guide, and strength to sustain her—and casting aside the mantle, which would henceforth be useless to her, she instinctively threw a shawl over her shoulders to conceal the unlucky girdle, and though the hour was late, descended to the parlor. Mr. Westbury was sitting by a table leaning his head on his hand. It was not easy for Julia to address him on any subject not too exciting for her feelings—and still more difficult perfectly to command her voice, that its tones might be those of ease and cheerfulness; yet she succeeded in doing both. The question she asked, led Mr. Westbury to look up, and he was struck by the death-like paleness on her cheek. Julia could by an effort control her voice; she could in a degree subdue her feelings; but she could not command the expression of her countenance—could not bid the blood visit or recede from her cheek at her will. She knew not, indeed, that at this time she was pale; her own face was the last thing in her mind. Mr. Westbury had no sooner answered her question, than he added—'You had better retire, Mrs. Westbury. You look as if the fatigues of the evening had been too much for you.'

Fatigues of the evening!—Agonies rather,' thought Julia; but thanking him for his 'kind' advice, she immediately retreated to the chamber.

Until this evening, Mr. Westbury had scarcely seen Miss E. since his marriage. He had avoided seeing her, being conscious that she retained her full power over his heart; and his sense of rectitude forbade his indulging a passion for one woman, while the husband of another. Miss Eldon suspected this, and felt piqued at his power over himself. Her heart fluttered with satisfaction when she saw him enter Mrs. Brook's drawing-room; and she resolved to ascertain whether her influence over his affections were diminished. She was mortified and chagrined, that even here he kept aloof from her, giving her only a passing bow, as he walked to another part of the room. It was with unusual pleasure that she complied with the request to sit to the piano, for she well knew the power of music—of her own music over his heart. Never before had she touched the keys with so much interest. She did her best—that best was pre-eminently good—and she soon found that she had fixed the attention of him whom alone she cared to please. After singing one or two modern songs, she began one that she had learned at Mr. Westbury's request, at the period when he used to visit her almost daily. It was Burn's 'Ye banks and braes o'bonnie doon,' and was with him a great favourite. When Miss Eldon came to the lines—

"Thou mind'st me of departed joys,
Departed never to return'

she raised her eyes to his face, and in an instant he forgot every thing but herself. 'Her happiness is sacrificed as well as my own,' thought he; and leaning his hand against the wall of the room, he gave himself up, for the time, to love and melancholy. The song concluded, however, he regained some control over his feelings, and still kept at a distance from her: nay—conquered himself, so far as to repair to the drawing room to escape from her dangerous vicinity. He saw her not again until she was equipped for her departure. Then she contrived to get near him, and threw so much sweetness and melancholy into her voice, as she said 'good night Mr. Westbury,' that he was instantly disarmed—and drawing her arm within his, conducted her from the room.

'How,' said he, in a low and tremulous tone, 'how, Maria, could you sing that song, to harrow up my feelings? Time was when to be near thee—to listen to thee, was my felicity; but now, duty forbids that I indulge in the dangerous delight.'

Miss Eldon replied not—but raised her eyes to his face, while she repressed a half drawn sigh. Not another word was uttered until they had exchanged 'adieu' at the carriage door.

Two or three weeks passed away, without the occurrences of any incident calculated to excite peculiar uneasiness in the heart of Julia. True her husband was still the cold, the ceremonious and occasionally the abrupt Mr. Westbury; he passed but little even of his leisure time at home; and she had never met his eye when it expressed pleasure, or even approbation. But he did not grow more cold—more ceremonious: the time he passed at his own fireside, rather increased than diminished, and for it she was thankful.—But her efforts to please were unceasing. Her home was kept in perfect order, and every thing was done in time, and well done. Good taste and good judgement were displayed in every arrangement. Her table was always spread with great care, and if her husband partook of any dish with peculiar relish, she was careful to have it repeated, but at such intervals as to gratify rather than cloy the appetite. In her dress she was peculiary neat and simple, carefully avoiding every article of apparel that was tinctured with the 'odious colour.' She had naturally a fine mind, which had the advantage of high cultivation; and without being obtrusive or aiming at display, she strove to be entertaining and companionable. Above all, she constantly endeavoured to maintain a placid, if not a cheerful brow, knowing that nothing is so repulsive as a discontented lowering face. She felt that nothing was unimportant that might either please or displease her husband; his heart was the prize she was endeavouring to win; and the happiness of her life depended on the sentiments he would ultimately entertain towards her! Every thing she did was done not only properly but gracefully; and though she never wearied in her efforts she would oftentimes sigh that they were so unsuccessful. She oftentimes feared that her very anxiety to please, blinded her as to the best manner of doing so; and would often repeat with a sigh, after some new, and apparently useless effort—

'Je le servirais mieux, si jel' eusse aime moins.'

The first thing to disturb the kind of quiet that Julia enjoyed, was the prospect of another party. One morning, while at the breakfast table, a card was brought in from Mr. and Mrs. Parker, who were to be 'at home' on Friday evening. After looking at the card, Julia handed it to Mr. Westbury in silence.

'It will be proper, that we accept the invitation,' said Mr. Westbury.

'The remembrance of the agony she endured at the last party she attended, caused Julia's voice to tremble a little, as she said—

'Just as you think best—but for my own part, I should seldom attend a party for the sake of enjoyment.'

'If Mrs. Westbury thinks it proper to immure herself in a prison, she can,' said Mr. Westbury; 'for myself, I feel that society has claims upon me that I wish to discharge.'

'I will go if you think there would be the least impropriety in my staying away,' said Julia.

'Situated as you are, I think there would,' said Mr. Westbury.

'Situated as I am!' thought Julia; what does he mean? Does he refer to my station in society? or does he fear that the world will think me an unhappy wife, that wishes to exclude herself from observation?'

In the course of the morning, Julia called on Mrs. Cunningham, and found that lady and her husband discussing the point, whether or not they should attend Mrs. Parker's party.

'Are you going, Mrs. Westbury?' asked Mrs. Cunningham.

'Yes—Mr. Westbury thinks we had better go,' Julia replied.

'Hear that, Edward!' said Mrs. Cunningham. 'You perceive that Mr. Westbury likes that his wife should enjoy the pleasures of society.'

'Mr. Cunningham looked a little hurt,' as he said—'my dear Lucy, am I not more than willing to indulge you in every thing that will add to your happiness? I have only been trying to convince you how much more comfortable we should be by our fireside, than in such a crowd as must be encountered at Mrs. Parker's. For myself, the society of my wife is my highest enjoyment, and of her conversation I never grow weary.'

'Thank you for the compliment, dear,' said Mrs. Cunningham—'and we will settle the question at another time.'

One of the first persons Julia distinguished amid the company, as she entered Mrs. Parkers drawing room, was Mrs. Cunningham, who gave her a nod and an exulting smile, as much as to say—'You see I have carried the day!' Julia had endeavoured to arm herself for this evening's trial, should Miss Eldon make one of the company; and accordingly she was not surprised, and not much moved, when she saw her husband conversing with that young lady. She was too delicate in feeling, too refined in manner, to watch them, even long enough to catch the expression of Mr. Westbury's face; but resolutely turning her eyes another way, she endeavoured to enter into conversation with persons near her.

'Mr. Westbury had not been in Mrs. Parker's drawing room half an hour, ere Miss Eldon contrived to place herself in such a situation as to render it impossible for him to avoid addressing her; and this point once gained, to escape from her was impracticable. A strong sense of honor alone led him to wish to escape, as to be near her was to him the most exquisite happiness; but the greater the delight the more imminent the danger; of this he was sensible, and it was not without some resistance that he yielded to her fascination. Could she once secure his heart; and at those moments when she was sure that no ear heard, nor no eye observed her but his own, she let an occasional touch of the reproachful mingle so naturally with her half subdued upright lines, as to awaken, in all their original strength, those feelings, and those regrets he was striving to subdue. For the time he forgot every thing but that they actually loved, and were mutually happy. They had been standing together a considerable length of time when they were joined by Mr. Cunningham who sharply remarked—

'You don't enjoy yourself this evening, Westbury?'

'What makes you think so?' Mr. Westbury inquired.

'You look worn out, just as I feel,' answered Mr. Cunningham. 'How strange it is,' he added 'that married men will ever suffer themselves to be drawn into such crowds.'

'Why not marry men as well as bachelors?' asked Miss Eldon.

'Because they relinquish real happiness and comfort, for a fatiguing pleasure—if pleasure it can be called,' answered Cunningham. 'One's own health and one's own wife, is the place, and the society for unalloyed enjoyment. Am I not right Westbury?'

Miss Eldon turned her eyes on Mr. Westbury, as she waited to hear his answer, and an expression compounded of curiosity, contempt, and satisfaction met his eye. It was the first time he had ever remarked an unlovely, an unamiable expression in her countenance. He calmly replied to Mr. Cunningham—

'Unquestionably, the pleasures of domestic life are the most pure, the most rational that can be enjoyed.'

'Oh, it is strange,' said Mr. Cunningham, 'that any one can willingly exchange them for crowded rooms and pestilential vapours, such as we are now inhaling.' There is nothing to be gained in such a company as this. Take any dozen or half dozen of them by themselves, and you might stand some chance to be entertained and instructed; but bring them altogether, and each one seems to think it a duty to give himself up to frivolity and nonsence. I doubt whether there have been a hundred sensible words uttered here to-night, except by yonder circle, of which Mrs. Westbury seems to be the centre.—There seems to be something like rational conversation there.

Mr. Westbury turned his eyes and saw that Julia was surrounded by the elite of the party, who all seemed to be listening with pleased attention to a conversation that was evidently carried on between herself and Mr. Freleth, a gentleman who was universally acknowledged as one of the first in rank and talent in the city. For a minute, Mr. Westbury suffered his eyes to rest on Julia. Her cheek was suffused with the beautiful carmine tint of modesty, and her eyes were beaming with intellectual light, while over her features was spread a slight shade of care, as if the heart was not perfectly at ease. 'She certainly looks very well,' was Mr. Westbury's thought; and his feeling was one of gratified pride, that she who was evidently his wife, did not find proper level amongst the light, the vain, and the frivolous.

British News.

Casting of one Thousand 32-Pounders, at Low Moor Iron Works.—The fact having come to our knowledge that instructions had been forward to Low Moor for the execution of the enormous number of one thousand pieces of ordnance, of large calibre, we determined to learn the particulars on the spot. Accordingly, on making known our business, on Monday last we were received with the greatest courteousness, and were fortunate enough to be present at the actual casting some of the guns.—a process fraught with the utmost interest to those who never saw the like before, and one which can hardly be viewed with indifference, no matter how often it be witnessed. We ascertained that the guns are all iron 32 pounders, technically called "longs" and "shorts," though the inexperienced eye would fail to detect any difference in their lengths, and the actual difference, we believe, is only a few inches. There is a very material difference, however, in their formation, as compared with the guns hitherto in use, the weight of the metal being infinitely greater in the new than the old, and varying also considerably in the new, according to the drawings to which they are cast. Formerly, thirty two pounder iron cannon were cast as low as twenty four cwt. each; but these now being cast weight twice, and in some instances almost three times as much,—namely, from forty three cwt. to fifty six cwt., and even to sixty two cwt. each. This immense increase of metal affords, of course, a proportionate increase of strength to the guns, the bursting of one of which, after it has undergone the Woolwich test, may now be regarded almost as an impossibility. The principal portion of this additional metal is placed in the breech, though it much varies in some of the guns as to its distance from, or proximity to, the trunnions, as those pivots are placed by which the gun rests on the carriage. Much difference of professional opinion seems to prevail as to the relative advantage and disadvantage of having the chief weight of the metal in each piece disposed in this or that particular spot.—We believe, however, that all authorities on the doctrine of projectiles are unanimous in pronouncing guns cast on this principle,—that is, immensely heavy in and about the breech,—to be capable of throwing a ball infinitely farther than the old light guns, and with a proportionate economy in the expenditure of powder. Each gun is cast perfectly solid, in a clay mould, suspended perpendicularly in a metal casting; and such is the bulk of iron employed, and so great is its power of retaining the heat, that each piece takes nearly a week to cool before it can be further meddled with. For instance, on Monday evening last we could not bear to place the hand on the outer clay covering of a gun cast on the previous Saturday morning, and several days must elapse before the metal itself could be touched with impunity. The guns are drilled out with powerful machinery; and if the bore, which is gauged with the nicest possible precision, is found to vary a hair's breadth, it is at once sent to the furnace and melted over again. If, however, the bore is found to be mathematically true, it is polished, also by machinery, till it is as smooth as glass and as glittering as silver. The crown and royal initials are then chiselled out just above the touch hole, and after receiving a final scrutinising inspection, the gun is sent by the Manchester and Leeds Railway to Hull, and thence transported in coasters to Woolwich. Here it is subjected to the ordnance test. If it carry its range truly, and without exhibiting any symptom of inferiority of material, and corresponds in all respects with the drawing, it receives the Government impress; and being freed from the rust which it has most likely acquired in its transit, pronounced fit for service, and placed in the stores accordingly. If, on the contrary, it should, in the minutest particular, fall below the ordinary standard, one of the trunnions is truck off, so as to render the gun entirely useless, and it is then returned at the cost of the maker.—We learn that not one of the guns included in the present order to the Low Moor company, has so far, though a large number of them have been executed, failed in the Woolwich test. Sometimes guns are ordered for the purpose of being burst at Woolwich, that is, for the purpose of trying experiments until they burst. Lately, two 56 pounders were made here, nine feet in length, and weighing 98 cwt. each; and although Colonel Dundas, the Inspector General of Ordnance, by whose direction all orders of this nature are executed, has been conducting a prolonged series of experiments with them at Woolwich, he has not yet applied a force greater than their powers of resistance, and will probably be some time before he does so. As fast as the new 32 pounders are being made,—namely at about the rate of twenty-four a week; the old 32 pounders are called in and melted down; their average weight being somewhat under 30 cwt. each; so that instead of saying that Government are having 1000 new 32 pounders made, it would perhaps be more proper to state that they are having that number of old ones replaced by those of an improved construction.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Operation for Squinting performed under Mesmerism.—On Tuesday last an operation was performed upon a child, ten years old, named Martha Clarke, for removing that unpleasant visual imperfection, called squinting. The child was taken to Mr. Toswill, surgeon, on the 30th ult., to be operated upon for this defect, but from the difficulty of inducing so young a person to sit quiet during so painful and delicate an operation, it was proposed that mesmerism should be resorted to. The first time this was attempted, the mesmeric state was produced in sixteen minutes, and her arms rendered completely rigid. Subsequent to this, she was mesmerised several times previous to Tuesday, when Mr. Toswill ventured on the operation. On this occasion there were present, besides Mr. Toswill, Messrs. Spencer and Downing, surgeons, Mr. Joseph Biggs, Captain Jackson, and Mr. Atkinson, from London, who is a friend of Mr. Elliotson's, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Spencer, signed a document, stating their firm conviction of the absence of all consciousness or pain in the little patient during the operation. Mr. Spencer dissented from the general opinion, believing that she manifested signs of feeling pain. The time in which the operation was performed was two minutes and a half, during which the other eye remained perfectly closed and motionless, without any bandage being placed over it, which is usual in such cases. The arms, which had been fixed in an horizontal position, gradually relaxed; that nearest the eye operated on sinking down to her side. When demesmerised and told that the operation had been performed, she looked up and with childlike simplicity exclaimed, "Has it?" in answer to questions put to her by those who were spectators, she said she had no knowledge of what took place, nor felt any pain but she had dreamed she was at Hannah Cotton's house blowing the fire to make the pan 'boil. In what way this dream could be induced by the circumstances in question, is a phenomenon which we shall not here attempt to solve. As all our readers are not aware of the mode of the operation in question, we state that it is briefly as follows:—The lid being held open, the eye to be operated upon is forced to a straight position; a piece of the white of the ball is then laid hold of by a small pair of forceps, rolled up and rent; this being done a hook is introduced, and being passed round to the back part, the muscle is secured, brought forward, and divided by the scissors of the operator.—*Leicestershire Mercury.*

Lord Dundonald's Patent.—At a special meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Thursday—present, the Vice Chancellor, Vice Chancellor Wigram, Doctor Lushington, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Justice Bompas—their Lordships decided to extend Lord Dundonald's patent for rotatory steam engines for a term of fourteen years. Lord Dundonald stated that the invention cost him £12,000 or £14,000 and that it had not yet reimbursed him one shilling. It is allowed to be of national importance.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has contributed £20 towards the erection of a church now building at Cape Town, under the auspices of the Colonial Church Society, and also £20 towards the building of Schools in the Parish of Leigh near Reigate Surrey. Her Majesty has also subscribed £50 per annum to the Worcestershire hunt during her residence at Witley Court.

The Queen and Prince Albert have subscribed £300 to the public fund for baths and washhouses in large towns, for the laboring classes. Queen Adelaide has given £100.

According to the statistics of Paris (says the *Quotidienne*) this city contains only one baker for every 1,664 inhabitants, but one wine-dealer for every 83. If this statement be correct, Father Mathew would be a very useful person amongst us.

The *Escudel Comercio* of Madrid, of the 31st ult. states that suicides in that capital are daily occurring. Three persons, one of them a Frenchman, destroyed themselves on the 29th.

Steam Communication between Gloucester and Ireland.—A project for the establishment of a line of steam-boats, on the screw principle, to trade between Gloucester and the South of Ireland, has just been launched at this port. Some parties are, we have heard anxious to put on a steamer between Gloucester and Belfast; and we perceive an advertisement from one of the largest Severn carriers, for a screw steamer capable of carrying eighty tons of goods, which is, we have reason to believe, to be placed on the Gloucester and Swansea station.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

In looking over our files of Indian papers we met with the following letter from her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the *Harkaru* of August 29, and which bears all the marks, we think of having been penned by her Majesty without the "advice of her ministers." It is too simple and natural for Down ing street:—

Maharaja Kalikrishna Bahadur has received by the last mail a letter from her most gracious majesty Victoria, of which the following is a copy:—

Buckingham Palace, July 5, 1844.

"I have received a copy of the Hindu dramatic work of antiquity, entitled the *Maha Natalka*, which you have translated into English, together with an account of yourself, both of which I accept with pleasure, and beg to offer my thanks for your kind attention on this occasion. It will always afford me sincere gratification to avail myself of the opportunity to encourage the scientific and literary pursuits of my subjects in India. I have also to acknowledge with grateful feelings your prayers and good wishes in favour of Prince Albert and my children, and I desire you will accept my earnest wish for your continued health and prosperity.

"Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur." "Victoria R.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The accounts from South Australia are to the 12th June. The *Australian* observes:—

"During the last 12 months we have carefully noted the steady progression of a highly important and interesting reaction in South Australia; and of late, owing to the vast accessions of agriculture and mineral wealth that are being rapidly appended to her other internal resources, we not only clearly forsee a high degree of prosperity in store, but we may further venture to predict with safety that this long neglected and hitherto insignificant appendage of the British crown is destined at no distant period to occupy a most prominent place in the Australian Asiatic provinces, and to prove a most valuable acquisition to the British empire. From an official return published by the South Australian government, we perceive that the exports of the produce of the colony for the year ending in March, last, and raised exclusively within the province amounted to £7,928, whilst the total expenditure for the same period, including all charges attendant upon a large government establishment, amounted only to £6,887. The total amount of population as quoted at the same period, consists of 17,366 of her Majesty's most dutiful, loyal, and intelligent free subjects, who fully alive to a just sense of their real interests, have prepared and forwarded, through his Excellency Captain Gray a numerously signed petition to her Majesty the Queen praying for a proper infusion of electoral representation into their legislative council. Notwithstanding the disappointment experienced through the low prices realized upon the crops of last year, the fertile plains around Adelaide have been again subjected to the treatment of the plough, and the labours of the agriculturists are being widely extended throughout the alluvial valleys and rich table lands in the interior and when we remember that four years ago the colony had scarcely produced a single sack of flour for its own consumption, we are certainly not a little surprised to find that, at this moment there are not less than from 28,000 to 30,000 acres of land under cultivation. We are glad to observe too, that the proprietors and their agents are renting out their lands upon long leases and corn payments, and the merchants are prepared to advance liberally upon shipments of grain to the mother country. Stock also has risen full 50 per cent, and we understand that considerable sums of money are held for the purpose of being invested in this description of property. Good sound sheep are in much demand at from 10s to 12s per head, and cattle are quoted at £4 to £7. But the all absorbing topic of pecuniary interest seems to turn upon the rich mines of copper and lead ore, which appear to extend themselves in an endless variety of ramifications throughout the different districts of the colony.—Additional veins of these hidden treasures are being discovered almost weekly, and as a specimen of their quality, we may mention that a single block of lead ore dug from the property of Osmond GilES, Esq., and weighing upwards of 700lbs., is now at Sydney. We also learn that Mr. Giles's brother has arrived by the Dorset, for the purpose of procuring a further supply of mining labour; and we rather anticipate that he is also empowered to establish operations upon an extended scale through the aid of Sydney capital, to be worked by one or more companies. In glancing over an announcement of a government sale of from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land, we perceive that one of the 80 acre sections is enriched by an abundant show of lead ore, which, together with the others will be shortly offered for public competition at the upset price of £1 per acre. In conclusion we may remark, that the only drawback under which South Australia suffers is the very great scarcity of labour in almost all its branches."

FUNERAL OF JOHNSON AT MONTREAL.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

On Thursday the remains of poor Mr. Johnson were conveyed to their last resting place in the new burying ground. We do not think, that even the funeral of Lieut. Wier, who was murdered in 1837, by a party of rebels under the command of Doctor Nelson, excited that interest in the public mind, which has been roused on this occasion. The city may be said to have assembled *en masse* to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of their fellow citizen, who had been brutally murdered by a body of Irishmen, while in the peaceful exercise of a legal right. The procession was composed of merchants, members of the learned professions, tradesmen and mechanics, with several members of Parliament, and the Society of Odd Fellows, of which the deceased was a member. The numbers were counted by a gentleman as the mournful procession moved past Gosford street, and they amounted to two thousand seven hundred, without reckoning those who attended irregularly on the footpaths and in the street. The whole assemblage at first could not have been less than 3500.

Dr. Mathieson delivered the funeral address over the deceased. He alluded to the shortness of life, and its awful uncertainty; and urged, that when we think on the suddeness with which we may be called to the Judgment Seat of God, we ought to treasure it in our minds, and be always ready. "If ever a people had occasion to lay this truth to heart, said he," it is the people of this City. We cannot, said he, cast our eyes back over a few years, without having it impressed upon us. How many in the morning, have arisen in the vigour of health, who have had their eyes sealed in death, ere the shades of evening fell upon them. We have another proof now before us, of the melancholy uncertainty of life. We are assembled to perform the last offices which humanity requires to a fellow-creature, in circumstances peculiarly solemn. We are assembled to yield our deepest sympathy to the afflicted relatives, of our departed brother. This is neither the time nor place for animadverting on those awful scenes of riot and of bloodshed, which have recently, and indeed, now agitate men's minds, and bring disgrace upon our city; and which now cause us to mourn over the untimely fate of one cut off in the prime of life, and in the mid career of usefulness, by lawless violence and outrage. This is neither the time nor place, for expressing an opinion on those political animosities that have arisen to such an height, as to threaten, not only to strip us of our most valuable privileges as citizens, but also to render both life and property insecure." "But," continued the preacher, "I trust you will agree with me in thinking that no state of society is more to be deplored, being attended with the consequences that little value is set on human life, and fierce hate impels one man, by a dastardly and criminal act, to hurry another from this world into the presence of his Judge, without a moment to cry for mercy. Standing as we do around the remains of one thus untimely cut off, let us learn these lessons of forbearance so impressively taught us, and study to controul our evil passions."

The worthy preacher concluded his powerful address, with exhortations to self-restraint, to curb the hasty passion as it rises in the mind, and to regard those opposed to us with charity and kindness. Our limits do not admit of reporting his address entire.

The solemn ceremony was then performed of lowering the body of the deceased victim to political hate into the ground, there to remain until the Angel shall summon him at the day of the resurrection.

The procession again formed, and returned to the residence of the deceased's family, where it broke up.

This demonstration of public feeling shows the powerful sympathy which Mr. Drummond's election in April last, has bound the Conservatives of Montreal, and now binds them, in one band of brotherhood. Such has been the natural effect of that election, and of the continued brutal intention of depriving us of our rights, by means of ruffians from the Lachine Canal. We prayed our opponents to permit the electors to vote peaceably at the municipal election as at the parliamentary, but the madness of success in April last, made the leaders heedless of every thing, but carrying in their men. We now advise them, and pray them to do what they can to allay the dreadful feelings which their recent acts, particularly the murder of Johnson, have excited, before they madden the people to a terrible revenge.

Our duty has now been done to the dead; we have a duty, and one more incumbent on us, towards the living. Mr. Johnson has left a widow and three children, totally unprovided for, and the Conservatives of Montreal must provide for them. We do not prepound it as a question, but as a fact. It is a holy duty, and it must be performed well. We cannot restore to the widow the husband whom ruthless murderers have foully deprived of life; we cannot give to the orphan children the kind protecting hand of a father; but we can, and we must, place them beyond the reach of want, the children until they are able to do for themselves, and the widow for life. What difficulty exists to prevent our raising money enough to purchase an annuity of £50 a year for her, besides sufficient to give her children a sufficient education? None whatever in the city of Montreal—famous for the charitable feelings of its British-minded inhabitants. An appeal to the thoroughly British was never made in vain, can it be when the case is so peculiarly their own?

Mr. Johnson was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and was thirty-four years of age. He was a peaceable, kind-hearted man. The eldest of his children is eight, and the second six years; the youngest is only five months; all have been born in Montreal. We hope that the ladies will take up our proposal, and see that their husbands and brothers, who are spared to *them*, do their duty by *her*, who has been made a widow in their cause.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 20, 1844.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 8th day of November, 1844.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
Lord Steward. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Lord Chamberlain. Sir James Graham, Bart.
Lord Granville Somerset. Mr. Gladstone.
Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the month of April 1844, pass an Act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:

No. 1525 An Act further to facilitate the means of supplying the City of St. John with Water.

And whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Act should be left to its operation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said Report: Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

Miramichi, Dec. 14

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday morning a horse and loaded sled was discovered on the ice, a short distance below the road leading to the Newcastle ferry. It was ascertained to belong to an individual named John Riley, a very worthy man, who has resided for some years past in Newcastle. It appears that he was returning from Messrs. Cunards grist mill, in Chatham, on the afternoon of Thursday, but as the tide was high when he reached the ferry house, he remained there until some time in the night, when he left for the purpose of crossing over. It is supposed that the horse got into some air hole, and on Riley's endeavouring to extricate him, he got in himself, and was drowned, as he has not been heard of since he left the ferry house. The horse was quite dead, having no doubt perished from cold and exhaustion. Every exertion has been made to recover the body of the unfortunate man, but it has proved unsuccessful. He has left a wife and family.

Digby, Nov. 23.—On Tuesday 19th instant, the corner stone of another new Church at Rossway, near Gulliver's Hole, in the Parish of Digby, was laid with religious ceremonies by the Rector, the Rev. Wm. Bullock, assisted by the Rev. William Snyder, the Rev. N. Hill, and the Rev. Edward Nicholl. Although the day was cold and the wind high, a large concourse from all the neighbouring country attended to take part in the services of the day, and to witness the raising of the Building, with its lofty tower, on the corners of which were displayed four beautiful banners presented by the Ladies of Digby, with the motto—*Truth. Order, Unity. Peace.* In the cavity of the stone were deposited several coins of the present reign, the last number of the Halifax *Times*, St. John *Chronicle*, and *The Church*—a copy Discourse of the Lord Bishop, and the Rector's sermon, upon the text—"There is hope in their end, saith the Lord, that "thy children shall return to their own border."—Jerem. xxxi. 16, 17. This event has evidently awakened great interest among the inhabitants of this destitute part of the parish, and quickened the first love of many a churchman, which had waxed cold by long absence from "their own border"—and the work has commenced with many a prayer that the workmen may be rewarded, and that thousands may reap from their labours all the blessings promised to the true sanctuary.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the New York Albion.

As usual, we give this document in full, for although long and discursive, it conveys much information regarding the state of the country, its resources, and its prospects, besides the general expose of the political relations of the Republic with foreign powers.

These political relations are the points we usually confine ourselves to, and we have great pleasure in learning that they are in a very satisfactory state.—The tone of the whole document, if we except that which refers to Mexico, is highly pacific; the chief magistrate, indeed, seems to participate in the prudent desire entertained by the leading European powers for the preservation of the general tranquility, and to appreciate, as they do, the manifold blessings of peace. In short all that his Excellency has said in reference to Europe is of the most agreeable character, and will, we are quite sure, be fully estimated on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Oregon Question, it appears is undergoing a friendly discussion, and the President anticipates a satisfactory termination of this subject. The questions pending in reference to certain seizures by British cruizers of American vessels, supposed to be engaged in the slave-trade, will, it is hoped, be speedily adjusted. Mr. Tyler, in fact, says that as England has so fully recognised the principle of making compensation in all cases where her officers have exceeded the limits of treaty obligations, or the confines of international law, he has no doubt of an amicable termination of all these cases, and complains only of the delay. Delay, however, is unavoidable in such matters, as it is necessary that the government should inquire into and fully investigate all cases of complaint; and as this must be done at Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and other distant parts of the globe, much time is consumed in accomplishing it. The case of the American vessel 'Jones,' is one in point, as appears from the correspondence which has recently been published in relation to it.

In reference to Texas, the President urges the necessity of annexation with increased energy. He assumes *1st first*, that the people of Texas are desirous of being united to this country; *secondly*, that the people of the United States have, by the result of the late election, shown that they reciprocate the sentiment; and *thirdly*, that such being the case, Congress should lose no time in consummating the great object, which he affirms Congress is fully competant to do. But in this question foreign powers have some interest, and a measure of such importance cannot be accomplished without their observation. It is to be hoped that a friendly understanding exists in reference to this matter, and that if any change in the political condition of Texas should take place, it will be done in unison with those powers. Great Britain perhaps feels more solicitude than any other, and she, therefore, will in all probability, take the largest share in any pending negotiations. It is fortunate for both countries that such negotiations are intrusted to a gentleman of such temper and judgment as now represents the court of St James', at Washington.

The revenue of the United States is shown to be in a highly flourishing condition; the treasury has, or will shortly have, a surplus of seven millions of dollars. The trade and general business of the country we know to be good, as it always is when the same state of things prevail in England, so intimately blended are the commercial interests of the two countries. We repeat now what has an hundred times been said in this journal—viz. that the prosperity of one country carries with it the prosperity of the other; and that neither can experience any degree of depression unless the other becomes a sufferer also. Folly indeed, is at its height, when the people of either country rejoice in the disasters of the other.

Upon the whole, the prospect of the country is very cheering. The national coffers are full; the trade, population, and wealth of the nation are augmenting; and plenty abounds throughout the land. The depression lately experienced, is small in extent, and will be limited in duration, because it arises from temporary causes—the elections. Great efforts were made by both parties in the late struggle, and depression is the natural consequence of such excitement, but it will speedily pass away.—The vast resources of the country and the recuperative energies of the people, soon repair any temporary damage of this kind.

We have said that this Message will be well received on the other side of the Atlantic; and it will furthermore, in our opinion, have a beneficial influence in favour of American credit. Every capitalist knows the value of peace; and the pacific sentiments uttered by the President of this Union will, we think, cause capital to flow freely, and will tend to make a salutary impression on the European mind. Could Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania only—be induced to open her eyes to her own true interest, and take even an imitatory step for paying the interest of her debt, the effect upon American credit throughout Europe would be magical. Capital would immediately rellow into this country, public improvements would be resumed, and a period of unrivalled prosperity ensue, beyond all former example.

Montreal, Dec. 9.

The Ministry carried their Address by a majority of six. Mr. Guillet, a French Canadian, the Member for Champlain, having voted with the Government on this occasion. It is also stated that Colonel Prince would have given his vote in favour of the Administration, had he been present in the House.

The result of this debate has been to prove incontestably that the majority of the House place implicit confidence in the Administration; that they have a sufficient working majority, which, considering the respective numbers in the two Parliaments, is not much less in proportion, than Sir Robert Peel's majority in the Imperial Parliament—and that there is no doubt but that this majority will be considerably increased before the close of the Session, when the Opposition, that is those of them who have good heads and sound hearts, shall see that the present Ministry are in earnest in their liberal professions. The tone of the Opposition is evidently much lowered, and it is apparent that their confidence in their leaders is much shaken. We have no doubt but that the straight forward and practical Speech of His Excellency, has, in a great measure, contributed to this—as well as the able exposure by the Ministers and the Members who support them of the gross errors of judgment, and unconstitutional mode of proceeding adopted by the late Ministry.—*Cour.*

Trial of Hiscox.—*Verdict of Manslaughter!*—The trial of William Hiscox, (who it will be remembered was in the oyster smuggling schooner whose crew fired upon and killed some parties in a boat who had a warrant to arrest him,) came on in the Supreme Court in Charlotte Town last Thursday morning. The prisoner was found guilty of *Manslaughter*, and sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour.—*Halifax Morning Post.*

Dreadful and Fearful Encounter between an Indian and Four Bears.—In the back part of the county of Lunenburg, at a place called Chelsea, an accident happened which is deserving of notice. A party of Indians had encamped there for the purpose of catching moose, and having killed a moose, prepared a yard and began to call them; but finding the moose rather long in coming, they thought it best to separate, and drive them into the yard. While one of them was in search of the game, he encountered a party of bears, four in number. He succeeded in killing three, but the fourth was too strong and unfortunately killed the poor Indian. When found by his companions who went in search of him, his gun was completely bent over, as is supposed by blows given to the animal, and the poor fellow had grasped his knife in the hope of despatching him. He was considerably mangled.

Shipments of Produce direct to England.—By reference to the shipping list in our last number, it will be seen that a large quantity of Oats have been sent to England this fall from Richmond Bay, by James Yeo, Esq.; and we are happy to be informed by that enterprising individual, that shipments of the above article, to a large amount, made by him in the spring, to Europe, had been sold at a remunerating price. We are also informed by a gentleman in Charlottetown, who had received a private letter from shipper of the hull Hastings, that the oats shipped on board that vessel for England, in October last, had also been sold at a very fair price. Should the speculations which have been entered into this fall in the above article, succeed,—both in England, the West Indies, and the United states—which we most heartily hope will be the case—we shall soon be independent of a market in the adjoining provinces—a market, at best, uncertain and precarious.—*P. E. Island Islander. December 6.*

Bermuda, Nov. 21.—On Saturday last the Rt. Reverend Dr. Field, Bishop of Newfoundland, was sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Council, and accordingly took his seat at the Council Board. We understand that his Lordship will remain in this portion of his diocese throughout the winter.

Rich Freight.—Arrived on Monday last, Royal Mail Steamer Avon; she left Tampico on the 28th ult., Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., Havana on the 20th and Nassau on the 12th. The Avon has on freight 2,058,084 dollars.

Nov. 4.—*New Light House.*—The ship John Renwick, with the Cast Iron Light house for Gibb's Hill, arrived at Ireland Island, on Wednesday from London, and on Saturday, proceeded through the Stagg's Channel, drawing at the time 16 feet of water, to Port Royal, near the foot of Gibbs' Hill, ready to discharge. Mr. Grove, the Gentleman who superintended the erection of the Iron Light House, on Morant Point, Jamaica, some two years since has came passenger in the John Renwick, to superintend the erection of this also. The foundation for the building has already been prepared by the Royal Engineer Department, and is we understand, well worth the inspection of the curious.—As soon as the house is landed and removed to the site, its erection will be commenced.—The Light which will be a revolving one, will stand we are informed, at an elevation of 375 feet above the level of the sea, and will be a most brilliant one—the consumption of oil about two gallons per night. This will be the second Iron Light House in the world.—*Royal Gazette.*

Jamaica.—*Rumoured Meeting of Colonial Governors.*—We understand that it is not unlikely that the governors of the several sister Colonies will shortly pay a visit to this Island, for the principal purpose, it is reported, of consulting with his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, upon the subject of establishing a penal settlement for the whole of the colonies. We shall be happy to learn that the proposed meeting, and more especially that the important object connected with it, is in a fair way of being realized.

Miscellaneous Entertainment still prevails with in Philadelphia. The crowd church is still as great as ev absorbing topic of the lecture up the things of this world rich to be placed in a comm of the poorer members. Dur gave in $35; another, after stated, that in adjusting his ac nces for his necessities up t $160 excess, which was at t poor brother immediately sta of $50 to make him straight sum was handed over to him placed in the common trea who owned two houses in t sold them to the ground lan dollars, and was exceedingly pers were duly prepared b brickmaker, in partnership ly by business; and a mo been upon his stand for two *ladelphia American.*

A rumour says the *Dub* for some time gaining gro £100,000 will be asked fo course granted) in next Par of a great University in Ire education will be afforded in structions in which also pro tions (Roman Catholic en eligible, and where degrees ferred.

*** The Ladies Bazaar Wellington," not having a are under the nec