SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1847.

The Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 23.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

Feb.	R. Sun.	S.	Moon R.	H. W.
6 Saturday,	6 59	5 1	11 21	2 35
7 Sunday,	6 58	5 3	Morn	3 10
8 Monday,	6 55	5 4	0 21	3 46
9 Tuesday,	6 54	5 5	1 21	4 29
10 Wednesday,	6 52	5 6	2 19	5 30
11 Thursday,	6 52	5 8	3 15	6 53
12 Friday,	6 51	5 9	4 9	8 13

Last Quarter 8th. 8h. 59m morning.

Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.

King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, JOHN PADDOCK, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

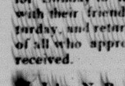
Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, } AGENTS,
FREDERICK R. STARR, }
St. John, Dec. 24, 1846. Nelson street.

LIVERY STABLE.



THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has a few good HORSES and CARRIAGES, which he will let on very reasonable terms, at his stable in *Charlotte Street,* opposite V. C. TROOP'S Store. All letting for business or pleasure dispensed with on the Sabbath, (except in cases of emergency.) No charge for Sunday to those wishing to spend that day with their friends out of the City, leaving on Saturday, and returning on Monday. The patronage of all who approve of the above, will be gratefully received.

GEORGE N. ROBINSON.
St. John, N. B., July 17, 1846.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character,* and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, *viz.*, a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st. St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beek, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s 9d, 4s 6d and 7s each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the style and firm of SUMMERS & HICKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH SUMMERS, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and also to settle all accounts against the said Firm.

JOSEPH SUMMERS,
NATHANIEL HICKS.
Saint John, N. B. 19th Nov. 1846.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he intends continuing the business at the same stand.

JOSEPH SUMMERS.

Commercial HOTEL, Head of King street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public generally, that he has re-Leased the above Establishment for a term of years. This Hotel has recently undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expence have been spared to render it equal to any in the Province. The walls of the old part have been torn down and new ones substituted; beside which very extensive additions have lately been made to the Establishment; fourteen entirely new rooms have just been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable.—The travelling Public and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this city can always be accommodated with Private Rooms, &c. &c.

Commodious stabling for Horses, and a superior hostler always in attendance.

ROBERT WETMORE,
10th July. Proprietor.

Pine and Spruce Scantling WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for Two thousand tons of Pine and Two thousand tons of Spruce.

SCANTLING,

from fourteen to fifteen inches square, in lengths of twenty feet and upwards, to be delivered this autumn or next spring. Parties wishing to contract for the whole or part of the above can obtain further particulars on application to

THOMAS CORAM.
Aug. 7. or J. C. LITTLEHALE, Carleton.

Mould Candles, Barley, &c.

By the *Marchioness of Clydesdale,* just arrived:—

25 BOXES Mould Candles; 25 barrels Pot and Pearl BARLEY; 20 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 10 bbls. OATMEAL; 200 lbs. Liquorice; 150 lbs. Carraway Seed.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec 18. Prince Wm. street.

Extracts from English Papers, received by last Mail.

WAR OFFICE, DECEMBER 22d.—33d Foot.—Lieut. C. P. Walker to be Capt. by purchase, Vice H. K. Erskine, who retires; Ensign J. Wickham to be Lieut by purchase, Vice Walker, J. H. Twigg, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, Vice Wickham.

JAN. 1.—67th Regt.—Lieut. Wm. DuVernet, from the 50th to be Lieutenant.

The *Polyphemus,* steam-sloop, Commander McCleverty, arrived in four days, from Lisbon, with despatches for the Admiralty and Foreign Office—No news had reached Lisbon of any engagements having taken place between Saldanha and the popular faction; and when the *Polyphemus* left Lisbon, all fears which had been entertained of the success of the latter, over the Queen's troops had not only subsided, but it was considered that everything would be amicably settled in a few days. Nothing whatever, of the entrance of the *America,* frigate, into Oporto being obstructed, and the ship dismasted by the batteries, as reported (according to the Falmouth Correspondent of the *Times*) by the Captain of the smack *Marys*; the statement may, therefore, be considered altogether false; particularly as it is believed that the *America* could not get into Oporto. The *Polyphemus* left Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker and his squadron in the Tagus.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The cost to the French of the Spanish marriage is stated at 3,320,000 francs or 132,000*l.* sterling.

It has been calculated that there are at the present time about 400 new churches in course of erection in England.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Walter Scott (son of the late eminent author,) by the latest accounts from Bangalore, where his regiment, the 15th Hussars, is stationed, is stated to be in bad health.

Some of the most eligible first class Engineers on board steam vessels are to be made Gun-room Officers, to enable them to have access at all times to the commanders of vessels, without applying thro' another officer. This arrangement will be carried into effect in the *Sidon,* steam frigate. It is contemplated to raise the pay of first-class engineers from 16*l.* to 18*l.* per month, as further encouragement in the performance of their responsible duties.

The Earl of Dundonald has brought forward his new marine boiler, and the Admiralty have ordered Mr. Murray, the superintendent of machinery at Portsmouth Dock-yard, immediately to prepare a working drawing of a marine tubular boiler of precisely the same cubic contents as Lord Dundonald's specimen, with the view of having one manufactured, to test the comparative merits of his Lordship's invention.

It is reported that the present Earl of Yarboro' is about to dispose of his late father's brigantine yacht, *Kestrel,* to the government. Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright of this Dockyard, has been ordered by the Admiralty to survey and to report upon her condition and value.

ENTERING FOR THE ECUADOR SERVICE.—The agents for General Flores, the ex-president of the Republic of the Ecuador, in this country, are actively engaged in entering men for the purpose of joining the projected expedition to re-conquer that republic in favour of Flores, but the real object being to establish the son of Munoz, husband of the Queen Dowager Maria Christina of Spain, as Emperor of the Ecuador. The Spanish Government is rendering every assistance both in money and men to carry out this adventurous expedition, and there are already upwards of seven thousand men in depots in the North of Spain, waiting the time of departure. In Ireland the agents had entered between three and four thousand destitute fellows to join the expedition. The same decoy is now being practiced in London, and several men are daily entered. They do not as yet receive any regular pay, but are provided with beer, bread, and cheese rations daily till they embark, two steamers, now arming, have been purchased for that purpose.

A cabbage of the drum-head species, weighing upwards of thirty pounds, has been left at our office. It is a fair specimen taken from a field of five acres, the property of John Wolsey, Esq., Milesdown, Castle Bellingham. We understand that this benevolent gentleman has ordered his steward to distribute this extraordinary crop among the poor in his neighbourhood.—*Belfast Northern Whig.*

GUN TOW APPLIED TO BLASTING.—On Tuesday, at the Lady Will quarry, a gentleman, who has of late turned his attention to the manufacture of gun tow and gun sawdust for blasting purposes, proceeded to blast some whinstone rocks of the most solid description, in the presence of professor Penny and a number of other scientific gentlemen. The experiment was in a bore of 3 feet in length, 2¼ inches in diameter, which was charged with nine ounces of gun-tow (3lb. gunpowder would be requisite to fill the bore necessary to blast.) The effects were splendid, bringing down all the rocks adjacent to the extent of about ten tons. The second experiment was with a bore of 3 feet 4 inches and 2¼ in diameter, and was charged with 11 ozs. of tow and cotton mixed (4lb. gunpowder would be required). The effects were fully more apparent of its strength than in the previous case, bringing down about 13 or 15 tons weight.—*Edinburgh Weekly Express.*

SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Thursday night, Syreen, a custom house officer, apprehended a woman named Eliza Smith, a passenger on board an American vessel, on suspicion of having smuggled tobacco in her possession. Upon examining her dress, 17lbs. of tobacco were found concealed under it; but the most remarkable of the expedients which had been resorted to the purpose of deceiving the lynx-eyed deputies of the customs, was that of giving to the contraband weed the semblance of a loaf. A quantity of cut tobacco had been pressed into a tin, over which a thin layer of dough was spread, which, being baked had the appearance to the eye of a veritable loaf. The quantity of tobacco which the woman had contrived to secrete in this and other modes, amounted to no less than 70lbs. She was brought before Mr. Rushton yesterday, and remanded to Tuesday, in order to allow of a communication being made to the commissioners of excise. *Liverpool Chronicle.*

A POPULAR ERROR RESPECTING MARRIAGE.—Yesterday, at the Assizes, in a case of bigamy, in which one of the wives was a deceased wife's sister, a suppositious case was put to his Lordship, in discussing which the Learned Judge stated that, although marriages with a deceased wife's sister may have been contracted in another country,—and it was very common in such cases, to go to Scotland, or on the continent, to countries where such degrees of consanguinity in marriage were not illegal by the laws of those countries, for the purpose of celebrating marriage with a deceased wife's sister—such marriages were *entirely void*; and, according to law, the offspring is illegitimate; and no rights over property are obtained by the so-called husband.—*English paper.*

THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.—By the arrival of the Mary Ann, we have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 20th September. The war with the Kaffirs still continued, with no immediate prospect of its termination. These tribes carried on their depredatory excursions with considerable success, notwithstanding occasional reverses. Several columns of the above journals are devoted to a record of details of the various skirmishes that had taken place; but these details are not of sufficient importance to be transferred to our columns.—These papers confirm the submission of Stock, one of the Kaffir chiefs, to the British authority. Kreli has also succumbed; the stipulations entered into between whom and Sir A. Stockenstrom being as follows:—

1st.—Kreli to be acknowledged paramount chief of all Kaffirland, in that capacity to be responsible for the conduct of the frontier tribe towards the colony.

2nd.—That he, as paramount chief, should cede to the British government all the Kaffir territory between the Fish and Kei Rivers, to be settled by the Queen of England, agreeably to the terms of the treaty of peace made by the governor Sir Benj. D'Urban, in 1835.

3rd.—That ample restitution should be made to Mr. Fynn and the missionaries for all the losses they had suffered, and that Kreli should permit and request the return of the British resident agent.

4th.—That Kreli should restore to the colony all the colonial cattle *found* in his country.

The last article, being very ambiguous, caused some discussion, but was at length agreed upon.

Sir Andreas then appealed to all present, as to whether every point was clearly understood, and having received a reply in the affirmative as to the former articles, but not as to the latter, the conference closed.

INCONVENIENCE OF POVERTY.—People who are too good for their employment are generally too bad for their employers. There is no such lumber in the world as broken down gentility. Always out of place—never fit for any thing. A decayed gentleman as he's called, is a nuisance; that is, I mean to say man of the world—to a man of business. For you see, there's always impertinence in him. He always seems to be thinking of what he has been—you can't get him to think what he is. He becomes your clerk, we'll say. Well you tell him to call a hackney-coach and he sets about it in a manner that impudently says to you—"Once I kept my own carriage!" You order him to copy a letter or what not; and he draws down the corners of his mouth, to let you know that—"Once in his day he used to write cheques!" Now this is unpleasant. In the first place, one doesn't like any insolence from any body; and, in the next, if one happens to be in a melancholy, thinking mood, one doesn't like to be reminded by the bit of decay about one, what, for all one knows—for it's a strange world—one may drop down to one's self.

MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.—A very complete and elaborate model of Jerusalem, as that holy city may be supposed to have existed in the time of the Redeemer, has been opened for public inspection, at No. 213, Piccadilly. It is the work of Mr. Brunnet, an Irish gentleman of Italian extraction, who from mere love of the subject, and not with any view to pecuniary profit, has devoted a long time and spent a vast deal of labour in its construction, consulting assiduously not only the inspired but the profane authors, and all modern writers who have touched upon the subject of ancient Jerusalem. The model occupies a space of nearly 200 superficial square feet, and has been prepared from actual admeasurements taken on the spot. It includes the various hills and valleys surrounding the city to the extent of some miles, with every remarkable spot mentioned or alluded to in the Scriptures, and works of Josephus. The most remarkable object in the city itself is the gorgeous temple of Solomon, with its courts, porches, cloisters, and splendid gates; and the spectator will perceive in succession the Tyropocan valley (called in the Bible "Millo,") as it appeared before it was filled up by rubbish, on the destruction of the temple and city, the three walks of Josephus, with their various towers and gates, Mount Zion, the Sepulchre of David, the great bridge or way leading up to the House of the Lord, the Mount of Olives, and Garden of Gethsemane, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, the Burial-place of the Jews Mount Calvary, and the Holy Sepulchre. The ancient city thus regenerated in miniature presents to the eye a most beautiful and picturesque appearance, as well from its situation as the grandeur of its architecture, and the intermixture of white marble edifices among those of commoner material. The whole bears every mark of being laid down with exactitude and truth, and it has, we believe, met with the approbation of recent travellers of note, who have visited and minutely inspected the locality. It is, without exception, one of the most curious, ingenious, and interesting models ever exhibited in this country.

STATE OF IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—An article from the *Morning Chronicle,* of Sunday last, presents a picture equally melancholy and alarming of the present state of affairs, whilst some 300,000 able-bodied men are employed on public works, at an expense of nearly £120,000 per week, the land remains untilled, and the ordinary labours of the country are generally neglected. There have been a number of outrages of different kinds—amongst them an attempt to assassinate one of the officers of the board of works, one or two robberies of pay clerks, and some serious riots at Kilkenny. The peasantry in the south of Ireland are rapidly supplying themselves with fire-arms; being, apparently, provided with the means of purchase by the wages which they earn on the public works. The following cases are from the same paper:—Mr. Wm. Lloyd was standing at his hall-door, in Church-lane, within a short distance of the post-office, when a shot was fired at him, the contents of which entered his body. Mr. Lloyd was heard faintly to cry out "murder, murder," and immediately he fell to the ground a corpse. On Monday night an armed party visited the house of a poor man named Wm. Renehan, Coolmarney, near the blue ball. They beat him and took £1 from him; but the wretches were not content with this, for, before leaving, they placed him behind a fire. The unfortunate man was so dreadfully burned that he died soon afterwards.—On Monday the premises of a gentleman residing within four miles of the city of Cork, though deemed to be secure against any attack, were forcibly broken open by a gang of armed men, who carried off six barrels of wheat, which had been prepared for seed, and eight barrels of oats. These they conveyed in perfect safety on carts, and not a trace of the offenders could be discovered.

An overseer in the employment of the Board of Works has been barbarously murdered in the county of Clare. It is said that the body of the wretched man was cut into pieces with reaping-hooks.

On Monday evening, Mr Linch was entering his own gate, when he was fired at from behind, and it would appear the shot mortally wounded but did not kill him. The assassin or assassins—for it is supposed he was attacked by more than one person—beat him dreadfully on the head, and not content with depriving him of life in that manner, they hougHed and mangled his body in a shocking manner with some instrument supposed to be a reaping-hook.

On Saturday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a party of five men, armed, visited the dwelling house of Mrs. Shannon, at Dromoyle; Mrs. Shannon and the younger portion of the family fled for safety to a small room. The ruffians broke open some drawers, but fortunately a gold watch and several pounds escaped their notice. They demanded fire arms; a servant man named Carroll, refused to tell where the arms were kept, and he was struck, when a dog seized one of the fellows, but was immediately shot dead. Another servant man, named Meagher, who was outside, hearing the noise, went to the assistance of his fellow-servant; when going into the house he was fired at by one of the Rockites. The contents of the shot passed close to the poor man's head. He and Carroll then attacked two who were in the house; a violent conflict ensued, when a man named Kilmartin came to the assistance of Carroll and Meagher; another shot was fired in the house but without effect, and the party decamped without effecting their object. During the struggle, Carroll, Meagher, and Kilmartin, were severely beaten—Meagher received several wounds on the head.

In Kilkenny, on Saturday, a riotous mob composed of 2,000 men, women, and children, paraded the streets from an early hour in the morning until after sunset, insisting either upon "bread or blood" and plundering the bakers' shops in all directions.—For a considerable time they held undisputed possession of the town, and set the authorities at defiance. It was only when the military and police had been ordered to charge them in full force that they could be dispersed, after having committed the most daring outrages on private property. That many of these offenders were urged on by the pressure of destitution may be true enough, but no such plea can be set up on behalf of the ringleaders. Two of these ruffians who had been apprehended were found to be in a state of intoxication; and one of them, a fellow named Dwyer, when interrogated by the magistrates, coolly admitted that "he was not in want, nor had he been looking for work, as he had been in constant employment." The other ruffian also, it was proved, had been employed by the Relief Committee; so that their conduct could only be traced to sheer wantonness and an ardent love of mischief. Here there was a fair opportunity of making an example. Even some of their own followers represented Dwyer and his criminal associate to be "drunken blackguards." Yet, will it be credited, the magistrates let them off without the slightest punishment? They were merely reprimended, and suffer to go at large!

THE COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—Her Majesty's intention of subdividing the diocese of Australia into three, by the erection of two new bishoprics one at Melbourne for the district of Port Philip, and the other at Morpeth for the northern division of New South Wales, will almost immediately be carried into effect. It is expected that a bishop will be nominated to the see of Melbourne at an early period, and it is intended to issue a commission to the Bishop of Australia, empowering him, with the other bishops, to proceed to the consecration of the Rev. Robert Allwood, as Bishop of Morpeth. Mr Allwood went out on the recommendation of the Society in the year 1839, and is at present rector of St James's, Sydney.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Sydney papers reach to the 22nd of August. The greater part of the news they convey was, however, received and extracted on the arrival of the last overland mail. It was expected that the Legislature would be summoned for active business in the latter part of the ensuing month. The accounts from Wollanbi and Clarence River refer to the want of rain and the destruction of the pasturage, in consequence of which the flock masters have suffered considerable loss. The process of "boiling down," for the manufacture of tallow, continued in most of the districts. A vessel which had come into Sydney from Norfolk Island reported a serious outbreak among the convicts, which threatened to give the government much trouble. Jackey, the notorious New South Wales bushranger, was at the head of the affair. The military had been called out, and three or four lives were sacrificed during the riot.

Our letters from Brussels of the 17th instant speak at much length of a *bouderie* that has taken place between the King of the Belgians and his subjects. Attacked by caricatures and other publications, it would appear that His Majesty, unwilling or unable to apply to the abuse the remedy so available for his august father-in-law, seized upon a striking occasion to manifest his displeasure—that is, by repairing to Paris on the eve of his *fete* day. Those very sage persons who felt nothing for an insulted monarch, complain of "the indiscretion" and "the impolicy" of this proceeding; as if it were worth the while of a man such as King Leopold to fawn upon a people so perfectly insensible to the value, and so every way unworthy of such a ruler. We learn with regret, however, that this is not the only matter for concern that occupies Belgium at this moment. Our letters state that the country is suffering from want, and that a commercial crisis is at hand.

THE BRAVE OLD DUKE.—Future ages can never give birth to a hero more famed than the brave old Duke of Wellington, and the arts of peace being more likely to be cultivated hereafter than those of war, our children's children, and their offspring will dwell with wonder and delight on the historical reminiscences of his deeds of daring and mighty achievements. They will read also with admiration and surprise the accounts of the modest stillness and humanity with which he conducted himself after the loud blast of war had blown in his ears for the last time, and the ability which he displayed in the cabinet as well as in the field; and they will be the more eager, after these enjoyments, to feast their eyes upon the most perfect artistic representation of the person and appearance of the Arthur of nineteenth century. We have seen many portraits of his Grace, some of them of high merit as likenesses and works of art, but there are few which have impressed us with a conviction of their qualification to impart this gratification, until we saw the splendid production of the Count D'Orsay, engraved by Wagstaff and published by Mr. Mitchell, the royal librarian, in Old Bond street. The Count had the advantage of several sittings from his Grace, and there stands the hero, in his habit as he lives, and with the exception of the blue surtout for the dress coat, and the absence of the order, exactly as we have seen him when crossing from Apsley House to enter the Green Park, and where hundreds beside ourselves have received from him the most polite acknowledgment of their testimony of respect. His Grace, we hear, has spoken in terms of warm commendation both of the picture and the engraving, and they unquestionably are of the very highest character.

[From the Liverpool Mail.]

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY. ANNUAL MEETING.

Yesterday evening the annual meeting of the Protestant and Reformation Society was held in the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson-street, the Rev. Canon M'Neile, the president and patron of the society, in the chair. The hall was well filled, and amongst the gentlemen on the platform we noticed the following:—The Rev. J. B. Owen, the Rev. W. Pollock, the Rev. W. Hughes, the Rev. D. Anderson, the Rev. G. Groom, the Rev. W. Maynard, the Rev. W. Falloon, the Rev. F. Parry, the Rev. T. M. Gosling, the Rev. W. Gibbons, the Rev. W. Warre, H. J. Webster, Esq., James Parker, Esq., Mr. Ewbank, &c.

At the request of the chairman, an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. W. Maynard.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had once more the gratification of meeting them at the anniversary of the Protestant and Reformation Association. The objects of the meeting were so well known, that no explanatory observations were required from the chairman; but, as he had availed himself hitherto of these opportunities of refreshing their memories in the great principles of Protestantism, he should not then depart from his usual custom. The object they had in view was that of instruction, and he therefore would proceed to consider their mutual Protestantism in three aspects, namely, politically, religiously, and educationally. Politically considered their Protestantism might be thus described: it was liberty for good, with encouragement to do it—restraint from evil, with effectual guards against the commission of it. (Hear.) They held the civil ruler was a minister of God, who should not bear the sword in vain, with a commission to use it for the benefit of evil doers and the praise of them that do well; and they, therefore, protested against all molestation of those who differed with them in opinion. Their Protestantism was an opposition to hypocrisy—to all pretence of being what they did not feel. They were in antagonism to Rome, because that was a conspiracy against the persons, property, and lives of Protestants. (Hear.) The Protestants wished to hurt no man on account of his creed, but when they found that the Romanists burnt those who differed from them, the Protestants naturally wished to save themselves from being burnt. If there was a field well stocked with lambs, who were not able to run so fast as wolves; and, if there must be wolves in the field, the sheep, of course, would like them to be tethered, so that the lambs might be enabled to keep out of the way of the wolves. They did not wish to hurt a single wolf; they only wanted just to keep him from hurting the lambs. (Applause.) The Protestants did not wish to hurt any man for his creed; they abjured the abominable opinion that men were to be exterminated; and Rome was pledged to exterminate all other religions. He then described the perjuries of Rome, and by way of instance, stated that the bishops in England had published a denial that they had ever believed doctrines which they must have sworn to believe before they were made bishops. He thought it was high time for Englishmen to be made aware of the dangers which they were undergoing at this moment, not in religion only but as to their personal liberty. Depend upon it the Romish system will never be content with equality. They aim at equality until they reach it, and then their ambition leads them to aim at supremacy. The supremacy of the world is the sworn aim of the system, and there will be no safety for Englishmen unless they become Romanists. The reverend chairman then proceeded to show what their Protestantism was in its religious aspect. Their Protestantism was expressed by the Christian Church as reformed and established in England. He quoted a negative statement of what the Church of England was from the *Leamington Spa Courier* of the 18th November. First, the Church of England did not teach that modesty, if brought by a woman to confession, was a crime that rendered her undeserving of absolution. But whatever Church did teach such a doctrine as that? They would, perhaps, think it extraordinary, when he told them that it, the College of Maynooth, endowed by the British parliament last year, it was taught; in the 164th page of the *Tractatus de Penitentia* of Dr. de la Hogue. (Hear, hear.) And so