List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, St. John, N. B., December 5, 1839.

A
Armstrong Francis
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Armstrong Andrew
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Andrew James
Allison Robert
Armstrong Robert
Abbot Samuel
Atkinson Richard
Arnold Samuel
B
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Beatty James
Brass Miss Ann
Bustard George
Bradley Neal
Bowser K.
Brooks Wyman
Brown Andrew
Butler John
Buchanan George
Baskurle John
Bigney B. S.
Brigs James
Buckley B.
Blassdett Andrew
Beynon Capt.
Banks Joseph
Bowes George
Baxter James K.
Brodnick Patrick
Burke Henry
Billings W. S.
Brady Thomas
Brennan William
But James
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Bayington M. Jas.
Bennett Andrew
Black Thomas
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Buckley Catharine
Brown W. A.
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Blake Biddy
Baxter Walker
Baird George
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Byers Anthony
Brantingham Mrs.
Bayce M. Denis
Brown Robert
Brooks W.
Borbain Esq. John
Buchanan David
Brannon Elizabeth
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Brown Samuel
C
Cadogan Dorah
Calder James
Cardiff John
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Caufield Hugh
Caughlin Johannah
Cambridge K.
Cameron Robert
Carson Wm.
Canady John
Cameron Wm.
Carty Denis
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Coyle Thomas
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Camble Hugh
Cane Dominick
Cassidy Maurice
Cambell Bridget
Casey John
Chinnick M. W.
Chase John W.
Christopher George
Cillin James
Clark Miss Mary
Coram John
Coyle Betsy
Conelonge McKel
Cook Thomas
Cowhig Patrick
Collins Stewart 2
Corson Isaac
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Collins G.
Coyle W.
Corbett J.
Conway John
Corry Wm.
Coulhoon William
Cook Thomas
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Cremmins John
Crawford or Evans Fanny
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Cronnin Denis
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Cunningham Samuel
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Cumin John
Curren Patrick
D
Doherty Michael
Drinnan Maurice
Dinun Mary
Dougherty Hugh
Dougherty Eliza
Danahy Phillip
Dempsey Jeremiah
Doodcan Thos.
Devill George
Duhig John
Derrevan Mrs. Mary
Duffey Phillip
Dayle James
Dosald Amos
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Dooley Michael
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Delap Hugh
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Dier Luke
Dives William
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Dougherty Mrs.
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Edgar George 2
Esty George
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Fisher Archibald
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Grace Robert
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Graham Aaron
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Gormly Thos.
Gray Mrs. Martha
Giggay Jas.
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Godsaw James
Glen John
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Gallaher Catherine
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Gracelon Mr. H
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Henderson William
Hanna John
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Harley William
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Harkin Thomas
Harken James
Harrington Mrs. Jas.
Harrison Thomas
Harley Denis
Hastie Joseph
Hatheway William
Hawks Thomas
Hayse James
Haycock Abraham
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Healy John
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Hesinson Robert
Hibbert Francis
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Hill Hiram
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Hiller Edward
Hogg Robert
Hogan Mrs.
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Joyce James
Jackson Wm. L.
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Junio John J.
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Kane John
Kavanah James
Riddle William
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Kilpatrick John
Kemball Moses
Keepe Johanna
Keenan William
Keefe Thomas
Kealy John
Keans James
Kelly Edward
Kelly James
Kelly William
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Kerr John
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Kerryan William
Knox William
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Laivil Ben
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Loughead Mrs. Ann Jane
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Myrer B.
Mullin John
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Marten Edward
Montlen John C.
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McAvin James
Mc
" Aulv Wm.
" Aloon Mrs.
" Auliffe John
" Braerty Daniel
" Brien Connor
" Cormack Sophia
" Cormick Alex.
" Cue John
" Cutlester Mr.
" Cool Patt
" Callem Barney
" Conchie Christopher
" Callen Bernard
' Carroll John
' Carthy John 3
' Carthy Patrick
' Caniff Daniel
' Cullum James
' Carthy Mrs.
' Curdy Mr. John G. M.
' Claskey John
' Cawley Patrick
' Caughey John
' Donelly Charles
' Donald Francis
' Ewan John
' Farland John
' Fadden Rosey
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' Gillawey John
' Girr J. 2
' Gorman Wm. or Jas.
' Gill Capt.
' Hary Alexander
' Intire Miss Elizabeth
' Broy James
' Intre Junr. James
' Kenzie Miss Margaret
' Kenzie Kenneth
' Knought Wm.
' Kinney John
' Key William
' Keohan William
' Kanely Hugh
' Keon Patrick
' Keehnie Mrs.
" Lean James
" Lees John
" Larran James
" Laughlan Jane 2
" Millan John
" Kenzie Alex. 2
" Mahon Patrick
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" Mullin John
" Night Mr.
" Nutty Patrick
" Notty Rose
" Sherry Miss H.
" Sharry John
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Nixon James
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O'Rourke Patrick
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Owns C Christopher
O'Donnell Mary
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Parsons Robert
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Patterson Mary
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Palmer Stephen
Q
Quinn Hugh
Quinn James
Quig James
Quint Wm.
R
Ray Wm.
Ryan James
Redmond Daniel 2
Rivers Mr.
Robertson Mrs.
Reed Allan
Robinson John
Ready Timothy
Richardson James
Russel Mrs. Josiah
Ryan Mary
Ray Thomas
Ray Nancy
Ryan Eliza
Reynolds Robert
Rilley John
Reea Michael
Robinson Robert
Ramsay Ann
Russel Joseph
Roberts Mrs.
Reid Miss Mary
Regan Mr.
Rogers Mr. Elisha
Reed David
Russell Jesse
S
Stanley L.
Shanahan William
Slanty E.
Sloane Wm.
Scott Mary
Sullivan James
Sharp Joseph
Smith John George
Sweeny Mary
Spenser Messrs. Wm. & Nicholas
Scott Sisy
Spillan Mavina
Shephard Mr. C.
Simmins John
Shees John
Spillane Catharine
Smith Mary
Scott George
Smith Wm.
Stackable Gartt
Sinclair John
Shea John
Stuart Jeremiah
Saunderson James
Starritt Alexander
Shan Susanah
Sherwood Joseph 2
Shannon Hugh
Sullivan Daniel
Spencer Capt. Wm.
Smith Mrs. Hannah
Smith P or K.
Schrogay Miss Jayn
Stevenson George
Simmons John
Sullivan Wm.
Strong Wm.
Storm John
Swain John
Stevens Edward
T
Tierney James
Turner George
Thomson George
Taylor George
Taylor James
Thomas Alexander
Tay or Capt Wm.
Trembley E.
Toorny Mrs.
Tuck Moses
Todd Esq J. H.
Theal James D.
Thompson Walter
Tweadll Wm.
Trask E.
Thompson David
Taylor Janet
Thompson John 2
Thompson Robt.
Tait Wm.
Taylor E.
V
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Venard Robert
W
Wallace George
Wheeler John
Wallace Gordon
Wiseman G. A.
White Samuel
Wheeliber Wm.
Wort Henry
Wetmore Daniel
Walker Jean
Wilson Mrs.
Willet Miss H.
Watson John
Watters John
Williams Esq. John
Walsh William
Woods John
Wallace Miss Ann M.
Williams Thomas
White Mrs. Hannah
Ward John
Wilson Thomas
Wiggins Wm. A

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say "Advertised."

British News.

From the Liverpool Mail, Nov. 16.

The steam-ship *Liverpool*, which, on her last voyage carried out the disastrous, but to us the predicted, and therefore not unexpected news of the dishonoured bills and credit of the Bank of the United States, will to-day convey to New-York the effects of that measure upon the merchants, bankers, and traders of England.

We are happy to inform them that the general, if not universal bankruptcy of the republic has had a beneficial effect upon the monetary system of England, and that the interest on bills has fallen, since the worst that could happen from fraud and robbery has been made known.

We predict that in the approaching spring the trade of England will be in a more prosperous condition than it has been for many years. The British merchant and manufacturer will no longer make advances to the American cotton grower or the general speculator. They are content to lose what they have lost; but they will never again, at least we hope not, be the dupes of false representations published by American bankers. Mr. BIDDLE's boastings, *when he found it convenient and politic to retire*, of the wealth, prosperity, and inexhaustible resources of the Bank of the United States, were, to speak in the mildest terms, the subterfuges of a desperate swindler. Every word he uttered on that memorable occasion was untrue, and, as he retreated from a sinking concern, he covered his retrograde movement by means of cotton bales, and LIED behind them.

The utmost evil, however, has now been done. England will hereafter be more cautious, and the United States must, for the future, rely upon their own internal resources.

Communication to the Editor of the Liverpool Mail.

Sir,—Among the many striking anomalies and glaring inconsistencies which have crept into the system now pursued in London by the conductors of "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," there are two which seem specially to be deserving of animadversion. The first is the fact, that while vessels built of larch are invariably placed six years on the first letter, those built of hackmatack, which happens, as is well known, to be one and the same wood, although grown in America, are only classified for five. If, between the two, there is any essential difference in respect of durability, it is in favour of the latter, as, from its superior size, it is capable of being better squared, and more thoroughly freed from sap. As one proof, out of the many I could adduce, of its lasting qualities I may mention that the Margaret, of 333 tons, built of hackmatack, stands at present on the diplthong I, although she is now thirteen years old.

The second irregularity I refer to, is observable in the circumstance that many vessels of precisely the same materials, construction, and outfit, are differently classified, some having five years assigned them, while others, in all respects as good, are only allowed four.

Were it not somewhat invidious, I might enumerate at least a dozen, which, without any title to it, if the regulations are understood to be *impartially* enforced, have had five years conferred on them.

Now, I appeal to all those who are interested in shipping, whether such a system should be allowed to continue without immediate revision.—I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

A SHIPOWNER.

Liverpool, Nov. 15, 1839.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A gentleman in this city, says the *Chester Gazette*, has favoured us with the following extract of a letter, just received from his brother, a merchant in Monte Video. The letter is dated August 12, 1839.

"I have nothing new to communicate. Buenos Ayres is still blockaded, but we have a better prospect than ever of its speedy removal. The admiral in command, Baudin, has bought a number of small vessels, which he has despatched loaded with bombs and each equipped with seamen and marines, for the Island of Martin Garcia, now in possession of the French. A revolutionary party from this province, headed by a brave and experienced general, named Lavalle, to the number of 1500 men, are in the same Island; and, it is said, are about to land in the city of Buenos Ayres, under the protection of the French forces. The matter will in this way soon terminate, as the governor of Buenos Ayres must retire and make way for another party, who will immediately settle all matters in dispute between France and the Argentine Republic. Business in Buenos Ayres is in a deplorable condition. The quantity of produce lying there for export is immense, and the greater part in a damaged state from having lain so long. It is computed that there are no less than 500,000 salted hides, one million of dry ditto, 2000 bales of hair, 500 of nutria skins, 2000 ditto of sheep skins and wool, all of which are, more or less, injured from having been kept so long exposed to a variety of causes, principally from the very imperfect storage existing there."

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CANADAS.

According to the accounts last received from the Canadas, public addresses were pouring in upon Sir John Colborne, the Governor-General, expressive of the deepest and almost universal regret inspired by his approaching departure—of the feelings of scarcely repressed indignation and despondency with which his recall was regarded. For recall it was well known to be in Canada, notwithstanding the discreditable subterfuge, under cover of which a really gross falsehood was imposed upon the people of England, whereby to palliate the scandalous job of Mr. Thomson's appointment on the groundless pretext of Sir John Colborne's own demand to be relieved from the cares of his high office. The trap was baited, and the plot was laid indeed with the usual cunning displayed by the weak and timid, whereon to raise the fabric of the lie indirect, under favour of which to escape from public opprobrium and evade instant accountability; and the mode was this:—It was intimated to Sir John that his successor in the governor-generalship would be appointed, but at the same time a desire was expressed that he would retain and remain in the command-in-chief of the forces. To which the veteran, abhorrent of duplicity and dishonour, as was natural for one of Wellington's immortals—conscious of having twice saved the Canadas, and twice thereby only earned a stronger title to the ingratitude and neglect of a corrupt ministry—nobly and fitly answered, not by casting his commission scornfully in the faces of those who had proffered injury, not by the abrupt abandonment of his sovereign's service, and the excitement of disloyalty and disaffection among her subjects, by the parade of private wrongs of all which high recent and unpunished examples were before him, but by placing his post at the disposition of those from whom insult was no degradation, and assiduously continuing in the accustomed discharge of his duties, so that the path of his successor should be rendered smooth and not wantonly crowded with embarrassments, as his own in circumstances somewhat analogous had been.—*Liverpool paper.*

MALTA, Oct. 20, 1839.—I avail myself of the sudden departure of Her Majesty's ship Blazer, for Marseilles, whither she proceeds to convey an India mail, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, in charge of that indefatigable person Commander Waghorn, who contrived in the absence of any other desirable conveyance offering at Alexandria to get the loan of an Egyptian steamer of war, to announce the arrival yesterday of the Benbow and Edinburgh from Lisbon, and of the Belleisle this day from Gibraltar, all which will immediately proceed to join the Admiral, from whom we had tidings to the 8th inst., when he was still at Bisika Bay with the squadron, excepting such as had a short cruise. Our present Mediterranean squadron consists of the Princess Charlotte (flag), Rodney (Commodore) Asia, Belleisle, Bellerophon, Benbow, Edinburgh, Ganges, Hastings, Implacable, Minden, Pembroke, Powerful, Talavera, and Vengeance (ships of the line 16:) Carysfort, Castor, Talbot, Tribune, and Tyne, (frigates, 5:) Beacon, Daphne, Dido, Hazard, and Wasp, (sloops of war, 5:) Jaseur, Scorpion, Weazle, and Zebra, brigs of war, 4) Magpie (cutter:) Gorgon, Hydra, Phœnix, and Rhadamanthus, (steam frigates 4:) Confiance (steamer tender:) Acheron, Blazer, Hermes, Magara, and Volcano (steam packets in the post-office service, 5:) Augusta, bombard in the packet service, and Ceylon, receiving ship, making a total of 42 pendants. The Talavera is still in port, but will proceed to England next week. The Horatia, transport arrived from England yesterday. The Phœnix sailed with despatches for the Admiral on the 16th, and was followed by the Confiance, with further despatches, arrived overland on the 17th, on which day the Magara sailed for Gibraltar, and the Volcano for Corfu, with mails. As the packets for Alexandria do not now call at Beyrout, the Consul-general at Alexandria has taken up a bombard, which has been called the Augusta, to run as a packet between Alexandria and Beyrout. Mr. Don Philip Dumaresq, a mate of the Volcano, has been appointed to command her, until the pleasure of the Lords of the Admiralty is known.

Lieut. Hennah, R. N. of the *Talavera*, was lately tried by a court martial at Malta, for disobedience of orders, at the instance of Capt. Mends. After two days patient enquiry into all the circumstances, he was honourably acquitted, and the president, Capt. Hyde Parker, on returning him his sword, said he would retire from that court with his character untarnished, and that he had no doubt he would be an honour to that service, in which he would earn future promotion. Mr. Hennah is the son of the Chaplain of the Plymouth Garrison.

The Chartist Riots in Wales—Special Commission.

The evening organ of the government, the *Globe*, had the following announcement on Wednesday night:—

"The government has determined on issuing a special commission for the trial of the prisoners in custody for their several parts in the Newport outrage.

"This measure will tend materially to allay the excitement which still exists in the neighbourhood, although the danger has passed away, and also to remove the inconvenience of so large a number of persons being in custody in a gaol like that of Monmouth for political offences. The principal object is, however, by a prompt administration of justice, to convince the evil-disposed that the law is equal to the protection of the public peace and the condign punishment of those who combine to disturb its security. The speedy assertion of the law's omnipotence is no less essential to awe the lawless into subjection to its authority than its certainty of visitation; while the penalty being made to follow the offence without more than reasonable delay, greatly tends to the salutary results for which the law is clothed with terrors to the guilty."

Prevention is better than *punishment*, and if the incapable administration, with which the country is burdened, had done its duty before in putting down that *political agitation* which is the cause and disgrace of this civilized country, more especially as embodied in the seditious cabal called the "National Convention" of last summer, the blood of military execution would have been unnecessary, and the slaughters of the scaffold might have been spared.

The crime and blood of this agitation is on the head of the whigs. Frost was their selected Magistrate, and "chartism" is the offspring of their own system of profligate agitation. Indeed the thing called "the charter" was drawn up by some of their own myrmidions, and among others, O'Connell has been publicly declared to have been one of its framers. If he means in so doing, to throw a firebrand into this country, which would cause the "Saxon" troops to be withdrawn from his Milesian dominions, he could not have done the thing more effectually.

Chartism has spread through England, and we fear its principles have taken such deep root among the working classes that even the blood shed at Newport, or the hangings that are to follow, will not eradicate them from the soil. The vicious polity of the whigs has already drawn down dreadful disasters upon the empire. More blood has been shed by military execution during their nine years of office than during any previous period since the revolution of three times that number of years.—The *Globe*, that lauded to the echo Lord John Russell's Liverpool speech in favour of chartist free discussion, now calls for prompt and condign punishment on the poor, ignorant, misguided labourers, who have been, with their wretched wives and families, the miserable dupes of agitators, pampered caressed, and promoted by the whigs! Such is the blessed influence of our reform government!—*Morning Herald.*

DR. HOOK AND HIS TRADUCERS.—It will be a matter of congratulation to all sound Churchmen to learn that a gradually declining congregation has compelled the Rev. Miles Jackson to resign his cure of St. Paul's, Leeds. It was from him, we believe that all the attacks upon the learned and exemplary vicar, Dr. Hook, in the first instance, emanated—and herein is his reward. He proceeded, in one instance, to denounce the vicar from the pulpit as the man of sin. A thousand Mr. Jacksons could not sever the Doctor's flock from him, and calumny cannot be believed for ever! While on this subject, we may mention that, those who foretold that Dr. Hook's appointment would break up the tory party, are but sorry prophets. Another election will give the tories a majority in the town council. No, no. Few clergymen are more beloved by their parishioners, than the conciliatory, yet uncompromising, the decided, yet charitable, the learned yet humble Dr. Hook!

ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY'S BRIG CURLEW.—We have been provided with the following extract of a letter received by Captain Owens, of Liverpool, from Bonny, Africa, communicating the loss of ten men and an officer belonging to her majesty's brig Curlew.

"*Bonny, 20th August.*

"Four poor fellows have just come on board us (the Mansfield, of Liverpool, Captain Evans,) belonging to her majesty's brig Curlew, now lying outside, waiting to come in. She sent a boat off yesterday, for pilots, with fourteen hands and an officer, after losing her best bower anchor and ninety fathoms of chain. The sea was running high, and the boat got into the breakers, swamped, and all perished but these four—they got to the beach last night, on oars quite exhausted. Our boat bro't them off this morning, and we have clothed them. The weather has been terrific here. We expect the Curlew up to kick up a bit of a blaze, if the king does not come to his senses shortly."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—You would really confer a favour on the Electors of King's Ward, if you could consistently come forward and help their "*One of the Minority,*" out of the deplorable situation in which he has placed himself, by attempting to splutter in a Newspaper. It has been very often asserted lately, that the members of the Corporate Body were so much superior in intellect to those who filled the seats but a few years since, that it would be useless for any of the Ex-Aldermen to come forward again as Candidates for Civic honours; but Sir, when an incumbent attempts to hold his seat, by asserting palpable untruths, or otherwise, if he be not competent to read the Charter intrusted to him to watch over for his constituents, then I think, there can be no fear of comparison with an Ex-Aldermen and a present incumbent. The "*One of the Minority,*" asserts in his attempt to answer "C," that a *false* quotation was given by that writer, from the Charter of the city; such an assertion is a direct falsehood; and if the Electors of the Ward will take their minority man to the office of the Common Clerk, and there read to him the 14th page of the City Charter, they will find every word quoted by "C." to be perfectly true; what then must be thought of "*One of the Minority.*"—Strange to say, he has again forgotten to state his "views and reasons." His ignorance in bringing forward any portion of the sacred scriptures to substantiate his ridiculous position, is too contemptible to notice; but as he is fallen into good hands of your correspondent "C." I will leave him for the present to extricate himself from the net, in which he at present flounders.

YOUR'S. AN EX-ALDERMAN.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 20, 1839.

WE have no later European dates than those given in our last number. On Sunday last, the English Mail for November, arrived here by way of Halifax bringing Falmouth papers to the 9th ult. Various extracts from our files of English papers will be found in this day's journal.

The steam ship President, the colleague of the British Queen, of 600 horse power, was to come out of dock the next week, and to proceed to Liverpool for her machinery. She is to be ready to cross the Atlantic in April next.

CANADA.—The Governor-General is now at Toronto in the upper Province, the Legislature is in Session, and the great business of those fine Provinces, is now fairly commenced; the most important of which, is, the contemplated Legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada. The public mind in the Canadas, are much engrossed with the important subject of a Legislative Union; very many able writers on the subject, are decidedly opposed to the proposed scheme, the declaration of the Governor-General, that the *Union "must be founded on principles of equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects,"* and that on the scheme proposed by Her Majesty's Ministers, causes great anxiety in the minds of the Loyal portion of the inhabitants of both Provinces. If the elective franchise in Lower Canada, is to remain unchanged, with *three-fifths* of the Electors opposed to British interests: it will be far better, that the existing Constitution of "Governor and Council," should continue for a few years longer, rather than a collision should take place by an Union of parties so opposed to each other, and in such disparity of numbers. It is quite evident, that all those opposed to British connexion, are much gratified at the proposal of union made by the Governor General, while those of Her Majesty's well tried Loyal subjects can view the scheme in no other light than a hot bed of discord and dissension!—If the Constitution framed by the wisdom of the *Grenvilles*, the *Pitts*, the *Foxes* and the *Burkes*, in 1791, could not be continued on account of the difficulties raised against it by the Assemblies of both Provinces; we can see little hope for the success of the new Constitution, made by the unerring wisdom of the *Melbournes* and the *Russells*.

QUEBEC, Dec. 7.—A late General Order of Militia has occasioned considerable discussion and dissatisfaction among the Volunteers, some of whom in Montreal find themselves *promoted downwards*—to use the words of one of the Montreal papers—and rendered amenable to the authority of men who were last winter more than suspected, who were known, in fact, to be rebels. The government surely cannot expect the Volunteers, be they officers or privates to serve under men whom in times of danger it was necessary to disarm, and even imprison; but the General Order of Militia as far as *compelling* the Volunteers to serve as Militiamen goes, is a piece of waste paper, for by an Ordinance which remains in force until the 1st May, 1840, they are exempt from such duties. In this Ordinance it is provided—

"That every able-bodied male inhabitant of this Province, above eighteen years and under sixty years of age, being a British subject, and having resided in the Province more than six months, and not being in Her Majesty's Naval or Military service, *or actually serving, or enrolled for service, in the Volunteer Force of this Province*, shall be liable to serve as Militia-man, for the defence of the Province, and the public order and tranquility thereof, unless he be specially exempt from such service by law."

The Volunteers of this city and, we believe, in every other part of the Province are still "enrolled for service" on the *sedentary footing* and are consequently exempt from performing militia duty, which, we take it, would be rather an irksome task, under the direction of men by whose treasonable actions they have been made acquainted in some degree with the real nature of military life. It is to be hoped that ere the Ordinance which we have quoted from expires, some law will be passed to render the militia a really available force, which now it is not, and never can be while it is attempted to make oil and water mix together.—*Transcript.*

Another company of the 11th Regiment crossed over to Pointe Levi, yesterday, on its way to Lake Temiscouata, and a third follows at nine o'clock this morning.—*Ib.*

The Official Gazette of Thursday contains notices for the selling of the landed property of the following absent and deceased (executed) rebels, under writs of *Alias Fieri Facias* issued by the Sheriff of Montreal.

Constant Buisson, Joseph Dumouchelle, Charles Roy dit Lapensee, Jean Laberge, Frs. Xavier Touchette, Francois M. Lepailleur, Joseph Guimond, Louis Dumouchelle, Louis Turcot, Jean Marie Thibert, Louis Guerin dit Dussault, otherwise called Blanc Dussault, Joseph N. Cardinal, Jean Louis Thibert, Samuel Newcomb, Charles Bergevin dit Langevin, Ignace Gabriel Chevrefils, Andre Papineau dit Martigny, Buzile Roy, and Jacques Goujette.—*Ib.*

We have received Toronto papers of the 27th. His Excellency the Governor General had returned, and held his Levee on the 25th, at which Sir George Arthur and a numerous Staff assisted. The contest of party and faction is strong at Toronto. The Durhamites, and Rebels turned loyalists, seem to coincide the nearest in the views of His Excellency. We shall see more about it, when we receive the opening speech of the 3d. The "officials" are evidently under restraint, but the mass of the tried loyalists, those who put down the Rebels, are firm. They scout the idea of adopting the "principle of the union," and leaving the conditions to the home Government, and insist on the following resolutions carried in the Assembly, 33 to 5, only nine months ago:

"*Resolved*—That in reference to the resolutions of this House upon the subject of a Legislative Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, this House is distinctly opposed to that measure, unless the conditions as embodied in the following resolutions be fully carried out in any act to be passed by the Imperial Legislature for that purpose:"

"1. *Resolved*—That in the event of a Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the seat of Government should be within the present boundary of Upper Canada.

"5. *Resolved*—That the members for Lower Canada be *fifty*: for Upper Canada as at present. (62.)

"6. That a new division of Lower Canada into Counties be made.

"7. That the English language be spoken and used in the Legislature, Courts of Justice, &c.

"10. That until otherwise provided by the joint Legislature, *the Courts and Laws to remain as at present.*

"11. That the debt of both Provinces shall be chargeable on the Revenue of the United Province.

"13. That with the above exceptions, the principles of our Constitution (31 Geo. 3rd, chap. 31,) remain inviolate."

The position of the Governor, acting under Lord John Russell, who introduced the re-union Bill, and of the Assembly, is sufficiently difficult; but it is needless to form conjectures, as the immediate result must soon be known.

AMERICAN MAILS.—There is gross irregularity or bad management somewhere, *four* western mails were due last evening at Robbinston, but still the mail bag came over empty! Thank Heaven when Mr. Cunards Steamer's arrive, the remedy so far as our occasional disappointment at the non receipt of English news is concerned, owing to the irregularity of the Mails, will no doubt be efficient, and such as the reading part of the community are anxiously expecting. Let the weather be what it will, we are rarely disappointed in receiving our exchange papers in the Provinces—Altho' here, alluding to Jonathan's computation we are at least a century behind him.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

IMPORTANT TO EDITORS.—The following is an extract from the instructions recently addressed to all the postmasters of the United States by the Postmaster General:

"Postmasters may enclose money in a letter to a publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself"

This liberal regulation will be highly advantageous to the interests of the newspaper press, and therefore favorable to the general distribution of public information.—*New Era.*

We fully agree with the *New Era*, and trust that the same system will be adopted ere long in, the British Provinces.—*Standard.*

A despatch passed through here on Monday last from James A. McLaughlin, Esq., Warden of the disputed territory to Sir John Harvey.—Some short time ago we heard that a party 'over the line' had gone for the purpose of arresting Mr. M. while discharging the functions of his office. Sheriff Putnam of Houlton passed through here last week, on his way to the Restook. It was said that he had a warrant for the apprehension of the Warden. The attempt was made, but fortunately did not succeed, as Mr. M. got an intimation of what was going on. He succeeded in getting to the military post at the Grand Falls, closely pursued by the capturing party. The Artillery at that station turned out and were in immediate readiness to give the pursuers a warm reception. But the gallant band had prudence enough to call a halt before they came in sight, otherwise they would have paid dearly for their temerity.—*Woodstock Times.*

BOSTON, Dec. 11.

The North Eastern Boundary.—The borderers on both sides of the line seem to be subjecting themselves to some unnecessary trouble and expense, in consequence of their mutual suspicions. We presume neither party has any disposition to make a hostile inroad at present. Yet the British authorities have thought it necessary, in consequence of hostile rumors from the Maine boundary, to station a regiment of regular troops, the 11th, at Temisquata Lake, for the winter. They might as well have been suffered to occupy more comfortable quarters at Quebec or St. John. We do not believe that Gov. Fairfield has any intention of making an invasion the present winter.—*Messenger.*

BERMUDA, Nov. 26

His Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland, visited St. John's Church, Pembroke, on Sunday morning last, and delivered a most excellent Sermon, in his usually impressive and happy style of eloquence; taking for his text the former part of the 41st verse of the 19th chapter of St. John.—His Lordship was still evidently suffering from the effects of his late indisposition.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIVES.—The New Orleans papers of the 22d ult., state that the steamboat Wilmington, on her voyage from New Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boilers at daylight on the morning of the 18th, near the mouth of Arkansas river. The boilers, engine, and upper works, were carried away, as far aft as the cookhouse. One of the pilots, Mr. Andrew Helms, was blown overboard and lost; Julius Fisk, 1st engineer, killed; Paul ———, 2d do., mortally wounded, and dying at mouth of Arkansas; and 4 others, 2d cook included, dead. The number of wounded is not precisely known; the accounts varying from 6 to 12. It is supposed that none of the other officers were injured. The accident occurred about 20 minutes after the boat had wooded, and whilst she was under way.

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette, Nov. 2.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Our friends will be delighted to see that the work of legislation goes on rapidly. In no Session have the Members gone so cordially to work as in this; the two weeks which they have sat, has been devoted to business, which in former sittings were usually trifled away, and the sincerity evinced by his Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe must go far to make him respected and regarded.—It is not our wish to praise any man until circumstances shall point out reason for so doing, and as yet we have scarcely had opportunity sufficient of judging of his Excellency's administration; yet, we cannot omit to notice the different policy pursued towards the popular branch of the Legislature. At former seasons, when the "Amended Abolition Act" and the "Prisons Bill" were passed by the Imperial Parliament, they were thrust upon the Island in the most obnoxious manner—bidding defiance to the house. In the present instance of the "Provisional Government Act," his Excellency stated in his speech, that there was an act which it was his duty to send down to the house, but which he hoped that the house would, by their conduct, render inoperative. His Excellency then in the true spirit of forbearance and reconciliation, detains the message, and affords the house every opportunity of proceeding to business, and according to his instructions, he sends down the British Act, when it has become a "dead letter."

Supposing that the Governors of this Island acted entirely under the direction of the Colonial Office, and that on former Sessions, the Governor was directed to thrust measures upon the house and upon the island, without any of the *suaviter in modo* now exercised; we cannot but hail the altered policy with extreme delight, as it affords an earnest, that the influence which ruled over the Colonial Office, has lost its power, and the Island Legislature will no longer labour under that incubus, that domineering faction, which used every means to destroy its usefulness and hamper its energies.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 3.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—At the appointed hour yesterday, the Senate of the United States formed a quorum, made the usual orders for the opening of the Session, and then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, when the House was called to order, although the roll was not called through, it was ascertained that every member, save one, of the House was present; a thing without example, and which it is probable will ever remain without a parellel.

General anticipation was realized in finding the course pursued in calling the the representation from New Jersey to be a stumbling-block in the way of the organization of the House. The Clerk declining to call any more than one of the six Representatives having the Governor's certificate of election, on the ground that the seats of the five other members were disputed, a debate arose upon the matter, which continued until the approach of night, put a stop to it for the day, though it seemed to all appearance to be quite as far from an end when night came as when it began.

It is a source of gratification to be able to state that there was no evidence, either in or out of the House, of any remarkable excitement on this question. There were some hundreds of strangers about the Hall more than the galleries found ready room for, but curiosity merely was evidently the motive that brought nineteen-twentieths of them there.

The only member of the House of Representatives absent from his place yesterday was Mr. Kempshall, (Whig) from New York, detained at home by circumstances which no true hearted man will blame him for yielding to. Several members were present who were hardly expected to be. Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Crary of Michigan, for example, both of whom have been quite ill, and were scarcely able to travel. Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, and Mr. Cross, of Arkansas, both detained on the Western waters, happily came to hand at the last hour yesterday.

REGISTRY ACT.—We again publish, for the information of Ship-owners, generally, at the request of the Collector of Her majesty's Customs, the annexed sections of the Imperial Statute of "Anno primo et secundo Victoriæ Reginæ, cap. 113, An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs; passed 16th August, 1838.":—

Section XII. And whereas it is expedient that true information should be had at every port in Her majesty's Dominions, whether all the vessels registered at such port are actually in existence, and entitled to the privileges of British registered ships or not; be it therefore enacted that the person or persons registered as owner or owners of any British vessel which shall have been lost or taken by the enemy, or burnt or broken up, or shall be prevented from returning to the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, or which shall on any account have forfeited the privileges of a British ship, shall, immediately upon obtaining knowledge of any of the circumstances aforesaid, give notice in writing of such circumstances to the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port of registry of such ship or vessel.

XIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases where any British registered ship or vessel shall have been absent from the port of registry for the space of three years, the person or persons registered as the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall in like manner give notice to the collector or comptroller of the customs at such port, stating therein the cause of such absence, and that the said vessel has not forfeited her privileges as a British ship.

XIV. And be it enacted, that every such owner or owners failing to give such notice in either of the cases aforesaid, or making any untrue statement in respect of any such ship or vessel, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Philip Curry, Printer, to Miss Serephina Baker, of Halifax.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. Henry Ross, to Miss Jane Furnas, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Furnas