embosomed in this hopless wood. The lava here, as at the farm, had rather a tough job from the solidity of the edifice; and, with a sort of instinct and conscious pride of its own irresistable power, it pushed forward to the attack, despite the moans and chants of the Franciscan friars connected with the church, and of the mute sorrow of the poor *cure*. The ornaments of the altar, together with pictures, statues, and finery of the Virgin and Patron Saints, and the parish records, had all been removed; but the incessant entreaties of the *cure* failed to induce his parishioners to put their shoulders to two fine doors, and lift them off their hinges to a place of security, which they could easily have done. The bells also might have been saved with little exertion. No; the Virgin or the church's Patron Saint would either appear corporeally, that is visibly, and stop the sacrilegious destroyer, or the edifice would resist and go scathless. From time to time, however, the bells were tolled mournfully, the *cure*, monks, and parishioners chanted the funeral dirge of the sacred edifice, where most had been baptized, and which was associated with all the prominent parts of their little secluded lives. The lava here insinuated into the crypt of the building, thereby undermining it, so that it was literally a "temple rent in twain," the two nearly equal portions of which rocked and tottered to their base, and then fell—belfrey, bells, and all—into the raging gulf. For half-an-hour an intense dark green flame played over where once stood the doomed edifice, caused, perhaps, by the fusion of the bell-metal below. In other parts, blue flames, of various degrees of intensity and depth of colour, played and flickered about. All night parties arrived from Naples who missed the train; and the wood was glittering with torches approaching and receding in the distance. The arrival of a large body of priests, mounted on all the available jackasses and mules in the neighbourhood, for miles around, caused an immense sensation among the rustics, as there was little doubt those worthy men would soon settle the business of the ruthless enemy, and put things to rights; so to it they went—clergy and laity; and, on our departure from the scene of desolation and woe, the welkin resounded with the exertions of some hundreds of pairs of lungs. Much of the beauty of effect faded on the approach of daylight, and when we left, which was exactly at half past six in the morning, the lurid glare and vivid brilliancy of the lava was succeeded by a black earthonsceous dulness, with only here and there a deep red glow; the volume of lava had also diminished, and the crater was hushed. Nature seemed to have a slight intermission of her pangs, to be resumed on the following evening. On our return to Naples, we learned that a tragedy of another and a more sanguinary kind had been enacting elsewhere during the night. Hundreds visited the crater itself, and the mountain was literally dotted with little bright star-like points, ascending and flitting like Will-o'-the-wisps. The effect was picturesque in the extreme. A party of American officers of the squadron here, with characteristic and national rashness and curiosity, approached too near; and one of the officers, a fine handsome young fellow, received a mass of hot calcerous matter on the right shoulder, which stripped the flesh to the bone, as far as the elbow. There was no actual fracture, but the hemorrage was so violent, and so long a time elapsed before he received proper medical aid, that he lies with little hope of recovery. All the Galenic skill of the place is tending him. He is only two and twenty, and remarkably amiable and handsome, and quite the pet of the squadron and the ladies. He holds the position of Commodore's Naval Aid-de-Camp, and is a Lieutenant in rank. Only a few nights since we had seen him at a ball, the gayest of the gay, his fine manly form and features making him "the observed of all observers." But another accident, and within ten yards of the same spot, and almost at the time terminated fatally.—The victim of his rashness was a young Polish officer, who received a mass of stone, of some tons weight, on the left thigh, which caused a compound fracture, and there he lay and bled to death, his blood running down into the very crater itself, where it boiled, and hissed, and steamed. A Neapolitan gentleman, who related the particulars to us, nearly lost his life in his exertions to bring the body down the side of the mountain, for at the time the lava and stones fell in all directions, thick and fast. Another individual, a native, had the dexter side of his lower jaw completely removed by a stone, which was shot obliquely out of the crater, while he was stretching over, peering into its fiery depths. The catalogue of contusions, abrasions and lesions on that eventful night, would nearly fill one of your columns. The ladies were everywhere in the van of danger and fatigue, and some have come off shot free. The sex have a great deal more courage than we men are willing to give them credit for. This is proved here daily by the intrepidity small and delicate women show in their ascent—true, it is to gratify curiosity—a strong instinct *on dit* in their nature.—*Morning Chronicle Correspondent.*

BREAKFAST TO DR. ACHILLI IN BELFAST.—A SCENE.

On 26th April, a public breakfast was given to this distinguished individual, in the Commercial Buildings. The chair was taken at nine o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Cooke. About 150 ladies and gentlemen were present. On the right of the chairman sat Dr. Achilli, Professor Masson, (who kindly acted as interpreter), the Revds. J. Macnaughton, W. M'Ilwaine, Professor Gibson, Dr. Bryce, G. Edmundson, and on the left, the Revds. T. F. Miller, Vicar of Belfast, D. Hamilton, R. Knox, E. J. Hartrick, T. Campbell, A. Henderson, and most of the other ministers of the town and neighbourhood, and some from a considerable distance also attended. After breakfast, a gentleman rose at the lower end of the room, who announced himself a member of the Church of Rome, and begged permission to address the meeting. The Chairman informed him that it was his duty to make some opening remarks, then to call on their guest, and after that he would willingly listen to the gentleman, if the meeting were agreeable. The consent of the meeting having been obtained, the gentleman acquiesced in the arrangement.

Dr. Cook (who was loudly cheered), in an impressive address, having dilated on the principles of civil and religious liberty as sacred by and emanating from Protestant principles, referred to the case of Dr. Achilli as forcibly illustrating the point. He then introduced Dr. Achilli to the meeting.

Dr. Achilli, so soon as the cheering which greeted him on rising had subsided, at considerable length dwelt upon the state of the Italian mind as regarded religion, which he represented as anxious to receive the truth, as presented in the pages of the Bible; that, in fact, the Italians had lost all faith in the Papacy. He had been instrumental in circulating many copies of the Scriptures, which the Government of Rome were anxious to take from the people, but in no one instance, so far as he had heard, had it succeeded in obtaining a single copy. A case of Bibles from England had been seized by the Custom-house officers, and ordered to be burned in the square. Many people gathered around to behold the burning, and enquiring "What books they were?" were told "Heretical books." "What do they contain?"—"Heresy." "What heresy?" "Heresy that if you read will make you Protestants." "What is the name of those heretical books?" "The Holy Bible." "Does the Holy Bible teach heresy?" "Go and ask the Pope." The books were burned, but the ashes of the Bible had the effect of making the people enquire for it. The Bible is now in Rome, so is the Pope; both cannot continue there. He must drive out the Bible, or the Bible will drive him out. The educated priests and cardinals know that their religion is not true, but if they give up their religion, they must also give up their honours, ambition, and cardinals' hats. Can the Pope be converted? (It may make you laugh.) Not while he continues Pope. With God all things are possible. Dr. A. gave a slight sketch of the manner of his conversion. He had not read any Protestant books, he had not conversed with any Protestant, he, like the Apostle of old, might say he was taught alone from Heaven. He announced that his intention was to form a Christian Church among the Italians in London, and to prepare there a band of missionaries to proceed to Italy and Rome to preach the gospel. Dr. Achilli sat down amidst loud and long continued applause.

Dr. Cooke then called on the gentleman who had begged permission to speak. Having been invited to the head of the room, he announced himself as holding various titles and offices connected with the medical profession, amongst others, that he kept an apothecary's shop in this town, being no less a personage than Dr. Dorrain. We believe the gentleman has a brother in the Romish priesthood. Dr. Dorrain, on the part of his friends, repudiated the conduct of certain individuals of his church at the meeting the preceding evening—such as hooting, throwing eggs, &c. He was for liberty of conscience—he was for the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible. These Protestant sentiments having met from the meeting their due meed of praise, Dr. Dorrain proceeded to say, that he attended there that day without any previous consultation with any one, on his own responsibility. How this statement comports with the gentleman's opening remarks, we cannot conceive. Dr. Dorrain then commented on Dr. Achilli's statement, that through his instrumentality the first edition of the Italian testament was printed in Rome. Mr. Dorrain attempted to controvert this statement by reading a Pope's Pastoral, and a list of certain editions of the Bible that had been in use in Italy before. The Chairman reminded him that none of these editions had been printed in Rome. Mr. Dorrain then pulled a copy of an Italian Bible out of his pocket, which he said had been obtained in Rome. Professor Masson having examined the Bible, discovered it was Mazzoni's, and printed at Venice!—not Rome, remarking that the same copy might have been at Jericho as well as at Rome. Mr. D. then referred to the trumped up charge against Dr. Achelli, of having seduced a nun at Viterbo, but said he forebore to dwell upon it. The Chairman remarked that he must now confine himself to the charge, as he had alluded to it. This, however, Mr. Dorrain prudently declined to do, knowing doubtless, that the whole charge was a fabrication, and had been so confessed to be by its originators, when the French government found it necessary to investigate it.

Mr. Dorrain was proceeding with his comments on the life of Dr. Achilli, when Dr. Cooke interrupted him by asking did he believe there was an Inquisition in Rome? This question having taken the gentleman by surprise, he to his confusion mumbled out something about there being a similar Inquisition in Rome as was in Ireland.—"That won't do, Sir," said the chairman. "Do you believe there ever was an Inquisition in Rome, such as Dr. Achilli has described?" Mr. D.—"Neither you nor I were ever in Rome to see it." Dr. Cooke—"Do you believe, Sir, there is such a city as Rome, for you and I have never seen it? or that there is such a person as the Pope, as you have never seen him or kissed his toe? Mr. D.'s confusion caused much amusement to the audience. Dr. Cooke repeated, "Do you believe there is such a place as the Inquisition in Rome?" Mr. Dorrain—"On my word and honour I don't know whether there is or not."—This answer having appeared in the gentleman's own estimation and that of his audience to put the finishing stroke to his oratory, he beat a rapid retreat to the door, refusing to remain, notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of the chairman and the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Macnaughtan then in a powerful speech exposed the unfounded nature of Mr. Dorrains statements.

The doxology having been sung and the benediction pronounced by the Vicar, the company dispersed, a committee to co-operate with the London committee having been first appointed, and some subscriptions handed in for the Evangelisation of Italy. Many friends crowded round Dr. A. ..... and bid him God speed in his work.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

☞ 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, MAY 24, 1850.

The steam ship *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Monday last, the mail by which reached this City on Wednesday morning. The news is unimportant. English dates are down to the 11th instant. The Whig Radical Ministry had not at the time of her sailing, expired, yet from the struggles and throes to eke out a disgraceful existence, it was clearly shewn with what tenacity they still cling to life.—The friends of the country, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that their final account is at hand, and that such a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of the Free Traders, that petitions to Her Majesty's Government are pouring in on all hands, praying for a Dissolution of that DISSOLUTE body the Commons of England. The Liverpool Standard says—

"On Thursday an almost unprecedented application was made to Her Majesty's Government. A nobleman of the highest rank (the Duke of Richmond), attended by several other peers, eight county members, and a large body of gentlemen, waited upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the purpose of placing in his hands no fewer than *two hundred and sixty-seven* addresses to the Throne, expressive of the distrust felt by hundreds of thousands of Her Majesty's subjects with reference to the present House of Commons, and their earnest prayer that her Majesty would be pleased to dismiss that assembly, and so afford to her subjects the opportunity of manifesting their real feelings on the controverted points of free trade and protection. These addresses will, no doubt, be rejected by the Ministers and scoffed at by the Ministerial journals. Yet it is quite certain, that they present a far larger and juster proof of the popularity of a cause than anything that the League, in its palmiest hour, could ever have shown."

We sincerely hope and trust that these petitions may have the desired effect, and that SHIPS, COLONIES, and COMMERCE, may again become the pride and glory of Great Britain.

The Grain market was more active, and sales had been made at an advance on previous rates.—Western Canal Flour is quoted at 19s to 23s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s to 24s 6d, and Canada 22s 6d to 24s per barrel. Indian Corn was in good demand, yellow bringing 30s per quarter.

IRELAND.—We are glad to observe by the Irish papers that the sales of the encumbered estates are progressing in a manner which shows that capitalists do not despair of that hitherto unhappy and distracted country. In the course of four or five hours on Wednesday, property to the extent of £50,000 and upwards changed hands at prices which are considered handsome by the sellers, and which, of course, the buyers think will prove remunerative. The influx of capital, and an infusion of new blood into the sister country may, even in the course of a few years work a remarkable change in its physical appearance, and cannot fail to improve the moral habits of the people. The new measure is only beginning to develope itself.

The Queen, we learn, with her husband and family, propose at no distant day, to make another visit to Ireland, the excellent results of which in the state of transition that Irish society is now undergoing will produce unquestionable good. On this occasion the visit will be by way of Holyhead, to afford the Royal family an opportunity of inspecting the tubular bridge at Bangor.

ITALY.—The *eclat* which attended the entry of the Pope into Rome seems to have all passed away, and now the account has to be adjusted. It is stated that, after a long discussion with the cardinals and with the advocates of the court, his Holiness has determined to confiscate the property of the Roman Constituent Assembly to the amount of 2,500,000 Roman piastres (140,000 sterling). If this should be confirmed, we need not say that it must be the forerunner of other and further troubles whenever an opportunity presents itself to the oppressed party.

FRANCE.—Since the election in Paris each party seems to be marshalling its forces for the encounter of which it is the prelude. Frustrated in their attempts to preserve their ascendency by the ballot, the three great parties of "order" have resolved to try the experiment of a change in the electoral law. A sweeping law is to disfranchise some two or three millions of electors, by requiring a fixed domicile and garrison for the space of three years respectively for civilians and soldiers.—Artisans are to produce a certificate from their employers of having contributed to the payment of taxes for that period. The object of the new law is plainly to get rid of all the idle and unemployed artisans in Paris, who will at once be cut off from the right of voting. In the case of the army the influence of the Government may be brought to bear so, to change the quarters of a regiment, as to neutralise at once any obnoxious principles it may have imbibed, and, in one word, a very moderate right of suffrage. M. Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, read the text of the law to the Assembly amidst the most profound silence, and at the end neither approbation or disapprobation was expressed. The Minister demanded the urgency of the question, upon which the Mountain was thrown into a state of great agitation; but upon the ballot upon the previous question there appeared for the immediate consideration of the bill 453, against 197. No actual division took place upon the direct question of urgency, but the urgency was voted by a large majority. It was remarked that General Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, and Favier voted against the Government. The question, therefore, is now launched, and it remains to be seen whether the Socialists will peaceably look on, and see their power wrested from them without a struggle. The chiefs of the Socialists evidently wish to keep quiet, but the extreme faction are quite ready for a battle in the streets, which we really believe is the very thing the Bonapartists are desirous of. The Government journal the *Patrie*, has particularly signalised itself by calling upon the Ministry "to put down the cannibals" by which it is surrounded; its tone is one of the most daring defiance and breathes little less than civil war.—The Government, however, or, to speak more correctly, the party at the Elysee, has assumed a much more subdued tone. The *Napoleon*, after some delay, made its appearance this week; but its pages no longer contain recommendations of coercive measures, and it seems in fact to be abandoned as the organ of the Bonapartist *coterie*. The Government has made the most extensive military preparations in the event of an outbreak, counting as it does completely, upon the full support of the army, and we have no reason to believe that the army, that is the main body, will fail to act as soldiers usually do in the event of a struggle.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The papers and letters from India and China, in anticipation of the overland mail have been received. Dates are—Bombay, April 3; Calcutta, March 25; and China, March 7. The Marquis of Dalhousie's health had wonderfully improved by his late voyage. He was about to quit Calcutta for Simla, whither the marchioness had proceeded him some days. Sir Charles Napier was at Lahore on the 22d of March, watching every moment, and listening to every complaint. Our Peshawur frontier was in a very disturbed state, and the communication between Peshawur and Kobat was entirely closed. Captain Coke had a skirmish with some of the disaffected in the hills, and lost ten of his men. The Affreedies have again proved troublesome, and succeeded in cutting off the supplies of water to the tower of Cobat, which placed the garrison in a helpless condition, and the troops were consequently obliged to withdraw from that fortress. Another expedition to the hills was contemplated. The British seaman and marines on board Her Majesty's steamer Medea, Commander Lockyer, have had a gallant and victorious action with the Chinese pirates. They succeeded in capturing and destroying 13 junks, by which the sea plunderers lost 220 men killed, and 20 made prisoners, two of whom have since died of their wounds. Not a single man belonging to the English party sustained the slightest injury. The commercial advices from Calcutta and Bombay represent trade to be in a very dull state, without any prospect of improvement. Import market at Bombay extremely dull, and somewhat lower for the little business doing. Exports also dull. Freight also depressed. Rates to Liverpool £2 first class, £2 15s second class, and to London £3. At Calcutta imports were quiet, and in some cases lower. In exports the activity had subsided, waiting further advices. Freights lower, and little doing. The Bank of Bengal has raised rates for loans and discount 1 per cent.

ROME.

The first visit of the Pope since his return was directed to the French hospital at St. Andrews, in the Quirinal. His reception by the people in the streets is said to have been very cold. He conversed with the sufferers in the hospital with an affability which would have been a crime, if shown by any of his clergy to their own dying countrymen during the war, and displayed a sympathy which, in his recent encyclica, he condemned in those Roman ladies who attended the republican hospitals, calling them a horde of prostitutes for their pains. The Pope is said to have fallen completely into the hands of the absolutist party. Cardinal Antonelli has left his palace of the Compitelli and taken up his residence in the Vatican to have more immediate communication with his Holiness.

The last production of the clandestine press, "The people to the Pope," that tremendous unveiling of the vice by hypocrisies of the whole state machine and ministry, not sparing even its august head has found its way into the hands of Pio Nono, and filled him with indignation.—The most unwearied researches are being made after its author and printer, and five years of the galleys are threatened to any one having it in his possession. The rage of the cardinals, monsignori, and ministers may be easily imagined at receiving regularly the first copies of whatever comes from the secret republican press, especially as the matter is so far from flattering to themselves. Although these audacious papers speak unpalatable truths to the senses of his Holiness, any individual attempting to do the same is sure to meet with punishment in due time.—Amongst the officers of the pontifical household who were admitted to the honour of kissing their returning sovereign's foot was the under-confectioner, who ventured to complain *en passant* to the Pope that after three-and-twenty years of service in the palace he was threatened with dismissal because his two sons had fought at the barricades. The Pope consoled him by promising him the free enjoyment of a pension and his living at the palace, but the next day he was turned off without either one or the other. Those more in power than the Pope himself was irritated at his having said a word in his own behalf.

The extradition of a criminal who had taken refuge in the San Marinese republic was demanded a few days ago by the Papal *gendarmes*. No difficulty was made and the malefactor was brought down to the frontier, where, however, he stopped further proceedings by pulling out an American passport showing that he had acquired citizenship in the United States. The San Marinese, upon this discovery, refused to give him up, and escorted him back in safety to their mountain stronghold. The American charge d'affaires at Rome, Mr. Cass, to whom Count S—— communicated the occurrence, has written a letter of thanks to the republican authorities.

WESLEYAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in the Exeter Hall, London, on Monday last—the Right Hon. Fox Maule presiding. The report stated that there was an improvement in the financial condition of the society. The debt amounted in the previous year to £13,358 16s 1d; this has now been reduced to £10,841 12s 2d. This reduction has chiefly been effected by a reduction of expenditure. It was also stated that there was an increase of 5,163 of church members and of schools 4,230 above the preceding year. The meeting was far from being unanimous. Dr. Bunting, in addressing them, said, in allusion to the disturbance, "that he doubted what was the general feeling of that society. The vast majority, he believed, were ashamed that there should have been found persons so wanting in common propriety, and before strangers too, to expose their own want of everything that evinced proper feeling. But the feeling of pain which that had occasioned him had been greatly removed by the manner in which those resolutions, which were most calculated to call forth what little difference there was, had been carried. The sense of the society, deny it who could, was in favour of those resolutions. There was a small and miserable sprinkling who had the presumption to lift their hands against them. Therefore, he felt thankful that the strangers who had honoured them with their company that day had had the opportunity of seeing what was the prevalent feeling of the methodist connexion." This is rather ominous, coming from such a quarter.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public conference of the friends of this association from all parts of the kingdom commenced on Tuesday last in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street, at 11 o'clock. The objects of the conference were to receive reports from delegates in reference to the progress of the reform movement, to devise means of carrying out the objects of the association, and to complete the arrangements for realising the fund of £10,000 required for the present year's operations. On the platform were Mr. Cobden, M. P., Mr. Hume, M. P., Colonel Thompson, M. P., Mr. George Thompson, M. P., Mr. W. J. Fox, M. P., Mr. J. Kershaw, M. P., Lord Dudley Coutts Stewart, M. P., Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M. P., Mr. Williams, M. P., Mr. B. Hayworth, M. P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M. P., Mr. B. Wilcox, M. P., the Sheriff of Norwich, the High Bailiff of Southwark, Admiral Gordon, Mr. J. H. Parry, &c.—Sir J. Walmesley presiding.

There is little change in the Iron market. Scotch pig iron has advanced 2s per ton; manufactured iron remains languid. Arrangements are being made in Scotland and Staffordshire for reducing the make.

The new American steamship *Atlantic* reached Liverpool in a passage of little more than thirteen days from New York. She met with an accident to her machinery when she had been out six days which retarded her progress 30 hours.

The Hermann was 17 days in getting home.

The America was passed by the Europe off Cork, and would make the passage home in about 12 days.

Captain Austin's expedition, consisting of the Pioneer, the Resolute, the Assistance, and the Intrepid, which have been fully equipped and provisioned for three years, at the expense of £9000 sailed on Saturday morning at daybreak from Greenhithe to prosecute a righteous search for the missing ships of Sir John Franklin.

HALIFAX AND GALWAY NEW STEAM LINE.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under date of May 4th, says:—

"The announcement that the *Viceroy*, steamer of 800 tons and 350 horse-power, Robert Ewing, master, is to sail from Galway to New York, calling at Halifax, on Saturday, 1st June, is hailed as opening up a new era for the west of Ireland, and indeed for the country generally. Men of all parties have heard the intelligence with delight; and if the experiment turn out a successful one, it will be no ordinary triumph of private enterprise, in a quarter where it certainly was least expected.—It must be recollected, that the waters of the magnificient Bay of Galway have never yet been disturbed by the paddles of a Steamer, except when some Government boats paid the coast an occasional visits."

In reference to the reply of His Excellency to the Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, we would remark, that we cannot join in the wholesale condemnation of his conduct as expressed by the Press of this City generally—We think the reply of His Excellency explicit and should be satisfactory. His Excellency distinctly states that *he is not authorized to interfere with the Negotiations of the Parent state*—but that he will do all that his limited means will permit in the premises, viz. that he will send a Copy to the Governor General, and another to the Secretary for the Colonies. What more can the man do?

We conceive that the Chamber of Commerce finding that the powers of His Excellency are prescribed, they should enter into a Negotiation with Sir Henry Bulwer, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent New-Brunswick is to participate in the contemplated measure of Reciprocity with the United States, we shall then know precisely on what ground we do stand, and can govern ourselves accordingly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, May 17th, 1850.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the Petition from the Members of the Chamber of Commerce and others at St. John, transmitted by you to the Provincial Secretary.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor feels the warmest interest in the Commercial prosperity of St. John and New Brunswick generally. He does not consider himself authorized by his instructions to send a person to Washington, as requested by the Petitioners.

His Excellency can assure the Petitioners there is, on the part of Her Majesty's Government or its Representative at Washington, no intention whatever of overlooking or neglecting the interests of this Province in any Treaty with the United States.

He also believes that Sir Henry Bulwer is fully informed with reference to the whole question, but it is obvious that, as Her Majesty's Minister on the spot, he must be the best judge of the means by which he can promote the interests of the Province in negotiations with a Foreign Power.

His Excellency's anxiety to meet the wishes of the Merchants of St. John, will cause him to forward a copy of their petition to His Excellency the Governor General, in order that it may be transmitted to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and he will also send a copy of such Petition to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the next mail, calling attention at the same time to the great importance of the subject as affecting the interest of Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

I have to request that you will lay this answer before the Chamber of Commerce.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. T. PENNEFATHER.

R. JARDINE, Esq.

The sixty seventh anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at this place, (on the 18th May, 1783,) was celebrated on Saturday last by firing a Royal Salute at noon, from King's Square, and a fine display of Fireworks from Jeffrey's Hill in the evening.

TWENTY-FOURTH OF MAY.—This day being the Anniversary of the Queen's Birth Day, it was observed as such by the troops in garrison and a numerous display of Flags in the City.

☞ OUR ONLY HOPE.—It will be seen by the advertisements of C. D EVERETT & SON, and that of A. MCGEE in this day's impression, that they (operative Mechanics' of this City,) are producing HATS of their own Manufacture, which they pledge themselves will defy competition. We cannot but think, that any man possessing a spark of patriotism must and will patronize their Establishments, in preference to purchasing the imported article. The encouragement of our own Mechanics is OUR ONLY HOPE.

CANADA.—The third Session of the third Parliament of the Province of Canada was opened at Toronto, by the Governor General, on the 14th instant. His Excellency's Speech treats on important Provincial topics, which are intended to be brought before the Assembly, and respecting the local and foreign trade, says:—

"I am very sensible of the great importance to those Colonies of placing the Trade between the British North American Provinces on the most unrestricted footing. I have been in communication, during the recess, upon this subject, with the Lieutenant Governors of Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and with the Governor of Newfoundland. I recommend to your consideration the expediency of giving such powers to this Government as may enable it to meet the advances of the sister colonies in a liberal spirit.

"The Act passed last session for the establishment of reciprocal Free Trade between Canada and the United States in certain articles the natural products of each, has not yet come into operation. I am informed that a corresponding measure is now under the consideration of the Congress of the United States."

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening, when the following gentlemen were elected officebearers for the ensuing year:—

Dr. Botsford, *President*. F. A. Wiggins, John Owens, and Edward Allison, Esquires, *Vice Presidents*.

Mr. John W. Cudlip and Mr. Joel Reading, *Secretaries*.

Mr. S. L. Tilley, *Treasurer*.

Messrs. W. A. Robertson, John H. Gray, W. R. M. Barlis, Wm. Leavitt, Wm. Thomson, Edmund Kaye, Charles M. Gove, George Morrisey, and James A. Harding, *Committee*.

ERRATA.—An idea has got abroad that the Spanish money has depreciated in value, this is not the case. The Coin remains of the original value, except only, when the money is so worn as to be short of weight.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

CARLETON.—No. 3.

Although the revenues derived from the common lands in Carleton, must be expended for the sole benefit of the inhabitants residing on the western side of the harbour, according to the provisions of the City Charter, and altho' in future, should a disposition be manifested on the part of the Common Council to appropriate this income in any other manner, than that which the Charter strictly enjoins, there can be little doubt but that an *injunction* would immediately put a close to this mal-administration of the funds, which that body merely holds in trust for the furtherance of a specific object, yet still as matters now stand, a majority of that council can dictate how, where, and in what manner these revenues shall be laid out, and without reference to the views or feelings of the Carleton people.—Indeed, if so minded, the Common Council can direct these funds to be expended, even contrary to the wishes of those who are solely interested in their expenditure, and thus, the intention of a generous gift from the Crown, may be arbitrarily and vexatiously defeated in all time to come; and judging from many acts of the Council, there is no telling to what extent caprice or a spirit of opposition may lead a majority of that body.—To remove however an impending evil of great magnitude, should be the primary object of those who are likely to excounter it, and this desirable end can only be effected in a satisfactory manner by separating Carleton entirely from its present thraldom, that is—by effecting its absolute severance from the City of Saint John.

When those who are mainly interested in the resources arising from the public property at the eastern side of the harbour, have the entire control of that property entrusted into their own hands, a far greater interest will be taken in the management of it, than is now manifested, subject as it is, to the guardianship of twelve men, eight of whom, are in nine cases out of ten, wholly indifferent in the matter.

A striking exemplification of a feeling of *hostility* to Carleton interests was manifested, during the abortive and first and *last* attempt of the Common Council to elect a Mayor. Rather than a resident of Carleton should have the office, an opponent was placed in the foreground, who, as shewn in my last communication, was actually "reprobated" at a large public meeting of the citizens of Saint John in February 1849, for the opposition he had manifested to public requirements, almost generally demanded. And upon this same occasion, one who canvassed and voted against Mr. Wilmot, urged as a reason for his opposition, "that there were important unsettled differences between the eastern and western wards, and the effect of Mr. W's election might be, to increase the Carleton influence." Or in plain language, to give Carleton *five* votes occasionally, instead of *four*, and when the advocacy of the Carleton interests too, is just as important to the Carleton people, as is the maintenance of another interest, represented *at all times* by no less than *eight* members of the Council board.

Should the tie of "annexation" be severed, and Carleton erected into a distinct parish, leaving the City of Saint John to embrace only the ancient limits of Parr-town, under the "County and Parish Act," passed at the last session of the Provincial legislature, the new parish could elect all the local officers its inhabitants would require, and its organization would then be rendered perfect for all the purposes, which its separate interests might demand. A new and a better era would at once present itself, as a small yet growing town, would have within its own control, an amount of revenue exceeding even at the present moment, that of any County in New-Brunswick, and with every prospect under the contemplated system, of a rapid and permanent augmentation.

Although Guy's and Brooke's Wards are as much a part and parcel of the City of Saint John, as King's and Queen's Wards, yet under the present form of municipal government, they will always be looked upon with a step-mother's regard by the Common Council, and although their important interests and just requirements, must always be apparent, yet judging from past apathy, future claims to a small share of the loaves and fishes, Guy's and Brooke's, may seek for in vain. It often happens that when the broad Atlantic rolls between those who at one time were the best friends, that the kindliest feelings of our nature, are lost in its depths. The river St. John separates the eastern from the western interests, and its waters like those of the fabled Lethe, induce unhappy forgetfulness in the minds of some of the members of the Common Council, of the powerful claims to consideration, which the western wards, would otherwise, forcibly present.

Should the anticipated separation take place, and hereafter immense outlays are required in Carleton, of the benefits resulting from which, the four Eastern wards are to have—as in the case of Rodney Wharf and Union street—the Lion's share, the inhabitants of Carleton, will then be in a condition to make an *independent* arrangement for themselves with regard to a distribution of the burden of expence, but as the case now stands, such outlays must all be borne on the weakest shoulders. "Might makes right," is an old saw, more remarkable for rhyme however, than it is for common honesty.

CARLETONIAN.

FROM OLD VIRGINIA AGAIN.

Albermale County, Virginia, March 21, 1847.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in stating to you my experience in the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I own a very valuable negro girl, who was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs, which brought her in appearance to the brink of the grave. I consulted some of our best physicians, who pronounced her case incurable, or that they could do no more for her. I tried many remedies, but none did any good. I saw some account of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and thought I would try it, but had little faith in it. I procured a bottle, which was administered according to directions, and I saw she began to mend; and before the first bottle was gone she was up. I procured a second, and she took that, and now she is, I think, cured, or nearly so. She attends to her daily labor, and I hear no complaints from her.

R. L. JEFFERSON.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B

Married.

On Monday last, by the Rev. J. D. Casewell, John B. Brown, of Hampton, King's County, to Sabina Stephens, of the same place.

On the 16th instant, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Millen, Mr. Samuel Cathcart, of Digdeguash, to Ann, third daughter of Mr. James Linton, of Bocabec.

Died.

On Wednesday afternoon, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. John McCarron, aged three years and six months.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Alexander Bell, aged 51 years, a native of Dumfries-shire, Scotland.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Jane F., youngest daughter of Mr. David Collins, aged 22 years.

On the 13th instant, after a painful illness, David, only son of Mr. John McAulay, aged 4 years and 2 months.

In Portland, April 25th, Mrs. Sophia, wife of Mr. Ambrose D. McKenzie, aged 49 years.

On Saturday last, in Portland, Sophia, infant daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Pamelia Frazer, aged 3 weeks.