with Mr. Pierce and Mr. Blatch, equal offenders. The former they dread, and they endeavour to crush him, by trying, convicting and punishing him, without a hearing; the latter is their creature, and him they protect, by carefully suppressing all account of his delinquency. They have *not* regarded our sick and dying Poor, whose heart-rending state so loudly demanded the establishment of an Infirmary.

They have *not* listened to the imploring voice of humanity, continually raised to them, by Fifty wretched maniacs in the city of St. John, and as many more scattered throughout the Province at large.

They have *not* done any thing (of the many things they might have done) to save the city from the direful consequences that must ensue to her, from the heaviest calamity with which she was ever visited—the late fire.

They have *not*, in a word, effected a single measure of the slightest benefit to the general interests; I defy them to specify *one*.

These are but a few of their flagrant sins of commission and omission; but they are sufficient to enable us to discern in them, (however high above suspicion the House of H. J. & Co. may hitherto have stood in this province) the signs of their approaching bankruptcy in credit and character.

Q.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor:—It is a miserable condition for a Party to be reduced to, when driven from every ground upon which they rested the strength of their position, that they should assume the tone of slanderers & by vilifying with the foulest abuse the character of those in power, thereby attempt to bring the measures which they advocate into disrepute with the Public. But the People of this Province are not so ignorant as to be totally incompetent to discriminate between sound reasoning and impudent and unfounded assertions, or so lost to decency, as not to distinguish between the temperate arraignment of a Man's conduct, and the disgusting calumny which has disgraced the productions of the opponents of His Excellency. To notice all these would require the pen of a readier writer than I am: but, it might have a slight effect to enumerate some of the absurdities which have been written and spoken upon the present agitated question; and their extravagance will shew, how far reason or reflection guide them in the formation of their opinions, and how cautiously we should adopt the sentiments of a Party actuated by similar motives.

That His Excellency is placed in a most trying and peculiar situation, there is no doubt. He has his duty to his Sovereign drawing him one way and the commands of the Colonial Minister another.—On the one side is arraigned, his own sound and impartial judgment, supported by the opinion of his legal advisers and Councillors, and on the other the two branches of the Legislature.—The impeachment of the House of Commons and the displeasure of His Sovereign on his right hand, and a grasping *would be Oligarchy* on the left: and because he stands upon his rights as an independent branch of the Legislature, and his duty as the trusty servant of His Majesty, and by a manly, open exposition of his reasons for his line of conduct, his defamers (for I will not call them his accusers,) have called down the hills to cover him, and the mountains to overwhelm him. Is it not cowardly? Does it not betray a spirit at variance with an honorable mind? Yes! and it shows how far a defeated faction can go, and what "infernal machines they will set in motion to carry their favourite measures into operation. It will also tend I trust, to open the eyes of the People, to what may be expected from the same party, when firmly seated in that power which has been floating like a vision before their longing eyes, but like the fruits which tempted Tantalus, vanished at his grasp, and when the same shafts which are now fulminated against His Excellency will be turned upon them. But what in fact does all this abuse amount to? In my opinion, the only sufferer will be the Province itself, to which all the disgrace will attach. As to the House of H. J. & Co., *no honest man* can have one cubit taken from his stature, by any remarks or resolutions, they might think proper to make as a Body, or the expressions of any individual of the Firm. There is no doubt, that torrents of invective have resounded within their walls, which neither the subject or the occasion called for, and which we, in the common intercourse of life, without the *halo of Privilege* around us, would not and dare not give utterance to. And as for the expressions that are bandied about among some of the Politicians of this city; it is only necessary to consider their characters to make them utterly contemptible. Their arrows must also prove an "imbecile telum." The first I would call to notice, will rather excite our merriment than our indignation—It is the *unguarded opinion* of a gentleman of the long robe, and who figures, I believe, as an insignificant attache of the now leader of the aforesaid Firm, and may therefor be considered to retail the sentiments and principles of his party. *He* in his wisdom thinks "that his Excellency should be mobbed," and no doubt would be, if he came down on the dunghill of this game cock. It is evident that this person is an advocate for Lynch Law, and as he finds the present code of his country, too mightifying for his brains, would adopt a more simple and summary one in its stead. With the title of the Lynch Lawyer I will now dismiss him, at the same time anticipating his thanks for giving him a notoriety, he never otherwise would have enjoyed; and with this salutary warning, never again to wade in waters beyond his depth, or if he does, *to keep his mouth shut*. Of the Nine Muses, (most inappropriately called, for nothing harmonious ever issued from between their ivory *Bars*) his Excellency may merely answer *Fiddle-de-dee*,—and I need only select their spokesman, their amanuensis and adviser to stamp the respectability of the whole in the eyes of the public. For "Ex uno, disce omnes"

I would ask this modern Sinon, to produce in his next scurrilous communication, a copy of that congratulatory address, which he, as the head of this city, in such indecent haste, attempted to force on his Excellency on his arrival to these shores, and at the same time enlighten us with the dignified rebuff of the old Soldier "Sir,—*It is time enough to address me when you have known more of me.*"—As it may show what has ever since wrankled in his bosom and been the unintentional cause of all those outrageous and unmanly attacks, which have flowed from his pen into the Public prints. His Excellency, no doubt proved too good a Physiognomist for his servile flatterer, and at a glance detected the character of the man, written in bold outlines upon his forehead and inwardly exclaimed with the old Trojan, Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. I would request him also to edify the public, for whom he evinces so much interest, with a certified copy of those numerous communications, under which His Excellency's table must have groaned, imploring for every office in his power to give, even from the Secretary of the Province to the common Hangman: and they may form some correct opinion of the motives by which he is actuated. Aspersions from such a man as this, will no more affect his Excellency's character, in a place where the traducer is known, than the froth of the sea, one of those mighty traversers of the ocean. The only influence it can have is among those who know him not. To them I say in the words of the poet

Hunc tu Romane Caveto
hic niger est.

In conclusion I only implore those who are desirous to arrive at a correct impression of His Excellency's conduct and motives upon this momentous question, who are open to reason and conviction and *willing* to free themselves from the prejudices that are abroad; not to take the dicta of a set of infatuated and disappointed men, but set down calmly and dispassionately and enquire for themselves; and upon the various arguments and authorities which have been submitted for their information, and the general impartial and straight forward administration of His Excellency during a period of strong excitement, and contrasting his conduct with that of our Representatives, make up their own minds upon the question; and I feel confident, that in their more sober judgment, they will come to the conclusion in the words of Canning, that

"Black's not so black, or white so very white."
GLENELG.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 3, 1837.

It has been a source of much gratification to us, aye, and of honest pride too, to watch the effect produced on our political fellow citizens, during the last week, by the editorial in our last number. Their eyes are beginning now to be opened; they are now beginning to awaken to the danger with which the Province is threatened; they are now beginning to see the despicable shifts to which a radical faction are driven to have recourse. We take to ourselves some small share of the credit which attaches to the bringing about of such a re-action. Single handed we dared to attack the many headed radical monster, while at the zenith of his power, and our success has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

We shall continue the subject of our last. We laid before our readers an extract from an Act of Parliament passed in 1830, by section 2nd of which it is enacted, that the produce of all the "*casual revenues arising either in the Foreign Possessions of His Majesty*, or in the United Kingdom, which have accrued since the decease of his late Majesty, and which should not have been distributed in the payment of any charge thereupon respectively, *or which should accrue during the life of His present Majesty* (whom God long preserve,) SHOULD BE MADE PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM." We also produced an extract from Blackstone's Commentaries, in which the learned commentator cites an Act of Parliament, to this effect. Speaking of the British Colonies he says—"their General Assemblies make laws suited to their own emergencies. But it is particularly declaired by statute 7 & 8 W. 3. C. 22. that all laws, bye-laws, usages and customs, which shall be in practice in any of the plantations, *repugnant to any law made or to be made in this Kingdom relative to the said plantations shall be utterly void and of none effect.*"

But waiving for a moment, the fact that any law passed here, repugnant to an Act of Parliament relative to the Province, is by statute utterly *void and of none effect*, let us compare this "Bill for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," with the Act of Parliament "for the support of His Majesty's Household, and of the honor and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Lord Glenelg says in his despatch of October 31—that the Bill prepared by Messrs. Crane and Pierce Wilmot "is compiled from the corresponding Acts of Parliament which apply to the Civil List in this Country." Lord Glenelg is right, this *fraudulent* bill has actually been compiled from the identical act which we have quoted, and which makes the casual revenue of this Province, "*part of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom.*" We have ourselves collated the Act and the Bill, and the preambles, in every important respect, are *verbatim* the same. What inference are we not compelled to draw from this fact? Can we possibly evade the conviction, that Messrs. Crane and Pierce Wilmot were well acquainted with the effect of the Act of Parliament, and that they were knowing and intentionally, with an *animus fraudi*, engaged in perpetrating a fraud upon the consolidated fund? We make this charge not carelessly or unadvisedly; we know that Mr. Pierce Wilmot brought out with him from England, the report of a Committee of the House of Commons, raised at the instance of Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, in which the whole matter is distinctly detailed, and in which it is recommended, that all the casual revenues in the different Provinces, should form a fund for the promotion of a system of General Emigration. We also know the report and the Act of Parliament were known to other members of both Houses, as well as to Messrs. Crane and Pierce Wilmot.

But, now, mark the vile trick! now look at the deep and treacherous plot laid for the Lieutenant Governor. "Never mind the Act of Parliament, they said: never mind the Consolidated Fund; never mind the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, let them all go to ——. Only let us get hold of the money; they can't touch us, and if the Governor is such a fool, as to pass the Bill, let him look out for *squalls*." "I'm a lawyer and don't I know what's what. Don't I know, that all who in any manner assist in carrying an illegal order of the King into opeartion, subject themselves to prosecution and punishment, for the part they take, and that they are not permitted to plead, or produce, the command of the King, in justification of their obedience." "Don't I know that in Chalmers' opinions the Attorney and Solicitor General Trevor and Hawles, give it as their opinion, 'that a Lieutenant Governor may be *indited and tried in the Court of King's Bench by virtue of the Act for punishing Governors of Plantations* for offences committed by them in the plantations.' Don't I know, that section 13th of the ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS expressly directs the Governor—' and to the end that *nothing may be passed or done to the prejudice of the true interests of this our Kingdom*, the just rights, of us, our heirs and successors, or the property of our subjects; it is our express will and pleasure, that *no law whatever*, which shall in any wise tend to affect the Commerce or shipping of this Kingdom, or which shall in any way relate to the Rights and Prerogatives of our Crown, or the property of our subjects, OR WHICH SHALL BE OF AN UNUSUAL OR EXTRAORDINARY NATURE, be finally ratified or assented to by you, until you shall have first transmitted a draught of such law, and shall have received our directions thereupon, *unless you take care, that a clause be inserted, suspending and deferring the execution therefore until our pleasure is known concerning the same.*' Have I not just been to the office to look at the Instructions? Don't I know, that Chalmers' opinions contains another opinion of Lord Mansfield and Lloyd (Attorney and Solicitor Generals) stating 'we are of opinion that the Acts of Assembly are of such a nature, as the Governor *by his instructions, ought not to have assented to*, in the manner in which they are passed.'"

"Don't I know all this? to be sure I do. If the Governor be fool enough to pass the Bill, *we will get the money, and he the scorching*: how delighted we should all be to see the old gentleman figuring away in the King's Bench and shelling out lots of his Burmese prize money. Oh! what fun it will be!! There is no fear of the Council refusing to concur in the Bill, we know how to settle them. We will have the Bill engrossed on parchment, like a money bill, and we will carry it up in a body, and in a body we will go up, with our hired man, the reporter, along with us, when the debate comes on, and see if they refuse to pass it. And if *he* won't pass it at first we must try to cram it down his throat! The moment it passes the Council, we will send him an address, desiring him to assent to it; if he does so, good; if he refuses we will abuse him, we will draw up some strong resolutions about his '*placing himself in direct opposition to the recorded opinions of the Legislative Council and Assembly, declaring, that he and a majority of the Executive Council have entirely forfeited the confidence of the Country, and praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to make such a change in the Executive Department as on the one hand will ensure obedience to His Majesty's commands, and on the other admit of the affairs of the Province being so conducted, as to secure harmony among the different branches of the Government.*' And we will embody all this in an address to the throne. Besides we will set *our parasites* at St. John to work, to agitate; they are always ready to do any little dirty work for us, so we will make them get up a petition to the King for 'the recall of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the removal of his advisers in order to ensure obedience to His Majesty's wishes for the future.' If it be very numerously signed, we can send it home; if it receive only the 'highly respectable names' of the nine, we can get it put on one side as *being rendered unnecessary by our own address which shall 'so fully embrace that point.'* We'll fix him—see if we don't!"

Such is the vile plot, which was contrived to ensnare the Governor: thanks to his own sagacity and firmness, and the talents of his advisers, he has been saved from it. But we have not yet completed our detail of the low tricks resorted to, to make a cat's paw of Sir A. Campbell. Lord Glenelg in his despatch of Sept. 10th, says "Considerations applying not to New-Brunswick alone but to the other British North American Provinces also, require that no time should be lost in giving general publicity to the proposals which you are authorized to make." From this it is clear, that Lord Glenelg's chief inducement to enter into this fraudulent bargain, was the hope of making it instrumental to the pacification of the Canadas: if it should succeed he would try to justify the robbery by the success: but if the House of Commons should make a stir in the business, and enquire by what authority the Consolidated Fund had been robbed—see what a loop-hole Lord Glenelg has left open for himself.

The House in their address to the King state that it is "*the earnest wish of His Majesty*" that the Bill should pass without alteration or amendment; that the Executive is "acting in *direct opposition to His Majesty's commands*" with respect to the Bill. Their parasites in St. John repeat the assertion. Now this is false; and here lies the depth of the treachery. Lord Glenelg never once uses the name of His Majesty in that sense, in his despatch of October 31st; and this is the more remarkable because his previous despatches of August 31st, & Sept. 5, are full of "His Majesty's commands" His Majesty is pleased to acquiesce" "His Majesty readily admits" 'His Majesty will take into consider'tion' &c But in the final despatch, though His Majesty's name occurs eight times, Lord Glenelg never once uses it as *sanctioning the measure*, or *conveying a command to his representative*. He says "you are authorised in His Majesty's name to assent to any bill"; "you will assent to the Bill in His Majesty's behalf": but never once does Lord Glenelg say that *His Majesty had authorized him, or commanded him to assent to the Bill*. Look at this scheme! reflect upon it for a moment. But why all this?—because Lord Glenelg had discovered that the transaction was a fraud upon the Consolidated Fund, and was determined to put the thing on such a footing, as should leave the whole and entire responsibility upon the Lieutenant Governor. He would then if called to account by the House of Commons, have it in his power to say, 'I intentionally avoided using the King's name, because I wished Sir Archibald Campbell to consider himself at liberty to act according to his own discretion, and upon his own responsibility in conformity with the Royal Instructions and under the advice of his Legal advisers. All I did was to express *my* own opinion, and all I conveyed to him, was *my* own authority. I carefully avoided laying the King's commands upon him, or giving him the least reason to suppose, that the King had gone further in the business, than to consent to *a* surrender of his Casual Revenue, as far as it could legally be done, leaving it to myself to arrange with the three branches of the Provincial Legislature, the items and form of surrender. I carefully avoided using any one expression, which could relieve Sir Archibald Campbell of any portion of the responsibility which attaches to the office of Governor.' Oh! what treachery! what cold blooded treachery!! Is there an honest-minded man who can read this statement without feeling his blood boil within him? Yet call to mind the low, scurrilous abuse which has been poured out upon the gallant old soldier, by the House of Assembly, and their parasites in St. John. It used to be said "laudari a laudato"—to be praised by those who themselves are praised, was the highest meed of approbation to which an individual could aspire: but a greater share of honor may be attained here—to be abused by such as they.

We have no right to express approbation of Sir Archibald Campbell, or his measures; and if we do so, he will not thank us for our trouble; we shall, however, take the liberty of applying to him the words of Horace in that noble ode,

Justum et tenacem propositi virum—
The man whose mind in virtue bent,
Pursues some great and good intent,
With undiverted aim;
Serene beholds the angry crowd,
Nor can their clamours, fierce and loud,
His stubborn honour tame.

From the Emigrant and Old Countryman, Feb. 15.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

On Monday afternoon a public meeting was held in the Park, the object of which was described to be an enquiry into the causes which have produced the unprecedented rise which has recently taken place in the price of flour, and the other necessaries of life, and to devise, if possible, a remedy for the evil. After listening to several speeches from those who had convened the meeting, and given their assent to the resolutions proposed, the more violent and irritated portion of the assembled multitude bent their steps to the store of a flour merchant whom it was known had several thousand barrels of that article on his premises. We must here quote from the Courier and Enquirer of yesterday morning.

Having left Mr. Minge at Tammany Hall, large numbers poured down Broadway, and after making one or two detours reached the store of Mr. Eli Hart in Washington street, near Vesey street. The building has three large doors for the passage of goods to the warehouse, and a counting house with another door adjoining. The mob had forced open the middle store door before our reporter reached the spot. On perceiving their proceedings, the clerk in the counting house closed the iron shutters of the windows. About twenty-five barrels of flour were then rolled out of the store, their heads knock

POOR C