

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, St. John, July 5, 1825.

A.—Oliver Ackley, Titus Ackerly, Mrs. Air, Capt. Jas. Atterly, Patrick Atteridge, Samuel Armstrong, John Armstrong 3.

B.—Phill. Byrne, Edward Babbitt, William Barber, Abraham Baxter, Esq. Christopher Burgess, Lunmin Brister, Thomas Burr, Mrs. Ann Bibber, Lilly Brown, Mrs. Block, Mrs. M. Bohannon, Robert Black, Mr. Wm. Boyce, James Bery, Capt. Jas. Brittain, John Basset, John Barclay, John Burns, John Bawel, J. B. Bellamy, Capt. J. Beck, John Atkins Berley.

C.—John Cook, Samuel Carleton, Mrs. M. Clarke, Edward Cole, E. D. Chaloner 2, Mrs. Fanny Cossil 2, Mr. Geo. Carberry, Hugh Carleton, Mrs. Jane Corbitt, R. Clarke, John Campbell, Thos. Convery, William Currie, Rev. John Chisholm, Capt. J. Clifford, Patrick Carroll, A. Cochran 2, Ruth Curry, James Chambers, G. Cox, James Chapman, Edward Cole, William Calger, John Caroline, James Clarke 2, Philip Carter, John Corbett, John Cameron, James Caughlen, Andrew Cery, George Cokell, Thos. Cavanagh, Charles Cazalet, R. Cunningham, Wm. Clarke 2, John Clarke, Mrs. Elenor Charles.

D.—Patrick Doherty, Charles Davis, Michael Darling, Michael Daugherty, Mr. M. Devereaux, Jeremiah Drake, Emily Dowling, Darby Doyle, Patrick Doyle, Fanny Dutton, Mrs. Mary Deane, John Dudgeon, David Daily, J. Dogerty, Caleb Davis, Isabella Dawson, Mary Ann Draine, Patrick Dawson, William Dudgeon.

E.—Charles Early, Thomas Evans, Captain Elthorpe, John Elliott, John Edwards, Henry Ekins, Francis Edwards, George Ellison.

F.—John Farrel, Archibald Freie, Miles Folins, Edward Freeman, Neal Friel, John G. Forster, John Ferguson, Preston Forster, John Frefrey, Mrs. Farman, Anthony Foy, Luke C. Finney.

G.—Patrick Goan, William Gray, John Gifford, Robert Gault, Mark Gray, Jane Graham, Robert Gross, John Gregg, George Gray, Thos. Gospeking, Mathise Grace, George Glasson, Mrs. Griffith, Henry Groyne.

H.—John Hadden, William Hagen, Sally Hagen, John Hastings, Capt. D. Hamilton, Elisha Harris, William Hamilton 2, Captain Harris, Miss Jane Hamid, John Harvey, Jas. Hamelton, James Hamilton, Leary Hayward, J. C. Hayford, Elizabeth Harris, Jeremiah Hennessey, John Hiffer, John Henry, Robert Hermes, Samuel Henderson, Alexander Hendey, Joseph Hill, Robert Huter, John Hunter, Pat. Hughes, Patrick Hurly, George Hutton, M. Hutchinson, H. Hughes, James Hemter, Martin Hynes, I. Harrison.

J.—Hannah Jacobs 2, Thomas Jordan 2, Ann Jones, Jacob Jam, Joseph Jinkinson, Gordon Johnson, John Johnson.

K.—Jones King, Lucy Kinobred, Mich. Kergan, George Knox, Wm. H. Kerowles, Captain Kyle, David Kief.

L.—Allen Lane, John Lawrence, Peter Lawson, Peter Leran, Joseph Linekitt, Jacob Loring, John Longnoor, Patrick Lynch.

M.—James Miller, Frederick B. Man, Peter Marley, Capt. L. Madgen, John Meldon, Mrs. B. Munford, Thos. Mullard, Michael Magin, John Moor, Duncan Menzies, William Manan, James Moffat, Cornelius Motony, John Morgan, George Minchin, Jeremiah Maybew, Isaac Muncey, Mary Murphy, Margaret Murphy, Owen Murphy, Ann Murray, H. Mitchell, Joshua F. Marier, John M'Garagle, Mr. M'Ethenny, Michael M'Elquin, Patrick M'A Nully, John M'Dougall, Patrick M'Guire, Joseph M'Craig, J. M'Donald 2, Sarah M'Kinsee, Archibald M'William, John M'Creery, Nab M'Clenchy, Randle M'Donnell, James M'Walt, John M'Keel, M'Namara, Donald M'Kenzie 2, John M'Hutchin, James M'Aunley, Jonathan M'Faden, James M'Cox, M'Comb, James M'Coy.

N.—Mrs. E. Neil, Lawrence Neville.

O.—Daniel O'Sullivan, Robert Owens, John O'Sullivan, Patrick O'Farrell, Daniel O'Bryne, William O'Sboragh, Jeremiah O'Connor, John O'Donnell.

P.—William Pecker, Isiah Parrent, John Power, Richard Philan, Enoch Page, John Patterson, C. J. Personally, William C. Payson, John Parkeson, Thomas Pitts, Andrew Perry.

Q.—Catharine Quin, Arthur Quin, Pat Quin, Miss Mary Quigg, James Quig.

R.—Mrs. Robson, James Reed 2, Michael Reilly, Adam Rogers, John Robertson, Samuel Risk, Fanny Roonegan, Samuel Ramsey, Elephant Rollins, Michael Royle, Edmund Reedend, Daniel Rooney, Edward Roch, Sarah Rumsel, M. Rutter, Tobouque Rockson, Andrew Rose 2, Joseph Rankin 2, Charles Ramsey 2, Jane Raymond 2, James Roulston 2.

S.—John Shannon, Michael Strang, J. Stokes, James Sargent, John Stozes, John Sinnott, George Simins, Samuel D. Sayward, Michael Stevenson, David Spright, Edward Seymour, Frances Stinger 2, John F. Sanders, William Selick, William Sibley, William Scott, Burgess Squires 3, Capt. B. Squires, Charles Short, William Shafforth, Rebecca Smith, Lucy Smith, Arvin Smith, Ann Shout, Timothy Sullivan, James Sheean, Marian Smith, John W. Smith, Howard Smith, N. Staples, Margaret Sanders, William Sweeney, Joseph Sprout, Susan Squires, Francis Story, Andrew Stuart.

T.—George Taylor, Edward Taylor, William S. Taylor, James Taylor, Wm. Tolman, Thos. Thomson, Benjamin Tower 2, Capt. Thain, Gideon Tower, John Tregurthen, Miss A. Thomson, James Townbridge, John Townbridge, James Thomson, S. N. Townbridge 2, Peter Titus.

V.—Isaac Vincent.

W.—Anthony Wilkinson, Thomas Williams, Wm. Woolton, Cassie Wright, Joseph Wheeler, Andrew Wright, T. or J. Wakefield, Adt. W. Wilkely, Michael Walsh, Captain Watson, Edward Winslow, Elin Whitton, Miss Ann Wilbour, John Watt, John Winthrose, Joseph Wiley, William Wilson, Capt. S. Walker, Andrew Williamson, Henry B. West, James S. White, Mr. Willet, Justice S. Wetmore.

Y.—William Young, James Young.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON.

June 3.

We yesterday gave a full account of the ceremony which took place at Rheims on Sunday last. It was in every respect much inferior to the ceremony of a Coronation in England, and does not appear to have excited half so much interest as was expected. The following is an extract of a private letter:—

"The Cathedral, which was superbly fitted up, presented a very brilliant coup d'œil when the company had assembled; but that there were few of the splendid dresses which graced the Coronation of George IV. for there was as happy a disregard of all taste in dress as ever I witnessed. In England the head-dress of the ladies, and even of the gentlemen, was carefully attended to. Here, however, so that the strict terms of the ticket were complied with, it was thought sufficient. Figure to yourself a set of dirty fellows who had sat up all night, with court coats and swords, none of the most splendid, and breeches and stockings in which it was difficult to say whether age or dirt had the predominance. I except from this remark all the foreigners, of whatever description, who were present. They were, to say the least, well dressed, and some of them magnificently.

"The religious service of the morning commenced at an early hour, but the KING did not arrive until past eight o'clock. A few minutes before eight the royal procession commenced from the palace of the Archbishop, through the magnificent gallery erected for that purpose, and which was open at the sides, so that the public might view the procession. The KING appeared to be in good health, but slightly suffering from fatigue. It was difficult to obtain a full view of the procession, except for a moment; but there was not much to regret in those who had seen the procession in London, which lasted twenty times as long, and was twenty times as brilliant.

"During the Service in the Cathedral, the infantry marched through the town in the camp, which is about two miles distant. This occupied the greater part of the day, and compensated those who find a pleasure in sights for their exclusion from the Cathedral. The town was illuminated in the evening, but by no means brilliantly, although placards had been posted up, inviting, or rather commanding, the inhabitants to take this means of showing their joy—a row of fat-pots here and there was all that the city of Rheims could muster in the way of demonstrating its *alegresse* at the presence of the MONARCH. The Theatre was open, and was tolerably filled; but the performers, with two or three exceptions, were much below par.

"At Fismes the KING slept in a small house in the centre of the town, and to all appearance must have been rather unpleasantly lodged. This, however, did not destroy his appetite, if one may judge by the breakfast prepared for him before his departure—nine cooks were engaged from four o'clock in the morning until eight, in providing for the royal palate.

"The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND arrived here last night, and took possession of the hotel which had been prepared for him. From the number of persons in the suite of the Duke, and of those who have been invited by him, the hotel, large as it is, is thoroughly filled.

"The entry of CHARLES X. into Rheims was really a brilliant sight, but it was chiefly rendered so by the number of the troops, and the means which had been adopted by the authorities to greet his arrival. Several triumphal arches had been prepared, and the entire line of road, from about half a league out of town to the cathedral, was hung on each side with drapery and festoons of leaves and flowers, the road itself being covered, as in the time of processions, with sand and gravel. The body of the coronation carriage was covered with a sort of gauze, through which its ornaments could be seen; and when the cover was taken off, the chasteness and elegance of the work commanded admiration. The body itself does not differ much from the general run of state carriages; but from the roof there rises a gilded ornament representing Fame, which has a very pleasing effect. It may be readily conceived that the inhabitants of Rheims, who had never witnessed any thing so fine, were in raptures."

June 6.

INTER-COLONIAL INTERCOURSE.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Colonial Intercourse Bill.

Mr. BARKING said, that understanding there was another Bill to regulate the Inter Colonial Intercourse upon the same principles as this, regulating the intercourse of the Mother country with the Colonies, he wished to ask whether the Right Hon. Gentlemen had any objection to state in detail what his views were upon the subject?

Mr. HUSKISSON replied that the two Bills kept pace with each other. In order to carry into full effect the principles of free trade, it was necessary that it should be extended to the Inter-Colonial relations of the Colonies with each other. On Friday next he would detail the measures which Government had taken in consequence of the applications of parties affected by the progress of the principles of free trade.

Mr. Hume declared his ignorance of the effect of this Bill. There was no such Bill on the paper as the later Colonial Intercourse Bill.

Mr. HUSKISSON said that there were two Bills, of which this was one;—The principle of which had been explained to the House; the other he should declare at another opportunity: The present Bill was "To regulate the Trade with his Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and the Warehousing in the same."

Mr. Hume complained, that, while the Right Hon. Gent. had the principles of Free Trade in his mouth, he was, in practice, imposing the most oppressive Restrictions upon the Colonies, by heavily taxing their bread, flour, fish, and all the necessities of life, on their importation: He challenged the Rt. Hon. Gent. to reconcile this inconsistency.

Mr. HUSKISSON hoped to be able to do so without difficulty: The Duties alluded to by the Hon.

Member, were completely governed by the principles of Free Trade adopted in this country.—Not a single article was prohibited or taxed in the colonies, which was not equally so in the mother country? the extent to which he pledged to the colonies was this. That they should be placed on the same footing as Ireland was to England. Not only were they so placed, but of the two, the Duties in the Colonies were the more moderate!—Hear!

The Bill was then read a Third Time, AND PASSED.

Curious Circumstance.—Thomas Thrush, Esq. has resigned his commission of a Captain in the Royal Navy, on the ground of the unlawfulness of War.

Loss of the Large Ship Columbus. The leviathan ship Columbus, having become a perfect wreck in a violent gale, was abandoned May 17 Crew taken by the Dolphin of Newfoundland, and safely landed at the Cove of Cork.

JUNE 12.—By Express, French Papers to the 9th inst. with the *Etoile* of Thursday have been received. The Chambers have resumed their Sittings but have yet transacted no business of importance. The only intelligence in these Journals relates to the decisive advantages gained by the Greeks over Reschid Pacha and the Egyptian fleet, as all the accounts hitherto received from different quarters agree, scarcely any doubt can be entertained of the truth of those successes, and certainly none of their importance. The battle of Vlochos, fought on the 17th of April, seems to have been bravely contested; for it began at the dawn of the day, and it was not till three o'clock in the afternoon that the Turks gave way and dispersed themselves, leaving 3,000 killed and 500 wounded on the field, and twenty standards and all their artillery in the hands of the victors.—Many of the fugitives were afterwards killed by the peasants, and the few whom Reschid had succeeded in collecting, were attacked and defeated a second time about the end of April. As to the advantages gained over the Egyptian fleet, they consist, we are now told, in the burning of a frigate, the sinking of eight other vessels of war, and the capture of thirteen, by admiral Miaulis, who was in pursuit of the rest.

The Commander-in-Chief has directed, that the future marches of recruits may be so regulated as to make Sunday a halting day, excepting only in cases of pressing emergency.—The *London Gazette* of Thursday week announces, that the King has appointed Lieutenant-General Sir H. Turner, K. G. and K. C. H. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas, or Somers's Islands.

The valuable and extensive collection of coins and medals belonging to the late King which his present Majesty has, with such munificence, bestowed, along with the library, has been removed from Carlton-house to the British Museum. This magnificent collection fills near 1,500 drawers.

It is stated that there is no probability of the English Government acknowledging the political independence of St. Domingo, nor of interfering between France and that colony, with which France has shown a frank disposition to enter into suitable arrangements.—The President of the Mexican republic, Don Guadalupe Victoria, has addressed the subjects of the Mexican Government, through the medium of the paper called the *Mexican Sol*; in which address he congratulates his fellow-subjects upon the recognition of the independence of their Government by Great Britain, as the incident which (preceding only by a little priority the like act of other liberal European Governments) marks the arrival of the Mexicans, as a people, at the summit of good fortune. This document is dated Mexico, March 14.

JUNE 13.—Lord Combermere, appointed to succeed the Honourable General Sir Edward Paget Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the East Indies, embarked in the *Thalia*, Biden, on Saturday morning, with the Honourable Colonel Finch, Military Secretary; Major Dawkins, Major Kelly, and Captain Mundy, Aides-de-camp; and in the evening that ship sailed direct for Calcutta.

CITY, two o'clock.—The English and Foreign Markets are equally inactive; the nearest price of Consols has been 90½ all the morning with scarcely a transaction having taken place worthy of notice.

The Paris papers of Thursday and Friday, together with the journals of Germany Flanders, Italy, and Holland, contain reports respecting the operations of the Greeks, against the Egyptian forces in the south of the Morea, of so contradictory a character that we cannot form even a probable conjecture to which side victory has fallen. By some accounts Ibrahim Pacha who commanded the infidel troops, had made himself master of Navarino towards the end of April; by others, he is described as having been obliged to raise the siege, as being himself surrounded by the victorious Greek army, and as having offered to capitulate, surrendering at the same time the fortresses of Coron and Modon, on the simple condition of being allowed to escape alive. The manufacturers of Greek news in the Ionian Islands and at Trieste seem to be in full activity; but they should go to work with a little more of the raw material of fact. Their fictions at present are as disjointed and incoherent as a sick man's dreams.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Extract of a private Letter from Paris.)

"In order to cover the ungracious refusal of the King to attend the Ball proposed to be given by the Duke of Northumberland, in honour of the Coronation, we are now told that a similar refusal was made to the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors.

"The Duchess of Northumberland, taking it for granted that here, as in England, the wives of the Ambassadors would form a portion of the splendid company at the Coronation, provided, at an enormous expense, a dress which would have done honour to her rank, and to the official character of her husband. On the eve of her depart-

ture for Rheims, she was informed that the accommodation had been provided for the wives of Ambassadors, but that as her Grace wished to attend, a seat would be placed for her in the tribune of the diplomatic body. Whether her Grace considered that a plan had been contrived to render her appearance singular, or that delicacy alone suggested to her the impropriety of a single female appearing in so prominent a station amongst a body of men appearing only in an official capacity remains unknown; but she very naturally declined to avail herself of this offer.

"From all that I could collect, in a quarter where I am not likely to be misinformed, our Ambassador Extraordinary has not received officially those attentions to which his rank, the nature of his mission, and the particular circumstance of his personal sacrifices entitled him to. At Rheims, although honoured by the special notice of the King, who seemed rather ashamed of the conduct of his Ministers, the general feeling towards the Duke was any thing but cordial."

LIVERPOOL,

JUNE 15.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The intelligence relative to this quarter of the world which has transpired during the week presents two circumstances of great public interest.

The first is the projected invasion of Cuba by the Mexicans, to which also, probably, Columbia may afford some assistance. Should the attempt at first fail, this at least arises out of it, that the new States of the American continent have put in a sort of claim to it, and that they will not quietly suffer any third powers to plant themselves there. This will be a bar to the ambitious projects of the United States in that direction, who have clearly only been waiting for some pretext plausible, or such as good inclination could make plausible, to avail themselves of the decrepitude of the old Spanish empire in the new world. Was it at all in the hope of covering an invasion of Cuba, that the United States were early and so eager in recognising the independence of the new States on the American continent? Did they wish this to provoke a declaration of war against them by old Spain, from which they had nothing to apprehend, but which would have covered well the ambitious designs which many of their statesmen had entertained? As matters now are, the Mexican federation would not tamely submit to the United States extending their empire there; and this is the first demonstration of that salutary check which these rising powers will, in future, and for mutual benefit, exercise upon each other.

That Mexico and the other independent Governments should look towards Cuba with eager hope is natural. The sentiments which have led to their independence exist, to a considerable extent, there; and they have with the independents of that immense island a natural sympathy. But there is another and more pressing reason. Cuba must either be in their hands as a part of their federative system, or remain with Spain, or with some other European power, or with the United States. If with Spain, it affords a rendezvous for arms, to invade their coasts, or impede their commerce, or at least a point of ready communication with their remaining factions. The work of their independence is not, therefore, completed until they connect it with the independent system. Should any third power possess it, the objection is, that in case of a dispute, it would bring that power into too near a neighbourhood. We do not see that this, in its present form, is a British question, or likely to give us any uneasiness. Were France or the United States to make the attempt to possess Cuba, our interference would be called for.—As it is, we should judge that our cabinet would rather see it in the federation of Mexico, than a loose and helpless dependency of Spain, affording a constant temptation to the ambition of the United States. For ourselves we have no inducement to multiply our colonies in that quarter.

The other circumstance is the project for the reconciliation of Brazil with Portugal. This project is to continue the Brazils and Portugal under one monarchy, the dominion of John VI, and his legitimate descendants, who is to be styled King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil. Each branch of the monarchy is, however, to have an independent administration, with institutions and laws applicable to each Government. The Sovereign may reside either in Portugal or Brazil; and where he does not reside there shall be a Regent of the Royal family. Portugal treaties are to bind both countries; but each may make separate treaties of commerce. The laws of both countries to originate with the Sovereign, except under circumstances of great exigency the Regent may enact laws, which unless confirmed by the Sovereign, shall not be in force more than one year. These may be considered the leading provisions, which give rise to many reflections.

That the project has gone so far, proves we think, what we have often expressed our suspicion of, that Don Pedro has never been sincere in his professed zeal for the independence of Brazil.—The consequence of this discovery will therefore be, that among the party of independents all confidence in him will be destroyed, for that the project has had his sanction, in a considerable degree, can scarcely be doubted.

As the constitution it provides for Brazil is not, in any sense, a free one; as it contains that principle which can never be reconciled to the idea of a free government,—the sole origination of laws from the Sovereign, the project cannot satisfy the advocates of political freedom in the American branch of the monarchy.

The only boon it offers is that of giving to Brazil the power of making separate commercial treaties; but, as the nature of these must be decided on in Portugal, they can never be allowed to interfere with her political views and relations to other States, and still the commerce of Brazil, therefore must be controlled by the politics of Portugal.

The independent administration promised is also but in name, and gives, in fact, nothing like that substantial independence to Brazil for which the Brazilians might be willing to sacrifice the