

THE CHRONICLE.  
SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1839.

O'Connell, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt; and that, if this privilege be granted to papists, the Unitarians, or any other class of heretics, may also hereafter demand their share of the same, as a matter of course. The sole question, then, for the people of this Protestant country to determine in this—Will they allow that unity which will advance amongst our whole Protestant community to be broken up for the express and peculiar indulgence of the comparatively small fraction of English papists?

Let it be remembered that, on this question, every argument which has been adduced on the ground of political expediency in its reference to the present, is equally applicable to the future, and that, if the privilege be granted to papists, the Unitarians, or any other class of heretics, may also hereafter demand their share of the same, as a matter of course. The sole question, then, for the people of this Protestant country to determine in this—Will they allow that unity which will advance amongst our whole Protestant community to be broken up for the express and peculiar indulgence of the comparatively small fraction of English papists?

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as to the expediency of pledging the house by resolution to the union of the Canadas.  
Lord J. Russell, in answer to Lord Stanley, said that he should state that it would depend on the exact course the noble lord (Stanley) took whether he should think it necessary to press for a division on his resolutions. If the noble lord was about to consent that he could not agree to the principle of union between the two provinces, he (Lord J. Russell) should think it necessary to press the resolutions to a division; if, on the other hand, his course should be to say that it was not advisable to pledge the house until it had seen the details of a bill, Lord J. Russell would be ready to move for leave to bring in a bill, and not to press that bill this session.

Lord Stanley could not hesitate to repeat the precise words he had used—viz. that it was his intention, on Thursday next, to take the sense of the house as to the expediency of pledging the house, by resolutions, to the principle of union between Upper and Lower Canada.  
Lord Estlin said that several gentlemen, who had been in the navy, and who had settled in Upper Canada, had been called upon to aid in forming an argument for the defence of that province; and he wished to be informed whether these parties had composed any resolutions in relation to the subject. Lord J. Russell said he could only give the same answer that he had shortly before given to the hon. member for Oxford.

Lord Stanley said that he was not prepared to say that he intended to press for a division on his resolutions. He said that he intended to press for a division on his resolutions, but that he would not do so until he had seen the details of a bill. He said that he intended to press for a division on his resolutions, but that he would not do so until he had seen the details of a bill.

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officer, and there were delicate circumstances attending on the transaction to which the hon. member alluded which made it more difficult to give him an answer.  
Sir H. Harbidge wished to know whether the noble lord (Stanley) had received a pension? Lord Howick was understood to say that he could not answer the question.

The whigs made, last night, another of their familiar exhibitions of self-abasement. Lord John Russell has agreed to withdraw his Canadian resolutions! Lord Stanley having intimated his intention to take the sense of the house on the subject on Thursday next, the noble Home Secretary, in evident panic, deprecated such a step; and, at length, in conformity with a suggestion by Sir Robert Peel, agreed to abandon altogether his famous resolutions! Lord John and his colleagues will, in fact, abandon anything but peace.

The wretched intrigues which they themselves the government of this country are becoming, in melancholy truth, a moral nuisance of no ordinary kind. They shuffle, and equivocate, and prevaricate upon all imaginable subjects; they abandon the straightforward course, on all occasions; they forgo, without scruple, the most solemn pledges! Can any one believe that such practices may be adopted by the rulers of the land, without producing effects most pernicious to the cause of public morality? Can any one doubt that the present ministers have done more, by example, to confound the distinctions between right and wrong in politics (and political right and wrong are ethical right and wrong) than all the sophists on record have ever done by their doctrines? Truly, Mr. Waley's advice ought, forthwith, to be acted on! Ministers ought to be indicted as a nuisance, and removed from office by a parliamentary address.—*Morn. Herald*, June 11.

To the general difficulty in the money market, is added the almost incredible amount of new American securities, which have come forward by the late arrivals from New York. Following the numerous pressing notices which have been recently sent out, of the inundation of the English market with new securities from the United States, I have to communicate the subsequent arrivals of \$7,000,000 of Illinois, sterling, which two sets of commissioners have come over to negotiate; Missouri \$5,000,000 sterling; Michigan, \$2,000,000; North Carolina, \$1,000,000; New York City and State, \$2,000,000; and bonds of one banking institution for \$2,000,000, with bonds of other banks and rail road companies computed at \$3,000,000 more. Summing up all these vast amounts and adding them to the \$15,000,000 which were considered to be present in excess of American securities in the English market, and it will require no further explanation of the depression to which the whole mass of American securities have been brought by so total a want of all adaptation of the principles of demand and supply. The consequence is, that none of the newly arrived parties will be enabled to negotiate their securities unless at a most ruinous rate, and not probably at any rates whatever for a period of some months to come.

The petition to the House of Commons from this town against the infidel scheme of education, proposed by her Majesty's ministers, was yesterday for the first time presented to the House. It bears the signatures of 697 individuals of every class, each name having the residence of the party attached to it; and amongst the names are a considerable number of respectable dissenting Separate churches, having nearly 1500 names attached to them. The petition is signed by a number of the boys drawn from Liverpool, representing so fully the opinions of the inhabitants, or bearing the signatures of such a majority of the property of the town, that highly respectable and influential bodies, the Wesleyans, have also sent a separate petition on this important subject, and if their views will be taken into consideration by the House, it will be a most judicious and patriotic step. The petition is signed by a number of the boys drawn from Liverpool, representing so fully the opinions of the inhabitants, or bearing the signatures of such a majority of the property of the town, that highly respectable and influential bodies, the Wesleyans, have also sent a separate petition on this important subject, and if their views will be taken into consideration by the House, it will be a most judicious and patriotic step.

A great concession has been made by Victoria to public opinion, and the cause of decency and virtue. Sir James Clark has at length been dismissed from the Court. He asked leave to travel for a period of some months to come. The petition to the House of Commons from this town against the infidel scheme of education, proposed by her Majesty's ministers, was yesterday for the first time presented to the House. It bears the signatures of 697 individuals of every class, each name having the residence of the party attached to it; and amongst the names are a considerable number of respectable dissenting Separate churches, having nearly 1500 names attached to them. The petition is signed by a number of the boys drawn from Liverpool, representing so fully the opinions of the inhabitants, or bearing the signatures of such a majority of the property of the town, that highly respectable and influential bodies, the Wesleyans, have also sent a separate petition on this important subject, and if their views will be taken into consideration by the House, it will be a most judicious and patriotic step.

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ing, a fire was discovered in the heart of the Town immediately opposite Mr. Richardson's Druggery, in a house occupied by one Kelly, an Irishman, who kept a low spirit store. It appears, according to common report, that some evil disposed persons have been attempting to burn the building for some time, in consequence of alleged disorderly behaviour. The Americans have been keeping up the celebration of the Fourth of July with more than ordinary noise and tumult, and the excitement of the moment suited well to carry their views into execution. The owner of the building I am informed had been watching his building for some time previous, but the night it was burnt, he was off duty. The consequence of this lawless action is, that one half of Eastport is burnt down, and many people ruined. The fire extended from Mr. Richardson's to the Pump at the activity of the hill at the south end of Water street, consuming all the buildings right and left of that street; the whole of the wharves, three sail of shipping, 2,200 barrels of Flour, 200 barrels of Herring, an immense quantity of Goods contained in 50 stores and dwelling houses. It has been a blow far severer than that of St. John.—*Mr. Beckford, Bookseller, has lost every thing, I am told; the only wharf that has escaped is that where Mr. Gleason carried on business, now occupied by Messrs. Merran & Co. The loss of property it is expected is \$30,000, but in these cases you are aware that heavy estimates are not generally correct. If the Eastport Sentinel Office sends their copy you do not will have a printed statement, but I doubt it. The individual who perpetrated this act is not known; various rumors are in circulation, one is, that the Merchants themselves instigated the act; however it is certain it originated in drink excitement consequent upon the Fourth of July celebration.*

I had occasion to rise from about 2 o'clock in the morning, and found the front of my house brilliantly illuminated, the night was clear and without a breath of air, but as the fire increased it drew the air into a still breeze at Eastport.—The fire first burst about six o'clock in the morning, when it seized the extensive stores of Messrs. Bowman & Noyes, who are extensive ship Chandlers. It was prevented spreading northward by a small house occupied by Mr. James Watchmaker, next door to Mr. Sherlock. The above are all the particulars I can rely upon; time will doubtless bring more particulars to light, and should you be desirous of another communication from me I will give it to you.  
*Eastport, 7th July.*

Civil Appointments.—The Rev. John M. Sterling, Daniel L. Robinson, and George Lee, Jun. Esqrs. to be added to the Board of Education for the County of York.  
Joseph Ketchum, to be the Commissioner to inspect 2500 on the Williamson Road in Carlisle.  
Robert F. Hester, George D. Robinson, Henry Foster, Robert Payne and Noah Debow, to be Commissioners for the House of Correction at St. John.  
The Honorable Harry Peters and William Scoullar to be Commissioners for building a bridge over the Otomoc.  
John Tremblin, Esq. to be Commissioner to employ a Carrier to carry the Mail from Cape Tormentine, to Fort Lawrence.  
Richard Hayes and George Clements to be added to the Commission of the Peace, for the County of York.

We understand that the Jubilee to be given to Her Majesty's 60th Regiment, which we some time since announced as likely to take place on the 24th inst.—the anniversary of the battle of "Salamanca," at which that Corps took an active part, will take place at the residence of Mr. James Watchmaker, next door to Mr. Sherlock. The day will be fully occupied by different amusements and gymnastics. Garrison will take part in it, and the evening will finish by fireworks, dancing, &c.—*Royal Gazette.*

Colonel Snodgrass had an interview at the Colonial Office on the 20th May.  
Messrs. Huntington and Young had interviews with the Marquis of Normandy at the Colonial Office, on Friday the 24th May.  
Mr. M. H. Parley, of New Brunswick, and Mr. T. Amot, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in Lower Canada, had the honour of being presented at Her Majesty's Levee, on the 6th ult.—*Times.*

The English Mail arrived this morning by express from Halifax, bringing Falmouth dates to the 6th of June.  
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Marine Assurance Company, on Monday, August 1st, Mr. Harrison was a favorite in the election for the ensuing year.—James Kirk, Hugh Mackay, William Lewis, Thos. Barlow, F. A. Higgins, W. H. Sevier, John Thurgar, E. D. W. Kitchener, and Wm. Walker, Esquires.—At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James Kirk, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.

The Public Semi-Annual Examination of the Grammar School in this city, was held on Monday the 1st July, and was conducted by His Honor Judge PACHEN, who was assisted by Messrs. W. WAGOUR, Esq., Directors, and JOHN H. GRAY, Esq., Clerk of the Board.—The Directors expressed much satisfaction with the improvement which had taken place in most of the Classes, and the general proficiency and good conduct of the pupils; and particularly noticed the orderly behaviour of the boys during the examination. Prizes were awarded as follows:—  
1st Class.—William Deverber, George Bodell.  
2nd Class.—John Stacey, Thomas Bell.  
3rd Class.—James Fowler.  
4th Class.—James Ballentine.  
5th Class.—James Fowler.  
6th Class.—William Murray.  
7th Class.—David Thomson as an extra, by Mr. WAGOUR, Esq., Directors, and JOHN H. GRAY, Esq., Clerk of the Board.—The Directors expressed much satisfaction with the improvement which had taken place in most of the Classes, and the general proficiency and good conduct of the pupils; and particularly noticed the orderly behaviour of the boys during the examination. Prizes were awarded as follows:—

We have also much pleasure in adding the following list of prizes given by Mr. Patterson himself, but determined, for the most part, by the vote of the pupils:—  
William Hutchinson, Wm. Deverber, A. Bradley and James Fowler—for excelling in their respective Mathematical classes.  
B. D. Stevens, James Hall, David Thomson and Henry Duverber—for excelling in their respective Geographical classes.  
James Hall, David Thomson and George Geary—for excelling in their respective Principles of English Composition.  
B. D. Stevens and Alexander Bradley—for excellence in Algebra.  
Thomas Raymond, Sen.—for excellence in Arithmetic and Penmanship.  
Edward Hunt—for excellence in Reading and Education.  
William Geary and Robert Campbell—for improvement in Writing.  
John Kinross, who, on account of his superior proficiency, was raised during the term from the 5th to the 6th class.  
George Boyle, Allan M. Booth, George Strickland, William Ewing, Arno Haller, Henry Haller, and How Layton, who, for application, good conduct, and general improvement.—Os.

FIRE AT EASTPORT.  
[From a Correspondent.]  
DEAR SIR,—So severe a visitation has fallen upon Eastport, that I think you may receive an acceptable if not a painful account of the calamity from an impartial eye witness.  
Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning,

Rev. Egerton Ryerson was re-elected Editor of the Christian Guardian, at the late Conference at Hamilton, by a large majority. The Hamilton Gazette of Monday, says—  
We were greatly surprised when the report reached us of the re-election of Mr. Ryerson to the Editorial Chair; but our surprise as well as sorrow was diminished, when we heard that his past conduct in that capacity had not escaped severe animadversion, and that restraints were now imposed upon him by the Conference in the management of its Journal, which he will scarcely have the hardihood to transgress.

The number of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, to the end of the month of June, is 3,840. At the corresponding period last year the number was only 1,423.  
Last week, a hussar who is at present in prison, informed Mr. Ward that the military prisoners had found a plan for their escape, by cutting the bars of the door of their cell, and that it was their intention to possess themselves of the arms of the guard, and force their way out of goal.—An examination was immediately instituted, and it was discovered that they had made considerable progress in filing through the bars. The hussar who gave the information, is the same who, accidentally, overheard a conversation between Jalbert and some other person, with reference to the murders of Lieutenant Wier at St. Denis, which has been the means of enabling the Government to procure most satisfactory evidence against Jalbert, who will shortly be tried for the murder.—*Montreal Herald.*

From United Service Gazette, 18th May.  
32nd.—A draft is ordered for Canada in the Marquis of Huntley transport, consisting of Brevet Major Swinburn, Capt. Hill, Lieut. Baines, Lieut. Campbell, Ensigns Kolyvs, three sergeants, and 100 rank and file.  
33rd.—The depot at Nenagh was inspected on Thursday so might by Sir Wm. M. Bean. A draft, accompanied by an armed party, was ordered to march from head quarters to Cork, on Monday, to await the arrival of the freight ship Marquis of Huntley for conveyance to Quebec. The draft consists of two officers, two sergeants, and 60 rank and file.  
34th.—The draft was ordered to march from head quarters at Cashel, for Cork, on Monday, accompanied by an armed party, to await the arrival of the Marquis of Huntley freight ship, for conveyance to Quebec. The draft consists of Ensigns C. Trafford and O. Nicolls, two sergeants, and 60 rank and file.  
35th.—A draft is ordered to be in readiness to embark for Canada in the Marquis of Huntley, freight ship, consisting of Lieut. Heady, two sergeants and 60 rank and file.  
36th.—A draft, consisting of two officers, one sergeant, and 40 rank and file, is ordered for Canada in the Marquis of Huntley.

AMERICAN SEIZURES.—The law proceedings in the Court of Vice Admiralty are progressing in the regular course, and unless the parties appear to the contrary, in due time the vessels will be condemned, and in all probability sold for the Coasting trade. No appearance is entered as yet on behalf of either the owners or masters. Nor is it likely that they will be any.  
To supply the deficiency of Registers, we are informed that the Customs officers will grant to the purchasers licences empowering them to trade.—It would afford us much pleasure to hear of the condemnation of all the vessels engaged in this iniquitous trade; but we trust that the vigilance of our officers in detecting offenders, will shortly render these harsh measures unnecessary. In the course of these vessels, we are informed that the regular course, and unless the parties appear to the contrary, in due time the vessels will be condemned, and in all probability sold for the Coasting trade. No appearance is entered as yet on behalf of either the owners or masters. Nor is it likely that they will be any.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The brig Wyoming, Capt. Bealson, arrived last night from Gabon, taken by H. B. M. brig Harlequin, Captain Lord F. Russell. When captured she was under American colours, and had no slaves on board.—Her Captain, John Edwards, of New London, died the second day out, having burst a blood vessel.—Captain B. informs that three other vessels, Portuguese, had been taken by the Harlequin, and sent to Sierra Leone; they had no slaves on board.—*New-York Express.*

Another Steam Boat Disaster.—By the Danube, arrived this morning, we have intelligence of another steam boat disaster, but being down, which was experienced by the steamer Macfarland, at Walnut Point, about thirty miles above the town of Helena, on the 17th inst. The mishap was occasioned by the Danube coming in collision with the Macfarland a few hours before day. The shock was so great, as to cause the Macfarland to sink in four or five minutes. The cabin parted from the rest of the hull. All her passengers are said to have been saved, with the exception of a sick man and a boy. The cargo is supposed to have sunk with the part of the hull below the cabin floor. The Danube lost twenty-eight hours, while stopping to pick up the passengers and their effects.—*New-Orleans Courier*, June 21.

PESSACOLA, June 22, 1839.  
The French frigate *Nereide* and brig of war *Dunoir*, the former bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Bandin, arrived here last evening, and came to anchor off the town this morning. They are but fresh from Havana, and we understand, remain here some weeks. A French steam frigate is expected here in about a week.  
The usual civilities and salutes were offered by Com. Shubrick to Admiral Bandin, and declined for the present on account of their being sickened on board. Salutes will be exchanged when suitable arrangements have been made.  
The *Nereide* is a 60-gun ship, and came over the bar of the harbor, drawing 22 feet water without the slightest difficulty.  
The U. S. ships of war now in port are the *U.S. Commodore John Ontario*, and the *Natchez*.

THE ARMY.—We have heard that the 24th Regiment will shortly proceed to Quebec, and be replaced in Montreal by the Coldstream Guards, at present in Quebec. That portion of the 60th Regiment stationed at Laprairie, has received orders to proceed to Napierville, and will be replaced by the 7th Hussars, who will be encamped on the common for some time. It is also stated that the 15th Regt. at present on St. Helens Island, will proceed near the frontier, so as to be at hand should the sympathizers invade the Province. All individuals connected with the Volunteer Companies on the frontier, who had leave of absence, have received notice to join their respective companies immediately.

The 32nd Regiment are leaving the quarters which they have occupied for the fortnight past, at London, U. C., and proceed to Toronto.  
The 73rd Regiment have left Brantford for London, to replace the 32nd.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 10.

On motion of Lord J. Russell, the house then resolved itself into a committee on the Jamaica bill.  
Sir E. Sugden began the business of the day by proposing to omit the first clause, which, with reference to vagrancy, service, and "squinting," authorizes the government to employ soldiers upon such of those three subjects as shall not have been previously provided for by acts of the colonial legislature. He enlarged upon the leading topics connected with the former bill, and the bill with its usual acuteness, dissected the present measure in all its members.

Mr. Labouchere then rose, as far as related to the present bill, declining to renew the battle over the dead body of the former. It now appeared, said Mr. Labouchere, that the main objection was against the first clause, that Mr. Burge, and his accredited agent of the assembly, having made Sir Edward Sugden now admitted to be necessary, it was clear that even the abandonment of clause one would not procure the concurrence of the assembly in clause two, or insure the harmony which was so much to be desired in the former bill, and the latter into some details for the purpose of showing that, on all the three points included in the first clause, there was a necessity for speedy legislation. The orders in council already sent out to the crown colonies, and proposed as the models of the Jamaica laws, had worked successfully and without complaint; so that the country was relieved from much of the difficulty of legislating for a distant region. It was expedient to exhibit steadiness in our legislation. If we dealt strictly with the colonies only when there was an anti-slavery enthusiasm in London, and showed ourselves remiss when not urged by such pressure, our enactments would be regarded as the result of popular excitement, and not as the work of deliberate judgment.

Mr. Gladstone fully agreed that it was expedient to exhibit steadiness in our legislation. (Cheers.) He agreed, too, that it was important to maintain the right to interpose; but interposition ought to be the exception, and the non-interposition the general rule. Whatever the subject, the colonial parliament ought to have a fair opportunity of legislating for itself. Whenever that had been given and neglected, he would himself assist to the interference of the mother country. The colony had not yet had that fair opportunity, nor was it given to them by this bill. The time allowed them between the passing of this bill (which could have reached Jamaica till the end of August) and the 1st of October, the date fixed for superseding the colonial parliament, in default of its having legislated before that day, was an interval too short to leave to the Jamaica's any reasonable space for deliberation. Why was Jamaica to be thus singled for special pressure? The other legislative colonies were not thus urged, and yet they contained some two or three hundred thousand negroes, requiring protection just as much as the Jamaican negro could require it.

Sir George Grey made a short and animated speech, correcting some errors of detail in Mr. Gladstone's statement; and the Solicitor-General controverted some of the opinions advanced by Sir Edward Sugden on the operation of the various laws. Mr. Gordon took higher ground. He thought this bill did but little differ from the former, and differed for the worse; for it proposed to give a premium to the council for disapproving the acts of the assembly, that it might itself acquire the power of legislation in their stead. If the British House of Lords had the right of making laws to bind the realm on all subjects whereupon the bills of the House of Commons might be unpalatable to them, what would become of popular and constitutional rights?

Mr. Sheil spoke to some length, but to the manifest impotence of the house.  
The house divided. The numbers were found to be—  
For the clause ..... 228  
Against it ..... 194  
Majority ..... 34  
The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the house resumed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CAROLINE.  
Mr. Maclean wished to know whether it was the intention of her Majesty's government to take into consideration the conduct of Lieutenants Dred and W. Cornack, who had so distinguished themselves in the affair of the Caroline, in Upper Canada, with a view to their promotion?  
Lord J. Russell could not answer the question as regarded the promotion or reward of any particular

STEAM NOTICE.  
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamers *Anna Scott*  
WILL, on and after Monday, 11th inst. run to Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. St. Johns, returning on Tuesday.  
Tuesday Evening.—To Windsor, leaving St. John's two hours before high water, returning on Wednesday.  
Friday.—For Digby and Annapolis, returning on Sunday.  
For further particulars, apply to Capt. Ryan, or at the Office of  
E. BARLOW & SONS.

Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c.

The Subscriber has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of the following articles:—  
Old Port, brandy London M. Madras, Sherry, Pilsener, Claret, Sauterne and Champagne; Pale & Colored BRANDY, Old Rum, Whisky, Gin, and a few cases of real Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Peaches, Anchove, Sausces, and London Porter, which he offers for sale either by large or small quantities.  
H. JACKSON,  
Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, May 31.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLAR has just received, per ship *Helo*, from London, a supply of new and fashionable MILLINERY, which is now opened for inspection.  
Market Square, 31st May, 1839.

FLOUR, &c.

Just Received and will be sold low:  
200 BARRLS superfine fine and fine middings wheat FLOUR:  
200 Barrels Rye  
200 do. Corn Meal: 1200 bushels Yellow Corn, 50 Barrels Herring: 2000 lbs. Hams  
6 Cases Crockerly: 20 bundles Seythes:  
20 Dozen Sausages; Rakes, Forks, &c.  
G. M. BURNS,  
South Market Wharf,  
June 21, 1839.

FIRE AT EASTPORT.

DEAR SIR,—So severe a visitation has fallen upon Eastport, that I think you may receive an acceptable if not a painful account of the calamity from an impartial eye witness.  
Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning,