decide, the great utility of this process.—

On Saturday, the 7th Nov., at the Massachusetts General Hospital, the right leg of a young girl was amputated above the knee, by Dr. Haward, for disease of this joint. Being made to inhale the preparation, after protesting her inability to do so from the pungency of the vapor, she became insensible in about five minutes. The last circumstance she was able to recall was the adjustment of the mouth piece of the apparatus, after which she was unconscious until she heard some remark at the time of securing the vessels—one of the last steps of the operation. Of the incision she knew nothing, and was unable to say on me asking her, whether or not the limb had been removed. She refused to answer several questions during the operation, and was evidently completely insensible to pain or other external influences. This operation was followed by another, consisting of the removal of a part of the lower jaw, by Dr. Warren. The patient was insensible to the pain of the first incision, though she recovered her consciousness in the course of a few minutes.

The character of the lethargic state which follows this inhalation, is peculiar. The patient loses his individuality and awakes after a certain period, either entirely unconscious of what has taken place, or retaining only a faint recollection of it. Severe pain is sometimes remembered as being of a dull character; sometimes the operation is supposed to be performed by somebody else. Certain patients whose teeth have been extracted, remember the application of the extracting instruments; yet none have been conscious of any real pain.

As before remarked, the phenomena of the lethargic state are not such as to lead the observer to infer this insensibility. Almost all patients under the dentist's hands scowl or frown; some raise the hand. The patient whose leg was amputated, uttered a cry when the sciatic nerve was divided. Many patients open the mouth, or raise themselves in the chair, upon being directed to do so. Others manifest the activity of certain intellectual faculties. An Irishman objected to the pain that he had been promised an exemption from it. A young man taking his seat in the chair and inhaling a short time, rejected the globe, and taking from his pockets a pencil and card wrote and added figures. Dr. M. supposing him to be affected, asked if he would now submit to the operation, to which the young man willingly assented. A tooth was accordingly extracted, and the patient soon after recovered his senses. In none of these cases had the patients any knowledge of what had been done during their sleep.

I am as yet, unable to generalize certain other symptoms to which I have directed attention.—The pulse has been, as far as my observation extends, unaltered in frequency, though somewhat diminished in volume, but the excitement preceding an operation, has in almost every instance, so accelerated the pulse that it has continued rapid for a lengthn of time. The pupils are in a majority of cases dilated; yet they are in certain cases unaltered, as in the above case of amputation.

The duration of the insensibility is another important element in the process. When the apparatus is withdrawn at the moment of unconsciousness, it continues upon the average, two or three minutes, and the patient then recovers completely or incompletely, without subsequent ill effects. In this sudden cessation of the symptoms, this vapor in the air tubes differs in its effects from narcotics or stimulants in the stomach, and as far as the evidence of a few experiments of Dr. Morton goes, from the ethereal solution of opium when breathed. Lassitude, head ache and other symptoms lasted for several hours when this agent was employed.

But if the respiration of the vapor be prolonged much beyond the first period, the symptoms are more permanent in their character. In one of the first cases, that of a young boy, the inhalation was continued during the greater part of ten minutes, and the subsequent narcotism and drowsiness lasted more than an hour. In a case alluded to before, the narcotism was complete during more than twenty minutes, the insensibility approached to coma.

Such cases resemble those before quoted from Christison and other authors, and show that the cessation of the inhalation, after it has been prolonged for a length of time, does not produce a corresponding cessation of the symptoms; while if the inhalation is brief, the insensibility ceases in a short time. Recovery, in the latter case, is not improbable due to the complete and rapid elimination of the vapor from the lungs; the more gradual return of consciousness in the former case, to the presence of a larger quantity of one inhaled particles. A fact mentioned by Christison bears upon this point.—This author states that insensibility from the presence of a large quantity of alcohol in the stomach, often gives place to a complete and sudden return of consciousness, when the alcohol is removed by the stomach pump. It is probable that the vapor of the new preparation ceases early to act upon the system, from the facility with which it is exhaled.

The process is obviously adapted to operations which are brief in their duration, whatever be their severity. Of these, the two most striking are, perhaps, amputations and the extraction of teeth. In protracted dissections, the pain of the first incision alone is of sufficient importance to induce its use; and it may hereafter prove safe to administer it for a length of time, and to produce a narcotism of an hour's duration. It is not unlikely to be applicable in cases requiring a suspension of muscular action; such as the reduction of dislocations or of strangulated hernia: and finally it may be employed in the alleviation of functional pain, of muscular spasm, as in cramp and colic, and as a sedative or narcotic.

The application of the process to the performance of surgical operations, is, it will be conceded, new. If it can be shown to have been occasionally resorted to before, it was only an ignorance of its universal application and immense practical utility that prevented such insolated facts from being generalized.

It is natural to enquire with whom this invention originated. Without entering into details I learn that the patent bears the name of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, a distinguished chemist, and of Dr. Morton, a skilful dentist, of this city, as inventors—and has been issued to the latter gentleman as proprietor.

It has been considered desirable by the interested parties that the character of the agent employed by them, should not be at this time announced; but it may be stated that it has been made known to those gentlemen who have had occasion to avail themselves of it.

I will add, in conclusion, a few remarks upon the actual position of this invention as regards the public.

No one will deny that he who benefits the world should receive from it an equivalent. The only question is, of what nature shall the equivalent be? Shall it be voluntarily ceded by the world, or levied upon it? For various reasons, discoveries in high science have been usually rewarded indirectly by fame, honor, position, and occasionally, in other countries, by funds appropriated for the purpose.—Discoveries in medical science, whose domain approaches so nearly that of philanthropy, have been generally ranked with them; and many will assent with reluctance to the propriety of restricting by letters patent the use of an agent capable of mitigating human suffering. There are various reasons, however, which apologise for the arrangement, which I understood to have been made with regard to the application of the new agent.

1st. It is capable of abuse; and can readily be applied to nefarious ends.

2d. Its action is not yet thoroughly understood, and its use should be restricted to responsible persons.

3d. One of its greatest fields is the mechanical art of dentistry, many of whose processes are by convention, secret, or protected by patent rights. It is especially with reference to this art, that the patent has been secured. We understand, already, that the proprietor has ceded its use to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and that his intentions are extremely liberal with regard to the medical profession generally, and that so soon as necessary arrangements can be made for publicity of the process, great facilities will be offered to those who are disposed to avail themselves of what now promises to be one of the important discoveries of the age.

Since the above was written, I find this irregularity of symptoms mentioned in the case of poisoning by alcohol. Dr. Ogston, according to Christison has in vain attempted to group together and to classify the states of perspiration, pulse and pupil.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 18, 1846.

The United States Congress met at Washington on the 4th instant, when the usual Presidential Address was given by Mr. President Polk, who, in relation to Mexican affairs, we think is not over regardful of truth. Various extracts from this lengthy document will be found on our fourth page.

ARBITATION.—The matters in dispute between John R. Partelow, Esquire, late County Treasurer, and the County of Saint John, were brought to a close last week by the decision of Arbitrators chosen for that purpose, who awarded to the county the sum of £117 15s. The amount claimed by the magistrates as due by the late Treasurer, was £5600.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the St. John Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held on Friday in the St. John Hotel.—R. F. Hazen, Esq., being called to the chair, the Treasurer submitted his account for the year, which was examined and aproved of.

R. Keltie, and J. Gillies, Esquires, having intimated their wish not to hold office next year, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected office bearers:—

President,—R. Jardine.
Vice Presidents,—G. G. Gilbert and J. Ingledew
Treasurer,—John Duncan.
Secretary,—M. H. Perley.
Directors,—G. C. Coster; Thomas Trafton; James Dunn; Peter Dewar; Wm. Hawkes; Jas. Brown; Wm. Jack; Nugent Creighton; Henry Blakslee; R. D. Willmot; H. Chubb; R. F. Hazen; C. Drury; James Peters, jr.; D. J. M'Laughlin; B. C. Chaloner; Thomas Welsh; Jas. Harris, and J. Longmuir.

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the Annual Election for Office Bearers of the Saint Patrick's Society, for the ensuing year, on Monday evening, 7th inst., Henry Porter, Esq. was elected President, vice Wm. Parks, Esq., who resigned: Mr. W. F. Smith, was chosen Vice President, in the place of Mr. Porter: Wm. Hutchinson, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer; and Mr. Wm. Patton, was chosen Secretary, in the room of Mr. Wm. Mills, who declined serving.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, Mr. McLardy delivered his first Lecture to a respectable and numerous audience, on the "Instinct and Mental Manifestations of Animals," which was judiciously interspersed with anecdotes of animal sagacity, &c.

This evening, Mr. Green from the United States, will give a lecture on *Phrenology*.

On Monday the 21st instant, Rev. Mr. Lawson, will deliver a lecture on *China*.

AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr J. Bunting lately arrived here from the United States with an Equestrian Corps, and has fitted up the old Theatre for the exhibition of their feats. The building is made quite comfortable, and the performance respectably conducted.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—On the night of Monday last, some fiend in human shape, went into a barn occupied by Mr. Sweeney, of this village, stabbed a valuable Ox so that he died instantly. The instrument, supposed from the appearance of the incision to be either a bayonet or a sword cane, was inserted below the shoulder and passed in until it reached the lower part of the heart.—*Woodstock Tel.*

QUEBEC, December 2.

During the season of navigation which has just closed, there have arrived at Quebec, from sea, 1439 vessels, forming an aggregate of 573 208 tons, the crews of these vessels average about 15 men each, making 21.585 seamen. Of these—including new vessels—1362] have cleared at Quebec, 90 of which were from Montreal, having partly loaded there, and had to have the remainder of their cargoes brought down in lighters owing to the shallowness of Lake St. Peter; and consequently had to reclear here; thus leaving 1272 that have loaded at Quebec.

There were 39 vessels built at Quebec, during the year ended the 1st ult., forming an aggregate of 19.751 tons; of these 24 were square rigged, forming 19.369 tons, which added to the tonnage of arrivals this year, 573.208 makes, 592.577 tons of shipping that have loaded in the ports of Quebec and Montreal this year.

The number of arrivals at this port from sea, is 36 less this year than last—but the tonnage this year exceeds that of last year by 13.496 tons.

The number of arrivals at Montreal, according to the papers published in that city, were in 1845—202; and in 1846—228.

The following comparative statement also shows a considerable increase in the trade with the Lower Provinces:—

Comparative statement of Vessels that have cleared at this port for the Lower Provinces during the years 1845 6:—

1845—	73 vessels.	4056 tons.
1845—	121 "	6558 "
	48	2502 increase this year.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26th.—Public attention has, in fact, at last been turned in the right direction; and in instead of wasting their energies in political squabbles, public men now see the necessity of doing something for the real and permant advancement of the Province. It is felt that if we would compete, as we must do, with other countries, we should be at least equal with them in improvements, that if they have railroads and magnetic telegraphs to assist commerce, we want them also; and that if they have been able by combination to overcome natural obstacles, we, may, too, by employing the same means, be just as succesful as they have been.

Nor is this spirit confined to one locality. We find it manifesting itself in every quarter of the Province by associations seeking either to develope the natural wealth of the Colony, or to facilitate the transport of the products of other countries to our own. Throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, there is no sign of desponding, but many evidences of grea tconfidence and growing vigour. Without any national grievances or local cause of apprehensions—with trade good, and food, that other nations lack, in abundance, and to spare, there are good grounds for asserting that Canada has at this moment within herself the elements of more happiness than almost any other country on the face of the globe. Nor can we bring ourselves readily to believe that she will consent to hazard these advantages at the invitation of any set of men who, for merely selfish objects, may wish again to involve her in a political contest. On the contrary, we trust and believe that she will stick firmly to the course she has just entered on, and whilst she looks keenly after her own commercial interests, pay less attention to those—in point of practice—trivial matters, to which she has hitherto attached paramount importance. What she has to do is plain enough: Let her revise her tariff in the same wise spirit that has been done by Great Britain—and this is work for her legislators, and she cannot be wrong; let her improve her inland navigation, build bridges and railroads, and establish magnetic telegraphs, and although wise-acres may differ about responsible Government and its bearings, she will "go-a-head" in spite of them all.—*Transcript.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 28th.—A London paper announces that seven thousand tailors out of employment in London, had a meeting, and resolved to embark for Canada and the United States. A Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions to pay the passage: 960 entered their names for Canada and Nova Scotia, and 2904 for the United States.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—The New Orleans Picayune reports a terrible steam boat accident, which occurred on the 21st November, about seven miles below Natchez. The steamboat Sultana, bound down the river, came in contact with the steamboat Maria, bound up, striking her just forward of the wheel house, and by the violence of the shock broke the connection pipe of the Maria, by which between twenty-five and thirty deck hands, and deck passengers were scalded, many of them so severely that there was no prospect of their recovery.—The Maria sunk to within about two feet of her cabin floor within five minutes after the collision, drowning between twenty-five and thirty persons who were on the lower deck. The cabin passengers were all saved.

THE ATLANTIC. It now appears that forty five persons were lost by the wreck of the Atlantic.—There were ten females on board, five cabin and two deck passengers, and the three chambermaids—all of whom perished. There were four baggage cars on board, only one of which reached the shore in safety.

Capt. Hanna, one of the survivors, states that if the steamer had had a sail on board, she might have been taken into a cove ahead, where a landing could have been effected with comparative safety.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—EZRA Canney was tried at Bangor (Maine,) at the present term of the supreme Court for the County of Penobscot, for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Emerson, at Orono, in April last. The evidence in the case was close, as bearing upon the prisoner, but only circumstantial, and the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to *confinement at hard labour in the State Prison during the term of his natural life.*

Extracts from late English papers

[From the Liverpool Mail, Nov. 14.]

As we told our readers some short time ago, before the late rise in corn and cotton, appeared to paralyse the commercial world, the revulsionary process, which we then warned them of, has begun. The price of corn and cotton is falling, and even potatoes are becoming better in quality as they are declining in value.—We did not anticipate the crisis much before the gloomy days in December or the stormy ones in January, but it has already commenced. On Wednesday last, one broker offered £10,000 of Exchequer bills at six shillings premium, and could not at first obtain a purchaser. The exchanges with Hamburg have again become unfavourable; and, considering the quantity of foreign corn which we have imported, and which is to arrive, they will continue to be so.

The manufacturing markets have seldom been so dull; and a relaxation of labour in the mills, and a consequent reduction of wages, must inevitably take place. The funds are depressed; and the value of landed and household property must go down, in every part of the kingdom, where speculation has been at work.

The famine in these islands is confined to Ireland; but it has wrought a miracle of no ordinary interest. It has drained the resources of the Repeal Association; stopped the supplies of that base bad man Mr. Daniel O'Connell; and compelled him to relinquish his pretensions to represent the city of Dublin in the next parliament. He intimates, in a melancholy whine, that he prefers Cork. It evinces much modesty on his part, to be content with the stopper instead of the bottle and its contents.

The reaction in public opinion within the last few months is salutary in the extreme, and beyond all former example. The municipal elections prove this. The free-trade policy is now better understood by the great mass of the people; and by the operative classes it is generally, if not universally, held in execration. In Birmingham popular opinion rolls fearfully against it; and in Manchester itself, and in all the manufacturing towns, the same powerful under-current of opposition and discontent is visible and maturing into a torrent. Despite all this, Richard Cobden, in the face of impending ruin, the funds declining, trade at a stand still, the mills going short time, wages falling, and poverty looking in at the window, is to have his £100,000 for beggaring the lower classes, and demonstrating by one hundred thousand reasons, that his coadjutors, friends, and followers, are fools!

Mr. Palmer, miller, Hemsby, Norfolk, while going through his garden, a few mornings past, upset a skep of bees, when the whole hive set upon him and so dreadfully stung him that he survived the injuries a few hours only.

The vicar of Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove, states that one of his parishioners having sprinkled salt in the drills when he planted his potatoes, they turned out entirely free from the disease.

The *Builder*, a London newspaper, makes honourable mention of the following instances of remarkable perseverance and devotion of ladies attached to the church. The daughters of General Simcoe, who distinguished himself in the American war, have erected a church on the ruins of the old abbey of Dunkswell, near Honiton, for which they worked all the stone with their own hands. A large drawing room, commenced by the general, and not finished, served for the *atelier* Miss Rickards, of Stow Langtoft, Bury, has with her own hands, glazed all the windows in her father's church with stained glass, painted and burnt by herself.

Three non commissioned officers have been presented with commissions during the past month, and have been presented with the usual sum of £100 to assist their outfit.

Mary Elizabeth Liddell, a young woman 25 years of age, was poisoned at Newcastle, on Friday, by taking six drachms of laudanum, sold by a druggist's apprentice in mistake for tincture of rhubarb.

The glove trade of Worcester has been reduced to a lower ebb during the past month than it has been known to have reached for years.

The *Adelaide Observer* says, that there is a conical hill of copper near Mount Arden, in South Australia, which is reported to be literally a mass of copper that it would take ages to remove.

The Admiralty has reduced the complement of officers and men in our ships and steamers of war.

No death from hydrophobia has been registered in London during the last three summers.

During the darker months, 890 tons coal are used on the average per day, by the metropolitan gas companies, for the manufacture of gas.

Information was received on Monday that Admiral Parker, with the whole of his squadron, had entered the Tagus.

A German agent is in Sheffield, with patterns of cutlery, consisting of scissors, razors, spring knives &c. for which he has obtained very extensive orders

One hundred and ten women, who married without liberty of the commanding officer in the 5th Fusileers, have been sent from Plymouth to their families in Ireland.

The decision of the cabinet on the present crisis is such as was most generally expected. Parliament is not to meet until late in January. The ports are not to be opened.

The carpet trade of Kidderminster, which has somewhat revived during the months of August and September, has declined again to so low an ebb that the first houses are now only working four days a week.

In consequence of the immediate demand for the armaments for the coast defences, the gunners of the artillery are to be employed as labourers in the carriage department at Woolwich.

CHURCH CLOTHING SOCIETY.—On Friday the annual distribution of clothing was made at the Infants' School to the Holy Trinity Church. This institution, unpretending and without parade, has effected much more good than others of high sounding name. When the exertions of all are praiseworthy, it may appear invidious to make any reference to individuals; but we should be doing an act of injustice, did we not refer to the zealous and efficient exertions of Miss Wright, the treasurer, and the three lady secretaries—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Wylde, and Miss Bainbridge. These ladies have always studiously promoted the interests of the society, and it has been brought to a successful issue. The number of recipients with the bounty attached was 233; without bounty, *nine*. The amount subscribed was £60, and the amount of clothing was £300. Previously to the delivery of the articles, the recipients were most impressively addressed by the Rev J. Cox, incumbent of the Holy Trinity Church, who was courteously requested by the Rev. J. Barclay, vicar, to take the lead and afterwards by the rev. gentleman himself. The attendance of ladies was more than usually numerous, and they were actively engaged in the distribution of the various parcels. In this labour of love, they were most efficiently aided by the Rev. A Read, curate, whose contemplated removal is a source of deepest regret. In the sphere of extended usefulness, which is open to the rev. gentleman, we doubt not that he will take with him the same energy and ability which have operated so beneficially upon his present congregation. Certain we are, that he will carry with him their most earnest and heartfelt wishes for his success.

On Saturday, the 31st ult. our benevolent townsman, Thomas Keeling, Esq. added his contribution to the subscription of a penny a-week, from certain of the children attending the national school, to enable them to obtain two shirts, two pair of stockings, and a pair of clogs. This measure has been found so advantageous that it is the intention of the rev. vicar to establish a club throughout the school. In the accomplishment of this object we feel convinced that the rev. vicar will have the zealous co-operation of Mr. Keeling, upon whose heart the very sound of the clogs of the children attending the parish church vibrates.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, M.P. is said to be employed in writing a new history of England.

Marshal Bugeaud died at Algiers, in Africa, in the 73d year of his age.

There are 145 judges in England, who are paid £208.976; 124 in Ireland, who are paid £11,086; and 94 in Scotland, who are paid £76,970.

Colonel Chalmers, R. A., attended by Captain Warner, has just selected the range of marsh required for the purpose of trying the long range experiments on the east side of the Essex coast, where no danger can arise.

It is rumoured that there is again a probability of an increase in the royal family.

The needle pointers and the manufacturers of Redditch are still at variance, and the latter have resolved upon the decisive measure of employing machinery to supersede entirely the practice of hand pointing, so injurious to life.

On Tuesday, there was a general reduction of 1d in the 4lb. loaf in Lambeth, Bethnal green, Whitechapel, and Tottenham-court road; the best being 7½, and household 6½d. The West end bakers, still, however, maintain the same price, 8½ and 10d.

The John Wesley, intended for the service of the Methodist Missions in New Zealand and the Friendly and Fejee Islands, and in Polynesia generally, is now completed, and is waiting her cargo and passengers at Southampton, from whence she is to sail for her destination.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE MONTPENSIER IN FRANCE.—The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier reached Bayonne at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th ult. On entering the gates, the carriage stopped under an arch, having two pavilions for the accommodation of the various deputations who were waiting to offer congratulatory addresses; amongst whom were remarked a dozen young ladies who offered the Duchess flowers and graceful compliments; the veteran Count Harispe, who commands the Bayonne military division, the Mayor and municipality, the sub prefect and the foreign consuls. After receiving and replying to the addresses, the duke and duchess proceeded to the cathedral, where they alighted, and were received by the bishop and chapter. Here an *Exaudiat*, and a *Domine, fac salvum*, were chanted as thanksgivings for their happy arrival; after which they crossed the church, and, quitting it by the opposite door to that by which they had entered, reached the bishop's palace, where apartments had been prepared for them. Here they received deputations from the authorities, civil, military and ecclesiastical. Afterwards the prince entertained at dinner a party of 80 persons, and during the dinner there was a great display of fire works, the effect of which was in a great measure marred by the heavy rains. At nine o'clock the duke and duchess entered the theatre, where they were heartily welcomed, and saluted with the Spanish royal march and a complimentary ode. The conduct of the British Consul was the subject of much remark, and was considered very significative. Acting, no doubt, on inspirations derived from head-quarters, this functionary not only omitted the ordinary mark of respect, which has never been omitted on occasion of the visit of a member of the royal family, of hoisting the national flag at the consulate, but his office was closed and himself absent. The French are very punctilious in this matter of flags, and when the sub-prefect had reason to believe that it was intended to omit the customary mark of respect, he let the consul understand that if such should be the case, it was likely that something disagreeable would occur; and he as very quickly fulfilled his own prophecy, by offering a contumely to the English colours, which gave great pain and offence to those of our countrymen who witnessed the circumstance. The steamer on which the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier embarked to witness the regatta, was adorned with flags. The highest place was occupied by the French tricolour, next was the Spanish, then the Belgian flag, afterwards those of several petty states, and, lowest of all, hanging down to the water, was the British union jack. The few English present were so indignant at this treatment of their national banner, that, but for the paucity of their numbers, they would have attempted to rescue the flag by force from its degraded position: whilst, on the other hand, certain Frenchmen were so irritated at the consul's conduct, that they threatened to pull down the escutcheon of the British arms from the front of the consulate. Luckily it all ended in words.

INQUEST.—On the 10th inst. an Inquest was held before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of George Carr. Verdict,—"Found Drowned." The deceased had been missing since the Saturday previous, and having been then seen, somewhat intoxicated, on the Mill Bridge, on his way to Portland, where he resided, search was made in the Mill Pond a few days ago, and his body found, under circumstances which would lead to the belief that he accidently fell over the railing—money and articles that he had been purchasing still remaining in his pockets.—*Courier.*

SINGULAR. A few days since, the transmission of messages upon the New York telegraph line was suspended for several hours, which, upon an inspection of the wires in the vicinity of the city, was found to have been caused by the following curious acident. A large owl was found suspended from the wires, three miles above the inclined plane, with his talons entangled among them, the copper wire having been twisted round the iron cords of the western line. The owl was dead when discovered, and it is supposed that he had lighted upon the iron wire, and while in that position, the other was blown against him, and a connection being thus formed, he then received a shock of the fluid, which deprived him of life, or so crippled him, that in his flutterings he became entangled in the wires. The removal of the defunct owl and the disentanglement of the wires, enabled the renewal of communications between the two cities. [Philadelphia Ledger.]

Daily line from Boston to New York, by way of Springfield and New Haven.—Arrangements are making to commence a daily line between Boston and New York, via Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven, by which the passage between the two cities will be accomplished in twelve hours.

Travellers from these Provinces, who are not short for time, would find a pleasant excursion by continuing the route from Springfield on to Albany, by railroad, the whole distance from Boston to Albany, being 200 miles, and going through many large towns and manufacturing villages. From Albany, you take either the day or night steamer for New-York, one hundred and forty six miles.—The carriage expenses of this round-about-way is but one dollar more than the most direct route, and offers to travellers a delightful opportunity of seeing those parts of the country.

Most St. John passengers to Boston, put up at Gori's Exchange Hotel, who keeps an excellent table, and what is of as much consequence to travellers generally, at a low price. On reaching Albany, we would recommend the traveller to any other than the "Townsend House," unless he wishes to be "used up" by bed bugs and extravagant charges—to avoid both of these drawbacks on your comfort and cash, in New York, go to Devignes, who keeps a respectable hotel in a convenient part of the city, corner of Reade street and Broadway, next Stewart's fashionable store, and a few doors above the Park. Those who have not unlimited cash at their command, must keep out of extravagant and fashionable hotels, and to such it is desirable to know where respectable and cheaper accommodation can be procured.

Improvement in Saw Mills.—Messrs. Morrison & Cushing, of Frankfort, Maine, have recently secured a patent for a valuable improvement in saw mills, which is of great utility, and far superior to the usual methods of feeding logs through gang saws. Manufacturers of lumber state that the new invention will be a great saving of time, labour, material, and expense in their business.

FIFTH ADDRESS TO THE PROTESTANTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CLUB.

We are in times of change—let us avoid two extremes—the dread of change which makes us resist changes which are for the better—the passion for change which makes us desire changes that are for the worse. Reform is good—political and moral; progress is good, so that we advance in what is right. Higher knowledge, more perfect arts, a wiser policy, and a purer government—these are useful changes.

2. But there are other changes which are hurtful, from right to wrong—from good to evil. One is now pressed upon us, which we shall call, as its friends call it, the grand change of liberalism.—What is its creed? It is at least not like its name,—it has nothing in it liberal—for liberality is good; the heart which seeks, the hand which does, liberal things. But liberalism, though boastful, is not generous; it offers much but gives us little—the heart of the proud, with the hand of the churl.

3. Its principles are, as its practice—not safe for private—bad for public life—drawing us astray from our old and wise maxims, that especially, by which we honour God's word, and take heed that it be taught to our people, that it rule our Crown, and be regarded in our Commons. If we have not carried out this maxim as we ought, this has been our blame, and we now bear the burden; but yet the maxim stands recorded in our laws.

To this maxim liberalism is opposed. Her saying is, that the Word of God has no place in the politics of man, that none should take heed to it, or walk by it: that a nation should follow its own will, and walk in the ways of its own wisdom.

4. by this maxim public faith is destroyed; national religion falls; a national Church ceases; and Christian education is at an end.

5. The creed of liberalism is therefore bold in its aim, but its acts are feeble. It puts down public faith, and sets up public infidelity. Thus far it is powerful; but it is feeble to govern men: it has no mastery over their will or conduct. For where religion is cast out, law is powerless: society needs restraints and it finds none. The rich would rule the poor, but the poor, who are many, will not obey the rich. Licence is great, disorder bold, and authority is weak. Therefore, nations who cast off the restraint of religion, fly to some new power and seek resources against their own disorders; some in military force, some in a solitary rule, some in the government of a priesthood, who feign terrors for the ignorant, and keep men ignorant that they may fear them.

6. But these resources do not last. In our day we have no power. With us understanding is quick and knowledge general. Men think and plan and act together—they note their wishes and concert their views. They count their numbers and they feel their strength. Every day they gain power, which those in authority lose.

Then governments try new projects. They trust to schools, and would teach obedience through the schoolmaster. The people take the knowledge and turn it against their rulers. Their wit is sharpened, the mind more active, the purpose more bold. Knowledge strengthens the head, but it does not tame the heart or subdue the will. The master is as helpless as the ruler. He has no fear of God, he teaches none. The people grow up without faith, careless of God, reckless of man, defying their ruler, and scoffing at their priest.

7. Such is the generation which now grows up around us, over the world in our time. It is shaking ancient states, and hurling down crippled thrones. Liberalism has tried to rule them, and everywhere she has failed. Now she comes to us, with her shattered creed and palsied arm. With us she finds a harder task. A people denser in numbers, of will more resolute, and of wit more keen—in closer concert and with freer hands, packed together till they groan, sinking to the dust under a weight of toil—toil which gives to others wealth, but to them sorrow. Hence the sense of wrong and the cry for redress against the rich, against the employer, against the order of society—an order which they would change because it seemed to wrong them—a radical change eagerly sought by impatient millions.

8. To such a people with these wants, in these times, is offered our last resource, the creed of liberalism. We need not tell you that it will fail. It is boastful, but it cannot govern, weak abroad, and most worthless here! Do we not right in calling upon you to give no support to such a political creed, but to cleave to the safer and better way of principle and of truth?

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

the greatest remedy for

CONSUMPTION,

And the best Medicine known to Man for

Asthma, of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Cold, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remed had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectually remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physican, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street, St. John, N. B. October 7.—2t

Married.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Irvin, Mr. John Morrison, merchant, to Lucy A. second daughter of Mr. Thomas C. Everitt, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. William Warn, to Miss Margaret, second daughter of Mr. John Purvis, all of this City.

At St. Martins, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. John Mills, Mr. Thomas Chambers, to Miss Sophia Price, both of that place.

Also, by the same, Mr. Thomas Ells, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. Stephen Bennett, all of St. Andrew's.

On the Parish of Studholm, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Alexander M'Leod, to Miss Ann Ingraham, both of that Parish.

On the 10th at Sussex Vale, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. John F. Coggle, to Lydia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Dougal, formerly of that place.

Died.

On Friday, the 4th inst., after a short illness, Osmond, son of Mr. William Whitenide, aged 16 months.

On Monday, 7th inst., of scarlet fever, Anne, third daughter of Mr. Wm. McKay, (Carpenter,) aged two years.

On Tuesday evening last, Frederick Alexander, eldest son of Alexander and Ann Mainland, aged 15 months.

On the 9th inst., after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude to the Divine will, and with a sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection, Mrs. Mary McLauchlan, aged 43 years, eldest daughter of the late Mr. File Thorp.

On Saturday morning, Edward Lothrop, second son of Mr. James R. Sweet, aged two years and three months.

On Saturday last, after a lingering illness of six months, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Joseph Calhoun, (adopted son of James and Mary Portmore,) in the full assurance of a glorious immortality.

On Monday morning, James East, second child of the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A. M., aged nearly 5 years.

On Tuesday morning, after a short illness, Edward Nelson, aged seven months and eleven days, youngest son of Mr. Samuel Seeds.

Yesterday morning, after a protracted illness, Mr. David McMillan, in the 40th year of his age. Funeral on Sunday next at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Duke street, when friends and aquaintances are requested to attend.

On Wednesday morning, 16th instant, Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. William J. Berton, aged 4 years.

On Saturday last, in the 21st year of her age, Bridget, youngest daughter of Mr. Hugh Gallagher, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

At Hopewell, County of Albert, on Wednesday 2nd inst. of scarlet rash, Eunice, aged 8 years, and on Wednesday the 9th, Amanda, aged 3 years and six months, the two youngest daughters of Mr. William A. Peck.

At Indian Town, on Saturday, 12th ultimo, Mr. John Reynolds in the 40th year of his age.

At Chance Harbour, Parish of Lancaster, Dec. 8th, Mr. John Beldon, aged 81 years. He came to this country one year after the landing of the Loyalists. He was for many years a respectable ship master out of this port, and maintained through life an unblemished reputation. He died a peaceful happy death. He had left an aged widow, with whom he had lived for the long period of sixty-six years, and a large circle of relatives. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

At Fredericton, on Thursday last, after a painful and protracted illness, Mr. Thomas Johnson, in the 68th year of his age.

At Fredericton, on the 7th inst., Emma Blanche, fourth daughter of Captain Hayne, aged 4 years and 2 months.

At Woodstock, on the 4th instant, Captain Geo. G. Cunliffe, in the 59th year of his age.

At Sussex Vale, suddenly, on the evening of the 8th instant, Mr. John Morrison, aged 49 years, leaving a wife and three children to bewail the loss of a kind husband and father; yet in their bereavement this is their consolation that they are not left to "mourn as those who have no hope."

At St. Stephens, on the 3d. inst., after a very short illness, Mr. William Gilmore, Merchant, aged 39 years, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, but for the last twenty two years a resident of Charlotte County. He was much esteemed by all who knew him.

At Maskerine, Charlotte County, on Thursday last, Mr. James Grearson, aged 105. Mr. G., was one of the Loyalists, who on account of his attachment to the to the British Government, left the