on account of the violence of their politics, for the honours proposed to be bestowed upon them by Her Majesty's Government.

To these earnest remonstrances on my part, and though the province was upon the eve of a rebellion Her Majesty's Government deemed it politic to reply by desiring me, at the next vacancy, to elevate Mr. Bidwell to the bench, and the Government persisted, moreover, in witholding its approbation of my dismissal of Mr. Ridout!

My Lord, I belonged to no political party in England: I had propounded on the continent of America no political doctrines except, as I have already confessed, unalterable attachment to monarchical institutions, and uncompromising opposition to democracy.* I had given Her Majesty's Government no just cause for offence, and having, unfortunately, at their repeated solicitations, given up my permanent situation (I was the senior of the twenty-Assistant-Commissioners) in the Poor Law Commission, where, at least, I was serving to the satisfaction of my employers, I had, so far as the private interests of my family were concerned, made myself so completely dependant upon my station and salary of Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the outfit for which had been very expensive, that I had every reason to desire to retain this appointment, and no reason whatever to quarrel with Her Majesty's Government; nevertheless, as soon as I found that Her Majesty's Government were really the open supporters against me, of such men as Mr. Bidwell and Mr. Ridout, without the slightest feeling, either of petulence or anger, and, I hope, without the expression of a single sentiment of disrespect, I begged leave to retire from a most dangerous station, which without the countenance of my employers, I had not the ability to maintain; in fact, Her Majesty's Government actually drove me from the field and it is a singular fact, which your Lordship is aware is recorded in my despatches, that only six days after the Government despatch, which announced to me that my resignation was accepted, had left Downing-street, Dr. Rolph, one of the individuals recommended for elevation by the Colonial Office, actually arranged as the President of the Republican Provincial Government of Upper Canada, his murderous attack upon Toronto; which was attempted to be carried into effect by Mr. M'Kenzie, upon whose flag (the emblem of arson and robbery), when it fell into the hands of the loyal Militia of Upper Canada, was found inscribed in large letters—

"Bidwell, and the Glorious Minority;
1837, and a good beginning!"

As soon as my retirement from the Government of Upper Canada was made known to the Provincial Legislature (upon whose addresses I decided to give copies of the correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, which led to my resignation), I received from both branches addresses, containing expressions too complimentary for me to transcribe.

Not only from almost every town and district in Upper Canada, I received addresses of a similar nature, but the Legislatures, as well as people of Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia forwarded to me the most gratifying addresses, and as soon as it became known that, in order to avoid the personal danger which awaited me in the United States, I had taken measures for embarking at Halifax, preparations were immediately made in Lower Canada, as well as in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for receiving me in these provinces with public honours.

I need not say that, under the peculiar circumstances attendant upon my retirement from the loyal people of Upper Canada, it would have been not only highly gratifying but of essential *service* to me to have accepted from the whole of our North American Colonies (who, as by-standers, had been eye-witness of my conduct) this public testimony of their support; but I felt it would be of still greater advantage to me to demonstrate that my retirement from the service of Her Majesty's Government had proceeded solely from public principle, and that I had no factious desire either to embarrass my successor or the Government under which I had served. I, accordingly, went through the United States to New York; and your Lordship is aware that, instead of this measure being appreciated by her Majesty's Government, it was by almost every member of it termed, "like any other acts, over-chivalrous and rash."

On my arrival in England I was actuated by the same feelings, and, though the merchants in the City of London connected with the North American Colonies insisted, in a manner which I could not decline, on paying me a most honourable compliment, yet neither to them nor even to my friends, did I divulge the cause of my return, or lay before them copies of the correspondence with Her Majesty's Government which had led to my resignation. Neither directly nor indirectly did I either say, or write, to any man one word, which could in any way embarrass Her Majesty's Government, and conscious of the integrity of my own conduct, I should, in my retirement, have still submitted silently to the wrongs which I conceive I have suffered, had it not been (as I now propose to show your Lordship, by a document, and by evidence which is unanswerable) that Her Majesty's Government suddenly turned round, and adopted as their own the very arguments, and the identical course of policy, for the pursuance of which they had driven me from the Government in Upper Canada.

The document to which I allude and which relates to the dismissal by Her Majesty's Government of the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, is as follows:—

(COPY.)

"At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 5th day of July, 1838;

PRESENT,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

Lord Chancellor,	Viscount Howick,
Lord President,	Lord Holland,
Lord Stewart,	Lord Hill,
Earl of Albemarle,	Lord Glenelg,
Earl of Minto,	Sir J. Hobhouse,
Viscount Palmerston,	Mr. Chancellor of Exchequer.

"Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council, dated this day, in the words following, viz.:—

"In reporting to your Majesty upon the Memorial, your Majesty has been pleased to refer to us from your Majesty's Commons of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, we think it right in the first place to state that we have not found anything to justify the terms adopted in the prayer of the Memorial 'that your Majesty would be pleased to purify the bench of Justice in Newfoundland by the removal of the Chief Justice' inasmuch as we have not found any ground for imputing to the Chief Justice any corrupt motive or intentional deviation from his duty as a Judge, and we feel it is incumbent upon us to express disapprobation at the language and conduct adopted towards the Chief Justice, as being unjust towards him personally, and inconsistent with the respect due to the high office he was filling.

"We regret, however, to be under the necessity of reporting that we have found in some of the transactions brought under our consideration, so much of indiscretion in the conduct of the Chief Justice, *that he has permitted himself so much to participate in the strong feelings which appear, unfortunately, to have influenced the different parties in the colonies (although we do not find that his judicial decisions have been affected thereby), that we feel it our duty to state, that we think it would be inexpedient that he should be continued* in the office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland.'

"Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to *approve thereof*, and of what is therein recommended, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Lord Glenelg one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, do signify to Chief Justice Bolton Her Majesty's pleasure thereon."

(Signed) "C. GREVILLE."

By the above document it will appear, that almost immediately after my resignation was accepted, Her Majesty's Government dismissed the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, an old and faithful servant of the Crown, for the identical* reasons which I had given to them in Upper Canada, for having dismissed Mr. Ridout (who was merely the Judge of a District Court) and for not having elevated the Republican ex-speaker Bidwell to the Bench.

In the case of the Chief Justice of Newfoundland (which was drawn up against him, and signed by Stephen Lushington,† Daniel O'Connell,‡ and F. Fleming), it appears that the Privy Council reported that they had not found any thing to justify the terms adopted in the Memorial of the Assembly of Newfoundland—that they had not found any ground for imputing to the Chief Justice any corrupt motive or intentional deviation from his duty as a Judge; they even expressed their disapprobation at the language and conduct adopted towards the Chief Justice, which they declared to be unjust towards him personally, and inconsistent with the respect due to the high office he was filling. And yet, in spite of the Chief Justice's admitted innocence, and notwithstanding the declared guilt of his accusers, Her Majesty's Government deliberately dismissed this public servant, with no other explanation, or no other reason, than is contained in the following sentence:—"We regret, however, to be under the necessity of reporting that we have found, in some of the transactions brought under our consideration so much of indiscretion in the conduct of the Chief Justice, and that he has permitted himself so much to participate in the strong feelings which appear unfortunately to have influenced the different parties in the colony (although we do not find that his judical decisions have been affected thereby), that we feel it our duty to state that we think it will be *inexpedient that he should be continued in the office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland.'"*

My Lord, against the policy of a Minister, or against the policy of a Government, it is, I am aware, generally speaking, hopeless for an humble individual like the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, or like myself, to argue or complain; for even if the individual should succeed in proving ever so clearly or ever so cleverly, the said policy to be bad, the Minister is, I admit, fully justified in abruptly ending the discussion, by exclaiming, "Sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas," which means "*It's my policy.*"

Your Lordship therefore, or Her Majesty's Government, had full indulgence either to say to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, "We will not allow you even on the eve of an insurrection in our colonies to remove a Judge from the bench of a District Court, *merely* because he has taken a violent part in politics—*merely* because from having done so the Executive Council, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Chief Justice, the Judges, and the Bar of Upper Canada all united in approving of his dismissal—*merely* because he openly and grossly insulted you by reading to you at the head of a Republican deputation an impertinent address—and *merely* because he publicly threatened 'to tar and feather' you. We moreover insist that out of the whole population of Upper Canada it is advisable that you should select and elevate to the Bench, Her Majesty's bitterest opponent, because we do not think he should be debarred from this exalted station *merely* because, during his whole life he has been (like his father before him) the unceasing advocate of Republican institutions—*merely* because by his speeches and by his writings he has done more than any other man in the Canadas in bringing about the late revolt which will cost the mother country more than two millions—and *merely* because he was the Speaker and leader of a House of Assembly, which, previous to your dissolving it, offered you every possible insult."

On the other hand, your Lordship, or Her Majesty's Government, had full indulgence to say to the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, "Your motives have never been corrupt—you have never intentionally deviated from your duty as a Judge—your judicial decisions have never been affected by your political principles, but you have permitted yourself to participate in the strong feelings which appear unfortunately to have influenced the different parties in the colony of Newfoundland, and although in that colony there was not the slightest danger of a revolt, yet we have considered the case brought against you before the Privy Council, by Stephen Lushington, Daniel O'Connell, and J. Fleming: and it is our fixed policy that in our North American colonies *the Bench of Justice shall be immaculate* from and even unsuspected of political bias—*we dismiss you.*"

Your Lordship and Her Majesty's Government enjoy (as I have already admitted) full liberty to pursue one of the above two diametrically opposite courses of policy, and, to give no explanation to either complainant, except the Latin sentence I have quoted; but, my Lord, I very respectfully submit that neither your Lordship, nor Her Majesty's Government, nor the people of England, nor any power on earth ought even to desire to possess the right of pursuing in the North American colonies *both* of these policies at the same time; I mean of saying that your law is and is not, that it is *right* and that it is *wrong*; in short, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, shall be equally driven from the service of their Sovereign, in order that the people of the North American colonies may learn that a Judge's interference with political party *is no objection whatever*, and *is an insuperable objection* to his remaining on the Bench.

But taking leave of the case of the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, I beg permission to remind your Lordship, that in the able defence of Lord Durham which Her Majesty's Government lately made before Parliament, your Lordship in the one House, and Lord John Russell in the other, strenuously maintained the identical doctrines, my support of which induced Her Majesty's Government morally speaking to drive me from the Government of Upper Canada. It was not denied (on the contrary, it was admitted most frankly by your Lordship, as well as by Lord John Russell) that Lord Durham had acted illegally, but generously supporting the public servant in the execution of his new and difficult duties, your Lordship's whole argument tended to prove that Lord Durham's measures *were justified by* the necessity of the case, and so strongly did Her Majesty's Government maintain this, principle, that your Lordship not only assailed the whole profession of the law, as well as the quibbles by which lawyers maintain the smallest private right against the public safety, but your Lordship very truly added, "that the Noble Earl (Durham) would be most seriously injured even by the discussion—that unquestionably his authority would be much weakened by it—and that it would be far better for their Lordships to move an address to the Crown to recall him at once, than to weaken and impair his authority; in short, that to confer powers on an individual, and not to give him confidence for the exercise of them, was only paving a trap for him, or something like it."

A Bill of Indemnity, which eventually passed through both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, was proposed and acceded to, on the principle urged by the Government, that his Lordship was deserving of protection, because his measures (though illegal) *were justified by the necessity of the case.*

Now, if my correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, which led to my resignation, were to be referred to, it would at once appear, that the reason, cause, or defence, I offered to Her Majesty's Government, for not replacing Judge, Ridout, and for refusing to elevate on the eve of a revolt, the ex-speaker Bidwell to the Bench, was the *necessity of the case*. A necessity, I humbly submit, infinitely heavier than Lord Durham's necessity, inasmuch as his Lordship did not arrive in the Canadas until the rebels in both provinces had been defeated—until the American forces had been successfully repulsed in every attempt they had made to invade and possess themselves of Upper Canada—until Papineau, Bidwell, Rolph, M'Kenzie, and the whole nest of conspirators who had offered £500, for my apprehension, had absconded from the province—in short, until "the hurly-burly was done, and the battle lost and won;" nevertheless, though my necessity was as superior to Lord Durham's as in rank, station, education, and diplomatic experience, I was his Lordship's inferior—and although, after all, there was nothing illegal in my dismissing a Judge for the very reason for which, Her Majesty's Government dismissed a Chief Justice—yet Her Majesty's Government voted for an Act of Parliament to indemnify Lord Durham and publicly reversed and discountenanced my Act, which was identical with their own!

Her Majesty's Government have, it cannot be denied, full power to direct in the North American Colonies whatever policy they may think proper; but I again respectfully maintain, that they cannot carry on two conflicting policies at the same time by declaring that in Lower Canada an illegal act *ought to be* and that in Upper Canada *it cannot be* justified by necessity.

Without any wish to offend, or even to upbraid Her Majesty's Government, I beg leave to state to your Lordship, that I feel very deeply, it would have been better (to use your Lordship's own words) for Her Majesty's Government to have recalled me at once from the government of Upper Canada, than to have weakened, impaired, and undermined my authority, until it fell postrate to the ground—that by having conferred powers on me, without giving me confidence for the exercise of them, Her Majesty's Government laid a trap for me, from which it was impracticable for me to escape—that Her Majesty's Government acted, therefore, unjustly towards me, in removing me from a permanent appointment, to one which almost immediately they made it impossible for me to maintain; and lastly, that leaving my own interests and feelings completely out of the question, it is *as disheartening to the loyal population of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, as it is encouraging to their Republican opponents* to observe, that while Lord Gosford (who was obliged by Her Majesty's Government to try the fatal experiment of conciliating the Republicans) has been, I rejoice to observe most graciously received and rewarded by his Sovereign, I, who returned to England simultaneously with his Lordship, have not, by a single audience been even honoured by an opportunity of most humbly assuring Her Majesty of the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada—of their devotional attachment to the British throne—of their admiration of the British Constitution—and of their unalterable detestation of those Republican principles, which have created before their eyes on the continent of America a vulgar mob tyranny under which neither life nor property are secure.

My Lord, I do not expect that your Lordship can find time even to consider the few arguments which are contained in this communication, and which I assure your Lordship explains but a part of the wrongs which I consider I have received from Her Majesty's Government, but I trust that your Lordship, taking into consideration how unwilling I have been factiously to embarrass Her Majesty's Government, and how patiently I have waited for redress, will pause before you refuse the request which I now respectfully make to your Lordship, which is, that your Lordship would be pleased to allow me, either before the Privy Council—before the Judicial Committee thereof—or before a Committee of such members of the Government as it may be deemed by it advisable to select, an opportunity of convincing your Lordship by their report, that Her Majesty's Government has unjustifiably wronged me.

If it should be reported to your Lordship that I had failed in substantiating this allegation, your Lordship would have the satisfaction of reflecting, that you had granted to me the opportunity I had demanded. If, on the other hand, I should succeed in substantiating my accusation, my opinion of your Lordship leads me to believe, that your Lordship would rejoice, rather than regret, that a truth which affected the character of your Lordship's administration was no longer concealed from your knowledge.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) F. B. HEAD.

The Lord Viscount Melbourne, &c. &c.

In reply to this communication, Lord Melbourne in a note marked "Private," declined to accede to the request I had made.

We think a more perfect exposure of the system and policy upon which our colonies are governed never was made than by the publication of this letter; and for all *this*, Lord Melbourne is indebted to Lord Durham, whose allegations against Sir Francis Head, as we have already said, left the Gallant Baronet but one course to pursue.

* I mean only identical in principle, for in the degree there was no comparison. The Chief Justice of Newfoundland is charged only with having participated in strong party feelings, whereas the parties I had dismissed were proved to have used the most insulting language, and to have otherwise violently opposed me.

† Since made Judge of the Admiralty; though he won't not, I suppose, deny that "he participates in strong party feelings."

‡ To whom—though it will not, I suppose, be denied that "he participates in strong party feelings"—it has been stated, and not contradicted, that Her Majesty's Government offered successively two of the highest stations on the Irish Bench.

* One often hears of condemnation, with a recommendation to mercy, but here is an acquittal, with recommendation to punishment!

LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

The following statement in vindication of Lady Flora Hastings appeared in a paper of the 24th inst. in a letter addressed to the Editor:—

Sir.—Many false and contradictory reports of the deplorable insult lately offered to my niece, Lady Flora Hastings, at Buckingham Palace, having appeared in the public papers, I, as her Ladyship's nearest connection, feel it my duty to request of you to publish the following account of the transaction, for the correctness of which I vouch. An imperfect knowledge of the details of this odious affair has produced many false conclusions. In well-informed circles where Lady Flora is known the idea of her guilt was never entertained for a moment; but in other quarters, where, in the absence of positive information, a judgment is formed by what oozes out in the public papers, I find an injurious idea exists "that she has been spared, or let off easy." The facts are briefly these:—

Lady Flora arrived some weeks since from Scotland, very unwell. She immediately consulted Sir James Clark, the physician to both her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent. One symptom of her complaint was a swelling of the stomach. By dint of exercise and medical treatment she was getting better, the swelling had considerably subsided, and she had every hope of a speedy recovery, when, on or about the 1st of March, Sir James Clark went to her room and announced to her the conviction of the ladies of the palace that she was pregnant. In answer to all his exhortations to confession, "as the only means of saving her character." Lady Flora returned an indignant but steady denial that there was anything to confess. Upon which Sir James Clark told her "that nothing but her submitting to a medical examination would ever satisfy them and remove the stigma from her name.—Lady Flora found that the subject had been bro't before the Queen's notice, and that this had been discussed, arranged, and announced to her without one word having been said on the subject to her own mistress the Duchess of Kent, who had no suspicion of what was going on, and whose sanction was not sought for the humiliating proposition which had been made to Lady Flora. On leaving Lady Flora's room, Sir James Clark went to the Duchess of Kent, and announced his conviction that Lady Flora was with child; and was followed by Lady Portman, who conveyed a message from her Majesty to her mother, to say that the Queen would not permit Lady Flora to appear till the examination had taken place. Lady Portman (who with Lady Tavistock are those whose names are mentioned as most active against Lady Flora) expressed her conviction of Lady Flora's guilt. "Her beloved mistress" never for a moment doubted Lady Flora's innocence. She said that she knew her, her principles, and her family too well to listen to such a charge. However the edict was given; and the next day, Lady Flora having obtained the Duchess of Kent's very reluctant consent—"for her royal highness could not bear the idea of her being exposed to such a humiliation;" but Lady Flora "feeling it her duty to her royal highness, to her family, and to herself, that a point blank refutation should be instantly given to the lie," submitted herself to the most rigid examination; and now possesses a certificate signed by Sir James Clark, and also by Sir Charles Clark, stating, as strongly as language can state it, that there are no grounds for believing that pregnancy does exist, or ever has existed." Lord Hastings, though at the time suffering with the influenza, went to London instantly, and demanded, and obtained from Lord Melbourne, a distinct disavowal of his participation in the affair, and demanded and obtained an audience of her Majesty, in which, while he disclaimed all idea that the Queen had any wish to injure his sister, he plainly, though respectfully, stated his opinion of those who had counselled her, and his resolution to find out the originator of the slander, and bring him or her to punishment. Lady Flora is convinced that the Queen was surprised into the order which was given, and that her Majesty did not understand what she was betrayed into: for ever since the horrid event her Majesty has shown her regret by the most gracious kindness to Lady Flora, and "expressed it warmly with tears in her eyes."—The Duchess of Kent's conduct was perfect; "a mother could not have been kinder." "She immediately dismissed Sir James Clark from her service; and refused to see Lady Portman;" and has crowned her goodness by a most beautiful letter she has written to the Dowager Lady Hastings, from whom the accounts were kept till all hope of avoiding publicity was impossible.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

March 21. HAMILTON FITZGERALD.

Another rumour is afloat connected with the doings at the Palace, similar to the diabolical defamation of Lady Flora Hastings, with this difference—that in this case it is said there is NO MISTAKE. The Marquis of Hastings, it is understood, has commenced an action for defamation against Sir James Clark, and will subpœna as his witnesses, Lady Portman and Lady Tavistock.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA.

On Saturday, a numerous meeting of proprietors, merchants, and others, connected with the colony of Jamaica, was held in the West India Committee-rooms, 60, St. James's-street, London, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measure about to be submitted to parliament by government for suspending, for a limited period, the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica. Viscount St. Vincent was unanimously called to the chair. The noble chairman having stated the purposes for which the meeting had assembled, a gentleman proposed the following resolutions:

"1.—That this meeting earnestly deprecates and protests against the adoption of the proposed measure, which deprives the great colony of Jamaica of the functions of its assembly, and thus suspends a constitution contemporaneous with the first settlement of that colony, which has been uninterruptedly enjoyed, and which is based on the fundamental principles of the law and constitution of Great Britain.

"2.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the suspension of the functions of the assembly will be injurious to the interests of Jamaica landholders, and the community in general, and is calculated, in the present critical state of the colony, to place in still greater jeopardy its property and welfare, and the successful issue of the great measure of emancipation."

The resolutions having been seconded, a gentleman rose to oppose them. An animated, and in some respects violent, discussion, which lasted nearly four hours ensued. The meeting at length divided, when the numbers were—for the resolutions, 64; against them, 7; making a majority for the resolutions of 57. It was also agreed that a copy of the resolutions should be transmitted to Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Normanby, accompanied with a request that they should appoint an early day for an interview with a deputation on the subject. The following gentlemen were appointed a deputation for the purpose—namely, Sir W. Wyndham Dalling, Mr. Phillpotts, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bing. Thanks having been voted to Lord St. Vincent for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.—*Observer.*

PORTUGAL.

We are informed by our Lisbon correspondent that the Portuguese finance minister, Senhor Manoel Antonio de Carvalho, had tendered his resignation, which her majesty refused to accept, and that he continues to hold office. A considerable number of merchants addressed the queen, praying that she would not allow the minister to withdraw from her service.

The project of law relating to the reduction of tonnage dues upon all foreign vessels taking salt from Portugal, has passed the Cortes, and been sent to the upper chamber for discussion, and they will, if approved, pay the following rate of tonnage dues instead of 500 reis, as at present observed, viz:—

All vessels coming in ballast and taking in a full cargo of salt, are entirely exempted. Those that enter the ports for the purpose of completing their cargoes with salt will pay 100 reis per ton, and those that discharge their cargoes and load with salt will pay a similar sum. Vessels going from one port to another in the kingdom to load salt will receive back the amount of dues they may have paid at the first, less the 100 reis per ton.

Vessels may now proceed to the island of Madeira, there load a quantity of wine (however small) the produce of that island, and coming to Portugal to complete their cargoes with salt, will enjoy the same benefit as if they came direct in ballast.

The queen's troops have obtained partial successes over the guerillas throughout the country, and those taken with arms in their hands have been, agreeably to the existing martial law shot.

ARABIA.

The fortified island of Liera and town of Aden, on the Arabian coast, in latitude 13.12. North, was stormed and captured on the 19th January last by a force of European and Native Infantry, somewhat less than a thousand, including artillery, commanded by Major Baillie, of the 24th Bombay native infantry, after it had been bombarded for two hours by the squadron, commanded by Captain Smith, R. N., consisting of her majesty's frigate Volage, 28 guns, brig Cruiser, Commander King, 18 guns, Hon. Company's sloop of war Coote, 18 guns, and schooner Inhye: 35 guns were taken, 27 of which were in battery; 3 are very fine Turkish brass guns, 19, 17, and 16, feet long; 89, 85, and 68 pounders, which it is hoped will some of these days grace St. James's park. The loss has been trifling on our part, and everything seems quiet at present, but the Arabs are a deceitful race, and it behoves the troops and their commander to be on the alert. It is understood that it has for some time past been the wish of government to obtain this stronghold, and negotiations have been carried on for the last fifteen months, but have failed just as it was supposed all was concluded. The inhabitants seem delighted with the change of masters, particularly the Jews, who could never find favour in the eyes of their hard task-masters.

UNIFORM PENNY POST.

(Form of a Petition.)

To the Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal [or, the Commons, as the case may be] in Parliament assembled:—

The humble Petition of the Undersigned [to be filled up with the name of Place, Corporation, &c.

SHEWETH,

That your petitioners earnestly desire an Uniform Penny Post, payable in advance, as proposed by Rowland Hill, and recommended by the Report of the select Committee of the House of Commons.

That your Petitioners intreat your Honourable House to give speedy effect to this Report.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Mothers and Fathers that wish to hear from their absent children!

Friends who are parted, that wish to write to each other!

Emigrants that do not forget their native homes!

Farmers that wish to know the best markets!

Merchants and Tradesmen that wish to receive Orders and Money quickly and cheaply!

Mechanics and Labourers that wish to learn where good work and high wages are to be had! support the Report of the House of Commons with your Petitions for an Uniform Penny Post. Let every City and Town and Village, every Corporation, every Religious society and Congregation, petition, and let every one in the kingdom sign a Petition with his name or his mark.

This is no question of Party Politics.

Lord Ashburton, a Conservative, and one of the richest Noblemen in the country, spoke these impressive words before the House of Commons committee—"Postage is one of the worst of our Taxes; it is, in fact, taxing the conversation of people who live at a distance from each other. The communication of letters by persons living at a distance is the same as a communication by word of mouth between persons living in the same town."

"Sixpence," says Mr. Brewin, "is the third of a poor man's income; if a gentleman, who had £1,000 a year, or £3 a day, had to pay one-third of his daily income, a sovereign, for a letter, how often would he write letters of friendship? Let a gentleman put that to himself, and then he will be able to see how the poor man cannot be able to pay sixpence for his Letter."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Dear Mr. Editor,—There is an impertinent gentleman in this town, who takes the liberty of bowing to me whenever I meet him—a thing which annoys me not a little—not that I think he means anything more than civility, but because I do not choose to be acquainted with him. Now as your paper is the favourite journal in the Aristocratic circles, (I am sorry I cannot say the *Court* circles,) and is read and admired by all people of fashion, pray have the goodness to tell this Gentleman, that, by the rules of etiquette, he is not permitted to bow to a Lady until he is first honoured with a bow from her, and that then, he must *take off his hat*. I dare say he will obey your injunctions, without presuming to dispute the authority of your Journal in matters of this kind, and I shall be relieved from what has often mortified my vanity, and frequently, when going to Church, has made me feel quite unfit to enter so sacred a place.

Your constant and devoted reader,

JULIA.

P. S. You know Ladies are privileged to write Postscripts, and I add one to tell you I am not the same Julia who lately sent you a very sentimental Valentine.

P. S. I forgot to tell you how much I and the young Ladies of my acquaintance have been delighted with the beautiful selections which constantly appear on your first page. We shall never forget "the Monk of La Trappe"! Poor Emmeline!—True love is always unfortunate. J.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MAY 10, 1839.

The English Mail arrived here on Sunday morning last, with Falmouth dates to the 6th April.—They furnish no political information of importance. The House of Lords had succeeded in opposition to Ministers, in the appointment of a Committee for the investigation of the present state of Ireland.—On motion of Lord John Russel, the 15th of April was appointed for trial of a similar question in the House of Commons, and if Ministers should experience defeat, he pledged himself and colleagues to relinquish into other hands the government of the country!

One thousand barrels Western Canal Flour were sold about the 25th of March, at auction, at 35s. a 35s. 6d. The arrivals of American flour had been considerable during the week.

There had been another irruption in the Thames Tunnel, which would delay the progress of the works about a fortnight. No lives lost.

STEAM FERRY BOAT.—The Engine for this Boat arrived in the ship *Ward*, from Liverpool; the builders are proceeding rapidly with the boat, and there is every prospect of this public accommodation being soon in full operation, to cover the defects of our present Ferry establishments between St. John and Carleton.

We have to apologize to our readers for the non-appearance of the letters of a "Colonist" in this day's journal; we have however extracted copiously from the despatches of SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, and shall conclude the letters of a Colonist, to Lord Durham, in our next paper.

Her Majesty's Ship *Cleopatra*, 26, Captain Lushington, arrived off this harbour on Saturday morning, 24 days from Plymouth, with drafts for the 36th Regiment. In consequence of the violence of the wind since the ship's arrival, the Troops did not disembark until Tuesday morning. The following are the names of the Officers who arrived with the detachment, Capt. Reeve, 36th Regt.; Lieut. Rothe, do.; Ensigns Jennings and Butler, do.; Dr. Lloyd, Surgeon, do.—The detachment consists of 134 noncommissioned officers and rank and file; 12 women and 23 children.—The detachment proceeded to Fredericton on Wednesday morning, to join the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

The Cleopatra sailed last evening for Halifax.

At the general meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY BANK, held on Friday last, the 3d instant it was resolved that the capital stock of that Bank should be merged in the BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, which we learn has since been done in accordance with the resolution.—*Observer.*

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—At the annual meeting of Stockholders, held on Monday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Thomas Barlow, John Boyd, R. W. Crookshank, L. H. Deveber, Robert F. Hazen, *Charles Hazen, Hon. Hugh Johnston, *Thomas Leavitt, Nehemiah Merritt, Wm. H. Scovil, *C. C. Stewart, †John Walker, Frederick A. Wiggins, Esquires.

Those marked thus (*) were Directors of the City Bank,—and thus marked (†) a new Director.

At a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday morning, upon resignation of R. F. HAZEN, Esquire, THOMAS LEAVITT, Esquire, (late President of the City Bank,) was unanimously elected President.

At a General Annual Meeting of the Members of the Saint John Savings' Bank, held on Tuesday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen Trustees of that Institution for the ensuing year:—

The Hon. Ward Chipman,
The Hon. Hugh Johnston,
John Ward, Junior,
John R. Partelow,
George D. Robinson,
Thomas Barlow,
James T. Hanford.
} Esquires.

And at a meeting of the Trustees, the Hon. Ward Chipman was re-appointed President of the same.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.—At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held on Tuesday, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Ward, Hugh Mackay, R. M. Jarvis, John Wishart, Henry Gilbert, J. M. Wilmot, Stephen Wiggins, James Whitney, G. T. Ray, A. S. Perkins, William Hammond, John Kerr, Lewis Burns, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Directors on Wednesday morning, upon resignation of C. WARD, Esq., HENRY GILBERT, Esq., was elected President.

MISSING from his family, since Tuesday night, the 2d of April last, JOHN BURNS, late of Boar's Head Settlement, in the Parish of Portland. On that night he travelled in company with a man of the name of Brittain, (who lives at the Long Reach,) from Saint John, as far as John M'Cosky's tavern in said settlement, (opposite the Brothers,) where Brittain remained for the night, and where the said Burns detained about half an hour, and then departed for home, which was quite convenient, about 8 o'clock, perfectly sober, according to the testimonies of the said M'Coskey and Brittain, before Robert Payne, Esquire, J. P.—He has not since been heard of, notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the settlers and many others in making a diligent search in that neighbourhood for several days. He was an amiable and affectionate husband—a loving and tender parent, and has left a disconsolate widow and two children, with a large circle of friends, to deplore his loss.—*Courier.*

At Paradise Lake, Dalhousie Settlement, County of Annapolis, on the 24th ult., Inquests were held before P. Bonnet, Esq., on view of the bodies of *James Ord* and *George Ord*, father and son, who were drowned in attempting to cross the said Lake on the ice on the preceding Monday.—Verdicts accordingly. The Jurors (through their Foreman) after receiving their fees, 24s. presented the same to the afflicted widow in a very feeling manner. To such a state of destitution was the family of the deceased reduced, at the time of his death, that not a morsel of any description of food was found in the house to alleviate the suffering of the truly unfortunate widow and five remaining children. The condition of this woman, burthened with the care of such a young and helpless family, strongly appeals to the charity and benevolence of the public. Paradise Lake is situated in the woods of Dalhousie twenty miles from Annapolis Royal.—*B.*

WOODSTOCK, MAY 4.—We have this morning received intelligence of rather an important nature, from our Correspondent at Madawaska touching the movements and proceedings of the American force stationed in that section of the country.—We however, will not be premature in publishing reports, but await the issue, especially when we know that the proceedings of these gentry are watched with an eagle's eye, and our authorities are in possession of all the information connected therewith.—*Times.*

Captain Harvey and the officers of the Malabar have subscribed for a silver tea and coffee service, to be presented to Mr. Joseph Wightman, of Three Rivers, Nova Scotia, in acknowledgement of the important service rendered by him to the Malabar, when she struck on the rocks off Cape Bear, Prince Edward Island, on the 19th of October. Mr. Wightman went off to the ship in a small boat, and piloted her to a place of safety.

The plate comprises a handsome tea and coffee service, together with a salver, enclosed in a neat case, which is to be presented to him. The principal articles bear the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Joseph Wightman, by Capt. E. Harvey and the Officers of H. M. Ship Malabar, for the important service he rendered that ship when in danger on the rocks, off Cape Bear, Prince Edward Island, 9th October, 1838."

Destructive Fire at Fort Fairfield.—"BANGOR, April 28 1839.—Serjeant Brown, of the Land Agent's party, who arrived last night from the Aroostook, reports a fire at Fort Fairfield, which broke out in the guard-house between one and two o'clock, P. M. on Monday last, (22d) and consumed the guard and store house, attached, with all their contents, consisting in part of 125 barrels of pork, about 300 barrels bread, a few boxes of fixed ammunition (cannon, cartridges, &c. &c.) amounting to near 10,000 dollars. A military guard of 150 men was left by the Major General of the 3d Division, to protect the property of the State, but they were probably engaged in other duties when the fire broke out. It is attributed to accident."—*Cor. of Brigg's Bulletin.*

MONTREAL, April 25.

"Yesterday afternoon there was a general muster of the volunteer force of this city on the Champ de Mars, preparatory to its being disbanded. As it was known that a beautiful stand of colours was to be presented to the Light Infantry, by Lady Catherine Harcourt, an immense concourse of spectators were present. The fine weather added in no slight degree to the appearance of the scene, as it brought a large number of the beauty and fashion to the place of attraction. About half-past three o'clock, the volunteers being all drawn up in regular order, His Excellency Sir John Colborne and his staff, Gen. Clitherow, Colonel Harcourt, and all the field-officers of the regular regiments in garrison, arrived on the Champ de Mars, the whole escorted by a detachment of the Hussars. Such a numerous body of field-officers was never before witnessed in Canada. On their coming to the Champ de Mars, the spectacle was truly grand, the horses being all at a slow gallop. Soon after Lady Harcourt entered in an open carriage, and the ceremonies, on presenting the colours, were gone through. The different battalions after being reviewed and going through a number of evolutions, marched past His Excellency and staff in open and close column, preceded by their respective bands, as well as those of the Guards, Royals, and 71st. They were then drawn into lines, and after a general salute, His Excellency the Commander in Chief complimented the colonels of the respective battalions, on the efficiency and soldier-like appearance of the men under their command. The whole then dispersed."

Between 40 and 50 of the best houses in Ogdensburg were destroyed by fire a few days ago. The amount of loss is so great, that it is feared the Insurance Offices will not be able to meet the claims upon them.

A letter received from a respectable gentleman in Toronto, mentions that Sir George Arthur has been recalled from the Government of Upper Canada.

COURT MARTIAL.—The findings of the Court Martial in the following cases having been submitted to his excellency the Governor General, have been promulgated in General Orders.

Charles Maudat, Clovis Patenaude, and Moyse Longtin, for High Treason, and being concerned in the murder of Walker of La Tortu, are all found guilty, and sentenced to be executed; but Maudat is recommended to mercy.

The following prisoners from Beauharnois, were found guilty of Treason and sentenced for execution: Michel Allarie, Jos. Goyette, Louis Hainault, Bazile Roy, Joseph Roy, Joseph Roy dit Lapense, Edouard Tremblay, Philippe Tremblay, François Vellee, Constant Buisson, Charles Bergevin, Antoine Carbonneau, Joseph Cousineau, François Dion, Louis Julien, Jean Baptiste Trudelle, Moses Dallott, Samuel Newcombe, and Jeremie Rochon.

The following prisoners from St. Cesaire and Napierville, are found guilty of Treason, and sentence of death pronounced against them:—Louis Defailliette, Jacques David Herbett, David Demers, Thomas Supprenant dit Lafontaine, François Suprenault, Hypolite Lanctot, Louis Pinsonnault, Reni Pinsonnault, Etienne Languedoc, Benoni Verdon, and Etienne Longlois.

It is understood that capital punishment will not be carried into effect in any of the above cases.

QUEBEC, April 26.—A proclamation has been issued by His Excellency the Governor General, declaring that Martial Law shall cease in the District of St. Francis from the 16th instant. It has been in force there since the 16th November last.

Yesterday, at noon, Sutherland and the other political prisoners, who have been confined in the Citadel since the 10th June, 1838, were sent up to Montreal, in the *British America*, under a military guard of the 11th Regiment.

Lieut. Colonel Oldfield, came passenger by the last trip of the Great Western from Bristol to New-York, to assume the command of the Engineer Department in Canada.

BERMUDA, April 2.—Arrived, on Thursday last, H. M. Line-of-Battle Ship Cornwallis, Commander Watkins, in 7 days from the Havanna.—Commodore Douglas, with T. Woodman, Esq., Secretary, and Lieut. Douglas, Flag-Lieut. left the Cornwallis at the Havana, and proceeded in the Medea steamer, for Port Royal, Jamaica.

The following Promotions and Appointments have recently taken place on this station:—Commander Milne, of Snake, to Crocodile, vice Polkinghorne, deceased; Lieut. Hay, of Cornwallis, to command of Snake; Comr. Warren, of Serpent, to be Acting Captain of Magnificent; Lieut. Gore, Charybdis, to be Acting Commander of Serpent; Mr. Douglas, Mate of Cornwallis to be Lieut. of Cornwallis, and Flag Lieut. to the Commodore; Lieut. Miller, of Snake, to command of Hornet, vice Kennedy, appointed to the Serpent; Lieut. Houston, of Madagascar, to command of Charybdis, vice Gore; Lieut. Haste, of Pickle, exchanges with Lieut. Tinling, of Alban, steamer.

The Mexicans have arranged with the French on the following terms, viz:—to pay them the sum of money, (about 600,000 dollars,) and to leave the commercial treaty to future negociations. The French fleet had left; but the treaty had not yet been ratified by the Government at Mexico.—General Santa Anna was President, and recovering from the amputation.

April 8.—H. M. Steamer, Flamer, Lt. Pothury, in 11 days from Jamaica, arrived at Ireland Island this evening. Passenger, Captain Sir Richard Grant.

It is understood that the Flamer proceeds hence to England, as soon as she undergoes some repairs.

April 16.

Arrival of His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Reid, C. B.—The Merchant Ship Barlow, with His Excellency COLONEL REID, C. B., our newly-appointed Governor, on board, came to at Murray's Anchorage, on Thursday last, after a tedious passage of 51 days from Portsmouth. On Friday morning at 8 o'clock, His Excellency was conveyed from the Barlow by the Government Steamer, and landed.