LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, St. John, December, 1840.

A.
Abbott George
Allan Samuel (2)
Anderson Mrs
Anderson James
Anderson Charles
Anderson William
Andrews Mr
Andrews Joseph
Andrews William
Arlott Mrs Eliza
Armstrong Andrew
Armstrong George
Ash Robert
Avery Edward

B.
Baker L F
Baker Alvares
Balmour Joseph
Baldwin Samuel
Bannigan Bernard
Barry Rachel
Barr Mary
Baskin Moses (3)
Beatty John
Beckwith Edward
Begge John
Bell Abraham
Bell James
Bendell M J
Bemon A W
Bigelow Freeman
Blair W W
Black William
Black Gustavus
Boal William
Bogan Owen
Bowen Samuel
Boyd Michael
Boyd Mrs Ann
Boyd Robert
Boyle Charles
Boyd Benjamin
Bradley John
Bradley Thomas
Bradley Neil
Brampeld John
Bratt Henry
Breman Patrick
Breman Timothy
Breslin Owen
Breen William
Brooks Nathan (4)
Brown James (2)
Brownlaw John
Bruce George
Brundage Joshua
Buckley John
Burns Owen
Burk John H
Burke M
Burke Ellen
Burke Joseph
Butler John
Buchannan George
Byers Alexander
Byrne Owen

C.
Cosman William
Cuttill Richard
Cook George
Connelly Cornelius
Connowgton James
Connelly Honora
Clark Margaret
Coleman Andrew
Crippse Andrew
Cahalin Patrick
Cahalar Richard
Chambers James
Chapman Wm
Culbertson Andrew
Carr James
Connor Miss
Cuttin Wm
Cullen James
Coulthard Capt Wm
Carter Mary
Creane Patrick
Cassy Dines J
Clency James
Cox Mrs
Caholen July
Coyle Wm
Cunningham Betsy
Cain James
Cain Thomas
Cain Mrs Elizabeth
Cain Margaret
Charleton James
Caffrey James
Cother James
Corscaddin Wm
Clifford John
Chisholm Capt John
Cooper Hannah
Connor James (2)
Conway John
Connor B
Conn Mrs
Cassady Capt Thomas
Cannon Patrick
Cavanagh Maurice
Casey Charles
Cammeron Robt
Connell Bridget Mary
Campbell Samuel
Campbell Mary
Cambell James
Cracken Terance
Cox Wm (2)
Carron Michael
Coles Margaret
Callaghan Wm
Collins John (2)
Cutty Mrs
Clark John
Cook Alexander
Cottman John (2)
Cahill John
Cobb Thos
Cusac Bridget (2)
Crowly Michael
Connington Robt
Colkin Thos
Cookley Dennis
Cookeley Mrs Ann
Corkran John
Coyle James
Carroll Michael and Edward
Cunningham Wm
Cunningham Samuel
Collins Peter

D.
Davidson Miss M A
Daley James
Dalton Mary (2)
Dahill Wm and Michael
Dale Wm
Dawson Mrs M
Desmond Timothy
Devlin Hugh
Devoe John T.
Dervan Mrs Michael
Devean Mary
Deveran Michael
Dunnan Andrew
Devins Patrick
Devine Romanna
Donnan Thos
Dougan Miss Biddy
Doherty Patrick
Dugan Unity
Dounney James
Doul Donnell
Donnlow John
Dooley Michael
Donohue Bridget
Doherty Daniel
Doherty John
Dawes Alex
Dooley Patrick
Donghy Wm
Donnely Hugh
Donovan Mary
Doherty Rouhel
Downey Cornelius
Drinan Maurice
Drinan Michael
Dragan James
Driscoll James
Duffy Mary
Duffy Wm
Dunlop James
Dugal Wm.
Dunning Mr Isaac
Dimleary Mr Thos
Dun Edward

E.
Engals George
Eliot James
Ellis Winthrop
Elliot F M
Ellison Beryt
English Michael
Erwin James
Errington Wm
Evans Mrs Mary
Eveleth Jared

F.
Fitzgerald Michael
Foster Mrs
Foster John
Fowler James
Fallis Mary
Farchild Mrs Jane
Flewelling Elisha
Foster N W
Findly Mrs R S
Forsyth Margaret
Falkener James
Farren Catherine
Falvey Catherine
Flanghesday James
Freman Wm
Freeman John
Farron John
Foster Joel
Finey Miss Catherine
Fitzgibbon Edmond G

G.
Gallagher Ann
Gallagher Miss Fanny
Geary Michael
Givern Michael
Gillispy Mary
Gulmartin Mary
Glen Thos (2)
Gorham Edward J
Gean David
Gordon Samuel
Gordon W
Gormly Sarah
Golopher George
Goodman John
Gorman Catherine
Goreman Ann
Gorrell Ann
Green James
Green Jonathan
Grant Samuel
Green Mary A
Grace Robt
Gurl Miss Elenor

H.
Hanford H J
Hammond James
Hamilton Michael
Hamilton Hugh
Hallet Wm
Harrington John
Hanner Ellen
Hargroon Mrs Jane
Hammillor Michael
Harley Ellen
Hanly Bridget
Harley Wm
Harrington Jeremiah
Haren Matthew
Harris Ann
Hagan Elenor
Handy George
Haley Patrick
Hagan Andrew
Hamilton Peter
Harding Charles
Hamilton George
Healy N
Healy Michael
Heasty James
Hellen Mrs Doreas
Henessy Jeremiah
Herliby John
Helliot Mrs
Healy John
Heggarty Ann
Henry Mary (2)
Hesey Archibald
Hilly James
Hilly John
Hill John (2)
Hickey Thos
Hilly Bridget
Hoban Michael
Holden Ralph
Hogan James
Houstan Sarah
Hodgeon Thos
Hooper Miss Marion
Holmes Mr David
Hunter Mr Alexander
Hudson Esq John
Hutcheson Samuel
Huestis Benjamin A
Hughes James
Hynes Michael

I.
Irvin Gordon
Ivoovy Patrick
Irvin John
Irvin George

J.
James Capt Thomas
Jameson Nancy
Jeffree John
Johnston Miss Ellen
Johnston John
Joyce Eliza
Johnston Mrs P
Jones Michael
Joyce Mr Patt
Johnston Mrs
Jones James
Joy Wm
Jones Richard
Johnston John
Jones George
Jones John James (2)
Jseland Edward

K.
Kanslow Paul
Kearns Patrick
Keegs Kitty
Kelcher John
Kelly Dennis
Kelly Michael
Kelly James
Kelly Rachael S
Kelly Richard
Kyen Mrs Mary Ann
Kennedy William
Kennedy Thomas
Kennedy Patrick
Kerr John
Key Thos
Kilfoyl William
Kinnaird R W
King Joseph

L.
Lagan John
Lalor Michael
Lawlor Patrick
Lawton Jeremiah
Leach Eliza
Leary Thomas
Leary Michael
Lee Mary (2)
Lee John
Leonard Jeremiah
Leonard David
Lester Isaac
Lesty Thomas
Leyden B
Lindsey Robt
Livingston William
Logan John
Longstaff Thos W
Looney John
Lowdy G W (2)
Longe William
Longlane Michael
Lowry Robert
Lunny Thos
Lynch Simon
Lynch Thomas
Lynch John
Lynch Dennis
Lynn Edward
Lynd Edward
Lynard Julia
Lyon James
Lyons Murtagh

M.
Mackay John
Magrath Edmund
Maguire Henry
Magan Margaret
Mahon W
Mulhartagh Dennis
Malone James
Malcomon Peter
Maloney Patrick
Mangan Patrick
Mansfield Richard
Martin Robert (2)
Marshall C
Marvin Francis
Mason Miss M
Maughery Catherine
Maxwell Mrs Jas
Maxwell Andrew (2)
Meaghan Michael
Melvin R H
Mellady Michael
Melville William
Millian Pat
Milligan William
Millar Hugh
Mills Mr W H
Milles Wm
Monaghan Widow
Mooney Ellen
Moran John
Morgan John
Moor Robt
Moorarthy James
Moore John
Moore Robt
Morley Michael
Morris Hugh
Morris James
Morrison Miss F
Morton Jas
Moffet Atheson
Muhlig Jas M
Mulloy Patrick
Mullen John
Muldoun John
Muldowney Pat
Munro Daniel
Murphy Jeremiah
Murphy Edward
Murphy Daniel
Murray William
Murdaugh Sally
Mc
McAuliffe John (3)
"Alister Pat
"Anulty Michael
"Award Michael
"Brine Anne
"Brien Connor
"Breerty Thomas
"Cadden Henry
"Cafferty Edward
"Callieb Mr
"Cann Peter
"Cann Mary
"Cann Pat
"Carter Thomas
"Carty Jerry
"Casky J L
"Cleren David
"Clafford Pat
"Clans Michael
"Cool Daniel
"Combes Esther
"Conomy Mary
"Connell Mr C
"Cormack Philip
"Cormack John
"Cormack Ralph
"Cosker Patrick
"Court James
"Cullon Peter
"Cordy Laughlin
"Daid Patrick
"Dermott Mar
"Dermott Patrick
"Divitt Hugh
"Donald John
"Donald James
"Donough Bernard
"Dougal J
"Dougall W B
"Dougall Alexander
"Ethinney Michael
"Ethinney Margaret
"Ethinney James
"Elroy Thomas
"Evoy Judith
"Ewing James
"Fane John
"Fadan Charles
"Fadin Rosanna
"Farland James
"Farlin Elizabeth
"Garvey Susanna
"Garvey William
"Garrity Ann
"Gill James (2)
"Girr Michael
"Gregor James
"Grory John
"Golrick Dan
"Dermott Dan
"Gowan Henry
"Gowan Mary
"Hugh Connell
"Ininch John
"Intyre David
"Intyre Pat
"Intosh John
"Kean David (2)
"Kelvy John
"Kenna Patrick
"Kennett Robert (3)
"Kinley Robert
"Kinley Thomas
"Kinley Crosby
"Kane Michael
"Laughin William
"Laughlin David
"Laughlin Philip
"Laughlin Miss Mary
"Laughlin Hugh
"Laughlin Patrick (2)
"Lean Mororh
"Lane Denis
"Lean John
"Lean W A
"Mahon James
"Monamin Hugh (2)
"Morrice Samuel
"Nally Daniel
"Nulty Denis
"Oakes Daniel
"Quade Bernard
"Shee Edward
"Veters Mrs
"Williams Daniel
"Whinney Jane

N.
Neal Jeremiah
Nealis Simon
Neely John
Newell Molly Matt
Nolin Capt Peter
Noonan Daniel
Norris Thomas
Nugent Matthew
Nugent Patrick
Nugent Michael
Nugent Francis

O.
O'Brien Johanna
O'Brien Thomas
O'Brien Mrs Mary
O'Brien Denis
O'Brien Margaret
O'Connor William
O'Conway Con
O'Connor Francis
O'Connor Hannah
O'Donald Lawrence
O'Dea Francis
O'Farrell Peter
O'Kenny Patrick
O'Leary John
O'Neil Felix
O'Neill Ann
O'Sullivan John
O'Sullivan Lawrence
Ogilby George (2)
Osborn Henry

P.
Pitt Richard (2)
Perry John F
Patterson John
Pennston Michael
Peralgan John
Poor Ann (2)
Power Capt Redmond 2
Parker E
Patterson Wm
Pennell Charles (2)
Phillips Hugh
Parkhill John
Plumer A C
Pengree Job
Pearce Samuel
Penalligan John
Pitt David L
Porter Wm
Peed Nott
Porter Miss Mary

Q.
Quinn Edward
Quin Patrick
Quin Owen
Quigley Davy or Biddy
M'Feely

R.
Roberts Thos B (2)
Roche Capt
Ryan Mary
Ross Wm (2)
Regan Michael
Reynold Ellen
Row Arthur (2)
Robinson Mrs James
Ritch Andrew
Ready John
Rooney Hugh
Rankin David F
Ryder Gilman M
Robertson Robt
Roddon Beymin
Roney Michael
Riely Patrick
Ritch George
Robson George
Roche John
Robertson Donald
Reese Wm
Ramsey John
Rome David
Rutherford John A
Ring Jarvis
Rea James
Roberts Esq Wm

S.
Sweeny Isabella
Savage Henry
Savadan John or Elizabeth
Sears Thomas
Seymour Charles
St Croix Esq B De
Scott John (2)
Scott Wm
Short M G
Shepherd Mr G
Shepherd Conoly
Sharp Obadiah
Shaw David (2)
Sharp Samuel
Shafroth John (2)
Shennock Johanna
Shields Hugh
Sebbald James (2)
Skiffington James
Slator Hugh
Smith Mrs William
Smith Robt
Smyth John W
Smith John Burn
Smith Robt
Smily Daniel
Snell E G
Sneden Stephen
Snowden John E
Sproul Wm
Spence Wm
Spillane Mary
Stivers Robt
Steele James
Stevenson John
Stuart Robt
Stickney Jeremiah B
Stephenson Samuel
Steven James
Stanley John Thos
Suter James
Sulvan Howen
Sullivan Jesse (2)
Sullivan John (2)
Sullivan Murty
Sullivan Johanna
Sweeny Jeremiah

T.
Taylor George
Taylor John
Thomson Mrs Jane B
Tierny Owen
Tiner John
Toole Garrett
Teal Mary
Travis James H
Treneman Robt
Tremble Nicholas
Thomson Wm
Thompson John (2)
Thompson James
Thompson Miss Mary
Thompson John
Thomas Catherine
Tooney Michael

V.
Valentine George
VanBuskirk John
Vaughan Wm
Venard Robt

W.
Walsh Michael
Walsh James
Wallis James
Wallis Elenor
Walsh Patrick
Ward Hannah
Watson John
Walls Miss Mary
Warnock W
Ward James
Walker Wm
Wakeham Esq R R
West Dana P
Wescott Capt John
Whitely Richard
White Peter
Whilton David
Whelehin Michael
Willows Richard
Williams Daniel
Withers John
Wells James
Wickham Mrs Ann
Wilson Ezekiel
Wilson Mrs E
Wilson James
Wolf John
Wray James
Wynnn Abel

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

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

In a recent number of the *Chronicle*, some questions were addressed to the "Provincial Geologist" by a "Tyro in Geology" upon a few of the most simple subjects connected with that science, bearing at the same time upon a subject that has been one of much discussion, viz. the piece of Whalebone found some time since in a Wood-house, and erroneously at that time supposed by the "Provincial Geologist" to be the thigh bone of a Megalosaurius. When a person aspires to a Public Office, requiring in the discharge of its duties scientific knowledge, and obtains by succeeding in making those, who have the power to appoint a person to that office, believe that he is qualified, his qualifications and talents as well as his services then become public property, and as he is paid by, so have the public a just right to question him should he commit himself by blunders giving cause to doubt his capability. "Tyro" having received no answer, then, through the medium of a more recent number of the Chronicle again addressed him, and through that medium conveyed the *truth* in such courteous, and elegant language, that it must have been a pleasure to the Geologist to have received the truth, tho unwelcome, in such a quiet and gently insinuating manner. I certainly did expect an answer to the questions, but instead—Lo! in the Courier of Saturday last over the signature of "Justice" appeared a most vile and scandalous article, which without entering at all into the subject, except by an attempt at *facetiousness* in saying that "Dr. Robb being no doubt convinced of his error," is a disgraceful to its author, *personal* attack upon *two* persons, one of which he positively declares is "Tyro," but whom it would be difficult to recognise from merely the assertion that he was *one* of the *thirty* applicants for a Professorship, and more recently the office of City Collector—for it is well known, the applicants on both occasions did another for the number. The other one who would be equally *incog* from the character bestowed upon him by the writer of the vile article, but that he is in this case more shamefully *personal*, and hints in low and vulgar phrase at the *sacred office* and characteristic *dress* of the highly talented person he has attacked. And for what? merely because he is a friend of the suspected Tyro. It is plain that he does not know who "Tyro" really is, for why should he attack *two persons*? but his object is to provoke an answer from one or both, in order if possible to discover by such means the real Simon Pure. He says he does not know how far "Tyro's" knowledge extends in the "*splendid science*"! As some persons estimate the *splendour* of any *science* by the paucity of their own knowledge, in consequence of its being beyond their capacity to understand, so I suppose the science of Geology has *brilliancy* for him—And I believe his knowledge of the identity of "Tyro" the behaviour and language of a gentleman and practice of truth are with him in like proportion—*nil*. It would be better for him if "Statutes of Limitations" were applicable to the keeping within bounds of vulgar abuse, as they might be applied, and his pretensions, if he has any, to the character of a gentleman be better preserved to him. He says that to become popular in this community requires "*nothing!* but "the abuse" of those persons"—we have had a pretty fair sample that it does indeed require but *little*—But cheap as popularity appears to be, I think "Justice" will not wriggle himself into it, although he may court "Tyro" and his "Collegue" to pay his induction *fees*. I do not believe they will consider him eligible and therefore waste their abuse on him. I would then advise him to give up the vision of such distinction, purchase a volume of Chesterfield and a Bible, and by study endeavour for the future to approximate as near to a gentleman and a christian as he can—in the former volume he will find much that will be useful to him in this world, in the latter he will see the penalty of speaking ill of neighbours without a cause, and thereby perceive his danger of ultimately finding himself in a place where the "*usual test*" is understood to be applied to bones, and where his may on such application "emit an unpleasant effluvium," as he has discharged a large portion of vile he no doubt feels better, but that the cure may be perfected. I beg as a favour that he will swallow this dose of

RHUBARB.

More Discoveries in Geology.—OUR Harveyan Geologist, for so *Dr.* Gesner is now called, as New Brunswick repudiates the connection, informed his audience with great gravity and seriousness in his late Lecture at the Institute, that Rome was built on *seventy* hills; this is important, as all history, ancient and modern, gives a very different account, but surely nobody will call in question the authority of the learned Dr. or make so foul an attack on his character as to say this is UNTRUE. If such be the sort of knowledge conveyed to the mechanics, we can see at once the benefit to be derived from the Institute.—*Communicated.*

Mr. Editor.—In consequence of the wonderful discoveries made by Dr. Gesner, M. D., our Provincial Geologist and his great usefulness in the Province, it has been contemplated as a suitable reward to confer on him and his heirs male, as we have no hereditary nobility in this country, the honorary title of TACITUS GUESS-SEAR, Esq., of the Imperial SEVENTY hilled City, and to wear the armorial bearings of a Jackass riding a Mammoth.

Yours, &c. A CITIZEN.

Summary.

A HINT TO SPECULATORS.—A person of Thirks, who had invested about £200 in a certain joint-stock speculation which failed, and judgment having been obtained against the company, he was recently served with a process, requiring him to show causes why execution should not issue against him for £300. Immediately after this, he was also served with another process, by another creditor, to know why execution should not issue against him for 4,000. The feelings of the individual may be better imagined than described.—*Durham Advertiser.*

Within the last few months an amelioration has taken place in the hours of closing the premises of almost every class of traders in Glasgow, the nature of whose business would admit of it, and while the young men, who used to be employed lengthened hours, are benefited, and grateful for the change, we are not aware that the public have been in the slightest degree inconvenienced. We regret to be informed, however, that the generous intentions of the masters, amongst the grocers at least, are likely to be frustrated by the proceedings of one or two of their number, who still transact business after the specified hours, although they pretend that their outer shop-door is shut. It is plain that unless the system is universally acted upon, the benefit to a deserving and hard worked class cannot be fully conceded, and all the members in the trade must in self-defence revert to the old practice. Surely such conduct only requires to be noticed to bring about an amendment on the part of those who are about to defeat a measure of general benefit.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Preparing for War.—On Thursday morning, on entering Carnarvon, we perceived a large concourse of people surrounding a two-horse stage coach, which was tolerably well filled with passengers. Upon inquiry we learned that they were recruits of the Navy, on the point of starting for the depot at Holyhead. Numerous were the greetings exchanged while thus bidding a long, to some perhaps a final adieu, to kindred and home. As doubtless there are many amongst our bold peasantry emulous to serve their Queen and country, we state for their information that Petty Officers, able seamen, and stout boys are wanted, either for the ships about to be commissioned at Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth, or for general service. The wages offered were 34s. per month for able men, 13 months counting to the year—besides coffee, cocoa, sugar, &c., an increase in the seaman's share of prize money, and pensions or admittance to Greenwich Hospital when disabled. Those desirous of serving may be entered at Carnarvon, Holyhead, or any other of the principal seaports.—*Ibid.*

Bold Experiment.—The Great Western Steam Ship Company are now building at Bristol, England an immense iron steamer to run between that port and N. York. It is constructed of iron 5-8ths of an inch thick, tightly joined together with rivets and with ribs, and keel of cast iron. It is divided into small compartments, so that should a hole be knocked into any part of it, only one compartment would fill. The ship is to work by the new invented screw propeller, placed behind, on the principle of sculling, which is to turn around under the water at the stern, and thereby saving the use of paddle boxes. The ship will register about 3,000 tons, but her actual tonnage will exceed 36,00. She will be finished in the spring of 1842. An immense saving in stowage will be gained in consequence of the adoption of iron for the hull, whilst her draft of water will be comparatively small, owing to the great buoyancy possessed by iron vessels. Her engines are to be of 1000 horse power, and it is confidently expected that the average voyage across the Atlantic will be reduced to 10 days. She will also carry a vast spread of canvass. The result of this gigantic experiment will be looked for with great interest.

MAMMOTH STEAMER.—The following particulars of the largest boat that floats on the "Father of Rivers," is copied from the New Orleans Picayune:—

The "Louisiana" is the largest boat on the Mississippi, and was built at New Albany, In. She is commanded by Capt. J. Powell, late of the Great Western. The following are her dimensions,—Length of keel 200 feet; whole length on deck 235 feet; breadth of beam 36 do.; whole breadth of deck 58 do. She has an engine of 10 feet stroke; eight boilers, 42 inches diameter and 22 feet in length; works 28 feet wheel, and is 13 feet between decks. Carpenters' measurement 790 tons; draws 5 feet water light, and will carry from 1100 to 1200 tons down stream. The "Louisiana" is indeed a noble craft, and worthy the name she bears. She has a neat, spacious and comfortable cabin, and though designed more especially for freight, she *possesses every accommodation for passengers.*"

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 18, 1840.

One day later from China, by the ship *Niantic*, arrived at New York: she brings information that all attempts at negociation by Admiral Elliott with the Chinese had failed, and that active hostilities had commenced on the coast between the British forces and the Chinese.

We have received President Van Buren's Message to both houses of Congress, which was delivered by him on the 9th instant. It is of great length, but contains very little that is of importance to British subjects.

TRUTH TRIUMPHANT—HUMBUG, IGNORANCE, AND DECEPTION EXPOSED !!

The friends of truth throughout the Province will be gratified to learn that the Public have, this day, had an opportunity of enabling themselves to decide a question which, for some weeks past, has been agitated by the abettors of falsehood, with a degree of acrimony beyond all example.

We allude to what is now familiarly called the story of "Gesner's big bone"—crowds of people visited the Shop of Mr. John Burns, and satisfied themselves by the testimony of the senses, and the account given by the possessor of the *remnant* of the bone in question, (a gentleman of unquestionable veracity and no wise interested in the decision,) who states, he formerly occupied a house in Saint John, previously possessed by a Mr. Hammond, owner or master of a vessel trading to the coast of Africa, who had brought with him a piece of the *jaw bone of a Spermaceti Whale*, and which he threw into the place which contained his fire wood—This person's name is Davidson, a Watchmaker, who, finding the bone, and thinking it might be useful, cut from it as much as he wanted, leaving the remaining piece in the Wood-house where he found it—Of part he made file handles, &c., and what he did not convert to such purposes, a piece about two and a half feet in length he still preserved; and which is the same now exhibited for Public examination. In it, there are "sockets of teeth," as observed in the *corresponding fragment* shown to Dr. Robb by Mr. Gesner last summer, and which had been left in the Wood-house, as already stated !!

The same dwelling house was afterwards occupied by Mr. Ruell, who discovered the bone by the "effluvium" it emitted when thrown on his fire, as a piece of cord wood (which it somewhat resembles); and who, with a laudable zeal, mentioned his discovery to Mr. Gesner, who founds on this circumstance, a most marvellous tale. He took care to wrap it in mystery, lest others should *anticipate his search*; and it is presumed, no one will now deprive him of the fruits of his labours. He first said, it was traced "*to a Wood-boat*"; that it was part of a "*Mammoth*"; it then is transformed into "*a Megalosaurius*;" that it belonged to "*a tertiary*" deposit which contained "numerous animal remains": and finally as an unanswerable argument, he, most unblushingly asserts it was found at the "Humbug"! persisting in this deliberate and wilful deception, abusing all educated and scientific men who differed with him in opinion, calling the same "an attack on his character," the value of which it is not difficult to determine.

We shall not injure the feelings of Mr. Davidson by comparing him with *Doctor* Gesner, (we use the popular phraseology) or with any of his advocates, who have come forward in support of so barefaced a tissue of deception; but leave the Public who have paid so dearly for the humbug, to treat this pseudo-Geologist as he deserves; for never was such a premeditated and systematic imposition contrived or persevered in with so much unblushing effrontery, in the memory of man.

The sooner the Province shakes off such salaried pretenders, the better; for they are neither ornamental to our soil, nor useful to Society.

We lament for the honour of the Institution, that any hope should have ever been held out to such a person, of filling the Professor's chair in our University to the exclusion of its present talented occupier; and still more do we lament that the Public money should have been so squandered, and that a systematic deception should have so long proved successful, and escaped detection in spite of all the efforts made to expose it.—*Communicated.*

Tuesday, 15th Dec.

NEW VESSELS.—A noble ship named the *Wallace*, of about 800 tons, was launched a few days ago from the building yard of Mr. George Thomson, in Portland; built in Mr. T.'s best style throughout. She carries at her prow a splendid full length figure of the illustrious Scottish Chieftain whose honoured name she bears. She is owned by a house in Liverpool.

On Thursday last a first class Ship, of large size, named the "*Lotus*," owned by the builder, Mr. John W. Smith, was launched from his yard in Portland. Like all vessels built by Mr. Smith, the Lotus is well proportioned, constructed in a very strong manner, and built of the best materials.

On Saturday morning was launched from the shipyard of Mr. James Briggs, Portland, a splendid new Ship, of about 1009 tons, called the *Edinburgh*, built for James Kirk, Esq. of this city.

Launched on Saturday, from the Shipyard of Mr. John Hawes, Portland, a fine copper fastened Ship of 700 Tons, called the *La Bonne Mere*, built for John Hammond, Esq., of this city. She is inferior (for strength, workmanship, and model) to none of the fine vessels built in this Province, and reflects great credit on the builder. She is to be commanded by Captain Robert G. Moran.—*Obs.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, to be added to the Board of Education, for the City and County of Saint John.

CIVIC APPOINTMENT.—James William Boyd, Esq. to be one of the Firewardens of the City of Saint John for the current year.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.—We insert with much pleasure the following Resolutions, &c. passed at a meeting of the General Committee for re-constructing Brock's Monument, held at Toronto, Upper Canada, on the 18th of November.

The Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Officers of the First Battalion St. John City, and First Battalion Saint John County Militia, in October last, having been read,—

Moved by Colonel Fitzgibbon, seconded by Chief Justice Robinson, and carried unanimously,—

Resolved, That this Committee receives with the most lively gratification, a Report of the proceedings of Meetings assembled at St. John, New Brunswick, in the month of October last, for the furtherance of the reconstruction of the Monument to the memory of Major General Sir Isaac Brock: That the spirit displayed upon these occasions is as gratifying to the Members of this Committee, as it must be to every loyal British subject in this Province, thus affording to the World an assurance that between the Britons of New-Brunswick and Upper Canada, (Provinces which may be considered the outworks of the British dominions in North America,) there will ever be found a generous emulation, and an unconquerable zeal and devotion, in the cause of their country, and in defence of the unity of the Empire.

The President submitted the following communication from the House of De Lisle, Janverin, and DeLisle, of London.

London, 19th Oct. 1840.

SIR,—We have the honour to inform you, that we have received instructions from John Savery Brock, Esq., of Guernsey, to place at the disposal of the Treasurer the sum of £50, as his subscription towards the restoration of the Monument of his illustrious brother, the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock; and we have according to request that you will be good enough to inscribe his name for the same, and we will pay due honour to the Treasurer's Draft on us for it, upon your advice.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble Servants,
DE LISLE, JANVERIN & DE LISLE.

Sir Allan Macnab, Toronto.

The Chief Justice communicated to the Committee that, he had received a letter from Lt. Colonel Bowles, of the Coldstream Guards, conveying Lord Aylmer's wish to subscribe £20 sterling towards the reconstruction of Brock's Monument.

The Secretary read a letter from Francis Baynes, Esq., Barrack-Master of Kingston, announcing that the Barrack Department of that place, and its dependencies, had subscribed a day's pay each towards the general fund for rebuilding Brock's Monument.

Moved by Mr. Justice McLean, seconded by Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Thompson, and carried unanimously.—

Resolved.—That the Officers in command of Regiments and Corps, who have not yet sent in their Returns, be requested to transmit them with as little delay as circumstances will admit of, and that those Officers whose regimental subscriptions may not have been completed, but who have transmitted their returns, be requested to continue their exertions and to send in supplementary Returns when their collections have been brought to a close. And it is recommended, that the Secretary, in transmitting this Resolution, shall explain that of course nothing further is contemplated than that the Captains of Companies shall use their discretion in satisfying themselves by the necessary enquiries, that such individuals in their companies as may be willing to contribute, have had a convenient opportunity for doing so.

Population of the City and County of Saint John in 1840—by the census recently taken:

	1840.	1834.
City—North of Princess street,	9,516	6,827
" South " "	9,765	5,246
" West side, (Carleton,)	1,435	812
	20,716	12,885
Parish of Portland (adjoin'g City,)	6,207	5,077
" Simonds,	2,459	
" Saint Martins,	1,973	1,391
" Lancaster,	2,121	1,215
	33,476	20,568

It is to be recollected that by the late division of Portland Parish, its present locality is virtually part of the City; and, therefore, Saint John proper contains a population, within two miles of the Market Square, of nearly 27,000. The increase in the City and County of Saint John, in six years, has been 12,908.—*Courier.*

At a meeting of the Church Society of St. Patrick's, held the 7th day of December inst., the chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Thomson. After prayers, the President delivered a short address, in which he shewed that the National Church had in the last year made most astonishing exertions for spreading her truly Evangelical Doctrines and Apostolic discipline in every quarter of the world, and in providing church accommodation and pastoral instruction for the multitudes who are crowding into their pale in the Mother Country:—that the Great Head of the Church had seemed to bless these efforts in an unusual degree, both in diffusing a vital energy into the sermons and other services of Bishops and Clergy, and in a corresponding increase of grace among the people, not only meekly to hear the word and receive it with pure affection, but to bring forth the fruits of the spirit in holy lives and great exertions to spread the truth farther and wider both at home and in every part of the world, and he called upon the people present to bear their parts with willing minds and liberal hearts in endeavouring to spread among themselves through the medium of the church society, the same good work. After the address the following resolutions were moved and passed unanimously:

1st, Moved by Mr. Charles Carson, and seconded by Robert Cockburn, that this meeting deems the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick the most efficient organ, for uniting the energies of church men, in spreading the doctrines and discipline of the church through this Province, and as such is intitled to the continued confidence and support of the members of the National Church. Voted unanimously.

2d, Moved by James Acheson, seconded by Mr. Gilmore, That this meeting sees with much pleasure in the last report of the Society that its funds and especially those set apart for Missionary purposes are in a flourishing state: carried unanimously.

3d, Moved by Thomas Acheson, and seconded by James Acheson, That this meeting representing a comparatively neglected and destitute portion of the Lords vineyard, learns with much pleasure that a visiting Missionary every way as it believes competent to the task has been lately appointed, and prays that the Great Head of the Church may bless his labours to the conversion of many souls and that the Society's funds may soon warrant the appointment of more iterant labourers, so that all the destitute places of the land may be cheered by the glad sound of the Gospel: carried unanimously.

4th, Moved by Robert Acheson, seconded by John Ralestone, That this meeting is duly sensible of and grateful for their liberal grant of the society to this Parish, both in books and in aid of their Church.

5th, Moved by Mr. James Brown, and seconded by Thomas Acheson, That the present Officers of this district committee be retained for the ensuing year, and also the lay deputies George J. Thomson, and Charles Carson, Esquires, and that the present lay deputies be instructed to solicit the societies and towards the establishment of a lending library in this Parish.

THOMAS ACHESON, *Secretary.*

St. Patrick's, Charlotte County, Dec. 11.

Important Military Movements in the Madawaska. We have just been informed by a gentleman from the upper part of the country, (as well as upon the authority of a letter from that quarter to a gentleman in this place) that a short time previous to his departure, a detachment of the 58th Regiment, consisting of 150 men, 1 Captain, & 2 subalterns, under the command of Col. Eden had arrived at the Madawaska settlement, and taken up quarters about two miles below that river's mouth, where they are to be stationed for the present no doubt to watch the movements and check the inroads our unruly neighbours have been making into that part of the province. It is also stated that the detachment for some time past stationed at the Degele, or foot of the lake, has been reinforced from the same corps. We have it from very good authority, that this sudden and very judicious movement was bro't about by overtures the Americans have been making to obtain possession and jurisdiction in that settlement a representation of which was very promptly made by Sir John Harvey to H. E. the Governor General, and who has so promptly and gallantly responded to the call in support of our claim and indefeasible right to the soil, and goes fully to prove the determination of Her Majesty's Government to support and carry out that claim.

The Maine authorities have been playing a game in this part of the province that is any thing but creditable to the "*freest and most enlightened people on earth.*" Their spies and *pedlars* have been prowling about the country endeavoring to poison the minds and lure from their allegiance, the French population, who we are happy to learn, have had their eyes opened, not however, without generally getting pretty well *fleeced* before hand. Selectmen have been appointed, votes obtained, the census taken, and the district of Madawaska has actually been incorporated as a part and parcel of the valiant and warlike State of Maine.—'Tis true, our resident Magistrates and Warden of the territory have peaceably and frequently protested against these high-handed proceedings, and have as frequently been insulted for their pains, by the emissaries of the Lilliput State; but there is a point beyond which endurance cannot go, and at that point we have arrived, when *his brave Americans* will learn that these invasions of our country and our liberties will no longer be suffered with impunity.—*Woodstock Times.*

An Express from Head Quarters [Mr. McLauchlan we understand] passed through this place on Thursday last, *en route* to Quebec, with dispatches for the Governor General. We did not see Mr. M. nor have we been able to ascertain the purport of his mission, but only surmise it to be relating to the sudden and important movements that have recently taken place in the Madawaska.—*Ib.*

ST. ANDREWS DAY IN NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI.—The sons of Saint Andrew at Newcastle, being unwilling to allow the festival of their tutelar Saint to pass without some demonstration of their attachment to the Parent Land, and veneration for the day set apart for the celebration of the festival, determined to meet together to celebrate the day as become the sons of Old Scotland; but in consequence of the state of the river from recent formations of ice, were unable to extend their party beyond the neighbourhood of Newcastle and Douglastown, which was very much regretted. The members of the society met with a number of guests, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, on the evening of the 30th November last and on the doors of Mr. Hamill's saloon being thrown open, a grateful and luxuriant prospect opened before you. The room was beautifully decorated, and the table well provided with every luxury that could excite the appetite of the most determined epicure; and the viands bespoke Mr. Hamill's good taste in their selection; in fact, the whole scene was such as to gratify the most sanguine desire of every one present: and brought to the mind of every Scotchman present, by-gone days in his native land, where plenty crowned the board, and peace and friendship commingle around. Thomas C. Allan, Esq. Presided on the occasion.

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Edward Williston, Esq. rose and said—that he trusted he should be excused in the few and imperfect remarks he was about to make, in introducing a subject before this company, which was intimately connected with the well being of every community. He felt his inability to grapple with the subject, to draw a demarcation line between a well ordered Press and its licentiousness; to expose the impropriety of the latter, and at the same time to admire the security and protection of the former. The Liberty of the Press is a privilege that cannot be too highly prized by Britons, as they enjoy that which no other Government in Europe tolerates; in fact it is the very keystone of Liberty. Destroy that, and tyranny, such as the government of England once supported in upholding the Court of Star Chamber, in opposition to the freedom of the Press, might be again forced upon the people; but the star chamber was abolished and the Press triumphed. Other attempts have been made on the Press in more enlightened times; in short, the combined influence of the Executive and Legislature, have been recently exerted in this Province to stifle the just animadversions of the Press, but without success. He felt regret that Sir John Harvey's advisers should have placed him in this matter in so unfortunate a position, by risking the popularity of the Queen's representative by a prosecution on the Press. In a political point of view, it acts as a censor upon public men, and the measures of the Government. In a moral point of view, it exposes the licentiousness of the vicious, and holds up to public admiration the many virtues of the good. In fact, there is no man in office, who is not compelled to choose between his duty and the surrender of his reputation. Should there exist no communication with the public by the means of the Press, every one would be exposed without defence, to the secret shafts of malignity and envy. The man in office loses his reputation, the merchant his credit, the private individual his character, without the knowledge of his enemies, or by what means the attack is made. But when there is a free Press, the man of innocence brings the matter to daylight, and crushes the malignity of his adversaries by braving them to lay the grounds of their repeated imputations before the public. After some other energetic remarks, he gave amidst great cheering—

The Press.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—We will thank you to contradict the statement which has appeared in several of the newspapers, that the royal mail steamers would proceed to Portsmouth, instead of Boston, during the winter months. This error can only have arisen from the circumstance of 400 or 500 tons of coal having been sent to Portsmouth for the use of the steamers, to guard against any possible contingency.

Your most obedient servants,
BARCLAY & LIVINGS