List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office St. John 5th December, 1845.

A

Aitkin Capt J D
Anderson, James
Anderson Alex
Anderson Peter
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Anderson Mrs Mary Ann
Angus Joseph
Armstrong Thomas
Armstrong John
Atkins Philip
Aul Philip
Agilt Mr

B

Baldwin Capt W [2]
Barker Josiah
Bartlett Richard
Bany Mary
Baisberry Simon
Barnaby Charles
Barnett James
Bartlett R J
Bennett Joseph [2]
Beine Daniel
Berne John
Binny Capt John
Bishop James
Birns Michael
Birchard F
Blair Robt
Blackador Robt
Black George
Bleasey Donald
Blair Joseph
Boyle James
Browne Walter
Brogan Bernard
Brooking Samuel
Browne George
Bradley William
Branch James
Browne Philip
Brawley Patrick
Brogan William
Browne John
Breen Michael
Brittain James
Bulyea James A
Bush Thomas
Boyne Nancy
Burton, Margaret
Buchanan David
Bulyea Allan
Buckley Timothy [2]
Buggy Bridget
Butler Eden Miss
Birns John
Browne Alex

C

Carson James
Cothers George
Campbell Hannah
Campbell Hugh
Cahil Palk [2]
Campbell Mr Wm
Callaghan Peter [2]
Cane Thomas
Callaghan Hugh
Cothers Alex
Campbell Bridget
Campbell Bridget
Campbell Patrick
Cameron William
Caine Mary
Carrol Daniel
Cameron R S
Cusily Peter
Cannerdy Thomas
Caldwell James
Callaghan Margaret
Cramond James
Canada B
Cambie John
Campbell Henry
Cardon George
Carrol John
Crawford James
Chase David
Chisholm John
Charleton Robert
Christie, James
Chambers Emeline
Coleman Emeline
Coleman Daniel
Cook James
Cramsey Rosy
Corbitt John
Clark Widow
Colbourne G N
Connor William [2]
Cownval Mary
Connor John
Cole Jeffrey
Connory James
Cahil Thomas
Collins David
Canins C N
Cochran David
Conder L. M.
Colville Michael
Collins Asel
Conval Mary
Cooper Charlotte
Conney John
Cranston Andrew
Crabbe Joseph
Craig Rosanna
Crimien Timothy
Craig R & M
Cummins John [2]

D

Davies James
Davidson William
Daniel Messrs A
Dosey Henry
Daily Charles
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Dawson Capt W
Delaney Thos Frisk
Dewhurst Mr
Dean Ellen
Deashy Cornelius
Dimitre William
Deven Andrew
Devine Catherine
Dougher Edward
Dougherty Henry
Dougherty Nancy
Donovan Mary
Dolan Michael
Doughan Barney
Douds James
Doneghy William
Donovan Jenny
Dougherty John
Doile Luke
Donald Thomas
Doolin Robert
Donovan Michael
Donovan John
Dupleasy William
Downing Margaret
Danobeo John [2]
Driscoll Sarah
Drew Mr
Dunphy James
Dudley William
Dunn Edward
Dayton James
Dunn James
Duston G R
Dunn Frances
Dosen Patrick

E

Early Charles
Earleigh Timothy
Eastwood Daniel
Eagan Thomas
Earle Thomas
Edgett Charles
Ermatage Jonathan
Easterbrooks Joseph

F

Fitzgerald Julian
Fitzgibbon Mr
Flannigan Peter
Flanagan James [2]
Flaherty Thomas
Fletcher Simon
Flahanan Thomas
Flewelling W P
Flaglor F T
Fain Francis
Fay Peter
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Fraser John [2]
Fraser Archi
Friel John
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G

Gallagher James [2]
Gardner Moses
Gallagher John [2]
Gallagher Jane
Gallagher Dan
Gallagher Hugh
Gallagher Edward
Garland John
Gratine John
Gilmour Charles
Gilespy Charles
Gilman Thomas
Glaney Elizabeth
Gordon William
Gorman Sarah
Gowan Miss
Gordon Murry
Gorham S. E. [2]
Good James
Gordon John
Grady William
Grannus Mary
Graham John
Green Robert
Grady Mrs
Graves George
Green John
Grouby James
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Green James
Gunnigle John

H

Haywood A P
Harranton Honora
Hanen Thos
Humbling Wm
Hamlin Wm
Hamilin Patrick [2]
Handley James
Hanlow Denis
Hamilton James
Handon Thos
Hannahan Thos
Hamilton Daniel
Hall Mrs Jas & son
Haughey Biddy
Harris E J
Halloran Wm
Harding Mr T
Hamlon Thos
Harper Miss E
Hall Mr Silas
Hamilton Hugh
Hart Julian B
Howitt Thomas
Henry Joseph
Hain William
Healy John
Henderson William
Henry John A
Hennigar A W
Heathrington Jane
Holmes Mrs
Hews Bernard
Hennessey John
Henderson James
Hindman John
Holeman Maria
Hooper George
House Mr R M
Hooper Denzel
Hall A B [2]
Hanagan Catharine
Howard Mr C
Hosford Nicholas
Hugo Mr
Hutchison Hugh [2]
Hunt Richard
Hunin Thos
Hunter Mary
Hyde Daniel

I. J.

Ingram Wm or Margt
James Miss [2]
James Humphrey
Johnston Thomas
Johnston David
Johnston Mr W
Jones Evan
James Ishmael

K

Kain James
Keegan Mary Jane
Keenan Patrick
Keir Dani
Kelly Edward
Kelly Nancy
Kelly Michael
Kelly mr Denis Jr
Kenny James
Kennedy Jonah
Keenan Margaret
Kennedy Isaac
Kerr Arthur
Kerr John
Kerr Catherine
Kaglor Hugh
Killin James
Kimble John
Kinsman John
Kinney Bridget
Kinsale Samuel
King John
Kirk Cornelius
Kirkpatrick Capt J
Knox Mary Jane

L

Lain Alex
Lloyd Thos
Lewis Thos
Leighton Capt
Lemon John
Lounsbury Edward
Lynch Mary
Lynn John
Lettice Andrew
Lucas Samuel
Lunwell Barney
Long John
Lewis John
Lawlor Thos R
Liddle John
Lilly Patrick
Lyon W H
Lounsbury Catherine
Lucas Alexander
Lawton margaret
Logan David
Ledford Biddy
Linihan Mary
Longo Philip
Lydeard mr
Longard Charlotte
Lawlor Henry

M

Mabe John
Magee Jane
Magown Samuel
Magee Wm
Magram John
Maguire Margaret
Magee Mr
Mahony John
Mahony Henry
Mahony Daniel
Malyee Mr
Marchbank Robert
Mar John
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Martin Jenny
Martin James [2]
Martin mrs Jerusha
Mason Capt J
Masters Mr C
Mead mr James
Meredith Capt H
Mills Jane
McAlier Mary
" Amully Dennis
" Amulty Margaret
' Aulery Patrick
' Arthur Archibald
' Cawley Thos 2
' Cawley Sarah
' Cauls Thomas
' Caul Henry
' Cue Patrick
' Carthy Michael
' Carthy Wm 2
' Carth D
' Carthy Honora
' Cunney John
' Cunney Thomas
' Cufrey Catherine
' Crodie Nancy
' Crab Thomas
' Callum Daniel
' Cadin Catherine
' Carron Sarah
' Cutcheon John
' Cune Michael
' Clintoch Margaret
' Donald Sarah
' Donald Rodrick
' Donald Courels
' Garvey Wm
' Garvey Hugh
' Gowan Michael
' Gowan John
' Gowan Patrick
' Gowan Terence
' Gonghagan Biddy
' Grunaghan Catherine
' Glaughlan Barney
' Glvin Daniel
Mitchell Wm
Miller Albert
Moody Charles
Montgomery E
Mouffield Mr [2]
Mortagh michael
Moriarty mrs
Morrison Alex
Morrison Robt
Morrison John
Moor James
Morris Burn
Morris mr
Moor michael
Moor Thomas
Moore William
Mary Murphy
Murphy Richard
Murphy Patrick
Manny Wm
Maxwell Catlor
Milis John
MAC
' Glin Edward
' Grath Wm
' Grath Edward
' Givory James 2
' Guire Miss Ann
' Guire Mary
' Henon Hugh
' Ilwee William
' Innis Malcolm
' Innis Andrew
' Intyre Archibald
' Kee William 2
' Kinnon John
' Kinn Miss Jane
' Kay Mr
' Kinzie Hellen
' Carth Owen
' Lean John
' Lean Robert
' Manus Catherine
' Manus Patrick
' Manus Samuel
' Mullan Ann
' Manus Wm
' Mamena Mrs
' Nicol L S
' Namara Mich'l
' Carthy Owen
' Donnel James
' Pollard Rodger
' Quade Patrick
' Quade Edward
' Sheffy Miny
' Shane Hannah 2
' William James
' Namara Mrs
N
Nolan John
Nicholas Daniel
Nichol Patrick
Nyren Edward G
Nichols Miss
Norman John
Neville Mary
Norman John
Nicols Francis Amelia
Nisbet Joseph
Nelson G W
Nixon Andrew
Nichols George
O
Orr Wm John
O'Bryan Daniel
Osterberry Andrew
Osburn Mrs. Mary
O'Connor Honora
O'Neil Phillip
O'Noble Wm
Organ Patrick
O'Brian Rosamond
O'Brian James
O'Brian Timothy
Osborn Miss R
O'Brian Edmund
O'Bryan Edward
O'Donnel James
O'Neal Daniel
O'Connor Neal
O'Neal Phelim
O'Leary Denis
P
Peirce Wm
Penny John
Plat Charles
Pouce J H
Pardy Wm
Phelp David
Palmer Thomas
Patterson Capt John
Palmer John A
Palmer Mr J
Quinlin Thomas
Palmer Mary Anne
Peters Saml (constable)
Perley Miss E
Payton Mr James
Pauley Miss Eliza
Pierce Miss E
Pearson R W
Power, Captain John
Pettigrove John
Q
Rand Peter E
Randalls Robert
Rea Wm
Ratcliffe Caleb
Reardon J J
Reily Patrick
Ready Michael
Rynie's Alexr
Ready Martin
Richardson Wm M Esq
R
Richards Mary Anne
Richards James
Rodin James
Rourke Maurice
Rourke Patrick
Robinson Mr John
Roche David
Reed Hannah
Robinson Daniel
Russell John (seamen)
S
Saunders A
Samuelson Peter
Salmon Mr C
Scott John
Scott William
Scanlon David
Scott George
Sharpe A R Esqr
Shea Nancy
Shea John
Shea Wm S
Simson Samuel
Simpson Mr J A
Sinclair James
Slavin James
Slack Mrs A
Smith Andrew
Smith James S
Smith William
Smith Joseph
Smith Capt John
Stewart Charles
Steves John
Stewart Mary
Stephen Matthew
Stanton Samuel 3
Stanlon John
Stewart Alexander
Steward J S
Stickney Charles 2
Staus Susan
Steward Nancy
Starwood Capt B
Spence Nicholas
Spance Richard
Stanton Elinor
Sullivan Jerry
Sweeney John
Sullivan John 4
Sutherland Caroline
Sullivan Capt
Sullivan Ellen
Sharpe George
Trimble Jane
Taylor Edmond
Tupper Eliza
Thompson Mr
Tilfer John
Tweedie Wm
Tranor Alice
Tanny Joseph
Telfer Miss J L Y
Trimble Wm
W Y &c.
Waddle Mrs J
Watch Francis
Wallis mrs
Wavin Gilly
Wallis mrs
Ward mrs
Washorton Capt
Ward mrs J
Weedy Mrs
Welsh Patrick
Westterill Samuel
Welsh Elizabeth
Williams F
Wiswell John
Williams Robert
Williams Mr T
Williams Miss B
Williams Hugh
Wirmiel Crosby Esq.
Williams Capt
Wilkson John
Wood Capt Adam 2
Woods John
Woolton C M
Wood George
Woodberry James
Warren & Wheatley
Whitney Stephen
Whitney William
White Wm
Whitney William
White Michael
Yorker Richard
VanHuren E R
Young Wm
Young Jacob

CARLETON.

The R W the Royal Arch Chapter Carleton
Amos Thomas
Bentell J H
Batty Richard
Barter Wm
Craft John
Craft W H
Debliant Richard
Dunn James
Dykeman Daniel
Evans Gunn
Foster Thomas
Gilligan Patrick
Howlet George
Hood Mr S
Hanna John
Facin Edward
Kelsie David
Kirby George
Lucas Noel
Longstaff T W
Murphy John
McNiss Samuel
McIntosh John
McManus Felix
Northrup unter J
Olive William
O'Sullivan Jeremiah
Ring W T
Sprage E
Thoall W O
Thomas mary
cure of S Willis
Thompson J
Wheaton S

N. B.—Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say 'Advertised.'

JUST received by the Marital Bennet from London—10 bales London Made Slops.
Dec. 15. WM. HOWARD.

COMMUNICATED.

TEMPERATURE, &c. for November.—(Continued from Chronicle 5th instant.—The lowest state of the temperature for the month occurred on the two last days, the 29th and 30, 11 and 13deg.; the highest in the shade was on the 4th at 1 p.m., 60 by one thermometer, 62 by another, and 62 by one attached. On the same day the sun appeared out bright for only 2½ hours at two efforts, between 10, 45 and 12 m-noon; during that limited period the temperature rose from 65 in the shade to 72 in the sun's rays; the cocks broke out afresh, which was repeated from yard to yard; the sun became obscured again, a fresh breeze sprung up at s.s.s. and at 3 p.m. the rain commenced; at 6,10 a violent gale set in, accompanied by torrents of rain, which both continued with little intermission till 12,3 p.m. of the 5th; when the wind veered suddenly round to the s.w. by s. and the rain ceased, terminating the gale with an unexpected vivid flash of lightning with a stunning snap. During this gale's continuance the mercury fell in the barometer to 29,72, and the temperature rose to 65; and such sudden atmospheric changes are by no means uncommon here. Excepting to dry up the moisture from off the shop floors, deposited there by passengers' feet, fires would have been very well dispensed with from the 1st to the 7th.

There were three flurries of snow, on the 13th, 15th and 25th, in all 7½ inches up to the close of November, including 6 inches which fell on the 21st October; there 15 mornings that were clear; 15 mornings either hazy or thin or dense fog; 12 days on which small, moderate showry, copious or torrents of rain fell; 15 days that the ground was either dry, drying, or frozen dry; 14 days either wet or muddy, or sloppy and thawing; 6 heavy or violent gales, on the 1st at s w., 4th and 5th s.z. by s. and s.z. with vivid flashes of lightning; at noon on the 5th, as before stated, the wind of this gale veered to the s.w. by s. the rain ceased, and thus terminated a series of alternate gales of wind and torrents of rain, of nearly five days' duration; one on the 19th from s.z. by s., 22d s. by z. with sunshine 2½ hours, and on the 27th s.z. with six flashes of vivid lightning, heavy peals of thunder, and the usual accompaniment of torrents of rain; the first flash was at 4,23 bearing s z. the last at 4,36 s.w. 24 days of bright sunshine, or partly so, from 2 or 3 minutes to one hour or several hours duration; 15 nights of moonlight or partial moonshine, with an eclipse of that luminary on the 13th; 18 evenings on which the stars were out, shining or partially so. No exhibitions of the Aurora seen this month: the temperature ranged generally high, except at the middle and end of the month, and the barometer ranged both very high and very low, from 28,89 on the 10th at noon, to 30,58 at noon the 30th. A flock of wild geese were heard to pass over at 11 p.m. the 15th: the navigation of the river closed in the interior about the 30th at Fredericton: the last steam boat which left that city was on the 30th, and an attempt was made by the Meteor on Monday 1st December to accomplish another trip, but she was met by the ice at the head of the Reach, and had to return unsuccessful.

The unavoidable crowding out of the above memoranda for the month of Nov. 1845, last week, has afforded the writer an opportunity of appending thereto an observation or two on a discrepancy noticed between the action of a Barometer at St. John, and the remarks which appear in the "Million of Facts," edition of 1842, p 529, where it would lead to the impression that there is a uniform and constant regular rise and fall of the Mercury, daily, twice a day, by rising from 4 to 10 a. m. and from 4 to 10 p. m. throughout the day, but falls from 10 to 4 by day and by night. Now, how that instrument may so act in Europe, is a matter of mere moonshine, not to be depended upon by us at St. John, because that action is far from being invariably the *fact* here; and, like much other fudge which wants expunging from science, that has crept into many of the sciences, for the want of a knowledge of the mechanism developed in the Bible, which the writer has detected by it, and of which the old theory of the Tides, is one, great, big, huge, monstrous *humbug*, and at variance with common sense. *Here*, the Barometer often takes "*long ranges*" of sometimes for one, two, or three days at a stretch, of a continual rise, e. g. On the 24 Dec. of the present year—it commenced to rise at 7 a. m. from 29.22, to 7 a. m. the 4th, and rose up to 30 36, without stopping, difference 1.14. On Wednesday, the 10th of the present month, also Dec. 1845, after falling during the previous night to 29.19, it commenced and continued to rise, without once stopping to rest, as it has been noticed to do, until 3 p. m. of Saturday the 13th, when it had ranged to 30 46 the difference 1.27—had fallen only 02 at 6 p. m. the same day; but was no lower at 9 p. m. the same night. It will be hereafter found, that the rise and fall of the Barometer is a representative of the tides, and they depend upon the centrifugal force of the Earth's rotation, which wirls, frisks, or flirts the *mobile water* on its surface, *into* and *out of* the inequalities of its *immobile land*, the whole confined centripetally surrounded by the collapsing swaddling band, secured by bars and bolts (of 15 lbs on the square inch of pressure) as the Almighty told *Job* it was: producing what has been called the tide establishments of each port, no two, of which agree exactly, while others have none, or of any appreciable rise and fall at all.

The Thermometer ranged during the same period, from 30 d in the shade, to 08 below, for about 10 hours together: it remained so during the night and then rising on the succeeding day to 18 d—the Thermometer at 1 p. m. the 13th in the sun's rays, was up to 46 d. but a gale of wind prevailed also, dry and harsh, from the W by N vreering to N during the whole time: with the wind strong and violent as it then was, its frigid influence and velocity sweeping over the nerves, which by rapidly carrying off the heat from the body, was considered fully equal in severity to the frigidity which would be shown by a Thermometer at 018 at other times *in a calm*; 10 d. is ab ont the difference to the feeling between wind and calm. Tho' this decrease of temperature to 08, was not the lowest one noticed during a series of years, yet, under all the circumstances, it was the greatest contrast experienced in the month of December, as far as regards the influence on the sense of feeling. The air was so dry, harsh and pure, that the fuel fed to a box stove, was consumed with unexampled rapidity; the *frost fog* or vapour rising off the harbour, and cutting, as it were, like a knife: notwithstanding such severity, or ten times the intensity, there was no fear of our harbour freezing over, or indeed ever can it do so, until the centrifugal force of the Earth's motion ceases altogether; and notwithstanding the bad character that the environs folks of Halifax have given to it; but that's for want of knowing better. The very cause which keeps our harbour open throughout the year, and that is the flirting of the water from the Equatorial regions into the Bay of Fundy, by centrifugal motion of the earth's rotation, also enables the Nova Scotians, the ungrateful wretches to enjoy their summer for a fortnight earlier or in advance of us; who though only 40 miles distant from them, N. have to wait before we can begin to harvest until all the ice melts and cold waters of the valley of the St. John lying to the North of us escapes out to sea,—and until the above flirting visits us and them, twice in every 24 hours, and changes those cold waters and also raises the low temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, before we are in as good an agricultural condition. Yet we are thankful for things as they are, where our lot is cast, content with such as we find them in nature.

(From the Liverpool Mail, November 15.)

THE PEEL AND THE WHIG MINISTRIES.

The Whig papers we perceive are labouring in their vocation to throw off the rail the train of which Sir R. Peel is the able engine driver. They continue belabouring him from week to week for his alleged inconsistency and incapacity, and scold him eternally for not doing that which, if he were to attempt, they would unanimously condemn as rash and unprincipled. They want him to forsake all his early principles, and yet they are loud in their declamation against his abandonment of professions which, they say, he has heretofore entertained. It is quite refreshing, after the laughable produced by perusing their writings, to meet with such a summary of the services which he has done the state, and such a comparison of his acts with those of the idol of the liberal party, as we continued in the following extract from the speech of Mr. T. Bailey, lately delivered at the anniversary of the Radford (Notts) Conservative Association, on "The health of Her Majesty's Ministers" being drunk, and which we find reported in the *Nottingham Journal*:—

"It would be conceded that the country had reaped great advantages from their accession to power. A few years ago rebellion, disorder, and tumult stalked through the land; factories were emptied of their ordinary occupants and filled with military; trade was at a stand-still; merchants were breaking and everybody expecting a national bankruptcy.—And this was owing to the imbecility and inefficiency of the late ministry. (Cheers.) The revenue was impoverished and steadily falling off, becoming, notwithstanding the most rigid economy, less and less adequate to meet the expenditure—public confidence was failing—and the nation found its energies fast growing cold, its heart palsied, and its arm paralysed. The people stood aghast and wondered what crisis of public danger was approaching. The poor country groaned under the *incumbus* which pressed down its endeavour to release itself from its embarrassments, but by a quick succession of events it was at last enabled to get rid of its ministers. Then, forsooth, they began to talk about what they would have done if the public had only let them. (Laughter.) What an absurdity? Men did not wait to carry out their darling schemes until they were in their dotage. Men did not wait till they were seventy, before they began to build their factories and their mansions, and began their speculations—no, they did that when they were young and full of vigour. (Cheers.) Nay, it was positively dishonest to talk in this manner; when the subject of the Corn-Laws was broached during the Whig administration, Lord Althorp, twice prevented the discussion of the subject by moving the previous question. (hear.) What would be the thought of sir R. Peel if he had taken such a step? (Applause.) But then it was said our present ministers were not talented. (Cries of Oh, oh.) That was the very accusation brought against them only last week by Mr. Cobden, at the free trade meeting at Manchester, when he said that, except sir James Graham, sir R. Peel had not one talented colleague. It was quite evident that they did not possess the talents which had procured for their predecessors disgrace and expulsion from office. If sir R. Peel's ministry were not men of brilliant talent, they at least had that plodding, ardent, courageous industry, which was one of the principal characteristics of Englishmen. They were not to be cowed with difficulties, nor disheartened by the magnitude of their task. They had in fact, taken the boldest measures, with the most certain results, of any set of ministers he had ever heard of. (cheers.) Why only last week they had done an act of humane policy which the whigs would never dare to have attempted. They had made an order to admit wheat at 4s. per quarter, barley at 2s. and oats at 1s., without consulting parliament. (cheers.) And look at the policy of the measure: it would prevent the re-exportation of a million quarters of corn, or as much as would supply the adjoining town for above two years. The whigs would never have ventured to do this; they would have waited till the corn had been taken to other shores before they stirred in the matter, lest they should offend any of their supporters. Of course the measure would offend some persons; but they must not sacrifice the manufacturing population to the agricultural, nor the agricultural to the manufacturing, but legislate for the good of the whole country. (Loud cheers.) The conduct of the whigs on the subject of Corn Laws was most extraordinary; the average price of grain in the last years of their office rose to 70s. per quarter; and yet they never attempted to introduce their specifics of cheap corn, timber, and sugar, until they knew that they could not carry their plans. Yet there were persons who could applaud their *liberal* policy, and were loud in their acclamations 'Great is the Diana of the Ephesians!' Well, if people would have an idol to worship, they might as well have whiggery as any other; but really it was not more efficient than the senseless blocks the heathen adored. (Laughter and cheers.) It was a falsehood, in fact, to say that sir Robert Peel had stolen his measures from the whigs. He (Mr. Bailey) was an old man, and had seen both "talents" in office twice; and sir Robert Peel was a most enthusiastic supporter, when a colleague of Mr. Huskisson, of the same principles he had so successfully carried out as Premier. (cheers.) But these whigs were such friends to Ireland. (Laughter.) They were so much for paying attention to Ireland, soothing Ireland, relieving the wrongs of Ireland; and yet, when they were in office instead of redressing the grievances existing in the Emerald Isle, their first act was to pass the insurrection bill, which was, he did not scruple to say, the most cruel that had disgraced the statute book for above a century. (cheers.) It was that very bill which had made him oppose the very men he had hitherto laboured to place in power. (Loud applause.) As for the income tax, which the whigs were so industriously abusing, if they were to come into office to-morrow, he would venture to say that they would immediately raise it from three to six per cent., as the only manner of escaping from the difficulties into which their bad statesmanship would involve them. They had done the same thing with the window tax, (which, before they came into office, they had denounced as one of the most horrible imposts conceivable. Mr. Bailey concluded by calling upon them to support by every means in their power—and every man possessed some influence—to support the present ministry, for doing which they would receive from their posterity ten thousand blessings instead of the ten thousand curses they would justly deserve for abetting the designs of the whigs."

"BLOOD-STAINED TIPPERARY."

The county of Tipperary has long possessed the notoriety of being a focus of outrage and disorder—of embodying in itself, in an aggravated form, all the strange anomaly of evils which mark this country generally. You have here the richest land and the most extreme poverty. The people complain of high rents, and yet extract but half the profit out of the land which it will yield. They struggle desperately to possess a patch of land, because they have no employment by which to live, and yet the land is only half cultivated for want of labour, which might be profitably bestowed upon it. They shoot one another in the struggle to possess a patch of land, and leave neglected and waste thousands of acres which would amply repay their labour and their labour and capital. They complain of the want of tenure, and the moment they get a lease they sublet and get rid of their tenure to another.—They complain that landlords and agents in parts of the country will not reside and they shoot them if they do. When the best intentions of the latter are suspected, the slightest attempts on their parts to interfere with the possession of land is resisted, no matter what the object may be, and a system of assassination and threats of assassination, is resorted to, which, in reality, often drives the best landlord out of the country, and increases the already existing poverty and want of employment. As an instance of this, the other day I had the opportunity of visiting the estate of Mr. Cauden, of Burnane, near this town. This gentleman, on the failing in of the old lease, found the land in such a wretched condition, and the tenants upon it so miserable, that he determined to buy them out and take the land into his hands. They agreed to take £150 and leave the land. It is a hard case for poor men with no means of employment to fly to, to love even the most wretched means of subsistence. Though this gentleman was giving much employment in residing and in building a family mansion, this step created a strong feeling against him. His steward paid the outgoing tenants the money they offered to take, and a fortnight after, in June last year, though an old man, much respected, he had two shots fired at him, and was wounded in the arm. In the following October another lease of mountain land fell in, covered with cottier tenants, in the most wretched condition. The landlord was anxious to obtain the land because it was in the centre of his plantations. He offered to buy their interest, to provide the tenants with houses, and to give them constant employment on another part of the estate. He employed his woodranger to negociate with them, and this poor fellow was most treacherously and inhumanly murdered. A notice was then stuck up on a gate of his house, that if any person usurped this gentleman's crops or dug his potatoes they would be murdered. He offered 5s. a day to get his potatoes dug, but such was the feeling of terror inspired amongst the best of his tenantry that no one would attempt it. Being a young man of high spirit and determination, he went to Shinrone to procure labourers and a number volunteered to reap his crops. These men narrowly escaped being murdered by the people and had to be protected by the police. During the whole of last winter there was a perfect system of terror established. This gentleman, on riding up the avenue of his domain one night, was fired at by four different people, who fortunately missed him. On another occasion shortly afterwards on driving through his entrance gate, two shots were fired at him, and his horse was shot, by a tenant farmer living within ten yards of the spot. In three months of last year no less than eight murders were committed in the police district of Borrisoleigh adjoining, generally shooting from behind hedges, because of dispossessions of land by the tenants amongst one another. How many gentlemen, who could afford to live elsewhere, would risk their lives by residing in such an unfortunate community? It is enough to compel absenteeism. This gentleman is building an agricultural school, is affording much employment, and yet is compelled to walk about his estate with two men with guns to guard him, to have ball proof window shutters to his house, and two armed policemen to guard his steward as he walks about! This frightful state of society I saw, or I could scarcely have credited it.—The very men who attempted to shoot him, who shot his steward, and murdered his wood-ranger, are his own tenants, and at large'—*The Times Commissioner.*

THE WRECK OF THE HULL STEAMER MARGARET.

The loss of this ship is described by Capt. Rawlinson, the commander, and the survivors, to the owners, Messrs. Pim, at Hull, nearly in the following terms:—

We left Hamburg for Hull on the 16th ult., with moderate weather, having on board sixteen passengers, chiefly of the Jewish persuasion, and apparently in needy circumstances. We had also a heavy cargo consisting chiefly of wheat, oats, wool and other merchandize. On arriving above Cuxhaven, our pilot as usual, left charge of the vessel, and we continued our course out of the Elbe to the south end of Heligoland, at the general speed, and then bore into the usual track for Hull, viz., s. w., and hoisted a trifling sail. Before midnight, however, the wind sprung up from the westward, and our many hours increased to a gale. Still we kept on, at the same time, keeping the vessel as far northward as possible. During the 17th, the 18th, and 19th the weather continued the same; the boisterous state of the sea causing the vessel to roll most fearfully. In the hope, however, that the gale would abate, the track was still kept, the vessel thus making but little way. On the 20th, the gale increased, almost tenfold. The sails were partly blown away, and the sea dashing over her with great force, threatened her with immediate destruction. She still bore against the wind, all possible steam being put on. A suggestion was made in the course of the day to return to the Elbe, and after a careful consideration, Captain Rawlinson determined not to attempt it, fearing that in such a gale it would be fatal to the ship as well as to every soul on board, in consequence of the many shoals that abound the entrance, as in the case when the Manchester, Hull steamer, and all hands were lost about 18 months since. Even, however, if such a step had been attempted, it would have been impracticable to have carried it out, for we had been driven about to such an extent by the gale, that we could scarcely take our position; we were blown miles out of the track. As evening advanced the wind increased to a hurricane, yet the vessel worked well head to wind; and considering the frightful pitching, it is surprising that the engines and screw could have acted in the manner they did. The following day brought more tempestuous weather, the wind blowing still from the same course. Captain Rawlinson had just taken soundings, when it was discovered that the steamer was off a place called Borkrum, eleven miles distant, and about sixty to the southward of heligoland. Shortly afterwards, a man who was stationed at the mast-head, gave the alarm of breakers ahead. We instantly adopted the necessary precautions to keep clear of them, when a tremendous sea struck the ship and swept the deck fore and aft, taking with it the boats, caboose, &c., as also literally demolishing the wheel. Capt. Rawlinson says the only chance left was to try the anchors, and at 9 o'clock A. M., they were let go. Every sea now swept over us; and for shelter we all got into the cabin; and hours passing away, we were in hopes she would out-live the storm. Unhappily however, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the cable of one of the anchors snapped asunder, and immediately afterwards the other one parted also. In an instant the vessel was borne with great rapidity amongst the breakers and was dashed on to the Mennweil with much force. We still remained in the cabin, being fearful to venture on the deck in case of being swept off. There we remained until near nine o'clock at night, when finding that the ship was settling, in the sand, and began to fill with water, I immediately recommended to take to the rigging, as the only means of saving ourselves. The crew followed me, and although I prevailed upon the passengers to adopt the same steps, they did not attempt it. They remained on deck and I regret to state that during the night, the entire sixteen perished, some, no doubt, being carried away by the surf that swept the vessel, and others from sheer exhaustion falling overboard. We lashed ourselves to the rigging, where we remained until nine o'clock on the following morning, the 22d, having endured the most intense suffering, from a severe frost, and the sea making a breach over us. The tide having receded, and the wind lessening in its fury, we got all the spars we could muster, and by lashing them together, formed a kind of raft; and, there being no other possible means of escape for us, we ventured on it to gain the shore. Being clear of the wreck, we secured ourselves by ropes to the raft, every man being up to his middle in water. The steward, however, whose name was Turpin, refused to go with us, saying he thought he could make the shore by swimming; and, after we had left he jumped overboard, but failed in the attempt, and was drowned, being too far from us to save him. We had been six hours on the raft, when Providence pleased to float us upon the sands opposite the island of Saint, on which we succeeded to crawl. Ten poor fellows died from the privation they had endured shortly after they had reached the land; and are much time had elapsed, we were observed by a Dutch vessel, which promptly bore down to our assistance. We were taken off by a boat, and being placed on board the vessel, were landed at the town of Norden, near the entrance of the river Emsen.—Our condition was most pitiable, but thanks to the English consul, everything has been done to soothe our sufferings.

BRITISH TRADE IN COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Cotton is the great staple product of the United States, and the leading manufacture of Great Britain. Burns' Commercial Glance, for the first six months of the present year, is published; and, as usual, it contains a large amount of important information, and forms an almost indispensable reference for the merchant and manufacturer concerned in the sale, purchase, or manufacture of the great staple of British industry. It exhibits the total exports of yarn, in the first six months of every year, from 1837, inclusive, to the present year. The exports of yarn in the last six months, (54,692,551 lbs.,) exhibit a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1844 (56,044,134 lbs.,) of 351,583 lbs. The principal sources of the decrease are in the exports to India, (decr. 3,400,80 lbs.) and Russia, (2,400,000 lbs.) On the other hand the exports have increased to Holland, (1,700,800 lbs.) Belgium, the Hanse Towns, Naples, and Sicily, (1,200,00;) Sardinia, Tuscany, &c. On the other hand there has been a vast increase in the exports of plain calicoes, viz:—276,822,671 yards in the first six months of 1844, to 300,038,150 in the corresponding period of this year—increase, 23,315,479 yards. Of this increase, 20,000,000 yards are due to China, 4,000,000 yards to Chili and Peru, 7,000,000 to the Cape, 10,000,000 Colombo, and 2,000,000 each to the foreign West Indies, Malta and the Ionian islands, Sardinia, &c., Turkey, and the Levant; and 3,600,000 yards to the United States. On the other hand there is a decrease of 11,000,000 yards in the export to India, and a large decrease in those to Egypt, India, &c. &c.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

STATISTICS OF THE ENGLISH WHALE FISHERY.—Returns of the number of British ships, their tonnage, and of seamen of all ranks employed in the South Sea and Greenland whale fishery, have been printed by order of the British parliament.—From these returns, we learn that in the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, there were 91 ships of 30,083 tons, engaged in the South Sea fishing, carrying 2,750 men; and that in 1841, 1842, and 1843, there were employed 28 ships of 9,767 tons carrying 835 men. As regards the Greenland and Davis's Straits whale fishery, it is found that in 1830, 1831, and 1832, there were employed 258 ships, of 84,795 tons, carrying 11,919 men; and in 1841, 1842, and 1843, sixty two vessels, of 17,831 tons, carrying 2,873 men. The records of the customs department do not afford the means of preparing the return of shipping and seamen employed in the fishing trade to Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Prussia.—*Ib.*

ALGIERS.—The *Moniteur* of Monday contains a series of despatches from the French Generals commanding in Algeria. It appears that the indomitable Emir, Abdel-Kader, was as active, energetic, and ubiquitous as at any former period of his career. With a formidable body of swift cavalry he is able to set at defiance the regular troops opposed to him and to raise the population in nearly every direction contriving when menaced by a superior force of the French to effect a safe and brilliant retreat. General Lamoriciere appears by his despatch to await instructions. He had carried war and death to the revolted tribes, but had not been able to inflict upon the Emir himself any serious injury. The issue of the campaign will, in all probability, be favourable to the French, but the despatches are among the most inconclusive and unsatisfactory we have yet perused from Algiers. General Lamoriciere writes on the 24th ultimo from Sidi-Bel-Abbes, that on the 18th he received information that Abdel-Kader, after having burned the bridges of the Mouilah and Tafna, had proceeded towards the south by the country of the Beni-Sepous, spreading a report that he was moving to the east. Thinking this probable, the General marched towards Tlemcen, where he arrived on the 21st; and being there informed that Abdel Kader had pushed on far as Tellent, he separated from General Cavaignac, and on the 23d arrived at Oued-Sarno. On the 24th he reached Sidi-Bel-Abbes. The Emir, says General Lamoriciere, had not gone beyond Tellent, but his Kalifa, Bou Hamedi, had gone before him, and induced several fractions of tribes to emigrate. As Bou Hamedi had only one hundred cavalry with him, and could not therefore, have effected this by force, the General concludes that it had been previously agreed upon by the chiefs. General Lamoriciere enclosed a report from General de Bourjolly giving an account of his march against Bou Maza, after the appearance of that chief in the environs of Mostaganem. Bou Maza, however, had moved away in time to avoid an attack.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 19, 1845.

The English Mail of 4th December will probably arrive in this City on Monday next; in the meantime, we have continued our extracts from papers received by last mail, which will be found interesting.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Subscribers to the funds of this society residing in this Parish, assembled, pursuant to notice, on Wednesday last, at the National School house, and organized a local committee in accordance with the rules and constitution, of the society. The Rector of the Parish was appointed chairman of the Local committee, George Wheeler, Esq. Secretary, and Samuel J. Scovil, Esq. Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were named a committee to solicit subscriptions, viz. F. A. Wiggins, E. B. Peters, Joseph Fairweather, David Waterberry, L. B. Botsford, J. Peters, Jr. J. Lawrence, E. Sears H. B. Smith and A. I. Street, Esquires—and the Annual Meeting for the election of lay deputies and other purposes, was appointed to be held on 26th January next.

SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The exhibition of Astronomical Views by means of the oxy-hydrogen microscope is continued at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week; and form an instructive and useful entertainment. The Lectures and explanations are delivered by Mr. Blatch.

On Monday evening, Mr. George N. Smith, gave an interesting Lecture, at the Mechanics' Institute, on the Tides. On next Monday evening the Rev. Mr Spencer will lecture at the same place on the Steam Engine.

CHANGES.—It was currently reported yesterday, about town that several important changes had taken place among our public officers—that the Hon. George Frederick Street had been appointed to the Bench, the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, to the office of