order to accomplish his purpose, he had proposed a walk to the eastern summit of the rock—and that his design had been frustrated only by Captain L——— having taken a different path, and having never arrived at the summit.

The same night, while lying in my bed, and revolving in my mind the extraordinary events of the last few days, I could not resist the conclusion that Donovan was guiltless of the blood of Captain L———. Why should he have confessed only to the intention if he had been guilty of the act?—why confess one murder and not another?—and a vague suspicion floated upon my fancy that Captain L——— might yet be living. In this mood I fell asleep; and dreamed that Donovan stood by my bed-side: I thought he said there three several times, and in a tone of great solemnity, such as might be the tone of one who had passed from the state of the living, "I suffered justly: but I did not murder *him*—he yet lives. I am far from meaning to infer, that the dream is to be looked upon as any supernatural visitation; in was the result, and a very natural result, of my waking thoughts: nevertheless, it impressed the conviction more strongly upon my mind; and when I awoke and saw the gray dawn, I started from my bed with the resolution of acting upon its intimation.

I crossed the drawbridge, which was then just lowered, traversed the Alameda; and followed the path that leads to Europa Point. Some houses skirt the southern side of the rock near to the sea; and several boats were moored close to the shore; no one was stirring; it was not then 5 o'clock, for the morning gun had not fired; but I stepped into a boat, unfastened its moorings, and rowed under the great rock towards its eastern extremity. I soon doubled the south-eastern point, and found myself in front of the grand precipice; and now I backed from the rock, keeping my eyes steadfastly fixed upon the fissures and projections; and the reader will scarcely be inclined to credit me, if I assert, that when I first descried upon a distant projection something that bore the resemblance of a human figure, I felt more joy than surprise, so strongly was I impressed with the belief that Captain L——— might yet be living. A nearer and closer inspection soon convinced me that I was not deceived; and I need scarcely say that my boat shot swiftly through the water as I returned towards Europa Point.

It is unnecessary that I should detail the further steps that were taken, in order to discover whether the information I had given was correct, or the means that was resorted to rescue Captain L——— from his perilous situation, or the measures that were adopted to restore him to consciousness and strength. I can never forget the visit I made to the house of Colonel Waring, the evening upon which it had been slowly broken to Emily that Captain L——— yet lived. Never did smiles and tears meet under happier auspices—for joy had unlocked the fountain that sorrow had choked up; and every tear was gilded by a smile. As for the old Colonel, his delight knew no bounds—he alternately shook me by the hand, and kissed the wet, though smiling cheek of his daughter. "I am not a man of many words," said he, "but, all I can say is this, that if Captain L——— had perished, you should have been the man."

It was some days before Captain L——— was sufficiently recovered to see his bride. I was present at the meeting. It was one of those scenes that can never pass from the mind of him who has witnessed such. Never was happiness so prodigal of tears; never were tears less bitter. It was now evening; we had left the house, and were seated in the colonel's garden, which overlooks the Alameda, and the bay of Algesiras, which lay in perfect calm, colored with the gorgeous hues reflected from the Andalusian skies. Captain L——— had not yet been requested to relate those particulars which he alone knew, but he guessed our wish; and when Emily had seated herself in an obscure corner of the summer house, he gave us the following narrative:—

"I left Griffith's hotel, about five o'clock, to dine with poor Donovan, as I had promised: he received me, as usual, with apparent kindness; but during dinner, he was often abstracted—there was evident agitation in his tone and manner—and for the first time in my life I felt uncomfortable in his company. After dinner he proposed a walk; I left the house first; and chancing to glance in at the window as I passed round the angle, I saw him place a short dagger in his bosom. Suspicion then, for the first time, entered into my mind; and the manner of Donovan, as we ascended, was calculated to increase it. You recollect, that about half a mile beyond the highest picquet station, the road to the eastern point branches into two. I proposed that we should go different ways. Donovan took the zig-zag path; I followed the narrow steep path, intending to shun another meeting, and scramble down the southern side. In passing the entrance to the excavations, I noticed the iron gateiwas open—left open probably accidentally—and the coolness of the subtarranean galleries invited me to enter. While walking through them, I stopped to look out at one of the port-holes; and seeing, upon a little platform of the rock, about nine feet below, some stalks of white narcissus, I felt a strong desire to possess myself of them—in fact, I thought Emily would like them, for we had often, when walking on the race, or rowing under it, noticed these pretty flowers in inaccessable spots, and regretted the impossibility of reaching them. Betwixt the port-hole and the platform there a small square projection, and a geranium root twining round it, which I saw I could easily and safely accomplish my purpose. I accordingly stepped, or rather dropped upon the projection, and, only lightly touching it, descended to the platform. Having possessed myself of the flowers, I seized the projection to raise myself up; but, to my inexpressible horror, the mass gave way, and with the geranium root bounded from point into the sea. The separation of this fragment left the face of the rock entirely bare, without point, fissure, or root; it was at least nine feet from the spot where I stood to the lower part of the port-hole. It was impossible, by any exertion, to reach this; and the face of the rock was so smooth, that even a bird could not have found footing upon it. I saw that I was lost, that no effort of mine could save me, and that no human eye could see me, and the roaring of the waves below drowned all cries for succour. I was placed about the middle of the precipice, with seven or eight hundred feet both above and below. Above, the rock projected, so that no one could see me from the summit; and the bulging of the rock on both sides, I saw must prevent any one from discovering me from the sea, unless a boat should chance to come directly under the spot.

Evening passed away—it grew dark; and when night came I sat down upon the platform, leaning my back against the rock. Night passed, too, and morning dawned—this was the morning when Emily would have given herself to me—the morning from which I had in imagination dated the commencement of happiness. I renewed my vain efforts; I sprang up to the port-hole, but fell back upon the platform, and was nearly precipitated into the ocean; I cried aloud for help, but my cries were only answered by some monkeys that jabbered from an opposite cliff. I thought of leaping into the sea, which would have been certain death; I prayed to God; I fear I blasphemed; I called wildly and insanely, called upon Emily; I cursed, and bewailed my fate, and even wept like a child; and then I sank down exhausted. Oh! how I envied the great bird's that sailed by, and sank down in safety upon the bosom of the deep. The history of one day is the history of all, until weakness bereaved me of my powers. Hunger assailed me; I ate the scanty grasses that covered the platform, and gradually became weaker; and as the sufferings of the body increased, those of the mind dimmed. Reason often wandered; I fancied that strange music, and sometimes the voice of Emily, mingled with the roar of the waves. I saw the face of Donovan looking at me through the port-hole; and I fancied that I was married; and the flowers in my bosom was my bride, and I spoke to her, and told her not to fear the depth or roar of the sea. I have kept the flowers, Emily; I found them in my bosom when I was rescued; here they are," said Captain L———, rising, and laying them upon Emily's lap. But the recital had been too much for her feelings: she had striven to repress them, but they could bear no more control.

"Hated flowers!" said she, as throwing herself upon the neck of her betrothed, she found relief in a flood of tears. "My sweet girl, my dear Emily," said the colonel, as he gently raised her from her resting-place, and pressed her to a father's bosom, "'tis past now; and I propose that next Monday we'll"—but Emily had left the summer-house: "next Monday," resumed the colonel, addressing Captain L———, "we'll have the wedding."

And so it was. Oh! how soon are sorrows forgotten. I saw Emily led to the altar; I saw her afterwards a happy and beloved wife. Between my first and second visit to Gibraltar, the colonel had paid the debt of nature; but Emily's house is always my home. I found her as beautiful as ever, as gentle and good, as much beloved. Emily Waring, I shall never see thee more; then God bless thee, thy husband, and thy children!

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—By Her Majesty's ship *Spy*, which was announced recently as arriving at Gambia, letters have been forwarded, communicating the total loss of the English ship *Jane Augusta*, Captain Hewett, Master, from Hull, bound for Coquimbo, by fire, off the coast of St. Antonio. She was laden with coals, which ignited spontaneously when the vessel was about 100 miles to the westward of the island. At first a slight smoke arose from the cargo; the Master, suspecting a fire kindling, had the hatchways uncovered, and poured down several tons of water, which, failing in diminishing the smoke, he had a large mass of the coals removed; but the men could penetrate no further down, on account of the great heat and sulphurous smoke.—They continued to pour water down in large quantities, but the heat and smoke increased daily; and at length the Captain, for the preservation of the crew, ran the ship ashore on the above-mentioned island. The very moment she struck, a body of flames shot forth from the main hold, and in a few moments she was completely on fire. Most of the crew managed to escape on the island in safety; one man was not so fortunate; in attempting to save his clothes, which were below in the forecastle, he was suffocated and perished. The ship was burning two entire days. As may be supposed, she was destroyed to the water's edge. On the English Consul at St. Antonio hearing of the catastrophe, he invited the crew—who, it should be observed, lost all their clothes and money—to his house, and rendered them every assistance until a vessel was prepared to take them to England. The schooner *Despatch*, Williams, Master, took the mate and most of the crew to St. Vincent's (Cape de Verd Islands), whence they were transhipped on board her Majesty's ship *Spy*, and conveyed to Gambia. The Master and two of the officers of the unfortunate vessel were left behind at St. Antonio. The vessel and cargo were but partly insured. —*The Times.*

IMPORTANT INQUEST AT BROADWINSOR.—On Thursday, December 9, Samuel S. Cory, Esq., Bridport, Corner, held two inquests at Broadwinsor, on John Hoare, aged six months, and on William Samuel Hoare, aged three years (sons of John Hoare, a dairyman, residing in the parish of Burstock), in consequence of the children dying from the small pox, having been inoculated by Matthew Symes.

It was proved in evidence that on the 21st of October last the father of the children sent for Matthew Symes, who inoculated the children for the small pox; and that they received every possible attention but gradually got worse, and that John died on the 8th, and William Samuel on the 9th instant.

Matthew Moran, a police-constable, proved having cautioned Symes against inoculating for the small pox, as it was illegal; but he took no heed of the admonition. Indeed, he said, that he (Moran) had summoned the said Matthew Symes before the magistrates at Bridport for inoculating in six cases, when the magistrates sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, being one month for each case.

Thomas Palmer Daniel, Esq., surgeon, of Beaminster, most distinctly and clearly stated that the children had died from the effects thereof.

After the evidence, the coroner summoned up the case to the jury clearly and concisely, giving the various legal opinions, and stating his opinion, that *if any person commits an illegal or unlawful act not amounting to felony, and death thereby ensues even by accident, the party is guilty of manslaughter.* By the 3 and 4 Victoria c. 29, inoculation for small pox was made unlawful and illegal; Matthew Symes having transgressed the statute committed an illegal and unlawful act, and death ensuing he was consequently guilty of manslaughter. The jury, composed of eighteen of the most intelligent and respectable gentlemen of the parishes of Burstock and Broadwinsor, concided in opinion with the coroner, and unanimously returned a verdict of manslaughter against Matthew Symes, of Burstock, baker and beerhouse-keeper. The Coroner at once sent two detainers to the Governor of the Dorset County Gaol.

English paper.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.—If we may judge from the spirit which has been manifested in the recent elections, it is the fixed and solemn resolve of the middle classes, who are the very heart of this country, to admit of no alliance with Rome. We applaud their determination. We admire their firmness. We commend their example to all our readers. It was this spirit which rescued England from thraldom of Popery in ages past—it is the maintenance of this which has exalted her to her present pitch of greatness; and it is only by perseverance in this that she can be preserved. Let the martyred Cranmer's resolve, then, be ours—"I will never consent that the Bishop of Rome shall have any jurisdiction in this realm. By the Scripture, the King is chief, and no foreign person in his own realm above him. There is no subject but to a King. I am a subject; I owe my fidelity to the Crown. Alas, what hath the Pope to do in England? whose jurisdiction is so far different from the jurisdiction of this realm, that it is impossible to be true to the one, and true to the other."—*Hampshire Guardian.*

The election of Lynn took place on Friday, when Lord Stanley's son, Mr. E. H. Stanley—now traveling in America—was returned. Mr. Dixon, a Chartist, opposed him at the nomination, and obtained a preponderant show of hands, but declined to go to the poll.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 26, 1849.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening 15th inst. the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor General of this Province, gave a highly interesting Lecture at the Institute on the *Power and Progress of Mind*; and at the request of many who heard it, the lecture was published in the Courier of Saturday last.

On Friday evening last, Dr. Hartt, of Fredericton, lectured on *the Press*, giving at the same time an historical account of the origin and progress of Printing.

The Rev. Mr. Cooney will lecture this evening. Subject—*Historical & Statistical Sketches of the British Empire.*

THERE IS ROOM FOR HOPE!—Such was the text of an admirable lecture delivered at the Institute last Monday evening, by Wm. Watts, jr. Esq. of Fredericton. The resources and capabilities of the Province were clearly pointed out by the learned and talented lecturer, and the manner in which these bounties of Providence had been neglected, misapplied, and wasted by the people, were as clearly shown. The lecture was well adapted to the present depressed state of the Province, as tending to show that to all who were industrious, and well disposed, there was ample scope for their labor, and the means of profitable employment, without flying to a foreign land, there to encounter evils of a greater magnitude than any to be found at home—We shall hope to see this very excellent lecture in print, as we are satisfied there is not a man in this Province who would rise from its perusal without being benefitted.—*New-Brunswicker.*

☞ R. Bayard, Esq., will lecture at the Temperance Hall, Portland, this evening, a continuance of his last lecture—The Antiquities of America.

CITY HOTEL—FREDERICTON.—We would beg to call the attention of the Travelling public to the advertisement of Mr. Z. THOMPSON, in this impression, in which he promises *good fare* and civil treatment. We have much pleasure in having it in our power to speak positively as to that point, having in our proper person experienced the luxuries of his "Table de Hote," together with the accompanying comfortable accommodations of his house. There is no greater luxury with which we are acquainted than that which is afforded to the "way worn traveller," in a well regulated and well appointed Inn. We would therefore say to such of our readers as value their own ease, that in visiting Fredericton they cannot do better than become

"a' John Thompson's bairns 'thegether."

A case of shooting occurred at Pisarinco on Monday last, wherein a man named Morrison was shot at by Mr. John Young, of that place, and wounded in the knee. It appears that Morrison was engaged in taking wood from Young's property, and not desisting at the latter's several requests, led to the above unfortunate alternative

ROBBERY.—The basement story of Messrs. C. & W. H. Adams' Store, North Market Wharf, was broken into on Saturday night last, and six firkens of Butter were stolen therefrom, before the thieves were alarmed by the watchmen. The robbers got clear with five firkens of the butter.

The following PRESENTMENT of the GRAND JURY was on Wednesday read in open Court:—

We, the Grand Jury, previously to our adjournment, desire to present to the Court a few remarks in response to the Charge of His Honor Mr. Justice Parker at the opening of the present Court of Oyer and Terminer.

We fully concur with his Honor in believing intemperate drinking to have been the chief incitement to the commission of most of the offences which we have been called upon to enquire into. And believing also that drunkenness is everywhere the parent of other crimes, we hold it to be the duty of every member of society, to assist in dividing and carrying out plans for the eradication of this great evil.

We concur with his Honor in thinking that no good need be expected from increasing the duties on the importation of spiritous liquors, which would but increase the amount smuggled; nor from withholding in every case the license to sell such liquors, as that would be sure to increase the consumption of them. We would, however, enjoin more circumspection on the Authorities in granting licences, and call upon the Magistrates to enforce the strictest compliance with the condition upon which these licenses are granted. And while we adopt these and such other means as individually or collectively, in private life or in the performance of our public duties, we may deem best calculated to diminish and prevent drunkenness in our own generation, we are fully aware that too much cannot be done in the way of providing religious and moral instruction to those who are to succeed us. To our pulpits and schools, aided by the examples of parents and guardians must we look, rather than to special enactments, for a diminution of the various sorts of intemperance which now so fully abound, and we feel that we have cause for rejoicing in the fact that the subject of education has been of late kept prominently before the Legislature of this Province.

In compliance with His Honor's request we have visited the County Gaol and regret to have found that so many poor debtors, and for comparatively trifling amounts, should have been confined and become a County Charge for their but too scanty diet. But while we fear that to abolish imprisonment for debt would afford too strong temptations to dishonesty we are fully of opinion that no private creditor should be allowed to compel the public to feed his debtor. And we trust that ere long the acts relating to the recovery of small debts may be so amended as to enable the *pauper* debtor, after arrest to obtain an immediate examination, before the Clerk of the Peace or some other proper officer, and an order for support during imprisonment at the expense of the creditor. We are also of opinion that a more summary and less expensive mode of obtaining judgments in the City Court might be adopted with advantage both to creditor and debtor.

We approach the subject of a division of the offices of Clerk of the Common Council and Clerk of the County Sessions with much diffidence: feeling with his Honor, on the one hand that to perform the duties of both offices an efficient man must severely tax his best energies, but fearing on the other that, while the affairs of the City and County of St. John are so intimately connected and their interests in so many cases blended, much confusion and contention might result from a division of these offices before the proposed amendments in the City Charter shall be effected.

We cordially join with his Honor in his well deserved tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Peters, who so jealously and efficiently performed the various duties of those two offices; but while we admit that to any successor to those duties close application united with considerable professional acquirements are indispensibly necessary, we are unwilling to urge at the present moment a division of these offices if the difficulties which his Honor has pointed out can be otherwise obviated.

Having disposed of the several Bills which have been sent before us, and having thus briefly noticed the supplementary remarks made by Mr. Justice Parker in his Charge, we beg that his Honor will accept our acknowledgement of the philanthropy and intelligence which dictated those remarks, as well as our assurance that we are at all times ready to receive opinions from the Bench upon all matters relating to our moral and social government.

We take this opportunity also to notice with much satisfaction that the Grand Jury of the last December Session have suggested that an improvement should be made in our City Police system, as also that the old City Burial Ground should be properly enclosed and ornamented: both of these objects we are very desirous of seeing accomplished.

We would also recommend that more efficient means be taken to enforce the attendance of witnesses in criminal prosecutions. And we regret to have to conclude our remarks with an expression of dissatisfaction that an individual indicted for larceny to a very considerable extent should have been allowed to effect his escape from trial at the present sitting of this Court, through want of due care in taking bail: the amount in which he was recognised having been, we think, too small, whether his sureties be responsible men or otherwise.

Respectfully submitted.

E. L. JARVIS, *Foreman.*

Grand Jury Room, St. John,
25th January, 1849.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—A few weeks ago, it was thought by many persons in this City, who are anxious to bring about a reciprocal trade between the United States and this Province, that the presence of a delegate from our Executive Government, would have a very beneficial effect at Washington, while the subject was under the consideration of Congress. A petition was accordingly forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which, with the reply thereto, we subjoin. Although the object sought was not attained, we have reason to believe that, as the petition will be brought before the Home Government by His Excellency, it will yet have its effect in placing us upon a better footing than we enjoy at present, in our trade with the United States.—*Courier.*

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart., Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of New-Brunswick.

The Petition of the the undersigned Magistrates Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, respectfully sheweth—

That the low prices ruling, for some months past, in the markets of the United Kingdom and the British West Indies for the staple exports of the Province viz.; Timber and Sawed Lumber, have resulted in great losses, and entailed great suffering among the various classes of the community, followed by an utter prostration of credit, and a consequent paralysis of all commercial transactions.

That, deeply interested in the social improvement and industrial occupations of the population and sensible that additional markets must be opened wherein to vend the surplus products of their labour, your petitioners view the advances made by the Canadas towards a free trade intercourse with the United States as an example especially requisite to be imitated by New-Brunswick in her present circumstances, well assured that the free interchange of the Agricultural Products, Fish, Minerals, Lumber and manufactures of the Province, for similar articles of the United States, would infuse vitality into our languishing commerce, and stay the wholesale emigration of the skilful and enterprising from amongst us.

Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray Your Excellency to appoint a commission to proceed without unnecessary delay, to Washington, fully empowered to negotiate the admission of New-Brunswick to the like advantagements contemplated to be extended to the Canadas by the Government of the United States; or that we may be placed on such other footing as may be deemed conducive to the interests of New-Brunswick and the United States respectively.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON,
January 8, 1849.

SIR:—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that after conferring with his Executive Council, His Excellency is of opinion that he has no power whatever to appoint a commissioner in the mode proposed in the petition forwarded by you on the 1st instant.

The Lieutenant Governor attaches all possible weight to the opinions expressed by the petitioners, and he will forward a copy of the petition itself to Earl Grey by the next mail.

I am Sir, your ob't serv't.

J. W. PENNEFATHER.

Isaac Woodward, Esq. M. P. P.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—We understand that the sum of 50*l* has been lately given to the Bishop's fund by a Layman of this city, as a testimonial of his respect for the Lord Bishop of this diocese.—*Courier.*

DARING ESCAPE.—We learn from the Head Quarters, that on Sunday evening last two prisoners belonging to the 1st Royal Regt., who had had been tried by a Court Martial the previous week for desertion, and were awaiting in confinement the sentence of the Court, managed to escape from the Guard House, and made for the Barrack fence at the bank of the river, which one of them, named Finn, cleared with extraordinary facility; —the other was struck by the bayonet of the sentinal while scaling the wall, which brought him to the ground, when he was secured. Finn immediately made off, but scouts being sent out in every direction, he was at last captured at Depolie's on the Nashwaak; about 14 miles from Fredericton.

On Tuesday last, Aaron Smith, who lives on the road to Cardigan, about 12 miles from Fredericton, was convicted before James Taylor and Joseph Gaynor, Esquires, for assisting three soldiers to desert, and fined in the sum of 20*l* and a further sum of 5*l* for unlawful dealing with a soldier, which should act as a caution to people in the Country how they tamper with the Military.

SHEDIAC RAIL ROAD.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Westmorland, held at the Court House is Dorchester, on the eighteenth day of January, 1849:

The Honorable William Crane in the Chair—Mr. W. H. Buckerfield was appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

The following Resolutions were moved by the Honorable Edwin A. Botsford, seconded by the Honorable Edward B. Chandler:—

1st, Resolved unanimously as the opinion of this Meeting, that the proposed Railroad between Halifax and Quebec is one of paramount importance to the British North American Provinces; that the future destiny of these valuable possessions depends upon the early construction of this great national work; and that it is a duty imperative upon Her Majesty's Government, the Colonial Legislatures, and upon every individual claiming the privilege of a British subject, to afford every aid and assistance in promoting this truly patriotic undertaking, upon the success of which depend the future relations and prosperity as well of the Mother Country as of these her Colonies.

2d, Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this Meeting, (deeply impressed with the vital importance of the subject,) that the Legislature of this Province should, at the approaching session, pledge the faith of the Province for the payment of such proportion of the interest of the capital as may be deemed fair and resonable, having regard to the relative position and capabilities of the Province as compared with those of her Sister Colonies of Canada and Nova-Scotia; and should also empower the Executive of this Province to make free grants of a "breadth of way," and at least one-half of all Crown lands over which the Railway shall pass, or be in the vicinity thereof.

3d, Resolved unanimously, that next to and intimately blended with the profitable operation of the grand trunk line, stands the contemplated branch railway from Saint John to Shediac, connecting, as it will, the commercial emporia of the three Provinces, Quebec, Saint John, and Halifax, and securing, as it undoubtedly will, the general line of communication by steam for travellers to and from Europe and America, as well to Canada as to the United States, through this Province; that consequently this branch, in the opinion of this meeting, demands the warmest encouragement and support of the Legislature and the people of this Province.

4th, Resolved unanimously, that this Meeting will afford every facility and aid in promoting these great public works; and, as a substantial evidence of the sincerety of its opinions, we will, individually, pledge ourselves to make a free grant of whatever cultivated lands may be required for a "breadth of way" over which the said rail roads may pass, belonging to us respectively, as also a free grant of any wilderness lands that may be required for a similar purpose, together with one-half of the quantity of such wilderness lands in addition to such part as may be required for a width of way.

5th, Resolved unanimously, that a written agreement be immediately prepared, embodying the above views, and the same submitted for signatures.

6th, Resolved that the Honorable Edward B. Chandler, and Mr. W. H. Buckerfield, by a Committee to prepare such agreement.

7th, Resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this Meeting that, judging from the effects produced by railway communications in other countries, the most beneficial results may be expected to arise from the undertaking to the agricultural and commercial interests of the Province; and that it may, through its main line and probable connections, be the means of attracting the large and increasing emigration from Europe, as well as a very considerable portion of the traffic between that continent and the greater part of North America, more especially that from Canada and the Western States of the Union, to the ports of this and the adjoining Province.

8th, Resolved unanimously that copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Provincial Secretaries of the several Provinces, for the information of their respective Governments.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURES.—The Canadian Legislature, as also that of Nova Scotia, opened their Sessions on the 18th instant. The speeches of the respective Governors have appeared in the prints of this province, and are highly important. Several of the subjects to which they have called the attention of the popular branches of the State Colonies, apply with equal force to this Province; the most prominent of which are the great Rail Road, and the abrogation of the Navigation Laws. These questions are of vital importance to the North American Colonies, and involve in a very high degree the future prosperity or destruction of this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

The Legislature of this Province opens its sittings on Wednesday next, when the eyes of all well-wishers of the Country will be turned with intense interest to their proceedings. The disastrous position of the Province, and the unparallelled distress which has of late prevailed, we hope will have thrust upon the minds of our Representatives, the absolute necessity of THINKING and ACTING, on some well adjusted system for the resuscitation of this interesting and valuable country. That something must be done both for Agriculture and the Fisheries, two never failing sources of national wealth, is self-evident, or the prospect is, that this Province will fall, if possible, still lower in the scale of nations than it is at present. The people will look to the Legislature to spend the Revenues in the promotion of the PUBLIC GOOD, and not in the shameful, and we may add, dishonest manner in which it has been their wont heretofore. A very large portion of the Revenues of the Province should be spent in Bounties on Fish and the productions of the soil. Agricultural Societies, under the immediate PROTECTION and SUPPORT of the government must be established, —every section of the country not already supplied, must at the proper cost and charge of the Province, be furnished with Mills for the manufacture of Provincial Flour, or, as before stated, this fine country must dwindle into insignificance. This must be done and "if twere done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly." And while these questions form the most prominent features of the business of the coming session, so also should they take precedence of all other considerations, and not as heretofore be left until nearly the close of the session, and then be hurried over in such a superficial way as to render their consideration less than useless. We sincerely trust, that enough has been *said*, and *felt* on the subject of the present depressed state of the country, to induce our Representatives to act with vigour and honesty of purpose in their legislative capacities, in which case, we have no fears as to a happy and satisfactory result.

CARLETON IRON.—On Monday last we examined a specimen of Carleton Iron in its malleable state, which had been brought to this City by Mr. Stephens, of the Carleton Iron Works, for presentation to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, as the first fruits of those extensive works. This specimen was "puddled" in the forge of Mr. V. Hartley, Blacksmith, in Woodstock, and formed into a neat Horse-shoe, which was afterwards handed over to the Armourer of the 1st Royals, who polished one side, leaving the other with the finish which Mr. Hartley's beautiful hammering had given it. The "puddling" process, and the forging of the horse shoe, were completed in less than three hours. The iron appeared to be soft, and the grain very fine, apparently as tough as the finest Russian Iron. The polish produced by the Armourer was very fine and, in the opinion of good judges, indicated a very superior description of metal. This specimen was presented to his Excellency on Monday, by Mr. Allan, of the firm of Harris and Allan, and Mr Stephens, of the Iron Works, accompanied by the Hon. the Surveyor General, and James Taylor, Esq., M. P. P. We understand that His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the specimen presented, and with the prospect of benefit to the country, which the successful prosecution of these works cannot fail to secure.

The Iron Works are now producing 4½ tons of excellent Pig per day, which quantity the managers hope, in a short time to increase to eight tons, which, it is expected, will be the average produce of the works in their present state.—*Fredericton Head Quarters*

FURTHER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The New York Sun has the following later news from California, which it says was received via Chagres:

Such was the scarcity of coin that gold dust had fallen at the mines to six dollars an ounce, being less than one third of its real value at the United States Mint.

Capt. William G. Marcy, a son of the U. S. Secretary of War, we are told, was disposing of every thing in the shape of supplies at his camp, in exchange for gold dust. He had collected *fifteen barrels of gold ore*, and having no means of protecting the treasure, he had buried it, until a vessel of war should arrive on the coast, which was daily expected.

Provisions and food of every kind were very scarce, and daily growing dearer. Pork was $200 per bbl., flour $100 per bbl., bread 60c. per lb, beans $10 per bu., brandy $50 per gallon, and other things in proportion. There was much suffering at the mines, and even apprehensions of famine, in consequence of the multitudes arriving from all quarters. The Indians, being able to endure more fatigue and poorer fare than the whites, were gathering most of the gold. Some parties had commenced killing horses and mules for food!

The people were in hopes of getting a speedy supply of food from Mexico. Vessels at San Francisco, which had been abandoned neglected, were once more in request, to proceed along the coast for food, the latter having become more valuable than gold. Whale ships were selling off their outfits at Montery at enormous profits.—*Boston Evening Traveller, Jan. 12.*

FRENCH GRATITUDE.—The late Mayor of London, Alderman Hooper, has been presented with a handsome testimonial by the French National Guards who lately shared the hospitalities of the Mansion House, on the occasion of their visit to London.

ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—It is our painful duty to record the perpetration of another outrage and robbery at St. Mary's Cathedral. On the night of Wednesday last the Vestry door, which opens upon the Burial ground, was forced by some party or parties, who, having entered the premises, opened and ransacked the drawers containing vestments, &c., and carried off a valuable stole, and three sutans. The door of the room in which was the the safe containing the sacred vessels of the Church, was forced, and an attempt made to open the safe by picking the lock, but without success. The Cathedral was also entered, and and three of the most precous stones about the relic under the altar were carried off. All the poor-boxes were broken open (as also the Sexton's rooms, but these contained little or no money. It is a matter of astonishment that the Cathedral was not destroyed, as there were traces of fire in several places.—*Halifax Sun.*

The perpetrators of the sacrilege were detected yesterday morning, by Micheal Milligan, Constable No. 5 Ward, in a house near Mr. Woodill's Slaughter-house, kept by a woman named Ann Allbright. Both of the robbers are soldiers, one is called Joseph Jones, of the 20th Regiment, and the other William Lasberry, of the 7th.—They were taken to the Police Office, and upon examination the proof against them was so clear that the Mayor committed them to jail for trial.—*Recorder, Saturday last.*

WASHINGTON, 9th January.—Congressional Senate.—Houston of Texas offered a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee, to inquire into the expediency of a road for military purposes between the Town of San Francisco on the Pacific, and the Mississippi.—Laid on the Table.

Hale presented a petition against the extension of Slavery to new states, for abolishing Slavery and Slave trade, wherever Congress has jurisdiction; and moved reference to the Committee on the district of Columbia, with instructions to report a Bill. King moved to lay a question of reception on the Table. Yeas and Nays demanded. Yeas, 25, Nays, 26. Corwier offered a similar petition; question of reception laid on the table.

A Bill for the establishment of reciprocal Trade in certain articles of produce, between Canada and the United States was then taken up.—Dix supported the Bill and showed the advantages that would result to the United States by a free interchange of commodities, the produce of the respective countries. He considered the measure would augment commercial intercourse and extend the facilities of trade. Pearce spoke in opposition.—He thought the advantages of the Bill were all on the side of Canada. Hunter opposed the Bill as unequal, and said it would prove very prejudicial to the agricultural, and very favourable to the manufacturing interests. Miles supported the Bill.—Phelps offered an amendment, to include all manufactures of Cotton, Leather, and Wool.—Westcot expressed his intention to vote in the affirmative. Downs said that the constitution enjoined the performance of equal duties on all States. The practical operations of this Bill would prove the reverse of this doctrine. Under it, trade would be made free at the north, while the same trade would be taxed at the south. He would vote against it. Metcalf said the Bill was partial, sectional and local in its character; he was opposed to all such legislation, and moved to lay the Bill on the table. Dix wished an opportunity to answer the objections. The Bill was then formally passed over.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE.—We have been informed, and it is rumoured abroad, that the Government, having seen the errors of their ways with regard to free trade, are about to submit a highly protective tariff to the Legislature; and that the Attorney General has actually been engaged framing one. We have heard it stated that it is proposed to put a duty of 5s. per barrel upon flour. Whether or not this last report is correct, we think that there is little doubt that the government have decided upon so altering the tariff as to make it *a virtual abandonment of free trade.* We always knew that the Government would do any thing—no matter how inconsistent—rather than risk their own safety; and, therefore, we have been prepared to see free trade scattered to the winds whenever the cabinet deemed it *expedient* so to do. When the proposed tariff is introduced, we shall have something further to say about it; and shall keep a sharp look-out that "all the talents" do not bungle with the tariff of 1849, as they did with that of '48.—*Halifax British Colonist.*

The British clipper schooner Boston, built upon a Baltimore model, for a Boston and Halifax packet, and a remarkably fast sailer, was purchased to day by a company to proceed to California.—She is to remain under the British flag and will take her final departure from Halifax.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Jan. 6.*

THE ARMY.—Extensive promotion and appointments have taken place in the 64th, 70th, and 83d Regiments, prior to their embarkation for the East Indies. Two Lieutenant Colonels are always on the establishment of a Regiment for service in India; and Major George Duberly of the 64th, has consequently been gazetted to a Lt. Colonelcy in that Regiment, without purchase. Major Galloway from 33rd to the 70th; and Major Law of the 83d, to be Lt. Colonels in those Regiments without purchase also.

THE FREE-TRADERS have sustained a little bit of a snubbing at Hamilton, (Canada West) which, we believe, they did not expect. On the 29th of December last a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants, presided over by the Mayor, took place, to consider the propriety of Petitioning for the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, and a series of Resolutions were got by the Free-Traders of pretty much the same character with those carried in Montreal. Much to the surprise of the movers of these resolutions, an amendment to the first was moved by Mr. J. P. Gilkison, and seconded by Mr. Stewart, to the effect:—

"That, on a question of so much consequence to the Province as the abrogation of the Navigation Laws, it is necessary that full opportunity should be afforded for discussion and consideration; and that, therefore, it is desirable that the Resolution to be laid before the Meeting should be published, and that this meeting adjourn to a future day for further action in the premises."

And this amendment was carried amidst the loudest cheering on the part of the majority!

FIATS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Ward B. Estabrooks, of Fredericton, in the County of York, Lumberer.—Dated the tenth day of January, 1849.

James Fowler, of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, Lumberer.—Dated 10th day of January, 1849.

Peter C. Amiraux, of Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, Lumberer.—Dated the 12th day of January, 1849.

John Duffy of Studholm, in the County of King's County, Mill-Owner.—Dated 13th Jan., 1849.

James Albee, junior, of St. Stephen, in the county of Charlotte, Lumber.—Dated 13th Jan., 1849.

Dr. W. P. Evan's Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to the internally as drops to be taken and yet perform such wonder when applied externally, as a wash, bath, or by friction.

"THIS PAIN KILLER" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Distressing Dysentry, Pain in the side and stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises Cholera, Infantum, Bronchites, Healing sores on man or beast.

Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey in a few hours, Chilblains and frosted feet, Spasms, prevent a Blister from Burns, broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, hurts, scratches or torn Flesh, bites or stings.

In very foul stomachs it may cause ... So much the better, the stomach will ... and the next dose will settle the sicken...

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might ... showing the wonderful effects of ... Killer' but they are too common, an... articles of no merit. We insert but a f... are to be depended upon:—

This will certify that I have used the ... lar in my family for headache, toothach... them, dysentry, &c. and believe it to be ... medicine. JOHN F...

Manche...

I have used the "Pain Killer" for ... found it applying it immediately, to p... a blister. I would recommend it to the ... of the public. H. A...

Editor of the Westfield Standard

I have been selling the Pain Kille... months past, and find that it gives as g... tion as recommended. I have used it ... family also, and believe it to be one ... family medicines now in use. J. L...

This will certify that I have used the ... my family for the last six months, an... say that it has proved the best family ... have ever used, especially for coughs, ... bruises. I take pleasure in recommen... public. JAMES WI...

Chloroform Tooth-ache

It is well known that "CHLOROF... superseded (in a great measure,) the u... as an allayer of pain and is now used ... Surgeons and Dentists in preference ... ted Chemist, (and one of the first mann... Chloroform) has discovered that "... with other simple preparations, will in... the TOOTHACHE. After testing ... cases has never failed to give instant r... is no possible danger in using it, no ... injure the sound teeth a particle. All th... cary in using these drops is to saturate ... cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity ... Relief will be immediate.

SYMPTOMS OF WO...

Alternate paleness and flushing of ... nance, a dull expression of the eyes, ... itching of the nose, a swelled upper ... whitely furred and thickly speckled wit... foetid breath and enlarged belly, a pa... ral swelling or puffiness of the skin, a st... sleep, and grinding of the teeth, a gnaw... of the flesh, a sensation as if something ... in the throat, sickness of the stomach, ... short dry cough, appetite