of evil tidings, his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord." Psalm cxii. 6, 7. Still it often requires a positive effort beyond the aid derived even from a consciousness of uprightness, to avoid that unreasonable and useless commotion of the spirits to which some persons are constitutionally liable in the prospect of adversity, which not a few mistake for pious feelings, but which little become us as creatures gifted with reason, and still less as sincere and steadfast Christians, who believe that all events are either permitted or ordered for the best by the ever-watchful providence of the Almighty. Whenever, then, "the day of adversity" begins to darken around us, let our first effort be to maintain that calmness of mind which will best enable us to 'consider'—let us not yield to fear or frenzy, but studiously avoid all those thoughts and feelings which serve only to disturb the judgment, and endeavour only in the season of alarm to "consider." This advice comprehends, secondly, a serious and practical regard to the instruction which adversity is intended to convey to the mind. There is a lesson of some or other kind in every affliction, which will be lost to us unless we attend to it. The prophet Micah thus addresses the Jews under the approach of a national judgment: "The Lord's voice crieth unto the city, and the man of wisdom shall see thy name; hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it." c. vi., v. 9. It has been well said "that the arrow of misfortune always strikes on a fault." This is so true with regard to the vast majority of human sufferings, that no man who is willing, and also takes the pains to consider, will be at a loss to discover the mark against which they are directed. But whatever be the sin, the intention of calamity is always wise and kind towards ourselves, for it tends to turn our attention to some errors in our conduct, by the correction of which we may avoid a repetition of the blow. Adversity is almost always a directly corrective chastisement, designed to cure the cause of it. When most poignant it tends most to effect this valuable end. This subject embraces a wide field. It takes in our neglect of physical as well as moral laws; it embraces our disregard of both natural and spiritual means. Take for instance, the present epidemic. We are publicly assured that if the warnings of its approach had been met with a due and general attention to sanitary laws, "hundreds of valuable lives might have been spared." Only last Wednesday the following words occur in the statement of the Board of Health:—"In the metropolis, as in every other place, it has been found that wherever severe outbreak of cholera has occurred, there have been present and most obvious localising causes." Now, surely, one of the plainest lessons which the epidemic is intended to teach, is to remove and guard against those causes. It is, in fact, so far, a chastisement for our past neglect of them. It is a monition to avoid those causes for the future, lest worse consequences ensue at its, too probably, periodical returns. Accordingly, it is, at least, a weakness, and often a mere anodyne for our indolence, to resolve such, and a multitude of other things, into a mere visitation of Providence—into a national judgment for our sins. In one sense, the epidemic is, no doubt, part of the general system of the Divine Providence, which proceeds, as the whole of it does, by the inflexible relation of cause and effect; and no doubt, it is part of the same plan of Providence that humiliation and intercession shall move the Divine arm to assist us in our efforts to emerge from "the evil that is come upon us;" but if people, notwithstanding all the forewarnings and advice they receive, will not comply with the physical laws of health—ventilation, cleanliness, and temperance, it is the will of Heaven, exerted by such laws, that the neglect of them shall be punished by its consequences. Whensoever duty is discarded, and in whatever way man infringes either natural or spiritual laws—then, the very action of those laws duly enforces the penalty of disobedience. The maxim of our Lord, read in the services this day, applies not only to the sins of Jerusalem, but to every other form of human delinquency. "Wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together." To how many a transgressor of his Maker's commands, either by omission or commission, is that expostulation of the prophet applicable:—"Why should ye be stricken any more, ye will revolt more and more." Is. i. 5. It may be said to such persons—Is it necessary for you to suffer again from sin, in order to be convinced that "it is an evil thing and a bitter?" Is it requisite for you to be betrayed again by your pride or rashness or vanity? Was not the chastisement which your indolence had already received sufficient to warn you against its evils? Has not even your own partial experience convinced you that peace and happiness for both worlds depend on a sedulous observance of your duty? Need you to witness any further illustrations of the danger of falling into the greatest crimes which attend trifling with minor improprieties? Do not experience and observation convince you that the path of obedience is the path of safety and "peace," in proportion as it is strict and strictly adhered to? My brethren, this is one of the great uses to be made of adversity, on whatever scale it may occur. We ought also to regard present sufferings, when arising as they chiefly do from our own fault, as a premonition of that worse tribulation and anguish which we are assured with result from "a persistance in evil doing:" that there is a more grievous pain, a deeper shame, a more agonising regret, a far keener sense of misery, and a more deplorable destitution, in reserve for every transgressor at the end of his "hard way," than any he has yet encountered in it. These are, no doubt, many innocent sufferers from inevitable calamities. These, though comparatively easy to be borne, we should consider as a gracious discipline, intended to wean the soul from the present state of being, which, with all its disadvantages, it is prone to love too well, and to quicken its desires, and to urge its preparation, for a higher and a better. We are exhorted by the Scriptures, with regard to such tribulations, to consider "that as a man chasteneth his son so the Lord chasteneth us"—not willingly or capriciously—but "for our profit, that we may be made partakers of his holiness;" aided by a confident belief in this his revealed purpose of the "chastisements whereof all are partakers" we may avoid being "wearied and faint in our minds." In a word, affliction is the chief means which God employs for the conversion of the sinner and the improvement of the mind. There is no man upon earth who would either be as good as he is, or become better, without the constant discipline of trial in some or other of its varied forms. It is consequently our duty to fortify our minds by these considerations, and to submit and conform our minds to the chastisements allotted to us by "the Father of our spirits, that we may live," both spiritually now and in his everlasting kingdom. Another duty of "the day of adversity" is to consider the claims of our suffering brethren upon our kindness and charity.—Among the beneficial feelings which affliction awakens in the human heart, is that of remorse for many a long-forgotten act of our own ill conduct towards our fellow men. Like Joseph's kindred, the time of trouble reminds us too often that a "brother besought us and we would not hear;" Gen. xlii., 21. We are prone to consider our own sorrows as a Divine retribution, and to say with the Canaanitish king, "as I have done, so God hath requited me;" Judges i., 7. The obvious and only course left us in such cases is, to employ these bitter remembrances as a motive of greater kindness towards our fellows. Every grateful mind will also consider its own comforts and deliverances as a call for sympathy with the afflicted. Thus when God would inculcate kind treatment to Londsmen and strangers, He reminds the Jews that they were "strangers in the land of Egypt," and that they knew "the heart of a stranger;" Deut. vii., 8; x., 19. What heart now beating with the blood of life around me can be insensible to our appeal to this motive which is is now made to it on behalf of the poor? You are still alive on the land of the living; then turn your feelings of thankfulness into a substantial offering to God, by ministering this night to the wants of the mothers made widows, and of the babes made motherless, by the epidemic around this immediate locality; and to many others who, in addition to their own terror and bereavement, have to encounter the wants of insufficient clothing or food, or the miseries of a pennyless old age. Although our hearts have already bled over the report of thousands around us cut off by the cholera, there is a far more fearful page in its history to be yet unfolded in the wants and sorrows of the survivors, and of many of these in this locality; but which may now be soothed and relieved by your contributions. The plague though "stayed," is not removed; this may be our last opportunity. It is ever man's highest wisdom and self-interest to live and die in the due discharge of every duty.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The *Constitutionnel* contains the following:—We are informed that the French government has, by way of precaution against excitement on the occasion of the trial of the conspirators of June by the High Court of Justice at Versailles, on the 10th of October, adopted new measures for the protection of the capital. One of them, which is due to the indefatigable foresight of General Changarnier, appears to be admirably calculated to protect the peaceful citizens against the eternal enemies of order, who are so numerous in the French capital, the general has divided Paris into quarters or districts, corresponding with the number of companies of the different regiments of the garrison, and each company has its quarter assigned to it, so that in a few minutes every part of Paris would be protected by troops of the line, and the National Guards be safe from attack or obstruction during their muster. In this latter point of view the arrangement is admirable. It is known from the papers found in the Hotel de Ville after the invasion of the National Assembly in May, that one of the plans of the conspirators was to prevent the assembling of the National Guards, by setting the mob to disarm, and, in the event of resistance, murder them on their way to the rendezvous of the muster. There is no doubt that this plan would be resorted to on any other occasion unless it should be found impracticable. By the plan of General Changarnier the troops of the line and the National Guards will co-operate efficiently—moral strength will be given to the former, and physical strength added to the latter.

O'CONNOR'S CAREER.—The following incidents in the life of O'Connor are curious, and tend to throw further light upon his character.—On arriving in London from Ireland, in February, 1832, he presented a letter of introduction from his brother, now Parish Priest of Templemore, near Thurles, County of Tippetary, to a gentleman of affluence, living at the time in the Temple. In about six weeks after his first introduction, he called on this gentleman, and, much to his surprise, produced a £50 note, which he requested him to take care of for him. The gentleman agreed to do so, and, knowing O'Connor's poverty eagerly inquired how he became possessed of it. The latter said his mother had sent him £15., with which he had purchased contraband tobacco and cigars, and trading surreptitiously in them, had amassed the amount of the £50 note. The gentleman, at the time, believed the story to be true; and, as O'Connor was endeavouring to obtain a situation in the Excise, he told him, ironically, that his practical knowledge of smuggling would, no doubt, if known to Excise Commissioners, prove a great recommendation in his favour.—Before the close of the year 1832, Patrick O'Connor had placed in the gentleman's hands no less than £184, £100 of which the gentleman invested in the funds, at O'Connor's request. This rapid accumulation of money excited the gentleman's surprise, and almost his suspicions that everything was not right. In the winter of 1832-3, O'Connor obtained, through the influence of the late Bishop of Llandaff, the situation of tide-waiter in the port of London. In the meantime, he had been, bit by bit, withdrawing from the gentleman's hands the £84, not invested, and got back the last of it to buy a bed, which, he said, he was obliged to take with him from one ship to another in the Thames, in the discharge of his new duties. He had hardly been installed in his situation of tide-waiter, wh n he sent an Attorney's letter to the gentleman, demanding payment of the whole sum of £184.—The gentleman had no acknowledgment from O'Connor that he had received back £84 of it; and probably, legal proceedings would have been instituted had not the gentleman, through his solicitor, who was a friend of the Solicitor of O'Connor, proved the latter's dishonesty, by means of the gentleman's laundress, to whom O'Connor—on discovering that she was a widow, with a pension of £26 a-year, and earning, in the Temple, as laundress to several legal gentlemen, nearly £100 a year besides—made a proposal of marriage, and showed her, one evening 50l. which he said he had just received from her master, being a portion of money lent to him. O'Connor's solicitor, on hearing this, refused to have anything more to do with him and the gentleman sold out stock to the amount of 100l. and returned O'Connor his money. After this transaction, the gentleman made inquiries as to O'Connor's method of raising money; and found that he had got introduced to the late Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. Darby, M. P., and other proselytising Protestants, and that he knew of the Bexley Fund, appropriated to the conversion of Roman Catholics. To these gentlemen O'Connor represented himself as one persecuted for his religious doubts by his brother, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, and other Catholic clergymen; and he also alleged, there not being the slightest ground for the truth of the allegation, that his brother had wronged him respecting money bequeathed to the family by the Misses Tobin, who had been nuns in the ancient Ursuline Convent of Thurles. By these representations, O'Connor insinuated himself into the good graces of the Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. Darby, Mr. Broderick, the grandson of the then Archbishop of Cashel, the late Lady Osborne, mother of Mr. Bernal Osborne, M. P., for Middlesex, and others, and obtained from them not only large sums of money, but the situation that afterwards led to his connexion with the customs as their gauger in the London docks. Promotion to the latter situation was owing to the influence of Mr. Shiel, M. P., when one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and who was indebted for his election to represent Tipperary chiefly to the exertions of Dr. O'Connor, Father Laffan, Mr. Phil Fogarty, and other friends of O'Connor. These facts, combined with others already disclosed, would certainly seem to indicate that the force of a sensual passion was not the only bond of intimacy between the murdered man and his supposed murderers. As the investigation, however, proceeds, the mystery which at present hangs over this and other parts of the case will, no doubt, be removed.

DEATH OF A RICH BANKER.—Tuesday se'nnight, Christopher Bullen, Esq., of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen, and Co., died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is confidently stated, left behind him cash to the amount of £5,000,000 or £6,000,000. Although so very rich, he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland, the founder of the bank; but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied only two or three apartments, and allowed the remainder to fall into decay—so much so, that the parlours and drawing-rooms were tenanted by sparrows, swallows, and bats, the unglazed windows affording them free ingress and egress. He saw no company, courted no society, and indulged only in one taste—the purchase of pictures. For several years his health had been bad, and some time ago he paid a visit to Malta, Smyrna, &c., and returned greatly improved in constitution, but the expense distressed him, and it was only by a threat of legal proceedings that he was induced to pay the physician who accompanied him £700. Some time ago, a merchant in difficulties was lamenting to him the state of his finances, when he observed, "You are happier, much happier, than I am; you have got no money, but you have got good health; I have plenty of money, but I have bad health; I wish I could exchange with you."

SIR J. FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A lecture was delivered at the Southwark Literary Institution, Borough-road, on Wednesday night, (the 12th inst.) by Dr. King, M. D., (late medical officer to the arctic land expedition in search of Sir J. Ross), on the position of Sir John Franklin's expedition, and the efforts of the Government to save the adventurers. The lecturer took a cursory review of the history of the successive sea and land exploring expeditions undertaken for the discovery of the north-west passage since the efforts of Sir John Barrow in 1818, and proceeded to advert to the difficulties with which Sir John Franklin's last expedition had to contend.—They had to push their way between Melville Island and Banks' Land, and they had left this country under the erroneous impression that North Somerset was an island; but since their departure it has been settled, beyond dispute, that it was a peninsula. Indeed, had it not been for the error of the Government Hydrographer, Mr. Simpson's excursion might have previously completed the discovery of the North-west passage, he having obtained a point which the Government chart, by setting down North Somerset as an island, led him naturally but erroneously, to conclude to be Regent's Inlet. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by the aid of diagrams and charts, and stated as his belief that Sir J. Franklin's party must either be about the estuary of Great Fish River or amongst the insular group of continent of Victoria Land. Sir John might have sought to reach Regent's Inlet, and been foiled in the attempt by finding North Somerset not to be an island, but a peninsula. On retracing his steps, he might have got into one of the fiords, or indentations of coast, at Victoria Land, and been blocked up by the ice. No provisions could be found in that inhospitable region, and he (the lecturer) had not a doubt but in that case the party must have long since perished. If, on the other hand, the expedition had reached the estuary of the Great Fish River, it was possible might it have attempted to ascend the river to the Hudson's Bay Company's stations at Slave Lake. The banks of the Great Fish River abounded with deer, but none of the party was possessed of sufficient skill to shoot them for food, the deer in that district being so remarkably shy and swift of foot that hardly any one but the natives could succeed in securing them. He (Dr. King) held that it was the duty of the Government to have made a search for the unfortunate men by a descent of the Great Fish River: and nothing could justify their refusal to do so.—He himself had offered to conduct a party in the descent of that river, at a trifling cost of not more than £2000; but Mr. Hawes, the Under-secretary for the Colonies, had refused to authorise the undertaking. His (Dr. King's) plan contemplated employing the Indians to assist—the aid of the natives being absolutely indispensible to the success of the search; and he believed that there were only two persons living who were properly qualified to undertake the descent of the Great Fish River. These were—Sir George Banks and himself, who were both well acquainted with the region. The natives could never be induced to co-operate with any one not well known to them; and if Sir George Banks declined, he (Dr. King) was ready at any moment to enter upon the task himself.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 26, 1849.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—From the time that reports, too loud and deep to be passed over in silence by a faithful public journalist, had become prevalent regarding the management of this institution, we have thought proper to bring the matter to general notice through the columns of the *Chronicle*; and for so doing, we have, as we expected, been "visited" with retribution for our "offences" by those who, from their high position in society, and respectable standing in the Church, could not have been expected, either by ourselves, or the public, to lend themselves as accessories to the gross immoralities practised in that institution. Yet while we are grieved to say, that such men are to be found among us, it is gratifying to know that in this case they are but few indeed; and we are convinced, that the public at large are now alive to the importance, of having the Lunatic Asylum conducted upon a system that shall be *beyond reproach* or even *suspicion*, and by individuals whose moral character and standing in society are unimpeachable and indubitable.

We have also been accused of *prejudging* the case of Dr. Peters, while the investigation was pending. With that investigation we have nothing whatever to do. It matters not to us one iota, whether the charges be wholly sustained or not.—Remarks unfavourable to the moral standing of the institution had, as we stated above, become loud and deep in the community; and we were not only credulous enough to think they were not without foundation, but also fearless enough to express our candid opinion as public Journalists; tho' we were not prepared for the iniquities that actually did transpire at the investigation; but we cannot now do less than declare our conviction, that unless the establishment be conducted in so irreproachable a manner, that the public, both at home and abroad, shall regard it with the most entire confidence and approval, the sooner it is closed the better.

It is with extreme regret that we feel ourselves obliged to disagree with Dr. Peters and his few friends in this matter; but it must be borne in mind that the Asylum is a *public* institution;—it was not established as an exclusive benefice or source of emolument for the Dr. or any other Physician, during his whole lifetime, but only during good behaviour; moreover, it was with great effort that the erection of the building in the vicinity of Saint John was secured; and we conceive it therefore to be the duty of every citizen, (as we also feel ourselves peculiarly bound as public journalists,) in justice to the whole Province, to defend with particular jealousy the public interests; and in doing this in the present instance, as far as lay in our power, we feel no other regret than that naturally caused by the disgraceful disclosures, which we have been partially instrumental in bringing to light.

THE SAINT JOHN WATER COMPANY have recently issued for the information of the Public, a statement of their affairs, preparatory to offering new Stock to the amount of £10,000; with this amount it is proposed to bring the water from "Scott's Mill," Little River, which is stated to be 161 feet above tide water, and 29 feet higher than the City Reservoir. The waters of Latimer's Lake, and Lake Lomond, could, if required, be made tributary to the stream, and thereby furnish an inexhaustible supply.—We recommend the subject of the pamphlet to the serious consideration of every householder, and trust that the Company will be efficiently supported in their efforts to furnish Saint John with a competent supply of the necessary element.

The moving Panorama of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers will be exhibited finally, this evening and to-morrow. The opportunity should not be neglected.

SIGNOR BLITZ intends giving an exhibition on Monday evening for the benefit of the Library of the Mechanics' Institute. It will be the last performance of this exceedingly popular gentleman in this City, and we expect to see a full house, for the double purpose of taking farewell of the Signor, and contributing to the efficiency of the Mechanics' Institute.

FIRE AT SACKVILLE.—On the 21st inst., two Barns, belonging to Mr. Richard Bowser, of Sackville, were totally destroyed by fire, with their entire contents, of this year's farm produce; the whole value being between four and five hundred pounds. It was occasioned by the burning of rubbish in vicinity of the barns.

Public meetings have recently been held at Sackville and Bay Verte, and Resolutions passed to further, as much as lies in the power of the inhabitants of that section of the country, the Quebec and Halifax Railway project.

We deem it necessary to inform our country friends that the Young Women who were lately beguiled from their homes by artful Yankees, for the purpose of engaging their valuable services in the Cotton Factories, have been most grossly deceived, both with regard to the amount of labour and the extent of their reward. The former they find to be unceasing toil and exceedingly unhealthy; two of these unhappy young women were lately sent back to her homes in this Province, completely worn out—perhaps enfeebled for life;—some have become mentally deranged, and all would most gladly return hither if they had the means; but the fact is, their wages (nominally large) are all consumed in necessary expenses—all the shops in the neighbourhood are connected with the establishment, and the prices are so exhorbitant that it is impossible for the poor girls to lay by a single cent. They are virtually enslaved to a most laborious, toilsome and unhealthy employment, without the slightest prospect of escape. The above we have from undoubted authority, and it may be entirely relied upon as a true picture without the slightest exaggeration.—*Observer.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A most dreadful accident occurred at Dorchester, on Wednesday last. A son of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, a fine lad of about 7 years of age, was amusing himself, by looking on at a pile of burning brush, about 40 rods from the dwelling house, when his clothes took fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt that he died in a few hours afterwards. He suffered the most excruciating agony until within two hours of his death, when the pain suddenly left him, and he became quite rational and sensible that his end was approaching. We sincerely deplore the calamity which the father has sustained in the loss of a child under such dreadful circumstances.—*Morning News.*

LAUNCHED, from the Shipyard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright, on Tuesday last, a splendid Ship of 815 tons, called the "*Killy Cordes*," intended as a packet between Liverpool and Mobile. She is a very sharp built ship, and will doubtless prove herself a fast sailer; and requires no better character than that she is superior to any of the ships hetofore launched by her enterprising builders and owners.—*New-Brun.*

We understand that it is the intention of the York and Carleton Mining Company, forthwith to erect buildings to supply the place of those recently destroyed by fire.—The breastwork will be replaced by one of stone, and the whole of the buildings will be composed of the most substantial materials, and no pains will be spared to prevent a recurrence of the accident which has caused so much loss to the Company. We trust that their enterprise will at last receive a due reward.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

ANNEXATION.—The Montreal *Pilot* says:—We are happy to inform our readers that the anti-annexation document has already received the signatures of upwards of 500 persons, including gentlemen of various political opinions held in this country, and of the different races inhabiting it.

Another Protest has been issued, signed by Members of the Legislature now resident in Montreal.

SNOW STORM.—On Sunday, 7th instant, this section of the county was visited by a severe snow storm, very extraordinary for the season.—The tops of the highest hills were covered, both east and west of this; here, however, the snow melted as it fell. At Northfield we saw snow on Monday evening; and from some of the highlands we have heard that the ground was covered on Sunday by from three to six inches of snow.—[Vermont Watchman.

ACCIDENT TO THE NIAGARA.—The steamship *Canada*, which arrived at Halifax on Friday last, on her way to Liverpool, reports that on the passage from New York, she met the steamship *Niagara* in a disabled condition, one of her engines having broken down on the passage from Halifax to New York.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—Since the ill-considered document addressed to the people of Canada has made its appearance, the question of annexation occupies the chief attention of newspaper writers, not only in Canada but in the United States. So unlikely is the address of the annexation League to take root and produce mischief, that were there any thing else to write about, it would receive little of our attention; but in truth there is nothing else thought of in the political world; the thoroughly British party have not calmed down yet; and the sinking annexationists are shrieking desperately while their ships sink. The prayer of Richard Cameron might well be applied to them, "Lord spare the green and take the ripe." We are not nearly ripe for annexation, and the Montreal American Leaguers are much too green to bring it about. It would be a difficult thing to make flour from green peas, and no less difficult a matter will it be to convert colonists into full blown yankees; that must be the work of time. There need be no concealment of the matter—Canada will be independent, and that too soon; sooner it may be than many of us imagine; it would be well for us to keep the idea before our minds, not with the hope, or with the view of bringing it about, but of being prepared for it when it comes. The Montreal *Transcript* of Tuesday last, has a long article upon the Manifesto, in which we find these words:—

"That it is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes of independence is certain—but, that independence does not mean, nor ought to mean, *separation*. On the contrary, the statesmen of England—the wisest and best statesmen—have looked to "independence" as a means of cementing the union. It is a great problem yet to be solved, but England's hope has been that under this system, and under the protection of her flag, we might grow up to be a great and flourishing people, imitating on this side of the Atlantic the progress and greatness of the Parent State. She wishes to see her own institutions flourish amongst her own people on a new soil; and she cannot dream, nor has she a right to dream, that the first use we shall make of these institutions will be to barter them for a miserable imitation."

As for bartering away our institutions; annexing ourselves to the American union to be as much a dependency as ever, there need be no apprehension; such a barter could only be attempted by persons desirous of obtaining power and how lamentably they would be disappointed, will be seen by an extract which we have taken from a letter addressed by a REFORMER to the *Pilot*. The REFORMER says; instead of Canadians getting into office in the States, Americans will thrust themselves in among *you*. *Your Custom House Officers and your Post Masters will receive their appointments from Washington.*—Think of that ye, who, for your own sakes, would annex Canada to the American Union, and tell us, even were you successful, how much Canada would gain by the operation. If then nothing should be gained in the way of political influence by our political traders, perhaps it may be that something will be gained in trade. We do not say that nothing would be gained in the event of Jean Crapaud being married to Brother Jonathan; but the *Transcript* says something upon the subject which it may be well to read:—

"In regard to public works, it strikes us that (barring a number of badly constructed railroads), we are already very considerably a-head of our neighbouring republic. As respects roads, and wharves, and canals we are not afraid of any comparison which the framers of the Circular to the People of Canada may endeavour to make.—We know that in these things we beat the Yankees out and out, and they know it too—why then are Public Works made part of the inducement for "Annexation?" But then there are the private enterprises—which mean, we suppose, joint-stock companies, and general "speculation," and so on. Well, we acknowledge at once that the Yankeys are a great people for "speculation"—that they speculate in everything—at all times and in all places—but mark this, they generally do so at the expense of their neighbours. They would, we can readily believe, show us a good deal of "smartness," but we have strong doubts about the "gold." Besides, if they want speculation—good, legitimate, and sound speculation—they have plenty of room for it at home. How is it that hardly one of their cities, of the size of Montreal can boast either of gas works or water works? What has speculation been about in these respects? It is all very well for us to grumble, but there is no place in the world in which private speculation has done so much as it has done in Montreal during these last eight or ten years. We have within that time made a splendid English city out of a miserable French town—completed the most beautiful public works in the world—made turnpike roads—constructed two railroads—built edifices which vie with those of Liverpool and New York—started convenient public vehicles—multiplied steamboats—got libraries and reading rooms, and telegraphs, and baths, and theatres—in short, done all that was in the power of mortal men to perform, and more than Yankee men ever did perform, both for the purposes of ornament and convenience. Yet in the face of this, it is made a great point with the authors of the Address to the People of Canda, that Annexation is to increase private enterprise, as though private enterprise had been dormant and stagnant amongst us. Out upon such trumpery, say we. It is a gross libel upon our history for the last ten years to pretend that we have not gone ahead with the best Yankey community in the Union; and that from one end of the Province to the other, private enterprise has not been busily at work, building up, and increasing, and laying the foundation of a solid prosperity."

English Mail.—The Mail of 13th October arrived at the Post Office between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. The steamer *Europa* reached Halifax at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The intelligence is not of importance.

The Irish journals are filled with details of crime and outrage.

Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia, upon the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, we have numberless repops respecting the probabilities of the issue; but, in point of fact, the whole case is suspended until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall become known. We are quite satisfied that the representations which have been sent to him from the English and French Cabinets fully meet the importance of the crisis, and are such as the friends of liberty throughout the world must heartly approve. In the meantime, we have little further authentic news of what is going on at Constantinople. A considerable number of refugees have been put on board an American corvette and the French steamer L'Avenie; their destination is said to be Greece. From Widdin the news is somewhat startling. It would appear that a mollah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and he has not been unsuccessful. Kossuth, Dembinski, Gayon, Zamoyski, and others, all swore that no power should induce them to apostacy; but Bem, it is said, had no such scruples. The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those Pachalics in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia. Under the influence of Russian emissaries, chiefly members of the Greek church these vassals of the Sultan betray a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity, in order to get up a revolt. The greatest activity has prevailed in the sending of couriers to and from all the principal courts of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicates that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

If we except the great excitement which has prevailed in the Cotton Market, business during the past week has not been active. The Produce Markets, both here and in London, continue to receive large supplies, and for most descriptions of goods there has been a moderate inquiry. The Corn Markets are firmer, and prices, if any thing, have an advancing tendency; nevertheless the transactions going forward are by no means extensive. From the manufacturing districts we have accounts which state that, in and around Manchester, a healthy trade prevails.—The Money Market is liberally supplied, and the rate of interest easy.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland relative to the Potato crop are painfully distressing. The distress of the people will therefore probably be greater than at any previous period, as the means of those able to afford them relief will be more exhausted.

Emigration, especially from the south, is proceeding at a rapid rate. The *Cork Reporter* says:—"A melancholy proof of the want of confidence felt by the people in any promise of improvement in the condition of the country is to be found in the extraordinary tide of emigration setting from our shores. The class of persons emigrating, we understand, is very respectable, and we have been told of one party who takes with him the sum of £450." The clergymen, Protestant and Catholic, share in the distress. On every side the signs of general ruin are accumulating, and the low prices prevailing in the Irish markets deepen the distress, and cut off all prospect of future improvement and all grounds of future hope.

The northern papers contain a vast body of matter more or less connected with the dismissal of the Earl of Roden and the affray at Dolly's Brae. The dismissal of Lord Roden has caused a considerable ferment amongst the Orange party in Ulster; and sixteen Magistrates of Down assembled at Castlewellan Petty Sessions, including the Marquis of Downshire, have, with a single exception, refused to grant informations against some of the Orange party, charged with being implicated in the transactions at Dolly's Brae and Magheremayo. It is now clear that the magistrates have determined to make common cause with Lord Roden. After the case was concluded, the majority of the magistrates and a large number of gentlemen proceeded in a body to Tollymore Park, to pay their respects to Lord Roden.

PRUSSIA.—On the 2nd inst. the second Chamber rejected, by an immense majority, a motion made by the Posen Poles, in favour of a seperate constitution for the Grand Dutchy of Posen. It is stated that the Wurtemburg Government has formally intimated to the Prussian Ministry, that it will not join the federal league proposed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony; and that Hanover has already announced its intention to withdraw from this confederation.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—It has been rumoured that the Hungarian refugees near Widdin, the leaders of course excepted, have applied for leave to return into the Austrian territory, and that their request will be granted. The statement that Gorgey had been shot at Klagenfurt by a brother of Count Zichy, who was executed by the Hungarians, has been contradicted. Most of the captive Magyar officers have been incorporated as privates in the regular army. The Bishop of Nensohl has been deprived of his see, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, for having actively favoured the Magyars. Several Hungarian ladies, besides Kossuth's mother and Gayon's wife, are kept in close confinement by the Austrian authorities.

ITALY.—Private letters from Genoa of the 4th mention that Garibaldi, on arriving at the island of Maddalena, demanded passports for England, with the intention of proceeding thence to the United States, where he intended to settle. Since then, however, he has received proposals from the Montevidean envoy in Paris, who offered him the command of the forces of that Republic, and it is believed he will accept the offer.

THE ROMAN STATES.—A letter from Rome of the 28th ult. states that the effect of raising the state of seige of that city, demanded by the three cardinals, will be to deprive the French general of all authority in civil and political questions, and to invest the cardinals with unlimited power. The French prefect of police and M. de Courcelles had, in consequence, apprised several ex-deputies of the constituent assembly that warrants had been issued against them by the Pontifical police, but that the French authorities would suspend their execution until the 1st of October, and that in the meantime they should have a free passage to France, with liberty to reside there.—Sixty deputies left immediately. On their leaving vast crowds attended them cheering and paying them marks of respect. The emotions of the people had a visible effect, not only on the French troops, but on the Government.

TURKEY.—Since the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the allied powers and the sublime Porte, the consular business of Russia and Austria has been transacted by the Prussian legation. A large fleet of steamers is collected in the waters of the Bosphorus and in the harbour of the Golden Horn; and between the entrance to the Black Sea and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, there are 12 ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions. In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled round the Turkish capital, drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dusk; and the seruskier, and the pachas under his command, were constantly moving about to inspect the troops.

FRANCE.—The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of France, since its re-assembling, instead of furnishing scenes of interest or excitement has been up to this time singularly dull and unattractive.

The completion of the Louvre, the dowry of the Dutchess of Orleans, an abortive attempt of Jerome Bonaparte to procure an amnesty for the political offenders of last year, with a reversal of the decrees which banish the Bourbons and the Orleans families from France, have been the chief points of discussion.

Captain Slade, R. N., has been appointed *additional* to the Flag Ship in the Mediterranean, to be employed in any service in which his great experience in Oriental manners and customs, and his proficiency as a linguist, may be made available, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.—C[illegible] of the Truelove, has appeared be[illegible] of the Admiralty, and confirmed th[illegible] respecting the Arctic expedition, [illegible] appeared in this Journal. No furt[illegible] reached the Admiralty up to the tim[illegible] to press to day; but a confident hop[illegible] there of the early arrival of the Esp[illegible] —*Shipping Gazette.*

FLOUR MARKET.—Flour is mo[illegible] value, being quoted at 23s. 6d. for W[illegible] and Philadelphia, 19s. to 21s. for N[illegible] 24s. for Baltimore, and 25s. per bo[illegible] Old Sour Flour is worth 21s. to 21s. [illegible] Wheat is held at 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. p[illegible] present there is no Indian Meal on [illegible]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—[illegible] William Jack, Frederick A. Wiggins [illegible] Esquires, The Honourable L. A. [illegible] Honourable William M'Leod, Jame[illegible] ler, John Simpson, and Alexander C[illegible] Esquires, to be the Board of Commis[illegible] Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the Co[illegible] zetted under date of the 17th S[illegible] having been superseded.

Robert Fraser Hazen, Esquire, [illegible] of the Inferior Court of Common [illegible] County of King's County.

By His Excellency's Comm[illegible]
J. R. P[illegible]
Secretary's Office, 24th October, [illegible]

Oregon is the greatest lumber c[illegible] world. Around one mill, within a [illegible] miles, stands timber enough to la[illegible] years, the mill all the time cutting 6[illegible] The trees are from 6 to 10 feet [illegible] and some of them 300 feet high. T[illegible] into a lake, floated to the mill, three [illegible] by water power, and turned out at [illegible] of the mill, whence a vessel takes [illegible] Peoria.

Some young men in New York p[illegible] a "Turkish regiment," to sail for th[illegible] as soon as war has commenced be[illegible] and Turkey.

[FOR THE CHRONICL[illegible]

Messrs. Editors.—The following [illegible] a letter, dated at Montreal, on th[illegible] and addressed to a gentleman in thi[illegible] furnish for your valuable paper, wi[illegible] such a decided stand against the [illegible] "Annexation," on the part of a few [illegible] individuals in this community. If [illegible] ter engaged with our loyal and cont[illegible] in the cultivation of potatoes, with th[illegible] readily unite, in denouncing that ve[illegible] which they are now idly attempting [illegible]

St. John, Oct. 25. T[illegible]

"Bankrupts, insolvents and le[illegible] constitute our Montreal annexationi[illegible] sections of the Province the voice o[illegible] of the people is indignantly raised [illegible] Until recently, the great mass of [illegible] were in a measure silent on the qu[illegible] recent manifesto, addressed "to [illegible] Canada," has awakened one gene[illegible] abhorrence and disgust. A good [illegible] ment has been aroused among the [illegible] whom, it is said, that there are up [illegible] 000 in Canada; I am not one of the [illegible] you may rely on the fact, that the m[illegible] lodge alone, in this city, are ready, [illegible] drive every craven annexationist [illegible] into the Saint Lawrence, when h[illegible] stead of soft words, shall decide [illegible] There are only two papers in Cana[illegible] annexation. The Herald and Co[illegible] subscriptions to both of them hav[illegible] consequence. Several names have [illegible] the address, and many of them hav[illegible] twice over. Mr. William Berry, [illegible] machinist, has offered a reward o[illegible] discovery of the "miscreant" who [illegible] to the manifesto, the sentiments of [illegible] in abhorrence. It is crammed wit[illegible] gross inconsistencies, and depend u[illegible] lication of this precious production [illegible] finishing touch to the seditious flur[illegible] the most Liliputian scale, yet dignif[illegible] of a "Demonstration."

☞ "A Stranger" has been rece[illegible] appear next week.

Married.

On Saturday 20th inst., at Trin[illegible] the Rev. the Rector, Mr. Alexand[illegible] of Bodeque, P. E. Island, to Eli[illegible] daughter of Thomas Gray, Esq., E[illegible]

On Monday, 22d inst., by the [illegible] Donald, A. M., Mr. Robert John [illegible] Margaret MacKnight, both of this C[illegible]

At Blissville, in the County of S[illegible] 15th inst., by George Hayward, Es[illegible] Hoyt, to Anne Jane, eldest daught[illegible] witt, all of Blissville.

Died.

On Monday morning, 15th inst. [illegible] cough, Mary Emily Pitts, in her fif[illegible] est daughter of Mr. W. H. A. Kea[illegible]

On Saturday morning, after a sh[illegible] illness, Mr. Thomas Reid, of the [illegible] managh, aged 40 years.

In Carleton, on Saturday morn[illegible] inst., Mr. William Boggs, aged 70 y[illegible] of Londonderry, Ireland.