stupor into which she had fallen by the sound of approaching footsteps, and some soldiers entered the barn, bearing a wounded officer. It was with scarcely definable feelings that Helen discovered it was *not* her husband, but a young officer of the same regiment. For a few minutes every other feeling seemed lost in the anxious attentions necessary for the severe wound of the sufferer. Helen had, fortunately, provided everything necessary; with the kindest gentleness she dressed the sufferer's wounds; and then attempted to restore him to consciousness, her efforts were successful.—Aided by the people of the inn, she succeeded in making him swallow a restorative; and in a short time he was able to thank the gentle hand which had ministered unto him.

Helen with eager earnestness exclaimed, "Walter! where is he?" Mr. Grant turned his head away. He could not bear the sight of the agony he knew his answer most inflict.

"Speak! in mercy tell me that Leslie is safe!" —Helen paused a moment, and then continued, "I know it all—Walter *is dead!* There was a frightful calmness in her manner—no tear escaped her. "Did you see him fall?" she said at length, "tell me all, it will do me good; I feel as if tears would cool this scorching pain," she said, pressing her hand to her bosom.

Mr Grant replied. He felt that tears would relieve her. "I was at his side," said he, "a moment before he fell. He had taken a small pocket bible from his breast—had pressed it to his lips—"

Helen covered her face with her hands, "It was the bible I gave him on our wedding-day!" she gasped, "tell me, tell me all."

"If I fall, Grant, give this to my wife," he said. I laughed at his forebodings. "You will return, I said, to tell her the events of this day.—Before he could reply, we were summoned to action. A few minutes after, a shot struck him, and he fell!"

Helen burst into an agony of tears, and for some minutes continued silent; at length her resolution seemed to be taken. She came to the couch upon which Mr. Grant was lying, and begged him to describe the spot where her husband fell. She received the description in silence. A few minutes after she had stolen from the small inn yard, and stood alone on the spot where she had last seen her husband.

Helen was in years a mere child; and there had been a time when she would have shuddered at a recital of the horrors through which she now passed with a trembling step, though with an undaunted heart, but what will not love in woman undertake. "God has as much power to protect me here," she thought, as the distant firing caught her ear, and caused her for a moment to pause, "as in a crowded room!" The thought of "*what* had she to live for!" rendered her a moment incapable of proceeding; then silently imploring strength from God, she persevered.

What a scene of horrors presented itself to her! The spot, where a few hours before she had gazed on the brilliant ranks of the contending armies, was now occupied by the dead or dying. Occasionally, a wounded horse dashed wildly among the heaps of wounded. There were a party employed in stripping the dead: at her approach they looked up, and for a moment a superstitious dread crossed their minds. Her white dress made them suppose her a ghost, and when convinced of their mistake, they let her pass unmolested, observing with an oath that she was seeking perhaps for her lover. Helen passed on. As she approached the spot described by Grant, she examined earnestly the faces of the dead. She was almost beginning to despair, when from beneath a heap of slain, an outstretching arm caught her attention. On one of the fingers was a ring, one of her first gifts to him. With trembling hands she put down the small lantern she had brought, and removed the slain. It was, indeed, her husband who lay there; and a long fit of weeping relieved her; she raised him, and his head fell back upon her shoulders. Approaching footsteps alarmed her; they were those of two men of her husband's regiment. One of them explained, that they had followed her at Mr. Grant's desire.—Between them was the body of Captain Leslie borne into the inn of Mont St. Jean.

A surgeon was there dressing the wounds of Mr. Grant; and his immediate attention was given to Leslie. Helen stood with her husband's hand clasped in hers; with calmness which was more affecting than the most violent agitation could have been. Bruised as Leslie was, there was no wound to be found.—The surgeon placed a glass before his lips—then exclaimed, with an interest he had not often felt—"He still lives!"

The effect of joy is more acute than that of grief. Helen gazed for a moment wildly round; then sank on the floor in a state of insensibility. Hours passed before she recovered consciousness. When she did, she found that it was not a dream. Leslie still lived. The shot which had struck him down was found embedded in the bible which he had but a moment before thrust into the breast of his coat. But had it not been for timely assistance of his wife, he must have perished. He was saved almost by a miracle from being crushed to death; fortunately, however, the spot on which he fell was hollow; and he is still alive.

The accidents of this sketch are strictly true.—Those who have visited ——— must have seen the small bible, which is regarded by the family with feelings of the deepest veneration. It is still kept under a case, and will for ever perpetuate the heroism of the soldier's bride at Waterloo.—*Dearden's Miscellany.*

LOLA MONTEZ.—The *Assemblee Nationale*, of Tuesday, published the following paragraph:—"A private letter from Tortosa informs us that Lola Montez had a very warm altercation with her husband, which ended in the lady giving him a stab with a poinard. Mr. Heald, who felt but little satisfied with this mark of conjugal tenderness, abandoned Lola Montez, who was thus left without resources at a hotel at Tortosa, and compelled to apply for assistance to the English consul." The *Assemblee Nationale* of Wednesday has the following:—"It was at Barcelona, not Tortosa, where the scene between Lola Montez and her husband took place which we mentioned yesterday. The following is a letter from our correspondent at Barcelona, dated the 18th:—"The too celebrated Lola Montez is at present in this city, and placed in a critical position. Madame Heald adds to the interest of it by the manner in which she relates her late adventures. It appears that since her seperation from the King of Bavaria, she received from him an allowance of 50,000fr. a year, and a letter every three or four days. She affirms that the king has never been to her more than a benefactor, a real father! Nothing can be more romantic than the manner in which she relates the circumstances attendant her marriage with Mr. Heald. She was living a retired live in London, receiving very few visitors, and taking an airing almost every evening in the parks. One day a Mr. X——spake to her of Mr. Heald, who had followed her every day, and threw towards her the most amorous glances. She replied she had not remarked him—she had merely observed that he always had a very pretty dog in his carriage. On the following day the pretty dog was seen at the residence of the fair Lola, and then—but you know the rest. Some days after, Lola Montez, after having refused the most magnificent offers, accepted the hand of Mr. Heald, a diamond ring worth £540, and a life annuity of 25,000fr., in reversion to her children. In contracting this marriage, Lola Montez broke definitively with the King of Bavaria, and relinquished the pension of 50,000fr., which she received of him. You know the history of the charge of bigamy which came to disturb the first joys of his union. You are aware of the journeys which the amorous couple took while the proceedings were going on. It appears that it was during their late residence in Boulogne that their first domestic disputes took place, and that Mr. Heald, tired of the burthen imposed on him, resolved to leave his wife. However that may be, they left Boulogne together for Marseilles, and thence proceeded to Barcelona, where they arrived on the 7th inst. I saw Mr. Heald on the day of his arrival. He is a tall young man, thin and fair; he uses rouge to conceal his paleness, and appears very weak. Five days since Mr. Heald called on the English consul, and said to him, "I am come to ask your advice. I have some friends here who recommend me to abandon my wife; what ought I to do? I am afraid of being assassinated or poisoned. At Perpignan she stabbed me.' He then showed a waistcoat stained with blood. The consul replied, 'I am astonished that after the attack you speak of, you had not laid a complaint before the police at Perpignan, and that you have since lived with her on such intimate terms. But if you wish to abandon your wife, I have no advice to give you.' He offered, however, to *viser* his passport for any direction which he might think proper to take. On the same day, the parties had the quarrel which I mentioned yesterday, but the stab of the poinard appears to have been the invention of the person who related it. The scene was confined to reproaches and insults. On the following day, (the 16th) Mr. Heald sent his passport to the English Consul, begging him to give him a new one, and at half-past four he had disappeared. To-day Lola Montez received a anonymous letter in English, beginning with these words—Use discretion or you are lost.' It informed her that her husband still loved her, and that if she would go to join him she was sure to bring him round to her.—Lola was on the point of leaving, and had even taken a place in the mail, when it occurred to her that it was perhaps only a trap laid for her, and that when they had got her into France a demand might be made for her extradition.

LORD RODEN.

The following address has already received an immense number of signatures in the City of Dublin:—

"We, the undersigned nobility, clergy and gentry, of Ireland, desire to assure your lordship that the respect and esteem which we have always entertained for your high character as an Irish nobleman of public worth and private virtue, have not been in any degree diminished by the recent removal of your name from the commission of the peace in Ireland.

"The reasons assigned by the executive government for a proceeding so connected with the independence of the unpaid magistracy, we have under a feeling of duty, considered with deliberation, but with candour; they appear to us, as collected from the official document, to be these:—

"First,—That you sanctioned and received the procession of Orangemen who came to your demesne on the 12th day of July last.

"Second,—That you did not advise them to return home by a road different from that which they had chosen for themselves.

"Third,—That having been 'publicly arraigned' for the part you had taken on the 12th of July you attended subsequently at a petty sessions as a magistrate, and there decided against taking informations which were tendered to the court against some of the men who had formed part of the procession, charging them with the offence of participating in an unlawful assembly.

"In reference to the first—If you had not any reasonable grounds for supposing that the procession was unlawful, we seek in vain for any constitutional principle to justify the stigma of summary dismissal.

"It appears that the executive government was officially informed of the intended procession, and every circumstance material to be known, in sufficient time to have enabled them to apply to the legislature (if necessary), or by timely proclamation and proper instructions to have had the procession interdicted, if it was then considered to be illegal. Stipendary magistrates, under special orders from the Castle, *accompanied by military and police, attended on the occasion, escorted the procession to your demesne, secured it from attack* by arrangements which, without admitting its propriety, acknowledged it to be lawful. A magistrate circumstanced as you were, to whom no instructions of any kind had been sent, could scarcely have treated the assembly at your demesne as unlawful, without involving the executive and its functionaries in the betrayal of the men in the procession into the commission of crime. We are satisfied that you did not believe, nor even suspect, that this assemblage, or the procession, was prohibited by the existing law.

"The second reason is disposed of by the facts detailed in the evidence by you before the commissioner. The advice which you are condemned for having enforced, appeared (according to the best judgement you could form at the time) to be likely to lead to a seperation of those who composed the procession into scattered parties, and thus endanger the peace, which had not then been broken; whilst the advice you thought proper to give on the occasion evinced an earnest desire to prevent insult or injury to any, and accorded with your own sense of duty, under very peculiar circumstances. We allude to it the rather because it seems to have escaped the notice of the commissioner in his report; and yet it is difficult to suggest a more complete answer to this part of the charge against you than that you impressed that advice which you sincerely believed to be best adpated to secure peace and protection for all.

"The third reason is, to some extent, dependent on the first. We can readily conceive that the very consciousness of your integrity under imputations which you felt to be undeserved may have made you the more jealous of being silenced by a form of accusation which has been, for the first time, officially treated as a 'public arraignment.' No charge had been prefered against you by any responsible party—no other accuser could properly be recognised as a public prosecutor.

"Informations were tendered, and evidence heard at the sessions to put upon their trial those who were accused of having taken part in an unlawful assembly. The tendency of the procession under all its circumstances, was a question of fact not involving any disputed question of law, and could only be decided according to the evidence. It seems to us severely unjust to charge you with a breach of duty, because you so dealt with the question raised upon the evidence, and came to the conclusion which the stipendiary magistrates had previously sanctioned, and which was subsequently confirmed by the decision of so many of the justices of the county of Down—nor can we understand the principle on which a magistrate could be required to set at naught his own responsible conviction on a matter of fact within his province to decide.

"We have purposely abstained from any comment on the policy of the course adopted by your lordship in any of the matters to which we have referred. Convinced of your personal honour and high sense of duty, we would not compromise the right we claim for every unpaid magistrate to the same freedom of opinion, in all things lawful, as other men enjoy. The right denied, the independent magistrate is transformed into the agent of the Castle; but if conceded, then a magistrate cannot be justly punished for the exercise of a privilege by him enjoyed in common with his fellow-subjects.

"Mistake or indiscretion on the part of a magistrate may justify even censure, on public grounds; but honesty of purpose, where no law or duty is conscientiously violated or evaded, ought assuredly to be a sufficient protection against summary dismissal.

"We cordially concur in the opinion expressed by your lordship, that every form of procession calculated to cherish discord between hostile classes ought to be prohibited by sufficient legislation, and subjected to impartial prosecution."

DUBLIN, Thursday.

LORD RODEN AND THE GOVERNMENT.—A very influential private meeting of nobility and gentry, sympathisers with Lord Roden, was held yesterday, Lord Lorton presiding, when a long series of very strong resolutions were proposed in reference to the conduct of the government in dismissing the noble earl from the commission of the peace. The proposers and seconders were the Earl of Mayo, Mr. G. Hamilton, M. P., Lord Downes, Colonel Bruce, M. P., Lord Castlemain, Mr. Bunbury, M. P., Lord Dunsany, Mr. Napier, M. P., the Earl of Enniskillen, Mr. G. Woods, &c.

It was ultimately resolved that a petition should be presented to the Houses of Lords and Commons, requesting that an inquiry be instituted into the causes which led to the dismissal of Lord Roden from the commission of the peace, and the position in which the act has placed the magistracy of Ireland—to be signed by the magistracy.

THE LONDON TIMES CHARACTERIZED.—The *London Eclectic* characterizes the *Times* in the following language, which is as true as it is forcible:—

"To say nothing of the more notoriously immoral portion of our press, such journals as the *Times* are a standing reproach to the country, and could not maintain their position for a week, if the state of our public mind were sound and healthy. Able but unprincipled; with vast resources, but destitute of conscience; at one moment suppressing truth, and at another unblushing by giving utterance to lies, pandering to the tyrant of the day, whoever that tyrant may be; opposing every generous and philanthropic measure with virulence so long as there is a hope of crushing it, and then contemptibly joining its ranks and claiming to share its triumphs; adopting the language of patriotism only to serve the purposes of power; the seeming friend but the bitter enemy of the poor the *Times* is emphatically the curse and the reproach of our land—While such journals flourish, we should be sparing in our reflections on the American Press.

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 30, 1849.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The Mail of 10th November arrived at the Post Office in this City on Saturday evening last; the steamer *Caledonia*, having brought it to Halifax in 12¼ days from Liverpool.

The steamer *Canada*, with the Mail of 17th instant, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last at 9 o'clock, and in the evening of the same day a short announcement that the news was uninteresting, was received at the News' Room in this city by telegraph. The Express Mail arrived last night, and extracts from the papers will be seen in our columns.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 16th January. No change is noted in the timber market.

DOOR AND SASH FACTORY.—Those curious in such matters are invited to an inspection of Mr. J. E. TURNBULL's premises and machinery for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c. in Harding street, where he has now on hand a quantity made up for the California market. It has become too common of late to import articles of this description from the United States to send to California; but we are assured that this course is unnecessary, as Mr. Turnbull can produce the articles quite as cheap as they can be imported, being of the same quality, and it is to be hoped that our Merchants, will, if possible, leave their money amongst our own mechanics, especially when they can get as well suited.

It is Mr. Turnbull's intention to enlarge his factory as soon as any increase in the business will make it requisite, and to add thereto, a manufactory for all kinds of Agricultural Implements.—This is also much desired, as a large amount of money goes yearly out of the country for implements, that can, by the aid of proper machinery, be as well made among ourselves; and we hope that our Agricultural societies will take this subject seriously into consideration, whether such direct encouragement could not at once be given as would lead to the immediate establishment of an Agricultural Warehouse and Factory. It would doubtless well remunerate the projectors, and, instead of sending our mechanics and our money out of the Province, it would be one of the means of this country's future prosperity.

The Steamship *Sarah Sands* is advertised to sail from New-York for California, on the 10th December, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. The price of passage to San Francisco is $500 in the saloon, and $300 in the lower cabin. —Steamers leave New-York for Chagres (land route) on the 10th and 13th of December.

The Prospectus for a Railroad from Quebec to Melbourne, 90 miles has been placed before the Canadian public, with flattering prospects. The papers state that this line will be on the great Highway from the Atlantic to California.

Mr. Whitney, the great American railroad projector, is strenuously urging his project for an immense overland railroad to the Pacific, while a company is formed for the construction of one across the Isthmus of Panama. The work of a few years will render a voyage to the gold regions comparatively easy, and curiosity will ere long lead many travellers to visit the famed "diggins" of the early pioneers.

CALIFORNIA.—The brig. *Fanny* sailed from Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, on the 12th instant, for San Francisco, being the first vessel from that island to the gold regions. She has a general cargo of lumber, bricks provisions, &c. and is owned and fitted out by an association of about forty persons—mechanics, farmers, clerks, &c. all active steady men, of good character, who have gone out with a view of bettering their condition, and it is to be hoped they will not be disappointed.

[From the Montreal Transcript, Nov. 10.]

"THE LAST ARGUMENT.—Within one month nine Journals have openly declared for the Manifesto, and are now defending Annexation. They are:—

Courier	Montreal,
Herald	Do.
L'Avenir	Do.
Moniteur	Do.
Argus	Do.
Independant	Quebec,
Independant	Toronto,
Mirror	Do.
Gazette	Sherbrooke.

"This is a startling fact indeed! *Nine* Journals against *Ninety* is certainly a strong argument for Annexation. And (leaving out the *Montreal Herald*, which is evidently in a false position) what does the united influence of these journals amount to? Not a great deal, *we suspect*. *Punch* would be an overmatch for them all. Of the number, two are French papers—organs of Mr. Papineau which have always professed republican principles. Three others (the *Courier* and the two *Independants*) are journals which have been started by the Annexationists since the movement, and respecting which it would be premature to say, that they receive any support from the Canadian public.—On the contrary, it is pretty well understood, that the funds to keep at least one of them up, come from New York. As it is, and even with that support, they are, we suspect, in anything but a flourishing condition. This leaves us then, with only the Kingston Argus, the Toronto Mirror, and the Sherbrooke Gazette—none of them papers of much circulation, and the latter, the property of an American. Under these circumstances, we do not think the annexationists have much reason to plume themselves on their influence with the press. The *brains* of the country are evidently not with them—*they* are where the stout *hearts* of the country are and ever will be—ON THE SIDE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, AND THE FLAG OF OLD ENGLAND."

The last sentence of the above paragraph, is if possible more applicable to the people of New-Brunswick, than it is to those of Canada. We should be extremely reluctant to insult and libel our countrymen by expressing a doubt on the subject. *Annexation* like every other quack panacea, has had its day. The nostrums of the charlatan however, have frequently produced fatal results, whilst the advocacy of annexation, has merely excited contempt, or good humoured cachinations. —EDS. CHRON.

The following communication was recently received by the person to whom it is addressed, and has been handed to us for publication; the essay alluded to was upon ANNEXATION, and was published in the Chronicle of the 28th Sept. and 5th Oct. last.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Fredericton, November 26th, 1849.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to acquaint you that Earl Grey desires to convey his thanks to you, for the copy of your ESSAY, which he has received from you, and for which his Lordship is much obliged.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. T. PENNEFATHER.

Peter Stubs, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

THE WEATHER continues remarkably mild for the season, and garden flowers are blooming in the open air. Last evening brought a slight flurry of snow, which is fast disappearing before the genial warmth of the sun.

TRINITY CHURCH.—On Sunday evening the Rector of this Parish delivered the first of a course of three Sermons on Infidelity. The church was crowded to excess, and many were unable to obtain admission. The second discourse will be preached on next Sunday evening by the Rev. Alexander Stewart.

A NEW APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.—We are much pleased the last night of Mr. Humphrey's Lecture, to observe a practical application of the above power, to the production of music. It was accomplished by removing the propelling power from a musical Box, such as the main spring, fly, &c., and substituting the Electric current, which acted on the barrel, by means of a small cog and fly-wheel, thereby producing the tunes which were previously registered in the cylinder. It was invented and exhibited for the first time in Charlottetown by Mr. J. F. Myers, the Accordeon and Flutina melodist.—*P. E. Island Gazette.*

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.—Mr. Henry Moyle, bearer of despatches from Lord Elgin to the British government, arrived in this city a day or two since, and leaves by the first vessel for England. Mr Moyle is likewise entrusted with a memorial to the ministry, on the subject of a reciprocal tariff between the United States and Canada signed by several men of influence in Canada, among whom are large landed proprietors and agriculturists.

The object of the memorial is two-fold. The memorialists ask, first that the British government will endeavor to form a treaty with the United States, by which free trade between Canada and this country will be secured; and in case it be not granted, then that the British government will impose on American wheat and flour as great a duty as Canadian wheat and flour are subjected to on being imported into the United States. This is asked as a matter of justice and equity, because the Canadian farmer is deprived of the ability to send his produce to market, several months in the year, in consequence of the closing of the Canadian sea-ports, and because, also, if he sends his flour and wheat to the New York markets, he is obliged to pay a heavy duty.

We do not understand how Mr. Moyle, or the memorialists who signed the document which he is entrusted with, to present to the English government, can hope of succeeding in their views by this course of action. In the first place if reciprocity is to be granted to Canada, it will be done by the United States, without consulting England; and secondly, if Congress should by vote, decline to grant it, we apprehend that England will not go back in her free trade policy for the purpose of pleasing the Canadians or protecting their interests to the detriment of twenty or thirty million of people. However, we shall see what the issue of the publication will be.—*N. Y. Herald.*

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS.—A letter from Leon of October 19, announces that the contract for the ship canal made with D. L. White, of New York, has been ratified by the legislature, as has also the treaty between the republic of Nicaragua and the United States.—From Honduras we have the important information that the island of Tigre, in the gulf of Fonseca, has been ceded to the United States "for the time pending constitutional action upon an existing convention between the two republics." The island will be immediately occupied by an armed force. Mr. Squier's circular to the legations (from which the above is taken) further says: "I have also the honor to add that the United States has acquired interests in the western islands and coast of Honduras, which will not permit her to look with indifference upon any measures which shall affect the present order of things in that quarter." The decided tone of this circular has excited considerable attention among foreigners.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is an extract from a letter written to his wife by a New Yorker, now working in the mines of California. The letter bears date Aug. 26, 1849:

"There was a gold mine discovered here (what is called Murphy's Diggings) one week to-day.—It is evidently the work of ancient times—210 feet deep, situated on the summit of a very high mountain. It has made a great excitement here, as it was several days before preparations could be made to descend to the bottom. There was found in it the bones of a human being, also an altar for worship, and some other evidences of human labor. From present indications it is doubtful whether it will pay to be worked, as it is mostly all rock, and will require a great outlay, for tools and machinery to work it."

This discovery, if properly pursued by competent observers, may prove of the highest historical importance. It will establish the fact that the mineral wealth of that region has been known to preceeding generations, and the relics which have survived, may enlighten us as to the nationality of the people who first pierced this mountain two hundred and ten feet, and will doubtless suggest an inquiry into the reasons for abandoning the pursuit of gold in a country in which it seems to abound, and where its discoverers had found encouragement to make such extensive excavations in former times.

The following Rules were adopted by the passengers on board the *Rory O'Moore*, which vessel sailed from Quebec for California, and is the first vessel from that port. The Rules were assented to and signed by all.

As it is absolutely necessary for the well being of the passengers of the *Rory O'Moore* that a few fixed rules be adopted and rigidly adhered to, we the passengers have set our hands to the regulations here laid down in token of our approval thereof:—

1st, As in all matters affecting the welfare or well being of the expedition, the blessing of God is of vital importance, all wishing to worship God in social prayer shall have unmolested use of the After-Cabin for that purpose, at eight o'clock on every practicable evening.

2nd, That God's day shall be kept holy in every possible manner, to which end public prayers shall be read to all willing to attend.

3rd, All gambling shall be strictly prohibited, as also profane swearing or any other act contrary to religion or morality.

4th, All smoking between decks most strictly forbidden.

5th, All meals to be ready at certain stated hours; no passenger to have his meals served at other periods save by order of the Surgeon.

6th, The Steward's services being required by the whole mess and not by individuals comprising it, no gentleman shall employ that functionary as his private servant.

7th, The passengers shall be formed into a mess of which the Captain shall be president, to be assisted by a committee of two to be appointed each week by the passengers; such committee to have the regulation of all connected with the mess during their term of office.

8th, The lights (other than those necessary for the duty of the ship) to be put out at ten o'clock each night.

9th, That those rules shall not be altered save by a vote of two thirds of the passengers.

10th, That all discussions involving religious, political, or national feelings be studiously avoided, such invariably tending to produce angry feelings.

11th, That a committee of three (of whom the Captain shall be one) shall be appointed by the passengers to see the rules strictly enforced, to serve as a court of appeal in all disputes or disagreements, with power of excluding from the mess any refractory individual refusing obedience to or habitually breaking through rules laid down for the happiness and comfort of themselves as well as of all on board.

JENNY LIND.—It appears, that the "Swedish Nightingale" has been offered one thousand dollars per night, to sing in New York. Mr. Bainum, of the American Museum, is the gentleman who has made this proposal, and has offered to place £10,000, sterling in the hands of her bankers in London, to the fulfilment of his proposition. She is at present residing at Stockholm.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The American propeller "Genesee Chief," so well known on Lake Ontario, has been purchased by some gentlemen in Montreal, for £4,500, and will be dispatched before the close of navigation for the gold region. We understand that a considerable number of young French Canadians have gone to California, and that others are preparing for the journey.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

CALIFORNIA.—A letter in the Baltimore Sun says:—"At the late southern convention, held in Mississippi, it was stated that California would restrict slavery by her organic law; and the question was mooted whether she had a right to do it without the assent of the people of the United States, given through their representatives in congress.

It was the sense of that convention that California has no right, as a territory, (the sovereignty of which was the United States,) to exclude any portion of the people of the United States and their property from her limits. It was determined to resist the admission of California with such provision in her constitution. They considered, in fact, that it was unimportant whether congress imposed this disability on the south, by adopting the Wilmot proviso, or by assenting to and sanctioning the restriction, as proposed by the people of California. You will see a determined opposition on the part of the southern members to the admission of California with the proviso against slavery—whether it be a united opposition is doubtful.—Mr. Benton and Mr. Houston will certainly oppose the extreme doctrines and movement of the south on the subject."

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.

STATE OF THE NATION.—The returns for the nine months of the present year, as compared with the nine months of last year, are before us, and a glance at the figures indicates the activity which 1849 exhibits as compared with its more memorable, and, commercially speaking, more melancholy predecessor.—In the former year the exports amounted to £36,534,860; in the present year they have expanded to £44,830,414, showing an increase of more than eight millions and a quarter sterling.

In the six principal articles of export,—namely cottons, woollens, earthenware, linen, hardware, and silk, the increase of the present over the past year exceeds six millions and a half sterling.—The imports present an equally gratifying aspect.—The stagnation in railways has affected the consumption of timber, which has declined to the extent of 240,233 loads.

EXECUTION OF THE MANNINGS.—Frederick George Manning and his wife, Maria Manning, both suffered the last penalty of the law for the murder of O'Connor on Tuesday morning last.—Manning made a full confession of his participation in the crime, but his wife, an Atheist, died as hardened in disposition as she lived, and would not make any confession, although there can be no doubt of the justice of their sentence. Like almost all other guilty parties she could not face the spectators, but having obtained permission, covered her face with a veil, and was led to the scaffold blindfolded.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 16TH LANCERS.—We are enabled to state that the colonelcy of the 16th Lancers, vacant by the death of Sir J. C. Vandeleur, G. C. B. has been conferred upon that very distinguished cavalry officer, now serving in India, Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G. C. B., &c. The colonelcy of the 4th Dragoon Guards is still in abeyance.

The *Hecate*, steam-sloop, was commissioned on Tuesday by Commander Shadwell, to convey Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton, as Envoy to the United States. The *Hecate* is manned from the *Excellent* for this particular service, and according to orders, will proceed on Wednesday next for the Chesapeake. Sir Henry's first business is to know what encouragement, if any, the States give to the attempted withdrawal of the Canadas from British Rule. It is understood that he has full powers to resist energetically all attempts at interference on the part of the United States in Nicaragua affairs.

Letters from the squadron in India abound in admiration of the energetic, dashing, and successful proceedings of Commander Lyons, of the *Pilot*, as well as of the able manner in which he is seconded by his gallant officers and crew, reminding us altogether of the performances of those 18-gun brigs during the war. Within a short space of time the *Pilot* has captured no less than *eleven* piratical junks, and between two and three hundred pirates, besides releasing more than fifty captives; for which services, in the cause of humanity, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Government have expressed their warmest acknowledgements. Great praise is bestowed on the officers and crew of the *Pilot*, for the success of their endeavours to spare and save the lives of the pirates, and hand them over to the Chinese authorities to be dealt with according to the laws of their country. In one of her last affairs, the pirates fought to desperation, and were not overcome until several of the *Pilot's* men were severely wounded; nevertheless, Commander Lyons saved the lives of the survivors by promptly backing the *Pilot* into the sinking junk. The pirates not long ago fell upon two English vessels and murdered every soul on board.

We have received accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st September, by which we learn, that so far from the alarming excitement which has prevailed in the colony on the anticipated arrival there of the convicts from Bermuda having abated, it had, if possible, increased. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Cape Town on the 31st of August, Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Ansdell stated, they had waited on the Governor, at his request, when his Excellency said, "I have sent for you to inform you that I shall not receive the convicts on board the *Neptune*. I will have nothing to do with the *Neptune* or the convicts, Tickets-of-leave men, or no Tickets-of-leave men, I will have nothing to do with them. The vessel having been chartered by the Navy Board, the Admiral must take charge of them." The Cape Town people refused to accept this arrangement; they would not consent to the detention of the convict ship in Simons' Bay, until Lord Grey's pleasure is known, either under the charge of the Governor, the Admiral, or the Surgeon Superintendent; they had determined on making no contracts with government, or any department—sell nothing to government even for ready money—decline all intercourse with government, while a convict ship remained in the bay, and until the order in council making the colony a penal settlement was revoked. The following resolution unanimously adopted by the Cape Town people, on the 21st August, expresses the determination of the whole colony on the subject of contracts:—"That this meeting is of opinion, that no contracts of any description should be entered into for the supply, or use, of the Military, Naval, or Civil Departments until the Order in Council making this Colony a Penal Settlement be rescinded, and that the Inhabitants of all classes be strongly recommended to adhere firmly to such resolution, as the only means of saving the Colony from injury, degradation, and ruin."

The *Constance*, 50, Captain Courtenay, left Valparaiso, August 28, with 1,750,000 dollars on board. Captain C. expected to be at Spithead in 75 days.

The *Champion*, 14, Commander Hayes, was expected at Panama, October 10, with specie from Mazatlan, to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars, which would be brought home across the Isthmus, by one of the West India packets.

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.—In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 893, a number which shows an excess of 56 on the return of the previous week, but a reduction of 269 on the corrected average of five autumns. The total number of deaths from cholera in the week was only six, five less than in the previous week; in the same week of 1848 there were 62. The steady decline of diarrhœa and dysentery is shown by the number of the last five weeks, which were respectively 105, 63, 51, 40, and 29.—*Report of the Registrar-General.*

The Pope, it is stated, had departed from the Neapolitan dominions, on his return to Rome.

Her Majesty has issued her Royal proclamation, appointing and commanding Thursday, 15th inst., to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving throughout England and Ireland.

The cholera has broken out unexpectedly with considerable virulence at Gloucester.

In the several departments of trade and commerce there has been much steadiness during the week.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—In the course of the past week additional information respecting the gallant Sir John Franklin and his crews have been received.

The first who brought any later news from the Arctic regions was Captain Sir J. C. Ross. His ships the Enterprise and the Investigator arrived off Scarborough on Saturday last, having been knocked about between the Orkneys and that place for several days.

Captain Sir James Ross arrived at the Admiralty on Monday, and had interviews with the board. The gallant officer appeared rather the worse for his perilous voyage, but was animated with his characteristic energy. It is his confident opinion that neither Sir John Franklin nor any of his brave companions are eastward of any navigable point in the Arctic regions, and if their be any chance of their existence it is in the supposition that he proceeded in a westerly direction, and in such case we can only expect to hear from the missing adventurers, by the Mackenzie detachment, or by her Majesty's ship Plover, Commander Moore, by way of Russia.

Sir James traversed at least 230 miles on the ice, the bergs of which were frightful, much more so than any of the experienced Arctic voyagers had seen before. Sir James and his party penetrated as far as the wreck of the Fury, where he found the old tent standing, and everything about it in a state of the best preservation. At this point Sir James deposited a large quantity of provisions, and also the screw-launch of the Enterprise. The march of Sir James across the boundless regions of ice is truly stated as a most unparalleled feat in exploration. We are sorry to find, however, that it was no way successful.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—Russia has commenced negotiations with Circassia, and has offered to make large concessions to secure peace. This looks as if the Czar were seriously contemplating war in other quarters.

TURKEY.—The British Fleet is now near the Dardanelles, and we shall soon know the result of its presence in that quarter. We have all along had our suspicions of the sincerity of the French on the Turkish question, and should war take place, the co-operation of the Fleet of that country cannot be depended upon. We already perceive symptoms of the correctness of the impression, one of the French newspapers having stated that a messenger was forwarded to St. Petersburg to say that the orders for the French Fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles was sent in a mistake.—Subsequent intelligence has been received, that instead of joining the British Fleet the French vessels of War would proceed to Morroco to chastise the Emperor for some steps adopted against the French forces on the borders of his Empire, but any other excuse would answer as well if there is in reality a want of sincerity in acting with this country in the affairs of Turkey.

We have now great doubts of the sincerity of Turkey herself, in supporting her own independence as a distinct power, whatever may be her outward professions, as the manner in which she has treated the Hungarian and Polish refugees has not been of that independent character which this country was led to expect. If not afraid of Russia why ask the refugees to become Mahomedans? But the fact is, the whole conduct of the Divan on this question is suspicious, and we trust the country will be careful, before it enters too deeply into the affair, to ascertain whether the Turkish Ministers would prefer serving the Emperor of Russia or their present ruler, the Sultan.—*Woolwich Gazette.*