dread upon me. I exhibited, I presume, no great surprise, and far less any appearance of sympathetic apprehension—a circumstance which probably surprised her.

She waited some time in expectation of hearing me say something in reference to her statement, while I was waiting for her own application of her statement to the use for which she had designed it. When she came to see the relative position in which we were placed by these cross purposes she perceived the necessity of proceeding; but she was apparently afraid to trust her lips with the thought that weighed upon her heart. After some struggles of the throat, she at last said—

"Is it your opinion, sir, that apoplexy is hereditary?"

I replied that, unless the disease was in some degree connected with form of body, it was not generally considered to have much of an hereditary character; but that certainly, if there was any descent of form and habit of system, there might be reason for supposing that the same cause, such as high and luxurious living, would produce, in many instances the same effects as a direct hereditary taint.

"Ah, God be praised," she said, "I do not live luxuriously—the leg of a lark, or the little bird they call wheatear, would almost be a surfeit to me; but I am only one of the family—my poor brother, you know, sir, how he lives, and no one can mistake his apoplectic figure—it is the very picture of his father, yet it is impossible to make him think so. I have hinted the subject to him often, and receive for my pains what you, I presume, sir, have also done—nothing but a good humoured joke."

I was not ill pleased at this coincidence of thought and purpose between me and Miss D———, augured from it good results in favour of Mr. D———. I told her, for her own satisfaction, examining the while her spare, scraggy figure, on which there were scarcely twenty pounds of flesh,) that so far as I was able to discover, she ran no great risk of experiencing the fate of her ancestor

She looked at me, as if I spoke, with a curious suspicious, disappointed-like expression, as they thought I meant that she would not die of an access on the day of her third marriage; but construe, or say for me to misunderstand, she approaching pay no attention to her look.

quicksands, and became cautious specifically, in telling her that she rec ould judge from her shape, apoplexy, at least into danger, but of a very dif

I was again at a loss, her eye turned askance upon forent kind and observed a very peculiar kick of the mir which I have often seen in maiden ladies, the to meaning of which is not difficult to understand.

"No; God be thanked!" she said, in an affected tone, "my figure is not apoplectic."

(To be continued.)

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 10, 1848.

The Britannia, with the English Mail, left Liverpool on the 12th February, and had a passage of 18¾ days to Halifax.—The intelligence by this arrival presents commercial affairs in a more favourable light than for some time past. The timber trade is steady, and flour on the decline, not bringing more than 28 shillings a barrel; the money market is easier and good paper is discounted at much lower rates than formerly. The cotton and iron markets are steadily advansing.

Parliament re-assembled on the 3d, and the deplorable state of our West India Colonies will be among the first objects which would engage their attention. The Jewish Disabilities bill has, and will no doubt continue to occupy a large share of parliamentary interest; the second reading of the bill has not taken place.

The Archbishop of Canterbury died on the 10th ult. at the advanced age of 82 years.

Viscount Falkland has been appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

In Ireland outrages of a frightful character continue to be inflicted on the peaceable inhabitants, and it is stated that the reckless immorality disclosed by evidence taken before the Special Commission is horrible to contemplate.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, one of the members of Parliament for Waterford City, has sent in his resignation. He has also retired from the Repeal Association, no doubt finding this course expedient in consequence of the smallness of the *Rent* and the general disarrangement of the affairs of the Association.

From the latest English Papers.

THE CHURCH, THE DISSENTERS, AND THE JEWS.—We are told that but "five or six Jews" at most will find their way into the House of Commons.—Must it not be remembered that we were told exactly the same thing in 1829? And now the calculation is, that between those of the Romish religion and those who vote with them, the party numbers seventy in the house. There can be no doubt, that if the door be thrown open to one Jew, fifty will follow. We know too well the nature of popular elections to doubt on what species of candidates the hustings will first fix its affections. We already see, too, with what sudden sensibility the whole body of Sectarianism has awoke to the "merits" of the Jew—with what quick foresight they are all measuring the prospective strength of this addition to dissent—with what open arms they are already preparing to welcome the opulent recruit who is to head such a supply to their ranks. The Romanists cancel at once the remembrance of the Ghetto. The Dissenter erases the brand once burned upon the forehead by the bitterest hand of dissent;—all is oblivion, recantation, and "gratitude for favours to come." What is the evident source of this sudden union? With principles wide as the poles asunder, our opposites converge. The subject is boundless, but I must make one remark more. I am not about to be the panegyrist of the Established Church.—But this I say, on the fullest conviction, that if the Established Church be sniffered to perish, with it will perish Christianity in England. I speak of this as matter of demonstration. Sweep away the Church, and you will instantly have the ground covered with every monstrous birth of the human mind; the land will teem with every extravagant, fierce, grotesque, and frantic shape of fanaticism. Religion will instantly become a trade, and a trade for every one. The present disciplined and decorious sects will be the very first to be hurried down the popular torrent, and mingled fraud and fury will usurp the lead. Then will come Popery, slow, perhaps, but sure; contrasting its pomps with the squalidness, its tiesnes with the nakedness, its stately antiquity with the vulgar newness, and its soothing applications to the conscience with the savage severities and mad denunciations of rabble Sectarianism. Popery with wealth in its hand, power on its brow, and the might of Rome and usual Europe behind, will crush its wild antagonism, while man Protestantism will perish in the dungeon or live only to lament its rashness in its remotest hopeless exile.—*Speech of Dr. Croly, at a late meeting in London.*

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

(From the Shipping Gazette of last night.)

The impediments thrown in the law of the seamen presenting their memorial to the Queen, humbly entreating her Majesty to interpose her Royal authority to prevent the destruction of our mercantile marine, have only tended to increase their zeal in the cause. We understand that at their meetings to decide upon their course of action, a strong determination has been evinced to carry out their object, we resolved upon by a procession through the City; but we earnestly trust that no steps will be taken that would involve the exercise of the recognised civic authority. We can fully understand the deep disappointment and mortification which the frivolous objection of the Lord Mayor must have caused among this important body of men; but if his lordship have any other reason than that alleged for his obstruction to their peaceable pursuit, we fear that, by sitting his authority at defiance, he would gain his object in the defeat of their of the seamen.

We have no doubt that some other plan will suggest itself to the delegates from the the outports, and, others who are taking a leading part in the matter, which will convey the unmistakeable opinion of the great mass of seamen and naval artisans now in London (who, in fact, represent by deputation the feelings of the whole merchant service) on the momentous question of the repeal of our navigation laws, especially as it will be seen, from the following letter from the Home Office, that their memorial will have to be placed in the hands of the Home Secretary:—

(Copy)

"Whitehall, Jan 31, 1848.

"Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to inform you that Lord John Russell has placed in his hands, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, through whom all petitions addressed to the Queen, usually pass, your letter of the 27th instant, on behalf of the masters, mates, seamen, and artisans of the merchants' service, now assembly Majesty, in person, an address embodying present grievances under which they conceive they at present labour as well as others, and which the state will be inflicted on them by the proposed alteration in the navigation laws.

"And I am farther to acquaint you that it would be quite unusual and irregular to attempt to present an address personally to her Majesty; but if you will transmit it to Sir George Grey, at the Home Office, he will not fail to take the earliest opportunity of laying it before Her Majesty.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"S. M. PHILLIPS.

"Mr. J. Mather, Central Office of Committee, III, Broad street, Ratcliff."

The memorial which the committee have prepared for the occasion, and which has been approved by a meeting held last evening, is as respectful as it is expressive of the views entertained by this important body of men of the ruinous policy which threatens destruction to the very sinews of our maritime power; and if the government remain unmoved by this appeal—if they are still heedless of the consequences which, with the memorialists, we confidently believe, will flow from the annihilation of our navigation system, let us hope that the warning voice of 20,000 British seamen will not be wholly disregarded by a British sovereign, and that her gracious Majesty will deign "to interpose her Royal authority for the protection of that class of men who, in time of war and danger, her ancestors and this kingdom have ever found their best protection and their greatest glory."

The following is the memorial:—

"TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MJESTY.

"The Loyal and humble Memorial of the Mastots, Mates, Seamen, Shipwrights, and other Naval Artisans now assembled in London, and the Delegates representing the Outports of the Kingdom.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects beg most respectfully to approach your Majesty to lay this humble memorial at the foot of the Throne; believing that the subject matter of it involves not only the well being of your memorialists, but the security of your Majesty's dominions in every part of the world.

"Your Majesty's memorialists have learnt with deep regret and indignation that it is seriously contemplated to repeal the navigation laws; the principle of which, for the protection and encouragement of British ships and British seamen, has [illegible] for

"Your memorialists most respectfully and [illegible] but firmly, as ardent friends of their country, which they sincerely love, beg to represent to your Majesty that the repeal of the navigation laws will bring ruin on your memorialists and the commercial marine of British.

"That by such a measure, admitting the cheap foreign ships, half-paid and ill fed foreign seamen of which your memorialists have the most correct personal knowledge, it will reduce, by a competition, the lowest in the world, the condition of your memorialists and their families, and strike a fatal blow at their very existence.

"That thus your memorialists will be driven to seek employment in another state, speaking the same language and possessing similar laws, where seamen's interests and seamen's rights are carefully attended to, and where thousands of British seaman have already found protection—so weakening your Majesty's empire, and giving additional strength to an already great maritime competitor.

"Your memorialists, therefore, urgently pray your Majesty to throw your Royal protection around your memorialists and the commercial marine of Britian, whose predecessors in all ages in time of war and danger your ancestors and this kingdom have ever found their best protection and their greatest glory.

"God bless your Majesty and, counsel you in wisdom. Your petitioners will ever pray.

"Signed in the name and on behalf of the Masters, Mates, Seamen, and Shipwrights of Britain, by their Delegates assembled in London, this 1st day of February, 1848."

Death of General Vincent of the 60th.—This gallant veteran officer died at Pall-mall, a few days since, at the age of 83.

Death of the senior Lieut. General, William Thomas.—This gallant officer, Governor of Tynemouth Castle and Cliff Fort, is also recently deceased.—He served in the first American war, and was present at the several landings on Staten, Long, and York Islands; at the battle of the 27th of August, 1776, on Long Isle; capture of Forts Lee and Wellington, and the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, at which last he received two balls in the head; proceeded to the West Indies in 1778, and was present at the capture of St. Lucie and the battle of Vigie; served on board the *Cornwall* in the action [illegible], when even [illegible] the Comte de Estages, on the 6th July, 1779; also on board the *Conqueror* in the action between Admiral Parker and La Motte Picquet, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, on the 19th of December, 1779; and in the successive actions between Rear Admiral Rowley with the Comte de Guichen, off Martinique, on the 17th of April following; was present at the capture of Port au Prince, on the 4th of June, 1794; and served also in Ireland during the Rebellion in 1798."

ITALY.—Our letters from Rome of the 18th instant state, that the account of the insurrection in Sicily had produced a deep sensation in the capital. It was reported that the Austrian Ambassador, in compliance with the instructions he had received from his Court in case any serious disturbance took place in the kingdom of Naples, had demanded a passage through the Roman dominions for an army of 30,000 men to assist King Ferdinand in putting down the revolt. His Holiness had peremptorily refused that authorisation, and declared that he would, in conjunction with his allies, resist by force all invasion of his states. Lord Minto, on the other hand, having been asked if England would permit Austria to send a naval expedition to Naples, was understood to have replied that his Government would take no steps to prevent the repression of a rebellion, but that in the event of the success of the revolters and the establishment of a regular Government under the reigning family of Naples, Lord Palmerston would oppose all foreign intervention. Lord Minto, who had ordered the British fleet not to appear at Naples, lest its presence should cause a revolutionary movement, had, on the receipt of the intelligence of the insurrection at Palermo, sent directions to Admiral Parker to detach ships of the squadron to the Sicilian coast, to protect the persons and property of English residents. The Pontifical government had concluded a loan of 600,000 of scudi (280,000l) at 5½, with M. Delahante, a French banker.

The Pope had appointed a layman, General Garibaldi, War Minister.

A letter from Rome of the 15th of January says,—"The question as to the obligationin the part of foreigners to serve in the Civic Guard in Rome having been raised by several British subjects, both artists and tradesmen, was referred to the British Consular Agent, whose interference was claimed to protect them from ability. The Freeborn submitted the matter to my Roman authorities, and requested that, under my circumstance, compulsory measures might be suspended until instructions could be obtained from her Brittanic Majesty's government. The Cardal Secretary of State, in a most courteous manner acceded to the request, and no person since has been called upon to serve. The expected instructions on if subject have just been received from England, covering the opinion of of her Britanic Majesty's government, which in substance we are informed is,—That no persons, permanently residing in a Roman states, and exercising a profession or trade, can claim to be exempt from assisting in the defence of the state in which they have established themselves or consequently can be exempt from serving in the Civic Guard. In the meanwhile it would i but fair to state that, at a meeting of the British [illegible] it was resolved to contribute by pecuniary aid the institution in question, which resolution has been partially carried into effect upon a small scale."

THE SWEETS OF OFFICE.—The chairman of a railway board of directors received, during the week, by way of presents, among others, 140 turkeys, 50 geese, and 86 hares. We understand most of the parcels were redirected, among his friends, and, strange to say, in many instances out of ten, the parcels were unmistakeably returned.—*Essex Standard.*

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The late accounts from St. Petersburg state that, although the Emperor's health was improving, he was still in such a state of debility, that his medical advisers insisted upon his not meddling in public affairs, and that as soon as he has recovered sufficient length a journey, and probably a prolonged residence in the southern provinces will become necessary.

RUMORED ROYAL VISIT.—It is stated that the King of Prussia will pay a visit to Queen Victoria in the course of the spring, when the school of Faith," on which the artists are busy engaged will be presented to the Prince of Wales.

Lieutenant Hoskin, late of the *Greyhound* and *Great Britain*, steam ships, is appointed by Lord Auckland, Capt. of the port of Labuan, and will go out in the *Meander*, in the suite of Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, to enter upon his appointment. Mr. Spencer St. John is appointed secretary to Governor Brooke, and ordered a passage in the *Meander*.

THE LOST AVENGER.—One or two circumstances relating to the unfortunate *Avenger* have come to our notice, which for their interesting nature, and the testimony which they bear to the manly character of her officers, deserve to be made known. Shortly before the *Avenger* left Lisbon, to proceed to the Mediterranean, a boy fell overboard, and as he was unable to swim, and was evidently sinking, Lieutenant Marryat humanely plunged into the water, with the hope of saving him. On Mr. Marryat's reaching the water, the boy clasp'd him round the neck with both arms, and so completely paralysed his exertions, that Lieutenant Marryat was compelled to call out for assistance. Upon this, the first Lieutenant, (Hugh Kinsman) threw himself overboard, and succeeded in bringing his brother officer and the boy safely alongside the ship. But the circumstance which renders this anecdote remarkable, is, that the boy, who could not swim, is one of the few who out of the whole crew of the *Avenger* were saved by the cutter, which left her on the night of the wreck, and landed on the coast of Africa.—*Malta Times.*

We learn by accounts from Naples, of the 8th inst., that when intelligence was there recieved of the population of Messina having arrisen the [illegible] Bourbons: "And that when she arrived the royal troops, too weak to put down the general movement, had been compelled to retire in the fort, where they were preparing to bombard the town. At this movement, however, the *Thetis* anchored under the fort. The Captain, in concert with the English and French Consuls, gave notice to the military governor not to commence his fire until the subjects of the two countries should be safely on board. But Captain Codrington, doubting the promise to this effect of the Neapolitan governor, resorted to the following stratagem: He placed the *Thetis* as near as possible to the fort, and in the direction of his guns, and placed his sails in such a position that not a shot could be fired without touching one of them, which was by far too serious a thing for the governor to attempt to do. It was feared, however, that although Captain Codrington would prolong this state of things as much as possible, he would be unable to save Messina from the horrors of a bombardment, as soon as the British and French subjects should be on board his ship.

Letters from the Squadron, on the coast of Africa, represent the Slave trade to be going on in very brisk manner, and the coast, creeks, and rivers were swarming with swift steam vessels, all engaged in the traffic. The dealers in slaves have now adopted a new plan to avoid being detained by her Majesty's cruisers; their vessels before embarking their cargoes, are clear, and without any slave fittings—so much so, that a schooner was searched and most minutely overhauled by her Majesty's brig *Kingfisher*, but nothing found on board to justify Commander Horton in stopping her; and in a day or two afterwards, he ascertained that she went into one of the numerous creeks in the Bight of Benin, and in a few hours, all being prepared on the beach, embarked upwards of two hundred slaves, with all their provisions, medicines, and fittings, and contrived to elude the vigilance of the cruisers. A vessel, fitted like a yacht, and packed with slaves, also escaped from *Albatross*, by superior sailing.

The *Hound*, C. Commander G. H. Wood, was at St. Helena, Nov. 13, having carried thither her fifth prize, a half deck schooner of 80 tons, with 61 slaves on board, which she had captured after a long chase. They were so closely packed, and in such a wretched condition, that notwithstanding care and attention bestowed on them by the officers and crew of the *Hound*, 10 died before they got to St Helena. The vessel was thereupon sent to Sierra Leone at the time the *Rodna* arrived there with a cargo of 100 prize vessels which had been captured by her Majesty's cruisers waiting condemnation or re-equipping after having been sold. The greater portion of the slavers are built in America, and sold to the Brazilians, and are described to be as swift and well fitted as yachts, so that scarcely any of the sailing men-of-war on the coast can overtake them. After condemnation they are generally purchased by agents from the Brazilian merchants, and get into the slave trade again.

Death of Lieutenant General sir John Maclean, K. C. B.—This highly gallant and distinguished officer, colonel of the 27th (or Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot, died on the 31st ult. after a period of 54 years' service.

Death of another General Officer.—We received last night, in our express from Southampton, in anticipation of the West India mail, the intelligence of the death of Major General Samuel Lambert, commander of her Majesty's forces at Jamaica, which took place at a late hour on Monday night, the 3rd of January.—*London Papers.*

THE process of political agitation and intrigue, for some time past carried on by a few of our scheming Legislators in the Lower House, has at length reached its consummation; and by dint of specious and sophistical declamation, calculated to astound the ears and mystify the faculties of their less astute brethren of the Representative branch, but really fraught with the most palpable inconsistencies, unblushing misstatements and baseless arguments, our few Provincial agitators have succeeded in driving or trucking a majority of the House of Assembly into compliance with their insidious centre of policy.—They have sustained Mr. Fisher's Resolution, adopting the principles of Earl Grey's Dispatch, as regards "Responsible" or "Departmental Government"; and in so doing, have passed a Vote, which we are quite confident is *deceptive*, as regards either *its comprehension* by one class of the members who composed the majority, or its *intention* as mentally reserved and understood by its prime movers and supporters. Either a large number of the Representatives of the People have been stultified by the leading agitators, and have voted for the adoption of a measure, far more comprehensive and reformatory in its scope, than they either perceived or intended; or, those who pull the puppet wires that work the political show, intend to *deceive* the public at large—their own constituents—and have no idea whatever of really carrying *genuine* Departmental Government, (as comprehended by the terms of the "Resolution," and fully and clearly develop. But the Dispatch,) into operation in this Province—this deceptive *ruse* will not claim been solemnly Departmental Government, Assembly, as the future po adopted by the Hon Province; without its *having* litical system *called by the people*, or authoritatively *ever been* upon them by the British Government: the force adoption has been spontaneous on the part of the Legislature; or, rather, the Assembly have been cajoled into it by the wily artifices of a few specious agitators. They have, however, *Resolved* to accept the system in its *integrity*, without limitation or qualification; and it now remains for them, on every principle of common honesty and honour to fulfil their pledge unequivocally. They must carry out the principles of Earl Grey's Dispatch without mutilation or restriction; or, if they fail to do so, they will perpetrate a gross fraud upon the country and will be the bounden duty of the Lieutenant Governor, in such case, to send them all back to their constituents, to undergo the ordeal of a general election, and to give the people an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the new aspect of affairs. The House of Assembly has no right whatever, to adopt the principles of the dispatch by piecemeal; it has no shadow of right to select such portions only, as suit their own democratic and insidious views, and to reject the remainder. The Dispatch is given to them only as a *whole*; the system of Government therein developed is a homogeneous system, a machine worked by a certain number of moving powers and composed of certain parts and members, therein explicitly detailed, none of which can be dispensed with, and the displacement or rejection of any of which will vitally derange the whole engine, and destroy its harmonious and beneficial operation. Yet this nefarious quackery, this partial and mutilated adoption of the principles of Responsible Government, is evidently what the leading agitators in the Assembly are driving at, and the secret intent of their hearts. They want places and salaries and influential stations for themselves; they want to render all the important offices in the country wholly dependent on the will and pleasure of the democratic branch of the Legislature, of which they will be the leading members; they want to centre all power and authority, influence and control in the Representative body alone, and thus to render both the Executive and the Upper House of legislature mere shadows and tools of the Lower, and thereby to destroy the harmonious balance between the three branches of the Government, which has ever been the glory and the safeguard of the British Constitution. This is the secret aim of the agitators, who have so clamorously spouted in favour of Departmental Government; and if such has not been the genuine design or desire of all the majority who voted for it, it is because they have been cajoled and deceived by the specious sophistries of their leaders. Such is the corrupt partial system of Responsible Government intended to be imposed upon the people of New Brunswick; and as we have already said, such a system is a palpable and gross fraud upon the constituency of this Province. Let the people, themselves, then look to it resolutely: let them consider well, that by consenting to this incomplete and piecemeal adoption of Earl Grey's Dispatch, they will be virtually and effectually centralising all the power, influence, controul principles and functions of the various nominal branches of the Government, in the *House of Assembly alone*; that they will thus be establishing a Democracy of the most hateful kind, in the place of the [illegible] slaves to a domination, vastly more capricious more oppressive and injurious than even an absolute Monarchy. This result it is the duty of the people of this Province to prevent: let them enforce it upon the attention of their Representatives that the Dispatch must be taken *intact* or not at all: that power must be coupled with responsibility; that executive controul must be commensurate with executive accountability; that public officers must be dealt justly with, both as regards their remuneration for service, and their compensation for the loss of office; that, in short, if Departmental government be established in New Brunswick, it must inevitably, and as an indispensable component of the system, include the yielding up to the Executive of the IRRITATION or MONEY GRAVES, and the consequent abandonment of the present most corrupt system of appropriation; and also the establishment of PENSIONARY compensation for Public Officers, deprived of their offices on merely political grounds. These are integral portions of the system developed in Earl Grey's Dispatch, which *cannot be separated* from the rest, without a gross violation of the principles there laid down, and a fraudulent adoption of a mongrel system of Government, never required by the people, never inculcated, recommended or dreamt of by the Ministry or Government of Great Britain, and having no analogy or prototype in any part of the British dominions or Constitution.

Since penning the foregoing article, we chanced to see a series of *Resolutions* on this subject, lately submitted by the Hon. Mr. SIMONDS to the Legislative Council; and we are truly gratified to perceive that the hon. gentleman entirely coincides with the views advanced by us in this article, as well as in our Editorial of the 25th ult.—Those Resolutions, we subjoin for the perusal of our readers; and they will be found exactly to embody the principles we have so advocated, and which we shall continue to maintain on his important subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas the Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Iarl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 31st March, 1847, in which is contained the views of His Lordship on the system of conducting public affairs in the Administration of the Government of Nova Scotia, was laid before this House on the 11th day of February, in pursuance of an Address of the House of the 11th February, with a verbal statement by a Member of the Government made by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that those views of Earl Grey do not only relate to Nova Scotia, but are of general application in British North America.

"And whereas it is highly expedient that this House should express their opinion of what are the views of Earl Grey as explained in the said Despatch.

"Therefore *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, His Lordship does undoubtedly make the surrender by the Assembly to the Government of the initiative in all measures relating to the Revenue and Appropriation the basis of all the changes which the said Despatch contemplate in the Constitution of the Colony.

"*Resolved*, as the opinion of this House, that the system of Government, as explained in the said Despatch, cannot be carried into effect, without providing adequate pensions to those Public Officers who have faithfully discharged their duty, who did not accept their offices upon a political tenure, and who may be compelled to resign by the operations of the new principles of Government suggested in the aforesaid Dispatch.

"*Resolved*, as the opinion of this House, that if the Departmental system of Government is established in this Province, and the Assembly continue to exercise the sole right to initiate all measures of Revenue and Appropriation, the elements of discord and agitation will be awakened to a most injurious extent, and a divided Government can no longer exist;—The Government chiefly composed of Heads of Departments, will be responsible to the Assembly for the existence in a Government, and as Heads of Departments, without possessing even a shadow of power, and without the means of insuring any real responsibility;—and thus will be established this absolute irresponsibility to the Assembly without the essential safeguard against extravagance, and corruption, which in the present state mainly contributes to the safety of the Empire."

☞ A correspondent at the westward informs us that Mrs. Robinson, the person named in the newspapers of this Province as having been taken ill and missing for some time, came through in the western coach for this city, and is now with her friends.

ROBBERIES.—Tuesday night the house of Mr. Jacob Vanwart, in Upham, was robbed of furniture, &c.; the family nearly all its contents on a visit to the country.

having buggy sight some thief opened the hall door, Mr. Sulis' house, and took off a new cloak with having in one of the pockets a [illegible] book with five or six pounds in money belonging to the Rev. Mr. Sparr.

THE ANGRIA.—This splendid American steamer arrived in this port on Wednesday, being her first appearance for the season. She has undergone several improvements and has been put in fine order in every respect. The Admiral is to be followed by a new steamer to be called the *Senator*, which vessel is said to be much larger than the former; the two making a complete and rapid means of communication between the United States and this Province.

☞ We are informed that a troop ship is daily expected to arrive at Halifax with a Regiment of Infantry from the West Indies, which [illegible] the 33d Regiment now in [illegible]

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honorable James McNab to be provisionally a Member of the Provincial Council of that Province.

DESERTERS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.—By a letter from an Officer recently stationed here but now with his Regiment in Canada West to a friend in Bermuda we learn that twenty applications had been made to the General Commanding the Army there from soldiers who had deserted and crossed over to the United States requesting to be informed should they return to their respective Corps whether they would be forgiven and not punished. They were told that they were "not wanted." It seems that those unfortunate men had been deceived and were now with many other deserters in great distress.—*Bermuda Gazette.*

THE TREATY.—The Baltimore Clipper has received a Telegraphic Despath from Washington, stating that the Senate took a vote on the objectionable articles in the treaty of peace, which resulted in striking them out altogether, so that it will have to go back to Mexico, in case the Senate should confirm it in its amended form, of which there is a strong probability.

A despatch to the Bulletin also says:—The treaty was under consideration in secret session yesterday, and amendments were made relative to the impressario grants.

It is said that but seven Senators are opposed to the ratification of a project with the above amendments.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM AN AWFUL DEATH.—We learn from the *Journal de Quebec* of yesterday that on Saturday last during the prevalence of the eastern gale, an enormous piece of ice was driven into a house facing the beach at Chateau Richer occupied by Nichola Trepanier. Perceiving the mass approaching with great rapidity, he had only time to lay hold of two of his children and to request his wife to take charge of the other, and scarcely had they escaped, when the front of the House, consisting of stone 19 feet in height was driven in and demolished. At Quebec the tide rose 22½ feet, and Dorchester Bridge, owing to the rising of the tide, broke in. The river St. Charles.—*Canada Paper.*

A PRESBYTERIAN'S OPINION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Some months an attached Presbyterian may sincerely and readily say of the Church of England:—It is a noble and venerable hierarchy. Its foundations are laid deep in the old feelings of the people. Its Clergy, mingling the accomplishments of the aristocracy with the condescension of Christian pastors, rivet together the different ranks of society as with crossing bars of iron. Its Bishops have exhibited many of them, the pomp of the prelate in beautiful union with the spirit of Christ's meekest martyr. Its massive learning is the bulwark of Christianity. Its exquisite Liturgy, second in divine composition only to Scripture itself, ready at all times to supply the needs of the fainting soul, and fitted, in its comprehensive devotions, aptly to embody every different individual aspiration, binds in one chain of prayer the hearts of its members, and the hearts of generation after generation.—From its pulpits, no longer occupied by slumbering watchmen, the true doctrines of the Cross are proclaimed as with the sound of a trumpet. The costliest offerings for the cause of Christ are poured in generous profusion into its treasury. The zeal of the missionary, that finest token of Apostolic origin, has awoke within its bosom, and Bishops are going forth, making of the crozier a pilgrim staff, in order to proclaim amongst the Gentiles the glad tidings of salvation. Well might the members of any other communion excuse the generous feeling which would awake these words of Holy Writ, concerning her whom the best of her sons have rejoiced to call their Mother Church of England. "Many daughtes have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."—*A Tract for the Times, adapted to the position of both Churches. By William Penny, Advocate, of Edinburgh.*

PROVINCIAL REVENUE BILL.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTY.

Apples, per bushel, British and Colonial 6d, Foreign 6d; Brandy per gallon, Br. and Col. 3s, For 3s; Rum, and all spirits and cordials, of proof 26, and 2d a gallon additional per bushle for all stronger, Br. and Col. 1s, For. 1s 3d; Lime Juice, Br. & Col. 1s, For. 1s; Candles, of all kinds except Sperm and Wax, per lb. Br. and Col. 1d, For. 1½d; Sperm and Wax, per lb. Br. and Col 3d. For 4d; Cattle of all kinds, over one year old, Br and Col 20s, For 40s; Clocks, or Clock Cases of all kinds, each Br and Col 5s, For 15s; Coffee per pound, Br and Col 1d For 1½d; Fruit, dried, per cwt., Br. and Col 5s For 7s 6d; Horses, Mares, and Geldings, each, Br and col 40s, For 60s; Sole Leather, Br and Col 1d, For 2½d; Harness and Belt Leather, each, Br and Col 1d, For 2½d; Sheep skins, tanned and dressed, per doz. Br and Col 3s, For 6s; Calf skins tanned and dressed, per doz. Br and Col. 2s For. 6s; Malt Liquors of every description, (not being squavitae, or otherwise charged with duty) whether in bottles or otherwise, per gallon, Br and Col 3d, For 6d; Molasses and Treacle, per gallon, Br and Col 1d, For. 3d; Sugar, refined, in loaves, per pound, Br and Col 1d, For 2d; sugar, refined, crushed, per cwt. Br and Col 5s, For 10s; sugar of all kinds, except refined and crushed, per cwt. Br. and Col 2s 6d, For 6s; Tea, per pound, Br and Col 2d. For. 2d; Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars, per pound, Br and Col 1d. For 1d; Wines per gallon, Br. and Col 3s, For 3s; Wheat Flour, Br and Col 1s, For 2s; Butter, per cwt. Br. and Col 4s 6d, For 5s; Cheese per cwt., Br and Col 3s, For 6s; Meats, Fresh, of all kinds, Br and Col 4s 2d, For 6s 3d; Meats, salt and cured Br and Col 2s 6d, For 5s; Fish of Foreign take & curing, per cwt. 2s 6d; Ditto, per barrel, 5s.

AD-VALOREM.

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, videlicet Boots and shoes, and other Leather manufactures, per cent, British and Colonial 4, For. 5; Bricks and Tiles, per cent Br and Col 4, For 15; Chairs, and prepared parts of, or for Chairs, per cent, Br or Col 4, For 20; Household Furniture, except the Property of Passengers and Emigrants, for their own use, not intended for sale, per cent, Br and Col. 4, For 20; Iron castings, except Hollow Ware, per cent, Br and Col 4, For 15; Looking glasses, per cent Br and Col 4, For 20; Oranges and Lemons, per cent, Br and Col 4, For 20; Piano Fortes per cent, Br and col 10, For 20; Snuff and cigars, per cent, Br and col 10, For 20; Whale Oil, except the return [illegible] vessels fitted on for Fishing voyages from ports in this Province, per cent, Br. and col 4, For 20; Wooden ware, per cent, Br. and col 4, For 20; Cordage, Brooms, per cent Br. [illegible] For. 10; Hat and Hat per cent, Br and [illegible] and col 4, For 20; Bread and Bodice, per cent Br and col 4, For 10; Carriages, Biscuit per cent other Vehicles, per cent, Br and col Wagons; All other Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not hereinbefore declared to be free of Duty, for every hundred pounds of the real value thereof, Br and col 4, For 20.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Anchors; ashes; baggage and apparel, not intended for sale; barills; beans and peas; books, printed; burr stones; canvas; carriages of travellers, not intended for sale; chain cables and other chains for ships use; coal tar; coals; coins, bullion and diamonds; composition nails and spikes for ship building; corn, grain, and meal of all kinds, cotton wool and cotton warp; copper in sheets, bars and bolts, for ship building; corn broom brush, dog stones; duck; dye wood; eggs; fish; fishing craft utensils, instruments and bait; fruits, fresh [illegible] and vegetables of all kinds, except apples, oranges and lemons; furniture, Working tools and implements, the property of emigrants, not intended for sale; [illegible] ground and sawed; hemp flax and [illegible] green and sawed, iron in bolts, [illegible] for the fisheries; looking glass plates, manures of all kinds; mast; mill saws; morocco skins; nets and seins; oil blubber; fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, the return of vessels fitted out in this Province for Fishing voyages; Oil—Seal, cod, porpoise, palm and rape; Oakum; ores of all kinds; pitch; plants, shrubs, trees; poetry of all kinds; printing paper; Rigging saved from vessels wrecked; sheathing paper; ships tackle and apparel; steam engines, boilers, and machinery for mills; stone unmanufactured; tallow; tar; tin in sheets and blocks; tobacco manufactured; turpentine; varnish of all kinds; wood and lumber of all kinds except cedar, spruce, pine, and hemlock shingles; wool; zinc.

The Revenue Bill we understand to be accompanied with an enactment, that whenever our sister colonies remove the inter colonial duties, the Governor and Council have authority to discontinue their collection in this Province.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, March 3.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed: A Bill to provide for the collection and protection of the revenue of the Province: A Bill to provide for a Town Clock in Fredericton: a Bill to alter and amend an Act relating to the Great Roads of communication through the Province: and a Bill to amend an act for the amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 2.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for the Incorporation of the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company,—were severally read a third time.

The honorable Mr. Hazen moved for leave to present four several Petitions, viz:—

From the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John:

From the honorable Ward Chipman, Henry Bowyer Smith, George P. Peters, Mark Dole, Richard Sands, C. V. Forster, Esquires, and ninety others:

From Robert W. Crookshank, William Wright, Charles Johnston, John Boyd, Sr. D., Henry P. Sturdee, Henry Chubb, Esquires, and forty two others:

From Henry Gilbert, Moses Vernon, Henry Perkins, Stephen Wiggins, Charles Wood, William [illegible] Esquires, and sixty eight others;

Members of the Church of England resident in city of Saint John, severally praying that at Act may pass to erect two more Parishes in the said city, for Ecclesiastical purposes.

The Order of the house, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petitions then severally read.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table:

The honorable Mr. Hazen moved for leave to bring in a Bill to erect two more Parishes in the city of Saint John, for Ecclesiastical purposes.

The like Order of the house, as to bringing in Bills, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Read a second time, a bill to erect two more Parishes in the city of saint John, for Ecclesiastical purposes: also

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to authorize and empower the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Thomas' Church, in the Parish of saint James, in the county of Charlotte, to sell and convey certain Glebe and Church Lands in said Parish, and vest its proceeds in other Lands more productive."

Mr. Partelow, from the committee to whom was referred the Petition from the President and Directors of the saint John Water Company, praying Legislative relief, reported, that they had the same under their consideration, and prepared a Bill, for that purpose. Report accepted.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

To the Members of the Church of England in St. John.

MY FELLOW CHURCHMEN—

An opportunity is about to be afforded us to wipe away the reproach, under which we have too long lain, and which we have too justly merited, of apathy or lukewarmness in the cause of our Church. While other denominations of Christians have grown up and prospered around us, we have remained stationary, shut up in exclusiveness, and regardless of the cry of those who are seeking admittance to our fold, but for whom we can find no room. The want of Church extension is felt and acknowledged on all hands—none deny it—all profess to desire another Church in our city, and yet how little has been done to obtain one!—Let us hope that our selfish slumber is nearly at an end. A Bill is now before the Legislature, the object of which is to provide for the division of this overgrown Parish, into three distinct Parishes—one of which, comprising the whole of Duke and Sidney Wards, will be without any Church, and therefore will call upon us by every motive which ought to influence churchmen to unite at once in erecting one. You will thus have an opportunity of evincing your true feeling and spirit as churchmen. Your subscriptions in aid of the good work will settle the question, whether Churchmen or Dissenters have most zeal and love for the Church. You are, as a body, more wealthy than they. You can, if you will, do more than they. Let us not then sit with folded arms awaiting the passage of the Bill.