LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint John, N. B. 5th June, 1839.

A
Armstrong, William
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Archibald, R.
Alexander, George
Andrew, Wm. 2
Anderson, Miss S.
Ambrose, Michael
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Butcher, Mrs.
Baird, George
Brown, John S.
Baird, J.
Burnet, Wm.
Brickly, David
Butter, Mrs. Huldah
Beatty, James
Baine, Johnston & Co.
Brennan, Thos.
Briant, Abram
Baskn, Mose
Bartram, James
Bell, James D.
Best, W. T.
Beckwith, Capt A
Bell, Hugh
Brown, Isabella
Barr, Sam
Breaslen, James
Brown, Miss Margaret
Bryan Benjamin
Barker, Wm. F.
Baker, Mrs. Wm.
Byrne, Arthur
Bradley, Richard
Beardsley, Mrs. Mary A.
Burns, John
Bates, Thomas
Best, Captain
Bradly, Charles
Buchannen, William
Belfontain, Andrew
Black, Gustava
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Clary, Wm.
Calvert, Thomas
Carothers, Edward
Clifford, Thomas
Crovene, Daniel
Crauly, J.
Cauthers, Charles
Cable, Mrs.
Casgron, Patt
Clark, Wm.
Conner, Hugh
Clary, Wm.
Cokley, Jeremiah
Chaplan, Martha
Coskey, Thos.
Culbert, John
Campbell, Hugh
Clark, Chab
Capalan, Patrick
Copp, Samuel
Collier, John
Cadagan, Danal
Corcozan, John
Cone, Michael
Collins, Alex.
Coats, John
Cavert, Wm.
Cunningham, John
Caffey, Patrick
Carew, John
Crawford, Mary
Cormick, Joseph
Clark, Miss Louisa
Clark, Michael
Clark, James
Cahalane, Timothy
Crawford, Henry
Callan, John
Cameron, Anthony
Collins, Thomas
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Dunn, Edward
Diven, William
Duer, Ann
Dent, Joseph
Dunn, Eleanor
Donnel, Robert
Derbishine, Esq. Stewart
Dixon, Walter,
Duffy, Patrick
Drinnan, Maurice
Day, Daniel
Derven, Michael
Donnoly, John
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Doncelo, Peter
Dayle, Lawrance
Duston, William
Deckey, H. L.
Driscoll, Dennis
Donnison, James
Diver, Ann
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Donovan, B.
Davison, Mrs. Mary
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Ede, Mr.
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Fisher, John
Farrell, William
Fitzgerald, James
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Flanagan, Patrick
Follet, Joseph
Fury, Anthony
Forsyth, Joseph
Farrington, Calvin
Findley, Robert
Fowles, G.
Fraser, James
Finel, Wm.
Forbes, Mrs Catherine
Freeman, Mr Wm.
Firth, David
Fraser, Charles
Fielding Miss H.
Finley, Joseph
Flemming, John
Finn, John
Flood, Hannah
Fuller, John
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Garnick, Capt J.
Gallagher, Lawrence
Graham, Samuel
Goodwin, Mrs M.
Gigzy, Mr. John
Gillis, Samuel
Gallagher, Eleanor
Gallagher, Francis
Graham, Samuel
Godfrey, Elisha H.
Graham, Robert
Gillispey, Thomas
Gallagher, Charles 2
Gardiner, Mrs Harriet
Gallagher Francis
Goulding, Rachael
Griffin, Mikel
Gallagher, James
Geary, John
Gallagher, Henry
Gelaity, Thomas
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Harris, John
Hill Socrates
Harrison, Hugh
Huey, Alex.
Hewitt, Margaret
Herinton, Daniel
Holt, Zebadiah
Hylan, John
Hamilton, Peter
Harding, Esq. E A.
Harbon, Mrs. Elizabeth
Heminger, John
Horsfell, Thos.
Huff, Ambrose
Henny, James
Haskin, Charles
Hussett, Mrs.
Hagan, Patrick
Hale, James
Hume, Johnston
J
Jones, Owen
Jones, Mrs Mary Ann
Jenkins, William
Jobb, George or Mary
Jenkins, Esq. G. W.
Jenkins, Robt.
K
Kimand, Robert
Kinney, Thomas
Kelly, Joseph
Keehum, Michael
Kehe, Martin
Kiddie, Wm.
Keslin, Mr.
Keily, Miss
Kelly, Hugh
Kelly, Mrs.
Kelly, James
Kelly, John 2
Kendall, W H
Kelly, Mrs. Nancy
Keen, Mrs. H
Kenny, John
Kavanagh, L.
Kime, John P
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Kelly, Catherine
L
Lynch, Bidy
Love, Margaret
Leahy, Thomas 2
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Lee, John
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Lusty, Eliza
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Lovatt, Richard
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Loomer, Robert
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Murphy, C
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Murphy, John
Murley, C.
Mooney, Patrick
Moyse, James
Morrison, miss mary
Majenonty, mr.
Miller, miss matilda
Monegle, James
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mooney, Andrew
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miller, Henry
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Mitchell, miss C.
Mully, James
Michael, Robert
Malone, John
Murphy, John
Martin, Patrick
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Moyse, Wm.
Mullin, Jane
Mukleroy, James
Mulcahy, Denis
Maxwell, John
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M'c.
M'Calmon, Lenzie
Anelly, John
Allan, Pat
Auliffe, John
Avey, Farton
Bay, John
Brien, Key
Callow, W.
Cawly, Edward
Cal, John
Carthy, Denis
Cauliff, Philip
Cawly, Robert
Callinan, Spiller
Caffrey, Catherine
Crum, Thomas
Carty, Patrick
Caughiel, Connell
Connell, Mrs.
Carthy, Timothy
Cusher, Susan
Cann, Mary
Carty, Dennis
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Casack, Jane,
Cullough, James
Collom, James
Donald, John
Dougal Matthew
Davitt, Dominick
Donald, James
Dermott, Wm.
Davitt, Charles
Donald, Alex.
Farland, Robt.
Fadian, C.
Garrity, Thomas
Ginness, Anthony
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Giness Horor
Gonagle, Patrick
Graw, Henry
Grith, Hugh
Gain, Mr. M.
Hroy John
Rinney, John
Kinley, Robert
Kinney, Catherine
Laren, James
Lauchlin, John
Lary, Dennis
Morin, Patrick
Morry, Bryan
Mackin, James
Bean, Capt. John
Laughlin, John
Mahan, James
Graw, R.
Ginness, Anthony,
Naughton, Robert,
Nully, Pat
Peak, Dennis
Quirk, James
Quade, Michael
Tawns, Rebecca
N.
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Nixon, Mrs. Mary
Norris, James
Navy, Wm.
Nagle, John
Nickenson, Capt. James
Nicholas, James
Night John
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O.
O'Keefe, Timothy
O'Neil, Wm.
O'Neil, Betty
O'Ram, Catherine
O'Sullivan, Timothy
Oliver, James
O'Flaherty, Christian
Ovaley, E.
O'Connor, Mary
O'Connor, John
O'Maley, Henry, Esq. St. George.
P.
Parker, Mrs. Susan
Peyton, Thomas
Pitt, W.
Procter, John
Phelan, W.
Peters, Peter
Piercy, Joseph
Payne, J. J.
Peters, P.
Price, James
Parker, Mrs. Sarah
Patterson, James
Power, Lawrence
Penaligon, John
Provan, James
Q.
Quinn, John
R.
Ross, William
Ross, Sarah
Rodgers, Capt. James
Richards, mrs. Wm.
Rooney, Hugh
Russel, Samuel
Reid, James
Robinson, Daniel
Rea, Wm.
Roger, Francis
Richardson, James
Roberts, Mrs.
Rich, Mrs.
Ratchff, Caleb
Rathbun, Phil. E.
Rent, Anthony
Robinson, W. W., Esq.
Robinson, Mrs. Elenor,
Rand, Mrs. A.
Riorders, W.
Ross, Angus,
Rigby, Henry
Ryan, Patrick
S.
Sherwood, Oliver M.
Sutherland, Isaiah
Shannon, Hugh
Secord, W. H.
Slodhart, Saml. L.
Simpson, John
Seely, Linus
Shea, John
Smith, Thomas
Stewart, Andrew
Sherlock, J.
Scott, George
Starr, George
Scott, William
Stuart, Andrew
Sweeny, Daniel
Sheil, Rose Ann
Sinclair, John
Slone, Wm.
Sullivan, Timothy
Scannell, Rodger
Sloan, Wm.
Sinclair, Wm.
Snider, Peter
Spiers, Hugh
Simonds, M.
Sloan, Mr.
Stevens, Miss Mary E.
Storin, John
Sibley, Charles
Spilling, Mrs.
Spittatt, Mrs. J.
Sweeny, Edmond
Smiley, Mary
Scott, Elliott
Stevens, Thomas
Stone, H.
Seely, Margaret N.
Seymore, John
Scott, Benjamin
Steves, Caleb
Sullivan, John
Smith Wm.
T.
Thomas, Mrs. Martha
Trany, Patt
Temple, Wm.
Tilton, Capt. Jacob
Tonis, Capt. William
Thomson, John
Taylor, Robert
Taylor, Capt.
Tracey, Catherine
Tobin, Michael
Twooney, mrs. mary
Teal, Joseph H.
Tobin, Wm.
Thomson, Robert,
Thompson, William
V.
Vail, Wm.
Van Sligo, mrs.
Venarel, Robert
W.
Wiley, Joseph
Weeks, Joseph
Wade, Seth
Watters, John
Wise, miss mary
Wade, Gilbert
Wheelock, George
White, Wm.
Wallace, michael
Wheeler, John
Woods, John
Wheelock, miss S.
Wilkinson, Robert
Whipp, Charles
Whittaker, mr.
Whelame, Samuel
Whitford, John
Wood, Robert
Wills, E. R.
Ward, miss E. A.
Winchester, Daniel
Ward, Honorah
Walsh, John
Y.
Yewet, Wm.
Youngson, James

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

British News.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 15.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Amendment Bill, and several other bills.

After the presentation of numerous petitions, and the forwarding of some bills a stage,

Lord Melbourne entered into explanations regarding the late negotiations for the formation, by Sir R. Peel, of an administration. The statements of Lord Melbourne did not differ materially from those made on Monday by Lord John Russell.—Lord Melbourne, like Lord John, of course, approves most cordially of all that the Queen has done—and like the Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne would stand by her Majesty at this crisis!

The Duke of Wellington.—I will endeavour, in the observations which I am about to address to your lordships, to follow the example of moderation shown by the noble viscount in part of his speech. (Hear.) In doing so, I shall do that which is most becoming my own situation, most suitable to the subject which we have to discuss, and which I know will be most agreeable to your lordships.—My lords, in order that I may sustain that tone of moderation with which I have commenced my observations, I shall take the liberty of laying out of the question altogether the reports to which the noble viscount has referred, and which, in my opinion have nothing to do with the subject. (Hear.) Probably, if we were to go into a discussion respecting reports, I myself might have a little to say respecting them; but, as I have said, such reports as those alluded to by the noble viscount are quite foreign to the matter under consideration. My lords, I think I have one advantage over the noble viscount I have been in the service of my country for fifty years, and have served my Sovereigns, and through the whole of that period, through "good and thro' evil report," I have still the satisfaction of thinking that, whether the report was evil or good, my services were not deemed useless; and this I know, that I was perfectly indifferent to reports. It has been said within the last few days that I and my right hon. friend have ill-treated our Sovereign.—Was it likely that I, who was about to take upon me an office for the performance of the duties of which I was responsible, and bearing a share in carrying on the government, should do any such preposterous thing? (Hear, hear.) As respects these reports, too, I think I have a little advantage over the noble viscount with respect to the preservation of my temper. The noble viscount has been pleased to announce to your lordships that he expected that I should have commenced the discussion, and not that he would be called upon first. I do not know why the noble viscount should have expected me to state anything. A satisfactory explanation has been given in another place by my right hon. friend, no longer ago than last night. This your lordships are, of course, aware of. Your lordships have every reason to expect, when a minister in your house is placed in such a position as the noble viscount is, when he has taken parts in such transactions, that he will explain the part he has taken, and state to your lordships what has passed upon the subject. My lords, it is perfectly well known that I have long entertained the opinion that the leading minister of this country, under its existing circumstances, ought to sit in the other house of parliament. There are advantages by such an arrangement, in carrying on the services of the Sovereign, which do not exist otherwise. I have thought it my duty to give such advice to the Sovereign, that the minister having the charge of the government should be selected from that house.—When the noble viscount attended in this house on Tuesday last, he stated that he and his colleagues had resigned their offices. It then occurred, my lords, to my mind, and my attention was particularly and at once directed to the subject, with respect to the royal household, and all those circumstances connected with it, in case I should be called pon to assist in the formation of another government. My lords, I confess it appeared to me to be absolutely impossible that any set of men should take charge of her Majesty's government without having the usual interference and control over the establishment of the royal household—that influence and control, in short, which their predecessors in office had. (Hear, hear.) I confess it appeared to me to be absolutely necessary that such should be the course taken. I considered well the nature of the formation of the royal household, under the Civil List Act, passed in the first year of her Majesty's reign. No doubt there is a difference between a Queen consort and a Queen regnant.—The Queen consort has not the same political rights as the Queen regnant possesses. My lords, I considered all those circumstances. The noble duke then went on to notice what the course was taken by Sir R. Peel, who would, as regarded that household, have consulted not only the honour of her Majesty's crown and the royal state and dignity, but also her Majesty's social feelings—(hear, hear), her convenience and comfort—(hear, hear), and indeed, everything which could possibly tend to render her happy. (Hear, hear.) Considering the age and comparative inexperience of the sovereign upon the throne, he (the Duke of Wellington) must say that, if he were one to be consulted upon the exercise of the control over the royal household, he would recommend any inconvenience to be submitted, rather than a single step should be taken incompatible with her Majesty's personal comfort. (Hear.) Such was his opinion, and he called upon their lordships to consider the whole of the case; and if they should entertain the opinion which he did, they would say that he had acted rightly. There was another subject, however, which he took into consideration, and that was the possibility of pressing conditions or stipulations in respect to the exercise of this influence and control over her Majesty's household. It appeared to him that the person about to undertake the direction of the affairs of this country would make certain stipulations or conditions, that he would do nothing more or less. But he thought that no man could make such stipulations as that of not exercising a control over the household, and consider himself worthy of her Majesty's confidence, or to conduct the affairs of the country. He had thought it absolutely impossible that such conditions should be made; neither had he thought it necessary that the sovereign should propose such stipulation to any man. First of all, the sovereign who might make such a stipulation must suppose the minister to be unworthy of confidence—(hear, hear.) But supposing him to be worthy of the confidence of the sovereign, and to break off all communication in consequence of such proposal or stipulation being made, why, he really thought that the sovereign would be placed in a very awkward and disagreeable situation; and that the sovereign was placed in a position she never was before, and he hoped never would be thrown in. But he had attended at her Majesty's command to wait on her on Wednesday last. He had tendered to her Majesty that advice which he felt it his duty to give upon its being asked. The result was that his right hon. friend Sir Robert Peel was sent for by her Majesty, and he believed that his right honourable friend had stated elsewhere the nature of the communications made by him to her Majesty, to which fact the noble viscount had alluded. After his interview with her Majesty, his right hon. friend Sir Robert Peel consulted his (the Duke of Wellington's) opinion, as was stated in the papers which he held in his hand, on the important point of the continuance of her Majesty's household. In respect to this, he with some other noble lords, and amongst others, his noble and learned friend near him (Lord Lyndhurst), gave an opinion exactly in conformity with that which had been stated in the papers; and they tendered to her Majesty on the third day such propositions as they thought were fitting and proper. In the course of the conversation which Sir Robert Peel had with her Majesty on Thursday, the difference of opinion which existed in respect to the ladies of the household occurred, and her Majesty expressed her desire, or he (the Duke of Wellington) believed that his right hon. friend offered to send for him (the Duke of Wellington), in order that her Majesty might have his opinion upon this subject. His right hon. friend came up to his house and informed him of what had occurred; he consulted him on the subject, and what he (the Duke of Wellington) proposed was entirely in conformity with the principle which he had laid down, and which he considered to be correct in this transaction. He [the Duke of Wellington] returned to Buckingham Palace, and was shortly afterwards honoured with an interview with her Majesty. His right honourable friend had stated correctly in his letter that part of the conversation which related to the interpretation and decision which her Majesty came to; which communication he made to his right hon. friend in an adjoining room at the palace. The noble viscount had stated that he gave her Majesty his advice upon the subject on a statement which he admitted to be erroneous. Now, he did not know any other conclusion to which he could come than this, that the noble viscount should have taken more pains to come at correct information before he drew his conclusion. But whether the statement were erroneous or not, the noble viscount certainly had a right, if he chose to tender his own advice to her Majesty, that their advice [the Duke of Wellington's and Sir Robert Peel's] should not be taken; and he only mentioned this to show that noble lords ought not to be in so great a hurry in future to give their advice until they were sure their information was correct. Now, in respect to the principle itself, which he had advocated in the case of a Queen regnant, he believed it was a valid and correct one. He admitted too that the Queen had no political conversation with those ladies of the household; but what he contended for was, that the public would not believe that her Majesty had not these political conversations, and that a political influence was not exercised, particularly when they took into consideration who those persons were. Perhaps a number of instances might be cited, in which a secret, improper influence was exercised by certain conversations; and perhaps he spoke with some feeling on the subject. He had himself unworthily filled the station which the noble viscount now so worthily filled as her Majesty's prime minister, and he must say he had been inconvenienced by the anomalous influence, not of the ladies of the household, but by influence of this description, in the way of simple conversations. He believed, and, indeed, he was certain, that he could show to the noble viscount with the utmost facility, that the country was at this moment suffering from the inconvenient exercise of these very secret conversations, and this secret influence. [Hear, hear.]—But this he must say, that, at the same time, he would put his right hand into the fire sooner than have proposed to her Majesty to make any arrangement which should be disagreeable to her. [Hear.] He felt it absolutely impossible for him, under the circumstances of the present moment, to undertake his share of the government, which he should otherwise have done. He hoped that in making these observations, he had preserved more of the tone of moderation than the noble viscount had done. He had now only to add the expression of his gratitude to her Majesty, for the gracious condescension and attention which she had been pleased to listen to what he had to say to her Majesty; and he must say that he quitted her presence, not only with a feeling of deep gratitude for her condescending kindness, but with a feeling of admiration for the firmness with which she urged her objections.

Viscount Melbourne explained the statement that Sir Robert Peel proposed to dismiss all the ladies of the household, not stating the extent to which it was to be carried; left an impression on her Majesty's mind that it was meant to carry it to a greater extent than was intended. That impression he had said on the mind of her Majesty, he believed was erroneous.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Wednesday.

No business of importance was transacted.

Lord Duncannon, previously to their lordships separating, gave notice that Lord Melbourne would next day move that the house, at its rising, do adjourn till the 27th instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

Mr. Praed referred to the extract from the "cabinet minute" of the 11th instant, that had been read by Lord J. Russell, regarding control over the ladies of the bed chamber, &c., and inquired whether there would be any objection to the production of the whole of that document?

Lord J. Russell answered that he had the most decided objection to its production.

Mr. Labouchere explained the circumstances attendant on Col. Prince's order to shoot certain prisoners in Canada.

Lord J. Russell said that he would state, "after the recess," when it was likely he should move for a bill continuing the authority of the poor law commissioners.

Lord J. Russell, on moving that the house, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday, May 27, stated that, on re-assembling, the first business would be the appointment of a Speaker; that, with respect to Jamaica, the Under Secretary for the Colonies or himself would, on the 30th instant, submit a motion regarding the affairs of that island.

The Speaker, in a brief but neat and appropriate address, took his farewell of the house as the occupant of the chair.

Mr. C. Wynn expressed astonishment at the long adjournment proposed when the internal state of the country was so alarming.

Lord J. Russell said, that the proclamations issued had produced salutary effects; though he had not brought the matter before Parliament, he did not say that some new measures might be requisite; and with a full conviction of his responsibility, he had repeatedly consulted the attorney-general, and directed the attention of the cabinet to the subject.

Mr. Pakington deferred till June 4, the further consideration of the bill regarding the sale of beer.

Mr. Hume moved the appointment of a select committee on "the lighting of the house," which after some conversation, was agreed to; and it was arranged that the new plan, of an application of the Bude light, should be tried the two following evenings, from 10 till half-past 11 o'clock.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that on the 31st of May he would move, in a committee of supply, a grant of £30,000 for the purposes of public or general education in England.

The house then adjourned till Monday, the 27th.

THE MINISTRY.

(From the Age.)

It is known that on Thursday afternoon Sir Robert Peel had completed his arrangements, that Lord Lyndhurst was to be Chancellor; Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary; Sir James Graham, Home Secretary! and the Duke of Wellington, President of the Council; and that her Majesty had approved of them.

It is known also that her Majesty had consented to Sir Robert Peel's re-construction of the Household: and that, up to Thursday evening, or rather Friday morning, the right hon. baronet was not aware that any change had taken place in the royal mind.

It is known, that in the interim Lady Normanby, prompted by her husband, contrived to pour the poison of distrust into her Majesty's ear—that although the Melbourne ministry had resigned, and their resignations had been accepted, a *whig* Cabinet Council was held on Thursday night at ten o'clock, and remained sitting until two o'clock in the morning, unknown to Sir Robert Peel—that the *Globe and Courier* announced that her Majesty's determination had been warped before Sir Robert Peel knew it from her Majesty herself—and that Sir Robert Peel consequently declined to be a minister on conditions which left an influence in the Palace hostile and superior to his own.

It is known that Sir Robert Peel did not insist upon the removal of *all* the household, but only of those whose immediate connection with the Melbourne cabinet rendered it impossible, not to say dishonourable, on their part, for them to remain.

It is known that Lord Melbourne is again, *pro tempore*, in office, and his myrmidons are yelling out in the streets, "Rescue your Queen from the insults of the *scoundrel* Peel!"—which sufficiently proves the desperation and reckless spite of his lordship's expiring faction.

At the moment at which we write, nothing beyond the facts we have above stated is known to the public. The general impression, however, is, that the Queen has placed herself in a position of great difficulty, by attempting to make an unconstitutional stipulation with Sir Robert Peel, which, notwithstanding the efforts of the Normanby plotters, she will find it expedient to withdraw.

We can state that there is not the slightest hesitation or feeling of annoyance on the part of our conservative leaders. For the sake of royalty they may regret the untoward interference of female meddlers in state matters of the most awful importance; but for themselves they know that the Sovereign cannot do without appealing to their loyalty to save her from "her friends," and they will not fail in their duty. In a few days Sir Robert Peel's triumph will be complete!

EXTRACTS FROM THE NARRATIVE OF SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD.

The following despatches on various subjects will speak for themselves.

Toronto, June 22, 1836.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a newspaper published here, entitled the *Correspondent and Advocate*, which contains a letter from Mr. M'Kenzie, of which the following is an extract.

"The people of Lower Canada and the Upper Canada Reformers especially direct their views to four important objects, not one of which will be conceded, as I believe, until it be too late. They are—*an elective Legislative Council*; an Executive Council responsible to *public opinion*; the control over the whole provincial revenue to be in the Legislature and the *British Parliament* and the Colonial Office to *cease* their interference in *our internal concerns*."

As the Republicans in the Canadas generally mask their designs by professions of attachment to the mother-country, I think it is important to record this admission on the part of Mr. M'Kenzie of the traitorous object which the Reformers of this province have in view.

I have, &c.
F. B. Head.

No. 56.

Toronto, Upper Canada, 8th July, 1836.

My Lord,—The important subject of this despatch is to inform your Lordship of the result of the elections which have taken place here in consequence of my having dissolved the Provincial Legislature on the 28th of May.

As soon as I determined on the 5th of March last to make a stand against the unconstitutional demands of my late Executive Councillors (which, as your Lordship is aware, were strenuously supported by the House of Assembly), I became sensible that the only practicable method of breaking the republican party was by opening the eyes of the people to the traitorous designs of those who were leading them insensibly to revolution.

In proportion as the Constitutionists were observed to rally round the British flag (which I hoisted for the first time in the history of the Province on the roof of the Government House), the Republicans felt it necessary to make on their part every possible exertion; and as the period for the elections gradually approached, it became evident to every reflecting man in Lower Canada, that by the conflict about to take place in the Upper Province, Mr. Papineau's power would either be materially increased or diminished, inasmuch as in one of my replies I had noticed his letter to Mr. Speaker Bidwell as follows:—

"But as Mr. Speaker Papineau has thought proper to promulgate in this province, 'that the people of the Canadas, labouring under the accumulative wrongs proceeding from an Act of Parliament, *unite as a man*,' I feel it necessary publicly to repudiate that assertion, by declaring what the state of opinion in Upper Canada really is.

"The people of Upper Canada detest democracy: they revere their Constitutional Charter, and are consequently staunch in allegiance to their King.

"They are perfectly aware that there exists in the Lower Province one or two individuals who inculcate the idea that this province is about to be disturbed by the interference of foreigners, whose power and whose numbers will prove invincible.

"In the name of every regiment of militia in Upper Canada, I publicly promulgate, *let them come if they dare*."

The elections commenced on the 20th of June, and the struggle, as might be expected, was a desperate one. I am happy however to inform your Lordship, that the result has been successful, and that truth and justice have as usual prevailed.

In the late House of Assembly the *Republicans* had a majority of *eleven*. In the present House of Assembly the *Constitutionists* have a majority of *twenty-five* (there being now forty-five constitutional members, and only seventeen republican!)

In the late House there were thirteen American members; in the present House there are only seven, one of whom is a Constitutionist.

Among the Republicans who have *lost* their election are the following names:

"1. Mr. Speaker Bidwell," the twin or Siamese companion of Mr. Speaker Papineau.

"2. Mr. Peter Perry, the most powerful, as well as the leading speaker of the Republicans: the chairman of the committee to whom was referred my correspondence with my Executive Council.

"3. Mr. W. L. M'Kenzie, the Chairman of the Grievance Report, and arch-agitator of this Province."

As a single example of the reaction which has lately taken place in the public mind, I may state that the Solicitor-general, who is the leader of the constitutional party in the House of Assembly, was returned without opposition; that Mr. M'Leod, the late constitutional Speaker, was returned at the head of his poll; while Mr. Speaker Bidwell, the avowed advocate for republican institutions, was the lowest of the four candidates for his county.

The effect which the election has produced in this country, and the excitement it will cause in Lower Canada, I will not attempt to describe, but will only express a hope that it will, in your Lordship's estimation, sufficiently defend the course of policy which I have adopted on my arrival at this province, and which I had the honour to explain to your Lordship in my despatch of the 5th of February, as follows:—

"Under these circumstances I considered that the great danger I had to avoid, was the slightest attempt to conciliate any party; and that the only course for me to adopt, was to act fearlessly, undisguisedly, and straightforwardly for the interests of the country, to throw myself on the good sense and good feeling of the people, and abide a result which I firmly believe will be triumphant."

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,
F. B. Head.

The Lord Glenelg, &c. &c. &c.

"The Government insisting on elevating Mr. Bidwell to the bench, after they had received this despatch, is surely incomprehensible.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Chronicle

Sir,—Being necessarily obliged to appear before the Public in defence of my conduct, with respect to the unfortunate Brig *Frederick*, of St. Andrews, and the melancholy situation of those on board the said vessel, I beg that you will please publish the accompanying Affidavits, which are attested to by the mate, second mate, and crew of the Barque *Hebe*, under my command. My own conscience acquits me of want of humanity, or of wilful neglect to render assistance, had it been in my power to do so, and I trust that the facts herein disclosed will satisfy every impartial reader. With respect to my private conduct and character, I think I am too well known in this city from my childhood to the present period, to require written testimonials of proof. During the last ten years I have been in the employ of Messrs. Barlows, and have their proferred permission to refer the public for proofs of character and conduct. With those declarations and references, I commit my case before the public, feeling assured that I shall be freely acquitted of so serious a charge as is attempted to be cast upon my character by an *exparte* statement of one individual, against the most solemn declarations of my officers and crew.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. B. WRIGHT,
Master of barque Hebe.

Thursday, June 14.

P. S.—I beg further to remark that the 'extract' which appeared in the Courier of Saturday last, as taken from the log-book of the *Hebe*, was furnished Mr. M'Lachlan for the express purpose (as he stated) of satisfying the Underwriters, in order to obtain the Insurance on the Frederick. No comment was made at the time, nor any difference of opinion expressed; every information was cheerfully afforded that was sought or asked for.

Province of New-Brunswick, }
City of St. John, N. B. }

William B. Wright, Master of the Barque *Hebe*, of the port of Saint John, N. B. maketh oath and saith that at 1 o'clock, p. m., of the 5th day of February last past, while on his passage from St. John, aforesaid, to London, in lat. 41. 28, N. long. 59, 38, W., during a very heavy gale of wind, he this deponent saw a water-logged vessel, bearing the name of the *Frederick*, of Saint Andrews, that he this deponent, and the Mate of the said Hebe, looked with a spy-glass, but could discover no persons on board; after passing to leeward about one or two miles, this deponent saw several men in the fore-top, upon which he immediately shortened sail and endeavoured to render assistance, but the sea was running so high, and the Hebe was so far to leeward, that it was absolutely impossible for him to render them any assistance whatever; and this deponent further saith, that about two hours after, he saw the men in the top as aforesaid, he lost sight of the said ship and never saw her again—that the gale continued for several days with thick snow and rain, with the exception of about 4 hours in the evening of the 6th of February, when there was a lull and a heavy cross sea. And this deponent doth most solemnly swear that he was most anxious and desirous of rendering the unfortunate sufferers every assistance in his power, but on account of the severe and heavy gale and high sea, he was prevented from delivering them from their melancholy situation, but that he used every means in his power of doing so; and this deponent further saith, that he consulted his mate when he first saw the said men, but that the said mate stated that there was no prospect of rendering any assistance, and this deponent states that he would have laid the ship too had he not been firmly convinced that he could not do so with the press of canvass under which she was then sailing, without endangering to the uttermost, the lives of those in his own ship and without the prospect of doing the slightest good, as no boat could for a moment have lived, nor could one have been lowered without being immediately dashed to pieces.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

Sworn before me, at the City of St. John, }
this 6th day of June, A. D. 1839. }
W. J. RITCHIE, Not. Pub.

Province of New-Brunswick, }
Saint John, N. B. }

John Miles, Jun. mate of the barque *Hebe*, Charles Mitchell Michael M'Guire, Jas. George, and John Sinclair, seamen, belonging to the barque Hebe, severally maketh oath and say, and each one for himself saith, that he was on board the said barque Hebe at the time referred to in the above written affidavit of William B. Wright and that he has heard the said affidavit read, and that the same is in every respect strictly true, and that the said William B. Wright, was most desirous of rendering the sufferers on board the ship Frederick every assistance, but was prevented for the reasons mentioned in the said affidavit, and that it was absolutely impossible for him, in the said gale, and with the sea running as it did on that occasion, and for several days after, to have approached the said wreck.

JOHN MILES, Jun.
CHARLES (his ✕ mark) MITCHELL,
MICHAEL (his ✕ mark) M'GUIRE,
JAMES GEORGE,
JOHN SINCLAIR.

Sworn before me by John Miles, Jun. Charles Mitchell, Michael M'Guire, James George, and John Sinclair, this 6th day of June, 1839, at the City of St. John, the contents having been first read to defendants. W. J. RITCHIE Not. Pub.

Province of New-Brunswick, }
City of Saint John. }

Robert M'Graw and John Rooney, two of the seamen of the barque *Hebe*, make oath and say, and each one for himself saith, that he was on board the barque Hebe at the time referred to, in the before written affidavit of William B. Wright, master of the said barque Hebe, and that he has heard the said affidavit read, and that the same is in every respect strictly true, and that the said William B. Wright was most desirous of rendering the sufferers on board the ship Frederick every assistance, but was prevented for the reasons mentioned in the said affidavit; and that it was absolutely impossible for him in the said gale and with the sea running as it did on that occasion and for several days after, to have approached the said wreck.

ROBERT (his ✕ mark) M'GRAW,
JOHN (his ✕ mark) ROONEY.

Sworn before me by Robert M'Graw and John Rooney, this 7th day of June, 1839, at the City of St. John, the contents having been first read to deponents. W. F. RITCHIE, Not. Pub.

Province of New-Brunswick, }
City of Saint John. }

William Quin second mate of the barque Hebe, and James Donovan one of the Seamen of the said barque Hebe, maketh oath and say, and each one for himself saith that he was on board the barque at the time referred to in the before written affidavit of William B. Wright, master of the said barque Hebe, and that he has heard the said affidavit read and that the same is in every respect strictly true, and that the said William B. Wright was most desirous of rendering the sufferers on board the Ship Frederick every assistance but was prevented, for the reasons mentioned in the said affidavit, and that it was absolutely impossible for him in the said gale and with the sea running as it did on that occasion, and for several days after to have approached the said wreck.

WILLIAM (his ✕ mark) QUIN,
JAMES DONOVAN.

Sworn before me by William Quin and James Donovan, at the City of Saint John, this 8th day of June, 1839—this affidavit having been first read to deponents. W. J. RITCHIE, Not. Pub.

[The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication. The high encomium it contains is highly creditable to the character of Capt. Wright.]—*Ed. Chron.*

London, April 10, 1839.

"I wish for no better master than Capt. Wright, "who certainly forgets all other parties but the interest of his owners. I must be silent in telling "you confidentially, that I have not seen a captain "like him from your Port; his exertions and attention merit your particular attention and confidence."

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JUNE 14, 1839.

We have received no later European dates, than those acknowledged in our last number. Further particulars respecting the resignation of the British Ministers, and of their resuming office, will be found in preceding columns.

The Imperial Parliament was to be adjourned from the 20th to the 27th May.—On the 30th, the election of a new Speaker for the House of Commons was to take place, in consequence of the resignation of mr. Abercrombie:—the ministerial candidate for Speakership is mr. Shaw Lefevre; mr. Goulburn was to be nominated on the part of the Conservatives.

Whalers.—The ship *James Stewart*, arrived yesterday from New Zealand, she has been absent about 21 months, and we are happy to announce has returned with a full and profitable cargo for her enterprising owner. The ship *Pacific*, of this port, has also a fair prospect of making a good return for the Mechanics' Whaling Company.

Theatre.—Miss Buloid, as announced in the Bills of the day, made her first appearance last evening in the character of *Cora*, and the manner in which she executed her task, gained great applause from the audience; her appearance and style of acting was highly approved of, and Miss Buloid, bids fairly, to become quite a favourite on this stage. Mr. Preston, as usual, sustained the long and difficult part of *Elvira*, in an admirable and commanding manner; the repeated applause given by the audience, gave proof of her talents being duly appreciated. Messrs. Robbey, Charles and Chapman, in their respective characters of *Rolla, Alonzo*, and *Pizarro*, peformed in a masterly manner and gave great satisfaction.

New Ships.—An elegant copper fastened ship, of about 500 Tons burthen, was launched on Tuesday from the building yard of mr. James Briggs. She is called the *Favourite*, and belongs to James Kirk, Esq.

Yesterday two fine ships were launched in Portland, one called the *Intrinsic*, from the ship yard of mr. John Hawes; she is copper fastened, of 500 tons, owned by John Wishart, Esq.—The other is called the *Elizabeth*, built by messrs. F. & S. Smith, of 730 tons, owned by mr. Alex. Yates.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton,
8th June, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The General Inspection of the Militia, (with the exception of those *Corps* which have been notified to be visited by the Staff Adjutant,) is to be conducted by the respective commanding Officers of Battalions, as soon after the Company Drills shall have been performed, as possible; at such convenient times and places, as the respective Commanding Officers may appoint.

Robert Watson, Esq. to be Quarter master of the 4th Battalion, Charlotte County militia, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Hunter, superceded.

4th Battalion Westmorland:

Major Henry Chapman to be Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain Philip Chipman to be major.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE,
Adjutant General Militia.

We understand that Mr. M'Intyre, the Land Agent of the state of Maine, disclaims the proceedings of the subordinate Agent, Mr. Nye, and has directed him to withdraw his party from the St. John.

King's College, Fredericton.—At a meeting of the College council held on the sixth of March last, the President informed the Council that John Stephens, Esq. of Fredericton, had presented to the College Library two Volumes, viz: "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, and Cowley's Works."—Whereupon it was ordered that the unanimous thanks of the council be conveyed to Mr Stephens for his valuable donation.

Arrivals during the week at Head-Quarters.—Lieut. H. J. Harvey, R. N., son of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, from Quebec, via United States; Honourable Judge Carter and Lady, via U. States; and Colonel Rice Jones,