LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, St. John, N.B. 5th Dec. 1838.

A
Arbecamb John 2
Anthony Peter
Anderson Joseph
Anderson Alex.
B
Barron Michael
Banks Joseph 2
Brownlaw Thos.
Barteaus Berj. S.
Booth John
Bowes Thos.
Branien Patrick
Bates Wm.
Briant Wm.
Barrett Walter
Brown John
Book John
Black David 2
Burke John
Bennet William
Bessnoph Clarissa
Beveridge Berj
Burker Andrew
Brown John
Brannion James D.
Buckley Daniel
Brown Letecia
Boyal Charles
Bayle Neal
Best Margaret
Boyle Wm.
Barry Miss Katerene
Black Augusta
C
Collins Peter
Craig W.
Colman Mrs.
Cronan Miss E.
Cooks Samuel
Cullin Edward
Collins Denis
Crawford Andrew
Cunningham Thos.
Cole John
Casey John
Carpenter Mrs. Cather'e
Callaghan Cornelius
Caughens Charles
Clancy Johanna
Carr Sarah
Collins David 2
Cole William
Campbell Miss Margaret
Callaghan Jeremiah
Cockran Michael
Camron Wm.
Collins Jeremiah
Crowley Daniel
Crofts Mary
Corbet James
Creighton Wm.
Catherwood Mrs.
Cavas John
Calvert Maria
Campbell Robert
Carr Wm.
Croke Julia
Campbell Ann
Cochran James
Clark Mary Ann
Caulfield Mrs. Jane
Callaghan Wm.
Cokely Patrick 2
Campbell Alex.
Curren John
Capstan John
Clonor Mrs. Ann
Cristall Patrick
D
Dougherty Dominick
Doherty David
Desmond John
Dunleary Thos.
Deery Nancy
Daley Morris
Doherty Henry
Dillin Wm.
Dawson Mrs.
Daily Mrs. M
Dickey David or Thos.
Bradley
Durell Oliver
Davis Andrew
Davis Benjamin
Delany Michael
Dunne Miss Mary
Durney John
Donely Michael
Davis G. G.
Devine Patrick
Devine Ann
Drinen Maurice
Donnell Timothy
Doherty Bernard
Daily Wm.
Desmond Michael
E
Eaton John
Ede Joseph
Eagan Francis
Evans Robt.
Edwards Mr.
F
Foliard Wm.
Foley James
Faran Neal
Fergusson Mrs. Jane
Farnin Miss Ann
Ferguson John
Ferguson Capt.
Follet Joseph
Fiddes Wm.
Fletcher Nathaniel
Ford Bridget
Finigan James
Ford Phillip
Farish Dorcas
Fraser John
Fradsham Capt John
Forsyth Elizabeth
Fitzgibbins James 2
Flanders Rev. John
Ferry Patrick
Farren Grace
Farley Joseph
Ferguson John or Wm.
G
Gregg Andrew
Gass Thomas
Gormley James
Gillon Michael
Gilkeirson George
Griffin Michael
Gibson Joseph
Gibson John
Grogan Peter
Glem John
Grace Robert
Griffith Benj. P.
Godsoe Barr
Griffin Michael
Gartland Thos.
Gray Peter
H
Hampton Nathan L.
Hargen Daniel
Hussey Stephen W.
Harper Wm. 2
Hislop Miss Jane
Halliday James
Holgan Mrs.
Heush P. George
Beauty James
Hennessy Patrick
Herring James
Hott Thos.
Holeran Michael
Higgins Wm.
Hart Michael
Hannah Matthew
Hall John
Holmes Henry
Hurley Patrick
Hale Thos.
Hopkins Solomon
Hurney Michael
Harrington Michael
Hamilton James
Hanna Nancy
Harrington John
Hodnets Wm.
Halle Mr. H.
J
Irvin Hester
Jamieson Jeremiah
Jamieson James
Johnston Wm.
Jackson James
Jestons Catherine
Johnston Mrs.
Jenny Capt. Jepthah
K
Kelly Dennis
Kenny James
Kivlin Thady
Kerlen Miss Mary
Keegan Eliza
King Miss Ann
Kidney Michael
Kinaley Thos.
Kerwick Miss E.
Keer John
Kinne James
Kelly John 2
Kear John
Kay Thomas
Keltie David
Kiley Mrs. Amy
Ker Robert
L
Lentan James
Lee Miss Mary
Langan Daniel
Lingley Mrs. Isaac
Lawson John
Little Thos.
Lions George
Lynch John
Leonard Wm.
Laskey Wm.
M
Maguire James
Maguire John
Magee John
Manners John
Magher Thos.
Murphy William
Merry Esq. Thos. 2
Murphy Patrick
Miller David
Martin Robt.
Monoghan Patt
Murry David
Maynes Wm.
Moran John
Marshal Michael
Millin Robt.
Mills Capt. John
Martin James
Murphy Cornelius
Maurice Morris
Martain Robt.
Mullin Patrick
Millar John
Milly Daniel
Miller James
Mahoney Mary
Morton Wm.
Magee John
Miller David
Mullin James
Malone John
Mulligan James
Mehany Alex.
Miller Elizabeth
Macbeth Wm.
Mills Pat
Merritte Israel
Mirror George
Murphy Widow
Moody John
Millirds Mrs. John
Moffat Robt.
Murphy Mary
Moor Mary
Mills Samuel
Murphy Thos.
M'Auley Alex.
M'Arthur James
M'Aleary R.
M'Addain Wm. P.
M'Allister Hugh
M'Auliff Honora
M'Bride Denis
M'Cullagh Mary
M'Cullough Wm.
" Cole Jane
" Canney James
" Cawley John
" Carthy Wm.
" Cawley James
" Closkey P.
" Cormick Wm.
" Cormick Margaret
" Coy David
" Cullim James
" Conell Mrs.
" Cann Frances
" Dugall Simon 2
" Dermot Hugh
" Dougall Alex.
" Donald Eliza
" Dermott Anthony
" Elwee Alexander
" Elwain Thos.
" Enutty Wm.
" Elroy Daniel
" Featridge John
" Farland John
" Goiy Catherine
" Garrin Wm.
" Graw Mrs Jane
" Gowen John
" Gone John
" Gorman David
" Ginley Michael
" Glinchey Nancy
" Ginley Thomas
" Keown Anne
" Leod Capt. Alex.
" Loughlin John
" Laughlin James
" Eary Denis
" Carthy Daniel
" Morrough Bryan
" Moven Patrick
" Namel Charles
" Naithey Wm.
" Neil Donald
" Nacle James 2
" Vite Elizabeth
N
Nelson Edward
Noonan Daniel
Nash Miss Jabre C.
Nelson William
Norton George 2
Neill Wm.
O
O'Neal Daniel
Orff George
O'Brien Bernard
O'Donnell James
Onlston Peter
O'Connor John
O'Leary Ann
Oram David L.
P
Penny Wm.
Power Redmond
Powel Mrs.
Patterson Wm.
Peters John
Potter Capt. John 2
Postewaite Wm.
Partelow Miss Hannah
Peterson Charles
Potter Joseph G.
Pratt Miss Betsy
Parker Susan Mrs.
Porter Miss
R
Quinn John
Rigby Henry
Robinson Jupiter
Ramsey James
Robberts John
Rodgers Mrs. Maria
Reynolds Robt.
Robertson Robert
Reagan Lawrence
Rodgers John
Riley Ellen
Rodgerron James
Reid Capt Wm.
Riorden Patrick
Ridout David
Rennell Wm.
Rea A. V.
Rankin Maxwell
Reid Robert
Rodgers Irad
Rendall John
Robinson Thos. W.
Richards Wm.
Ross Mrs. E.
Rosborough Isabella
Ryan Catherine
Russell Edward
Rutherford Mary
S
Sanford C T
Shiles Mr.
Sullivan P
Smith Seth E. 5
Smith John H
Smith Robert
Smith Wm.
Starrett George Alex. or Ann
Starland Wm
Sullivan Miss Bridget
Spillane Maurice
Snider Peter
Splane John
Stevenson Samuel
Sorley T W
Steward Teddy,
Sked Wm
Spillane Mrs.
Stewart Jane
Sinclair Wm.
Scott Andrew
Sharp Wm.
Slave Rob
Shiel Mary
Sullivan John
T
Thompson Joseph
Tutton Hugh
Tong Andrew M
Theal Miss Frances
Tupper J.
Travis Barnes
Thompson Martha
Tuck Moses
Tait Mrs P Wilson
Thomas James
Thompson David
Thompson James
Tregeman Robt.
Thompson William
Tuley Mrs
Taylor Capt J
V
Vance George 2
W
Work George
Weyley Evy W
Wallace James
Wivell Margaret
Wood John
Wilson Capt W
White Samuel N
Wright James
Whelock Miss S
Watkins Ann
West David P 2
Wiley James
Wilson E E.
Walsh William
Wade William
Walker John
White Wm.
West Ruth
Waffet John
Wood Isabella
Walsh Michael
Y
Young Fanny
Young William
Carleton.
Strange John
Smith Francis
Barns Benjamin E
Clark Daniel W
Ketchum Mrs Sarah
Murry John
Murry James
McLasky Stephen
Patchel Israel
Westfield.
Thoal James D 2
Wills Richard
Mahogany.
Sproul Jane
McGuire James
Sand Point.
O'Sullivan Denis
Gondola Point.
McMillin John
Dipper Harbour.
Thompson James
Musquiti Cove.
Morrison Dennis
Spoon Island.
Thompson Thankful
Ten Mile Creek.
Cochran Israel
Ellis Capt Robert
Long Reach.
Flanagan Timothy
Moore James P
Loch Lomond.
Cother James 2
Cullinan Lawrence
Mackin Wm
Red Head.
McMahon Edward

United States.

MOB IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Dec 4, 1838.—For the first time in the history of the old Keystone, is the anomaly presented of two separate bodies organizing, and each claiming to be the true and legal House of Representatives. Singular and lamentable as this may be, such is the case. There are now in Pennsylvania two Houses of Representatives, each with its Speaker, Clerks, and full complement of officers. What will be the finale of this state of things it is impossible to imagine. At an early hour this morning, the lobbies, gallery and avenues of the House, were in the possession of the multitude, all appearing to await with intense anxiety the raising of the curtain which was to open to their view the tragedy which all expected to be enacted. Many countenances betrayed the bully impatiently awaiting the signal when the melee should commence, and they should be called upon to enact their respective parts.

Harrisburg, Wednesday 11½ o'clock.—Riot and rebellion are still the order of the day; the arm of the civil authority is as yet powerless. Measures are however in agitation, which it is hoped will ensure order and the peaceful and undisturbed action of the Legislature. While writing this, there is a rumor among the crowd in the Representative hall that the mob have taken possession of the Arsenal. The Democratic (Whig) Senators did not attend this morning at the hour to which they stood adjourned; there was consequently no quorum, and of course no session. Thus was the design of the mob who threatened personal violence to Senators and more especially to the Speaker, frustrated. It would seem that Phila. bullies are the conservatives of our free institutions, upon whom we must rely for the correction of all irregularities in the body politic.

Mr. Penrose requested of Mr. Fullerton the performance of the duties of Speaker, he not deeming it advisable to attend the Senate under existing circumstances.—Mr. Fullerton immediately adjourned the Senate until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The (V. B.) house over which presides Mr. Hopkins of Washington Co., met at 10 o'clock, elected F. R. Shunk, clerk; D. W. Hyde, door-keeper; and A. Krans, sergeant-at-arms; after passing a resolution appointing a committee to call upon the Secretary for certain papers relative to the late election, they adjourned.

The Democratic (Whig) House will meet at two and a half o'clock, P. M.

☞ We observe that the Keystone is out to-day, sanctioning the riotous proceedings of the Locofocos, and urging them on to further deeds of violence. It declares all civil government at an end, and calls upon its followers to proceed accordingly.

AWFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The mob have actual possession of the Capitol of Pennsylvania, and it is impossible for the Legislature to meet, or the business in the departments of Government to proceed.

At the hour of half-past two this afternoon, as appointed for the meeting of the House, the Speaker deputed Mr. Spackman to adjourn the House till to-morrow. The hall was filled with the rioters, who seized Mr. S. and forced him to retire, when they all rushed out, and he was barely enabled to escape without injury. In the scuffle the doors were broken and the hall otherwise mutilated.

The mob have now possession of the town, and mob law reigns supreme. The officers of the law make no attempt to put down the disgraceful scene. No life is safe; but the State authorities, we understand, have taken all the measures possible under the circumstances for the preservation of life and property.

We appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to defend their laws. The reign of anarchy has been continued long enough. If liberty be worth an effort, let that effort promptly be made.

The Locofoco papers, we see, are pursuing their usual deceptive course in the accounts they give of the scene here, and are endeavouring to throw the blame on our party. But we appeal to the representatives of the people, who will shortly, no doubt, be obliged by the mob to adjourn and go home to their constituents, if our accounts be not correct, or, if any thing not so highly colored as the actual truth. Indeed, we have feared to represent the locofocos so bad as they really are, lest we might be subject to the imputation of exaggeration. It is awful to contemplate their doings. Would to heaven, the whole people could be here to witness them.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, 11th Div. P. M.
CARLISLE, 5th Dec. 1838.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued the order to the Militia to hold themselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to assist the civil authorities in suppressing insurrection, and in executing the laws. As there is a strong reason to apprehend a necessity for the use of Militia force, for such purpose I do hereby order the Fifth Battalion of Cumberland County Volunteers, to hold themselves in readiness to assemble, in parade order, on one hours notice, with arms and accoutrements in good order and each man provided with a knapsack, blanket, &c. ready to march at six o'clock to-morrow morning if required.

As public opinion is excited, and the feelings of men are much roused, I deem it right to urge, most earnestly, upon officers and men, the propriety and necessity of refraining from expressing any political feeling, or any preference, or dislike for parties, or party men—and that they should come forward with a firm determination to maintain the character of good soldiers, and to preserve the honor, the integrity, and dignity of the State, and of her laws.

SAM'L ALEXANDER,
Major General 11th Division, P. M.

Terrible Steam Boat Disaster.—The steamer Tiber, which arrived this morning from Louisville, reports that she passed the wreck of the steamboat Gen. Brown at St. Helena, where the latter had collapsed a flue. The captain, pilot, one of the engineers, and thirty other persons on board the Gen. Brown, lost their lives by the calamity.—*N. Orleans Bee. Nov. 29.*

Colonial.

The Emily, Capt. Meade, from Jamaica, brings files to the 3d ult. We insert from them the Governor's speech at the opening of the session, together with the reply and such other matters as relate to the present condition of the Island; and we rejoice to perceive therein that the result of the emancipation act on the whole is satisfactory. The general conduct of the emancipated negroes so warmly eulogized in the Governor's speech has met a cordial response from the assembly; and, although there are symptoms, in the reply, of differences in opinion from the executive, we attach no great importance to them. *Jamaica* has at all times been remarkable for a little turbulence in the legislature, and the present warmth is not at all greater than we have been used to perceive. In fact, so important an alteration in the social condition of the negro population, and so great a change in the position of the planters, could not be expected to take place without some collision of opinion, and some expression of feeling, all this will quickly subside, and we shall shortly be able to see the happy workings of the new system. The causes of discontent are the differences between the Imperial Parliament and that of Jamaica in their several jurisdictions, and these chiefly arising from the West India Prison Bill at home, which the Colonial Assembly considers a breach of its privileges.—*Old Countryman.*

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"*Gentlemen of the Council.*

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.*

"The most important event in the annals of Colonial History has taken place since I last had the pleasure of meeting the Legislature of this island; and I am happy in being able to declare that the conduct of the labouring population who were then the objects of your liberal and enlightened policy entitles them to the highest praise, and amply proves how well they have deserved the boon of Freedom.

"It was not to be expected that the total extinction of the apprenticeship laws would be followed by an instantaneous return to labour; but feeling as I do the deepest interest in the successful result of the great measure now in progress, I sincerely congratulate you and the country at large on the improvement which is daily taking place in the resumption of industrious habits, and I trust there is every prospect of agricultural prosperity.

"Many important subjects, consequent upon the altered condition of society, will I hope receive your early and serious consideration.

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"In calling upon you to provide for the usual public exigencies, I make no doubt you will support the credit of the island with due regard to the interests of your constituents.

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"I shall lose no time in laying before you various despatches from her Majesty's Government.

"I beg to assure you of my cordial co operation in all measures which may tend to improve the laws, to give security to property, to protect the just rights of the peasantry, and ensure peace and happiness to all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

The Assembly after a short deliberation returned the following answer—by which it will seem, that both Governor and Assembly bear testimony to the quiet of the island.

"*May it please your Excellency.*

"We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, thank your Excellency for your speech at the opening of the session.

"The house join your Excellency in bearing testimony to the peaceful manner in which the labouring population have conducted themselves in a state of freedom.

"It certainly was not to be expected that so great a change in the condition of the people would be followed by an immediate return to active labour. The house, however, are willing to believe that some degree of improvement is taking place, and they sincerely join in the hope expressed by your Excellency, that the agricultural interests of the island may ultimately prosper by a resumption of industrious habits on the part of our peasantry in their new condition.

"The house would have been ready now, as they ever have been to give their consideration to every matter submitted to them, for promoting the public welfare of the colony; but having taken into their mature consideration, the aggressions which the British Parliament continue to make on the rights of the people of this colony; and the confusion and mischief which must result from the present anomalous system of government, they have come to the determination that they will best consult their own honor, the rights of their constituents, and the peace and well being of the colony, by abstaining from the exercise of any legislative function except such as may be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until they shall be left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects."

To this his Excellency made the following abrupt reply:—

"I receive with deep regret your reply to the speech with which I opened the present session of the Legislature."

The above address was founded upon a series of Resolutions.

Shortly after the House was summoned to the Council Chamber, where his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the House for 12 hours.

The short Prorogation of 12 hours, to give the Members time to reassemble, was productive of much merriment in the Jamaica papers. When the Emily sailed the 12 hours had not elapsed.

The Jamaica Despatch of Nov. 3d says: "On an attentive review of the files received from the neighbouring islands, we find that the whole range of the British West India Colonies are suffering alike, although not equally, from the want of a proper stimulus to enforce labour, and the very injudicious intermeddling of the Home Government. The impolicy of encouraged squatters is every where felt, and at Tobago they have passed a very necessary act—'to prevent persons from building upon, or occupying lands without title.'"

At Barbadoes they have brought in a Bill for summary punishment of persons harbouring vagrants. The Antigua Herald makes the following remarks on the subject:—

The Flamer steamer arrived here the 19th inst. There is nothing new in the accounts from the Leeward Islands, but affairs were in a lamentable state in Jamaica. We are not at all surprised at the excitement and unsettled state of the negro population on their immediate admission to the rights of freedom although something better might have been expected after the fraternization, speechifying, beef eating, toastings, &c. &c.—We do not even blame them for the excesses of which they have been guilty, or their disinclination to enter upon the duties of citizenship; for they have been goaded or persuaded to insubordination by those who professing to be their friends should have known better.

The new Assembly of Barbadoes, had met. The Governor, in his opening speech, thus alludes to the Abolition of the Apprenticeship:

"Consigning past dissensions to oblivion, it remains for all true Barbadians to unite in sedulously prosecuting the career of freedom, thus propitiously opened under the Royal auspices; and I fervently trust that, through the successful maintenance of the existing favorable relation with the British Government, your honorable Houses will be so guided by vigorous and enlightened Councils, as effectually to supercede the necessity of further direct interference on the part of the Imperial Parliament, with the internal legislation of this flourishing and important Colony."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Fredericton, Dec. 11, 1838.

MR. EDITOR,—If ever an excitement was raised in this quarter in the minds of your numerous readers, it was so, on the appearance of the *sneaking Radical Sentinel* on the 1st inst, which contained the joint effusions of *Major Phunky* and "Corporal Ned," two *noble* fellows well classed, and both *valiant men* "I trow."—The daily conversation then became, the "*Radical Sentinel*" with its Renegade Clique, against the "*Conservative Chronicle*" and its Loyal supporters.—Great Bets were taken that your Chronicle of the 7th inst. would floor both the *Major* and his *Corporal*, and could a stranger have witnessed the eager inquiries for the arrival of the Chronicle, he would have supposed that some mighty Conqueror was expected to make his appearance amongst us. Groups of tens, sevens, fives &c., were collected in several quarters for a perusal of the budget. Had one hundred extra copies been sent, they would readily have found purchasers at one shilling each; so great was the satisfaction; so completely were *Major Phunky* and Corporal Ned floored with *truths so severe*, short and cutting, that great fears were entertained for two or three evenings, lest the Major should shoot his Corporal, or that both should commit acts of suicide.

Yours, &c. A CONSERVATIVE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

War! War!! and more rumours of War!!!

Mr. Editor,—An Engagement is reported to have taken place in a certain County of this Province of rather a ludicrous nature. The principal actors were a full-blooded Loyalist or True Briton, and the recorded champion advocate of "*Patriot's Rights*" alias "*Equal rights.*" It seems a friend of the *Advocate's* have been in the habit last winter (during Papineau and McKenzie's pendance), of sympathising for the "Poor Patriots" whenever they got a drubbing, by vending and publishing every lying journal that came from south of line 45° and strange to say although this fact is notorious, that person still holds Office under Government, which affords him some peculiar advantages; and it seems this friend has, like the Advocate, a peculiar sort of *Grin*, which involuntary discovered itself on a late occasion (since the *pendance of Nelson*) for which he was reproved rather severely by the Veteran; and soon after the battle being thus commenced, the field was entered by the *Champion*, when the action began in earnest, and after repeated shots between the Veteran and the *Champion* in which the former's fire was well directed, and galled his opponent to that degree that notwithstanding the weather was extremely cold, the *Champion* stripped off not less than two coats for close quarters, during which the *Veteran* is said to have kept perfectly cool, only expressing *rather significantly* his regret at a prospect of having to dishonour a *Favourite Cane* over the Champions head—After which, Victory was complete, and the *Traitor's* friends were signally defeated without bloodshed.

Your's &c. SIGMA.

W*******k, 19th Nov. 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Having noticed in the Halifax paper of 8th instant, a statement on the subject of Shediac, its inhabitants and Harbour, subscribed "*Justus*" and dated from H. M. S. *Medea*, I beg leave to observe that in respect to the capacities of the depth of water in the Harbour (the subject on which I expressly confine my remarks) the writer is decidedly in error.

On the 21st July last, accompanied by Harbour Master Milne and Pilot of the same name, two remarkably intelligent persons, who very disinterestedly offered to afford me every information connected with the survey, to prove the depth of water in the passage, as exhibited on their plan of said entrance and Harbour; and after having accurately proved the measurement of the Lead Line, I can vouch that it agreed fully with their plan, viz: that in the fair way or ship channel, at the distance of 2 1-2 miles, 25 feet of water is to be found, and continued up to the entrance of the Harbour with little variation, and from 19 to 20 feet in the channel, and gradually lessening in depth as you advance, until you have rounded the spit off the point Lechine, where 16 1-2 feet will be found within 1-3 of a mile of the shore. The ship Hercules of 500 tons, discharged her ballast in tubs from her main yard arm, on part of the Bank connected with the said Spit; the vessel laying at the time in 16 feet water—this I clearly proved;—this exhibiting a wide difference from the 5 miles to seaward as expressed in 'Justus' statement, for facilites in embarking Troops, &c. Whereas a light wharf constructed for a short distance on the shoal bank (which is partly dry at low water) the depth of 16 feet of water can be obtained. Steam Boats and other vessels might there lay in safety and embark any thing.

By inserting the above in your earliest paper, you will only do justice to Shediac, which is in my opinion a most proper and the only safe Harbour in that vicinity.

I remain sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HARE, Lt. R. N.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 14, 1838.

CANADA.—We have received no very important intelligence from this quarter during the past week. The Court Martials are now sitting in Upper and Lower Canada, and it affords much satisfaction to find that the Brigands captured at Prescott, are to be tried at Kingston, by a Court Martial composed of Militia Officers.

We regret to observe that a serious Fire had taken place in Quebec, by which Forty-five houses were consumed, leaving very many poor families in a destitute condition.

By New York papers of the 7th inst., we find that a serious commotion has taken place at Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, between the veritable *Sympathisers* professing different political sentiments. Two parties have laid claim to their Senate House, and the Militia of the *Sovereign People*, have been summoned to appear amidst their *Loco Foco* brethren with all the munitions of inglorious war!—Some few particulars respecting this disturbance will be found in another column.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—In this National Essay, the President's protestations of *friendship and good feeling* towards Great Britain looks *prettily* upon paper, but unfortunately for their *National honour*, no energetic or decisive measures evincing their good faith towards England, have ever followed their many smooth Proclamations or spirited speeches in the House of Congress.

On each outbreak and invasion of the Canadas, in last year, and in this, we have found that the American Government never attempted to take any effective measures for the preservation of strict neutrality, or of National honour, until some time after that their subjects had armed themselves on American territory, and had committed all the devastation and murder on British soil, that their Brigand prowess could effect. It was well known to the American Government, that their subjects were arming for the Invasion of the Canadas for several months prior to their mad attempt, and yet *no Proclamation* was issued to restrain them, or any punishment inflicted upon those who took their munitions from the Government Arsenals.

SAINT JOHN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We are happy to have it in our power now, to announce the successful establishment of a Mechanics' Institute in this city, which was finally opened on MONDAY evening last, with an Introductory Lecture delivered by Dr. GESNER.

The long room in the Saint John Hotel was, at an early hour, filled by the Members of the Institute, and such of their friends as had been specially admitted on the occasion and could be conveniently accomodated. Among the persons present we noticed the Hon. Judge Parker, His Worship the Mayor, many of our most respectable citizens, including both Merchants and Mechanics, besides a large number of Ladies.

Dr. Gesner delivered a very able and interesting address, which was received with unbounded applause. He very happily illustrated the necessity of a close connection between Science and the Arts, the injurious effects of their separation, more particularly among operative Mechanics—and showed the utility of those Institutions, which, by means of popular Lectures and a familiar course of Instruction, have brought Philosophy down from the higher walks of life to be the companion also of the humble Artizan.

HALIFAX, N. S. Dec. 8.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—H. M. Ship Hercules, Captain J. T. Nicholas, arrived last night from Barbadoes, with the 36th Regiment, viz:—Colonel Maxwell; Captains Trollope, Nugent, Wyatt, and Carmichael; Lieutenants Pratt, Goodman and Thistlewayte; Ensigns Nugent, and Beaudellon Qr. Master Hall; Asst. Surgeon Scott; 27 Sergeants, 10 Drummers, and 389 rank and file. Major Cross died at Barbadoes, 12th ult. The Regt. disembarked this afternoon.

The Hercules having taken the 52d Regiment from Gibraltar to relieve the 36th, arrived at Barbadoes on the 5th ultimo.—*Acadian Recorder.*

LATEST FROM CANADA.

From the Kingston Chronicle of the 24th instant we extract the following description of the funeral of Lieut. Johnson and Private Downes, of the 83d Regt., who fell fighting the battles of their country at the Windmill, near Prescott.

The funeral of the brave and lamented Lieut. Johnson, 83d Regt., took place on Monday afternoon last, with an unusual, but exceedingly appropriate solemnity, and in a manner creditable to the feelings of the inhabitants of this town. The following is the programme of the procession, which proceeded from the Officers' Quarters, Tete de Pont Barracks, to the Grave Yard:—

Firing Party,
Band 83d Regiment,
Members of the bar, in their robes,
Gentlemen of the town,
the Clergy,

THE BODIES

Pall bearers, For Private Downes, four Privates, of the 83d Regt.	Pall Bearers, For Lieut. Johnson four Officers, of the 83d Regt.

Officers of H. M. 83d Regiment.
as Chief Mourners,
The 83d Regiment,
all the Men in mourning.
Kingston volunteer Artillery,
Royal Artillery,
1st Frontenac Dragoons, dismounted,
2d Frontenac Dragoons, do.
Militia Officers,
Officers of the Garrison
and
Royal Navy.

The body of private Downes, of the Light Company of the 83d Regiment, was, by an affecting arrangement placed on the same carriage with that of Mr. Johnson; and as they had fallen fighting on the same field, the last honors of the brave were paid to them together, and they were laid side by side in their final resting place.

Every place of business was closed during the ceremony of the funeral, and every countenance wore an expression of sorrow. In the striking language of Holy Writ, the town appeared to have put on the "garment of heaviness," and the streets would have worn an almost Sabbath stillness, but for the *wailing* music of the Band, which, in that sublime March of Handel that forms the unrivalled requiem of the soldier, fell and rose upon the ear at uncertain intervals, as the long procession silently wound its way to the grave.

A Military Funeral in the British service is a rite so beautiful and impressive, that it always attracts attention. On this occasion, however, of the obsequies of the excellent officer thus attended by common impulse, he had been so recently among us in the vigor of health and pride of manhood—he had died so gallantly in defending the people of this Province from invasion and plunder—he had fallen so nobly a *martyr* to that principle of honor which induces every high-minded Briton to "think his country dearer than himself," and which assumes the honor of that country as his own—that much more than ordinary sorrow was felt at his untimely death, mingled with feelings of indignation at his murderers. Had he died contending with an honorable enemy, his brother soldiers might have laid him as they did, in his grave with melancholy pride; but the tear which fell upon it, would not have been embittered by the thought that his life was sacrificed to a band of robbers. He has been the victim to the treachery of a despicable foe, who boast of liberty while they are endeavouring to act the tyrant upon an unoffending people, and speak of public virtue while trying to murder and plunder them. The cheek of every virtuous American should tingle with shame at the thought that it was *his* countrymen who have thus barbarously outraged the rights and destroyed the lives of British subjects.

The brave men who have fallen at Windmill Point, we repeat, are martyrs for their country; Yet, being dead, we may speak for them, and say, that, could they, they would cheerfully lay down their lives again in the same cause. May the Nation for whose honor they died amply avenge their and her own insults.—*Kingston Chronicle, November 24.*

The Court Martial for the trial of the rebels in prison assembled for the dispatch of business yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock. The members, Judge Advocate, legal advisers, and translators were all duly sworn in, and the twelve individuals whose names we gave a few days ago, were put on their trial, and each severally pleaded not guilty. One witness was examined, but as there is an order against publishing a report of the trials, until they are finished, we cannot give our readers any information of the nature of the evidence adduced. At four o'clock, the court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.—*Montreal Herald.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 28.—We are sorry to see that the *habeas corpus* difficulties are still going on in Quebec It appears that it has been supposed that Teed is in the custody of Mr. Young, superintendent of Police, and a *habeas corpus* has been directed to him to produce the body. Mr. Young's return being deemed unsatisfactory, Mr. Aylwin moved that Mr. Young be committed for contempt. The proceeding was before Mr. Justice Panet. Mr. Young having asked time to consult the Crown Lawyers, he was allowed till to-morrow at noon, with the consent of Mr. Aylwin.

It is quite dangerous here for any one to be supposed to have in custody Mr. Teed. The gaoler, the Commandant of the Garrison, and now the Superintendent of Police, are all in difficulty on this subject. We suggest the expediency of offering a reward for his discovery, with a view to put an end to the present troubles.—*Gazette.*

The following extract, from the Parliamentary Debates, June 10th, 1774, will shew the *intention* of the House of Commons at least, as to the introduction of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Canada by the Quebec Act, on which so much reliance has been placed by the two Judges:—

"Lastly, when all the clauses were rejected or agreed to, and the Speaker was reading over the bill, Mr. Dempster moved, that a clause should be inserted *that the Canadians should*, on claiming it, *have a right to the benefit of the Habeas Corpus act.* A division was the consequence of this motion; when the numbers were 76 Noes, 21 Ayes."

We formerly stated, that a writ of attachment had been issued by Mr. Justice Panet, against Mr. John Jeffreys, the keeper of the Common Gaol of Quebec, for not making what his Honour deemed to be a proper return to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued in favour of John Teed, confined on suspicion of High Treason, and for not producing the body of Teed, who had been transferred from gaol to the Citadel Barracks. Mr. Jeffreys' return to the writ was to the effect, that he had no such person as John Teed in his charge. On the 24th inst., Mr. Jeffreys was brought up before Mr. Justice Panet, and asked if he was willing to make a proper and sufficient return to the writ of *Habeas Corpus* served upon him, by stating the day of committal, and cause of detention of Teed. Mr. Jeffreys made answer, that he had made the best return he could; and the following scene then ensued, as reported in the *Quebec Mercury*:—

Mr. Cochran here handed a written memorandum to Mr. Jeffreys, and was advising him to the answer which he should give, when, Mr. Justice Panet (who appeared to be violently agitated) said that if Mr. Cochran advised his client to say what he did not intend, he should certainly issue an order against the learned Queen's Counsel for contempt.

Mr. Cochran disclaimed any intention of advising Mr. Jeffreys to say what he ought not to say, or what he did not intend; he (Mr. C.) had merely put in proper form what he had understood Mr. Jeffreys to intend saying.

Mr. Cochran then asked if there would be any objection to his consulting for a moment with Mr. Jeffreys. Mr. Justice Panet said he certainly might do so. After a few words had passed between the Queen's Counsel and Mr. Jeffreys, the following answer, on the part of the latter, was recorded;—I cannot make another or a more sufficient return than that which I have already conscientiously made to the best of my ability; and I crave reference thereto.

The Clerk of the Crown, on proceeding to read this answer, was directed by Mr. Justice Panet to enter on the minutes, that such was the answer given after conference with the Queen's Counsel. Having done as directed, the Clerk of the Crown then read the answer as above.

Mr. Justice Panet said, that he had now but one duty to perform, which was to award a sufficient punishment to the individual, who had been guilty of a very grave contempt of a Court of Justice. His Honour spoke at some length declaring that the conduct of Mr. Jeffreys, in a gaoler, was unprecedented; and that if such a system of evading a writ of Habeas Corpus obtained, no man could be said to be safe in his liberty or even his life. The judgment which he had to pronounce was that John Jeffreys be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of this District, until such time as he make a sufficient and proper return, such as had been asked of him.

Mr. Aylwin observed that, as Mr. Jeffreys was now a convict under sentence, he could not be entrusted with the keeping of the prisoners in the gaol. He (Mr A.) would, therefore, pray that another person be appointed to fill the place of gaoler.

Mr. Justice Panet said that the Sheriff was the keeper of his own gaol, and he (the Judge) could not, therefore, accede to Mr. Aylwin's demand.

Mr. Sheriff Sewell said that he considered himself as the keeper of his own gaol, and responsible for its safe keeping.

Aylwin then said that the *English* version of the judgment rendered by the Court was *incorrect*, and that he (Mr. A.) would frame one according to law. The Judges then left the Chamber, Mr. Aylwin remaining; and in about an hour he had completed the draft of a judgment, which he read to the Clerk of the Crown, Sheriff and Gaoler, and went with it, into the Court for the approbation of Mr. Justice Panet, which being obtained, Mr. Jeffreys, the gaoler, was walked off to gaol.

MONTREAL, December 4.—Reports were in circulation yesterday that the brigands and pirates had made fresh incursions into Upper Canada, and had got severely beaten at Malden by the British forces. It was also reported on the authority of a letter from Toronto, that the American steamboat *United States* had been taken possession of, and sent somewhere for a cargo similar to that landed at Prescott; and that the British steamboat *Coburg* had been dispatched in pursuit of her, with orders to sink her.

Another letter mentions that two steamboats and eleven schooners full of armed men, were seen on the American shore opposite Amherstburg. And a letter from London states, that the 32d regiment, stationed at that place, were under orders to proceed to Amherstburgh.—*Courier.*

It is rumoured that to the American saucy demand on the British Government for redress for the Caroline, a peremptory denial has been received by the American Government. The Ministry, all bemired as they are with whig radicalism, had not the courage so far to insult the British nation as to entertain so insolent a proposition.—*Tor. Patriot.*

The Toronto Patriot states that Colonel Worth was in Ogdensburgh, with two hundred United States Troops under his command, when the *United States* steamer towed out the schooners full of Banditti to make the attack on Prescott.

The Traveller, which arrived this morning, was half way up here on Tuesday last, and had to put back to Presqu'Isle, where she found the Barrie. The St. George, with three companies of the 92d, and very heavy, grounded on the bar turning in, and the Cobourg and Traveller were detained all day yesterday to heave her off, which they accomplished with difficulty. The prisoners were all safely lodged in the Fort when the Coburg left Kingston and all quiet.

Henry Latham, Attorney, (son of Jacob Latham, Bricklayer, whom Mackenzie drew into his reforming net by tickling his vanity with the appellation of "the rich Latham,") has been fully committed to Jail to take his trial at the next Assizes, for writing threatening letters, of which several were received on the same day. Of the one addressed to ourselves we gave a copy in our last number. It appears that one or more of the parties, whom he honoured with his threat, recognized his hand, and immediately had him arrested. If we are not greatly mistaken this crime, is by the law, felony without benefit of Clergy.

A Court Martial was summoned to meet at Kingston on the 26th, for the trial of the brigands taken at Prescott. In conformity with the Provincial Ordinance to meet the case of such persons as above, the Court consists of Militia Officers, of whom the following is a list;—Col. J. B. Marks, *President*; Lieut. Cols. John Kirby, Francis Raynes, J. S. Cartwright, John Turnbull and Wm. Logie; Majors T. Kirkp