twenty-seven; and her face had, of late, rapidly grown careworn and anxious to a considerable degree, or, at least, she fancied such was the case, though it was not very apparent to the eyes of the world. She saw, also, that Matilda looked with unmistakeable favour on Frederic, and she knew that his was a nature to be won by the flattery of such attentions from one occupying the position of Matilda. The more she reflected, the more certainly was she fixed in the belief that she must in future look on her love for Frederic as a dream never to be realised.

No indication of an inward struggle appeared on Edith's face: her countenance was calm and thoughtful; neither a vain pride, nor a vainer sorrow, was depicted there; a spirit of noble resignation shadowed in every lineament. There was no particular outline of beauty in Edith's features; the great mass of people would hardly have gazed on her twice. Her complexion was generally sallow, and her eyes had no striking depth of tint or brilliancy; yet still her face was beautiful with expression. Even Frederic Leslie felt, as after gazing long on the fair, fresh face of Matilda, he casually glanced towards Edith, that there was an indescribable charm of loveliness in the mild, intellectual repose of the countenance he had first loved.

Matilda observed with delight the undistinguished appearance of her rival; she saw the end of the long white feather floating from her own costly head-dress, and she looked with contempt on Edith's poor, cheap straw bonnet, with its paltry piece of white ribbon trimming. How could any man, she reasoned with herself, fail to prefer her thick, flowing, flaxen ringlets, to the common brown hair which was plainly parted on Edith's forehead, and disposed in simple bands at the sides of her pale cheeks; and then those cheeks so white and thin, and those eyes so fixed and dull!—Matilda's radiant face became brighter with triumph every moment.

When the services were concluded, the young preacher descended from the pulpit and walked to Matilda's pew, and entered into earnest conversation with her and her aunt. Edith lingered for some moments as if she would fain have received one glance from the object of her affections, and then she walked away with a face perfectly serene to outward eyes, and a firm bearing; the courageous spirit within was not to be overwhelmed by the loss of any human affections.

The young preacher accompanied Matilda and her aunt to dinner.

"Mr. Leslie has not visited you all last week, I think," observed Edith's father, as she walked with him towards their home.

"He has not," answered Edith, in a voice of perfect composure.

"Humph! 'tis changed times with him; do you know the report of the town concerning him and Miss Macdonald, the heiress?"

"Yes, I know it, and I believe it is true."

"Well, well, indeed; you take it very quietly, but I shall not be quiet;" he spoke in a sharp, bitter voice; he was a stern and melancholy man, unsuccessful in his profession as an attorney, and struggling with poverty and the hard pressure of the wants of a numerous family.

"I shall have heavy damages if he marries Miss Macdonald; all that law can do shall be done."

"Father, I beg of you, I pray, that let Mr. Leslie act as he pleases towards me, you will not call nor call him to account in any manner."

"You need not beg or pray; full compensation for his desertion of you I shall have."

"Father, we cannot control our affections; if he loves another, I forgive him."

"And do you think I shall forgive him so easily; be silent, and do not attempt to oppose me with your folly."

To be continued.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

MAGNIFICENT DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.—About two years ago William Long, Esq., of Queen-street, Cheapside, transferred to the trustees of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts the sums of £19,500 in the Three per Cent Consols, £10,800 in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, and £3000 Bank Stock, subject to the life-interest of himself and of Mrs. Fowler, his sister, and to certain life annuitants for small sums, amounting altogether to about £150. Mr. Long and Mrs. Fowler both departed this life in the month of January last, and sufficient to cover the small annuities having been retained in hand, the society, therefore, has come into possession of Mr. Long's munificent donation, which at the present prices of the stocks noted, will amount to upwards of £30,000. In addition to this splendid donation, Mrs. Fowler, by her will, bequeathed the sum of £550 to the same society; to the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £550; to the School for the Indigent Blind, £550; to the City of London National School, £550; and to the Home Missionary Society, £550.

VISIT OF SIR R. PEEL TO MR. HUXTABLE'S GREAT EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—The Right Hon. Baronet arrived at the parsonage on the evening of Thursday, the 29th, and remained till Saturday. It is too well known in Dorsetshire to require any particular description. The attention of Sir Robert Peel was especially directed to to the large number of cattle born, bred, milked, and fattened, entirely in stalls. This experiment of keeping stock wholly in the house has turned out far more successful than practical men ever expected; they all seemed very healthy and doing well. Besides the cattle, a great number of fatting pigs, in two different kind of stalls, were exhibited, and sheep likewise, which, after Sir Richard Simeon's model, are now tied up in the same way as cattle. But the arrangements made for securing the manure, both liquid and solid, seemed especially to interest him. Sir Robert Peel spent some time in examining the machinery. The steam engine does the following duty:—threshes, winnows, and sucks the corn, cuts off the straw into chaff, kiln-dries the corn, grinds it into meal, bruises the beans for the horses, and works a large bone-mill. All this it can perform at one and the same time. We have heard Mr. Huxtable say it is by this economy of labour and manure that he hopes to meet the reduced prices of farm produce. From the hill the whole party walked to the west (a clay) farm. Here the additional point of interest was the method of transmitting the manure, in a liquid form, by means of pipes underground, to different parts of the farm; also the use of a portable railway lately introduced for carrying off roots from heavy land in wet weather. We heard that Sir R. Peel expressed himself highly gratified by the admirable arrangements which he saw at both farms, and we rejoice to learn that he seemed in excellent health and spirits.

GORHAM *v.* THE BISHOP OF EXETER—JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, THURSDAY, Dec. 11.—Present.—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, Lord Campbell Lord Langdale, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Baron Park, Sir Stephen Lushington, Vice-Chancellor Bruce, the Right Hon. Pemberton Leigh, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan. Mr. G. Turner and Dr. Bayford appeared for the appellant; Dr. Addams and Mr. Baddely represented the respondent. It was an appeal from the judgement of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, instituted at the instance of the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, D. D., late vicar of St. Just, Penrith, Cornwall, within the diocese of Exeter, against the Lord Bishop of that diocese. The case occupied the attention of the Court of Arches, as most of our readers are aware, for six days during last Easter term. In 1846 the appellant was appointed to the vicarage of St. Just, in Penrith, in the county of Cornwall, under the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. At that period the Bishop of Exeter thought he was a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy, and he was admitted accordingly. In the year following—namely, 1847—the appellant was presented to the living of Bampton Speke, in the county of Devon, in the patronage of the Crown; and on the 16th of November in that year he wrote to the right reverend prelate, and requested that he might be appointed to that benefice.—Circumstances, however, arose in the meantime, which induced the bishop to believe that he "denied the efficacy of baptism, and maintained that the infant was not regenerated and made the child of God by the sacrament at the font."—According to the terms of the 15th question, which was submitted to the appellant by the bishop, he held that "no spiritual grace was conveyed in baptism except to worthy recipients, and as infants were by nature unworthy recipients, being born in sin and the children of wrath, they could not receive any benefit from baptism, except there should have been a prevenient act of grace to make them worthy." Sir Herbert Fust held, in the court below, that the doctrine of the Church of England did not agree with the opinions of the appellant, and that children did receive an act of grace by baptism, and were regenerated, and that such was the doctrine of the Church of England. The learned judge considered that the true construction, according to the doctrine of the Church, was that the child was regenerated the same as an adult, and that the child was entitled to all the benefits which were said to be conferred by baptism, even if the baptism were private, in the case of an emergency, and the infant had neither god father nor godmother present at the ceremony. A child might afterwards fall into sin, and thereby lose the benefits of baptism, but the adult was able to make his own confession, and therefore might have both faults and repentance as he came in his own right to make the declaration; but if the adult were not sincere in his faith and repentance, he would not receive remission of sins. The learned judge decided, therefore, that the opinions of the appellant were opposed to the doctrines of the Church of England, and the Bishop of Exeter had clearly shown sufficient cause for declining to institute the reverend gentleman to the living. A second point was argued in the court below in the support of the appellant's case—namely, that the bishop had failed to examine the reverend gentleman within a specified time. The decree was accordingly dismissed with costs, and hence the present appeal. Mr. Turner made a lengthened address on the part of his client.—The learned gentleman had not concluded his argument when the Court rose and adjourned to Wednesday and Friday.—On those days the question was resumed, and the Court adjourned until Monday and Tuesday following.

EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.—Nov. 16.—Major General Lacy; Colonel Dundas, C. B; Lt. Col. Chalmer, Lt. Col. Bell, and Lt. Col. Beraton, C. B., K. H.; Lieutenant Col. Anderson, and Lt. Col. Pester, Royal Artillery; Lt. Col. Maxwell, 82nd Regt. of Foot; Brigade Major Bingham, and Major Dupuis, Royal Horse Artillery; with a great number of Officers of the Garrison, and Lord James Hay, assembled at the Mortar Battery, at half-past 5 o'clock, p. m., when quite dark, to witness experiments with the common 8-inch carcass of the service, used for firing so as to give light to show the position of an enemy in dark nights, and to compare them with an invention to answer the same purpose more effectually, invented by Captain Boxer, Royal Artillery. The first fired was one of the carcasses from an 8-inch mortar, and it fell to the ground at a distance of between 200 and 300 yards, and continued burning about 10 minutes. One of the cases containing Captain Boxer's plan was then fired. It consists of two tin cases, each being half a spere; the one containing the composition, which burns like a brilliant blue light, and the other, the parachute, formed of a light description of closely woven bunting. The diameter of the cases appeared to be about five inches, and when fired attained a great altitude, but the parachute did not in the first instance open out sufficiently, and the lighted composition soon fell to the ground. The second fired on Captain Boxer's plan was a beautiful spectacle, the shells ascending to a great altitude, and when at the highest point an explosion took place, similar to the bursting of a rocket in the air, and out came a parachute fully six feet in diameter and about three feet in depth, suspending the brilliant blue light and gradually descending, illuminating the part of the Common on which it descended with a very brilliant light. The third and fourth—all that were fired on Captain Boxer's principle—were equally successful, and all appeared much gratified with the result. Three other carcases were fired from the 8-inch mortar with a similar effect to the first; but although they gave out flame for a considerable time, they appeared to burn dim compared with Captain Boxer's. It may be mentioned that the parachute which supports the burning composition, on Captain Boxer's plan, is about from seven to eight feet above the burning matter; six chords descending from it are attached to a small chain about a foot long, fixed to the composition shell.—*Woolwich Gaz.*

The cost of a Queen's messenger going from London to Constantinople is 268*l.* 15*s* 3*d*. The route by Vienna is taken; the distance is 2,192 miles.

In London there are 12,000 children regularly under training to crime, 38,000 thieves, 6,000 receivers of stolen goods, 23,000 picked up in a state of drunkenness, 50,000 habitual gin-drinkers, and 150,000 of both sexes leading an abandoned life.

Some month since, Dr. Coolidge of Waterville, Maine, United States, was condemned to death for murder, and to avoid ignominious death on the scaffold he committed suicide in his cell. An inquest was held, and he was buried. But strange to tell he has come to life again, and is now (private letter say) digging for gold in California. It is supposed that justice was cheated by the substitution of a dead body for the living Coolidge.

PROBABLE HIGH TIDES.—A correspondent of an evening paper (Arthar Gearing, Lemington), predicts, from astronomical calculations, that, on the 29th or 30 of this month, high tides may be expected in all parts of the northern hemisphere which will affect all the tidal ports of the United Kingdom; and if continued rain should precede, a temporary inundation may be expected. The probable height of the tide at London bridge will be 30 feet; and as the highest tide will occur between two and three a.m. the public are cautioned to be on their guard.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

LINES FOR CONNECTING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEAN.—Many schemes have been in agitation for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a passage across some point of central America. One of the three routes suggested for this purpose, viz., that of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, is described, in the metaphorical language of a transatlantic journal as being already "under way;" and in less than two years' time this critical transit is to be so far simplified that, according to the report before us, "a passenger lighting his cigar as he leaves the steamer in the Atlantic may smoke it until he ascends the ship's side in the Pacific, thus reducing the distance between the two oceans to less than the length of a cigar." The Nicaraguan route, by the great lake of that name and the San Juan River, is not in so forward a state; though the committees of the General Peace Congress will be pleased to learn that, in the opinion of the projectors, "no difficulty whatever is apprehended with the British Government on the subject." The line by the isthmus of Tehuantepec is in a still more rudimentary form; though it is confidently predicated that, "within a very few years," all these three routes will be simultaneously opened—the first for the expeditious transport of mails and passengers—the second for heavy-laden, through-going vessels—and the last for the especial and peculiar traffic of the United States. Not all these three lines together, however, can satisfy the American craving for speedy and continuous locomotion; and plans are now under serious discussion in popular "conventions" for the construction of a "Direct Atlantic and Pacific" line, which is to start from some eligible point on the banks of the Mississipi, and to find its termination on the western sea-board of the States. In the prospectus of this undertaking it is ingenuously admitted that the shortest cut to be found must exceed 1,500 miles; that the route, in any direction, must be across mountain and deserts uninhabited except by wild Indians and buffaloes, and unprovided with any kind of materials except rocks and sand. The estimated expense of the work is, "the spare capital of the whole country," which is to be invested in the labour of 100,000 men for *a minimum* period fifteen years. This invitation is candid at any rate. A tubular bridge across Behring's Straits would literally put a girdle round about the earth—and then the predilections of American citizens might be gratified by the establishment of a perpetual circulation.—*Times.*

(From the Dublin Evening Packet.)

GREAT NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—The national movement, originated by the Earl of Glengall, continues its triumphant progress. The principles of the address, now circulating through the country, have met almost universal approval.

Landlords, farmers, and trading classes are alike aroused from the apathy of despair in which they were plunged.—Strong hope and mutual confidence and self reliance have kindled and knit together men's souls, and, as we have said before, not since 1782 has such a spirit been awakened.

One "great fact" we may mention. It is this. We understand the tenantry of Earl Fitzwilliam—a Whig and a Free Trader—are getting up a petition to his Lordship, calling upon him either to reduce their rents to such a level as may enable them to compete with Free Trade prices, or to sign a declaration in favour of that return to Protection without which Ireland's ruin is sealed.

Another significant rumour has reached us from good authority. It is this. No less than fifteen Irish Radical members, who supported Free Trade in every former session, have declared their determination, at the meeting of Parliament, to take their seats upon the Protectionist benches.

We have the best authority for stating that the great English Protectionist party have expressed, through their leading members, their entire and cordial approval of the address to the Queen, and of the practical character of the movement already sanctioned by the approbation of the best and noblest in this Island. We have the best authority for further stating that the most perfect unanimity of feeling prevails between the Protectionist leaders of both countries—and that it has been determined on to bring forward in the ensuing session the great question of general taxation, and formally to include therein the national imports of Ireland.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—A cabinet council was held at the Elysee on Monday.—A letter from Einal, of the 12th inst., states that the disarming of the National Guard of that town has been accomplished without any disturbance. Their arms have been deposited in the barracks.

A letter from Toulouse of the 15th instant announces the acquittal, by a jury of that town, of MM. Janot, Duset, Berruyea, Villa, Foust, Forcade, Baillard, and Salles, prosecuted by the Attorney-General for having conspired to over-throw the government.

The editor of the "Courier de Nantes has been condemned by the Police court of that town to a fine of 25*l.*, for having published details of an action for slander brought by a notary of Nantes against the editor of the "Hermine."

Some disturbances took place last week at the theatre of Arles. After the first piece the Reds, who had assembled in the house called for the "Marseillaise," which was complied with readily, after which began singing songs of the most infamous kind, against religion and public morality. No attempts having been made to put an end to the disturbance, they began uttering cries of *A bas les Blancs! A bas les Carlists! A bas les premieres longues!* A journal of Montpelier, in giving the account, deplores the inaction of the authorities on the occasion.

RUSSIA.—The "Ost Deutsch Post" (a Vienna paper) has letters from Odessa, of the 5th inst., stating that a Russian flotilla of five ships of the line of 100 guns has arrived in the port of that city. This squadron is intended to take a transport of troops to Sebastopol. Great activity is displayed in all the Russian ports and dockyards in the Black Sea.

In connection with this news we find in the "Allgemeine Zeitung" one of its Russian letters, in which it is asserted that important political events may be expected in the course of the next year. The position of Russia (it is said in the letter to which we refer) makes us look for the near approach of the crisis. Though we cannot agree with a late correspondent from Cracow, who asserts that the kingdom of Poland is likely to be occupied by Austrian troops, as we are credibly informed that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh insists on an immediate solution of the Danish question in favour of Denmark rather than of Germany. Besides this, the Emperor Nicholas will never allow democracy in Germany (even in the League) to gain an influence which might jeopardise the interests of dynasties and the principles of monarchial government. Russia is prepared to strain every nerve to bring back the *status quo ante* in Germany. Nor stands Russia alone in this quarrel. England (?) and France, too, have an interest to see the central country of Europe void of power and influence. They wish to retain the neutral ground on which they may meet and contend for their respective interests.—Austria has a natural predilection for this state of affairs. The last and most serious point is, that Russia is now resolved to execute her attempts in the Byzantine countries early in the spring of 1850. Possibly the Emperor Nicholas may believe in old traditions, and doubt the prolongation of his life and reign, and he may thus feel urged to execute the great work before his decease. Certain it is that the two corps now in Poland are preparing to march to the Lower Danube and the Black Sea. The fleet is assembling at Sebastopol, and troops and stores are being brought from that city to Odessa. From Sebastopol they will, in a few weeks, be transported to the Dardanelles, to secure for the Russian Government that important position, which to them is of more value than the rest of the country, for it is the Key to the Oriental dominions. Germany—adds the correspondent to the "Allgemeine Zeitung"—least of all ought to oppose this scheme, for that scheme directs the power of the Russian Colossus into another channel, and neither Germany nor Austria has any chance of gaining the mouths of the Danube.

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, in advance; 15*s.* if not paid until the termination of a year.—FOR $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4*d* each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 25, 1850.

English Mail, 12th January.

☞ From a Telegraphic Despatch received at the Courier Office, we have copied the following items of intelligence by this arrival:

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, January 24th.

The Steamer Niagara, Capt. R. Ryrie, arrived this morning at two o'clock, bringing about eighty passengers, a full freight of French and other goods, and advices two weeks later from all parts of Europe. She sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 12th inst., and has had an unusually pleasant passage.

The *Hibernia* arrived at Liverpool on the 9th, and her news from New-York created a good deal of excitement in the Cotton market.

Early in the week preceding the departure of the Niagara, it was discovered that the Committee of Brokers had made a second mistake in under limiting the stock of Cotton, to the extent of 80,000 bales; yet, notwithstanding the fact, the market during the past week has been extremely buoyant, and prices have advanced ½d per lb., all round. Total sales of the week, 69,000 bales, of which speculators took 49,000. The Committee's quotations are: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Mobile, 6¼d.; and Upland, ditto.

The Corn market has been dull throughout the kingdom during this week. Indian Corn has declined 6d. per quarter, and new sells at 30*s.* for prime white and 29*s.* for yellow. Best brands Philadelphia and Baltimore flour command 25*s.* to 25*s.* 6d.; Western Canal, 23*s.*

American Provisions, &c.—Beef continues depressed and with but little demand for prime. Bacon and Lard, however, are in lively request at improved rates, the latter to the extent of 1*s.* per cwt. Rice.—More enquiry, and Carolina commands 19*s.* 6d. Coffee.—Good demand at advancing prices. Sugar.—Prices have advanced 6d to 1*s.*, and holders are looking for still higher rates. Tobacco.—Full prices and firm market. Turpentine.—In better demand, and prices 6d. higher. Metals.—Tin has advanced £2 per ton, and a good business going forward.

ENGLAND.—Parliament meets for the despatch of business on the first of February when it is expected that some important change in the monetary system will be laid before the Legislature. President Taylor's message, which reached England by the Hibernia, had been extensively published and largely commented upon by the English press.—The general expression of public sentiment is very favourable. The London Times says—"The tenor of the message is pacific; and we learn with pleasure that there is no disposition on the part of the American Government to magnify the differences which were supposed at one moment to threaten the relations with the most liberal of the European powers.—The contention with France originated in the impatience of M. Poussin, and irregular vehemence of Mr. Clayton. That with England has taken its rise from some misconception with regard to the views of this country of the Mosquito coast and the Nicaragua canal, but there is every reason to anticipate that Sir Henry Bulwer's mission will have the effect of uniting both the countries in the prosecution of a common object of so much importance to the commerce of the world.

More recent disturbances, which are said to have taken place on the Pacific coast of the Isthmus, by the alleged seizure of the Island of Tigre, on the Bay of Fonceca, by order of Mr. Chatfield, the British Consul General in Guatamala, are still very imperfectly known in this country, and we are satisfied that if any unseemly altercation has occurred between British and American Agents in Central America, it will not disturb the friendly relations of the Government. It seems that, whilst a treaty has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, for the promotion of the Canal, all other states are invited to enter into the same treaty stipulations, and, as President Taylor observes, the work constructed under these guarantees, will become a bond of peace instead of a cause of contention and strife between the nations of the earth. In other respects the relations of America with Great Britain are of the most friendly character, and the removal of all restrictions in the laws of navigation by both countries, is justily commemorated as an era in their common commercial interests. Upon the whole, this message is creditable to the American Government, and should prove satisfactory to the country, for, if the state of their finances is encumbered with outstanding liabilities, that evil is the result of former excesses, and the price of their late victories."

Money is extremely abundant. Consols, 97¾. American Stocks firm, and in good demand.—United States sixes, 105¾ to 6.

New-York State fives, 95; City 93; Penn fives, 83; Mass. fives, 103 to 4; Mary'd fives, 89

The Bullion in the Bank of England has slightly decreased, but Consols are still going up. The Bank rate of discount, it is expected, will soon be reduced.

FREIGHTS.—Passengers continue scarce, and rates to most ports have a downward tendency.

Political news interesting, but not especially important.

The market for British Iron and Scotch Pig has increased in firmness, with a good business.

AUSTRIA.—The Breslau Gazette of the 6th says—"The public mind in Vienna is much taken up with reports of a *coup de etat*—reports which are even current in Military circles. The day named for putting it into effect is the 6th or 7th inst. The Military measures are really formidable—within a circle of six miles round Vienna, all the houses are full of soldiers. There are fifty thousand men in Vienna, and fifty thousand more could be poured in by the railway in the course of three or four days.

The reply of the Austrian cabinet to a note from Prussia on the subject of the Enfurth is as follows:—The Austrian cabinet is sorry to find that its former communications instead of producing the desired effect upon Prussia, have elicited replies which, though evasive, are full of significance. In its former remonstrances the Austrian cabinet fully stated its view of the question and of the consequences of the step which Prussia was taking.—Those remonstrances were unheeded.—Austria will not condescend to wage a war of words with the Prussian cabinet, but reserving all their objections, protests and waits till a future opportunity. She wishes it to be understood that her silence is not to be construed into an acquiescence with the Prussian project, nor into a dereliction of her rights.

The typhus fever was raging fearfully at Vienna on the 20th ult. No less than thirty-two medical men had been seized with it from visiting their patients.

The report that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Prussia, France, and England, was circulated at Berlin on the 20th ultimo.

The news from Great Britain is in the highest degree satisfactory. Trade flourishing. The Revenue for the last ten months had increased ten millions sterling.

The Timber market remains as last reported.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Henry Walsh, convicted for an assault on Mr. Britain, Secretary of the Gas Company, was sentenced to pay a fine of *twenty pounds!* It appears that Mr. Britain was one of the Jury who convicted Walsh for an assault on a previous occasion, and in his assault on Mr. Britain, he was carrying out a threat that "he would have his revenge of the jury and witnesses, (of whom he had a list,) and if he could not have the revenge in his lifetime, he would swear some person to execute it after his death." The jury recommended him to mercy, and he was let off with *twenty pounds* fine!

Arthur Rowe, for an assault on some officers of Customs, was sentenced to *two years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary!*—Verily, there appears to be a monstrous inconsistency in the award of punishment to these two offences!

Rowe's wife, and a man named Moore, were acquitted, and Arthur has acquitted himself of punishment by running away.

William Dunbar was found guilty on two indictments—one for maliciously setting his house, in the Lower Cove, on fire, and the other for perjury in a case of bail in the City Court.—On Monday morning, it was ascertained that he had effected his escape from gaol, by cutting through the ceiling of his room, where he reached the garret, and by opening a trap-door came to the hall, and thence into the street.

James Anderson, was indicted for feloniously cutting the telegraph wire. In consequence of the insufficiency of the law in this respect, his Counsel demurred to the indictment, and the Judge concurring, Anderson was discharged.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
FREDERICTON, 17th January, 1850.

WHEREAS by an Order from the Lord High Chamberlain's Office, it is directed that the Court shall go out of Mourning for Her Majesty the QUEEN DOWAGER on the twentieth of January instant; His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that the General Mourning in this Province for Her Majesty the QUEEN DOWAGER shall cease on the first day of February next ensuing.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.

NEW SCOTCH KIRK.—A new building for Presbyterian worship was opened at the Upper Village of Woodstock on Sunday the 30th December.—The Rev. John Hunter conducted the services, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Brooke, who was prevented being present by sickness in his family.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened on the 17th instant.

ANNEXATION, never has met with the slightest favour in this Province. Indeed, all well disposed men—and this class will *always* rule the roast—have treated the question with the same *Sovereign* contempt, that from similar persons, it has received in Canada. The increase of revenue during the past year, and the pleasing prospect of mercantile prosperity now before us, together with the new and ample field which has presented itself of employment, for the industrious, laughs to scorn the puerile attempts to awaken seditious feelings in a country, which is, and ever has been, and we trust ever will be—LOYAL TO THE BONE. "Cease viper, you bite at a file."

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—An abstract of the Revenue of this Province for the year 1849 has just been made up at the Treasury, together with a comparative statement of 1848 and 1849, from which we make a few extracts. The total revenue for 1849 is £95,532 17*s.* 4*d.*, while for 1848 it was £86,318 14*s.* 2½*d.* shewing an increase of £9214 3*s.* 1½*d.* on the last year. On the Loan Fund duty, (which is one per cent. on all goods imported,) there is an increase of £537 4*s.* 9*d.*, which would give an increase on the sworn values of the importation £53,700. On the Ordinary Revenue there is also a large increase of £15,157 3*s.* 11½*d.*, which was for 1849, £63,997 14*s.* and for 1848, £48,840 10*s.* 0½*d.* The only other item on which there is an increase is the Supreme Court Fees, which amount to £1402 18*s.* for 1849, £666 18*s.* 2*d.* for 1848—making an increase on last year of £735 19*s.* 10*d.* On all the other items there is a decrease on 1849, as compared with the previous year: on the Export Duty the decrease is £1807 0*s.* 11*d*; on the Casual Revenue, £827 9*s.* 11*d*; on monies received from the Imperial Customs, (which are now abolished,) the sum of £2711 15*s.* 4*d.*; on the Auction Duties, £142 1*s.* 8*d.*; on the Pedlars' Licences, £7 0*s.* 10½*d.*; on Emigrant Duties, £952 10*s.*; on Light-House Duties, £549 3*s.* 9*d.*; on Sick and Disabled Seamens' Duties, £219 3*s.*—It therefore appears that on the Loan Fund, Ordinary Revenue, and Supreme Court Fees, there is an increase of £16,430 8*s.* 6½*d.*, and on the Export Duty, Casual Revenue, Imperial Customs, Auction Duties, Pedlars' Licences, Emigrant Duties, Light-House Duties, and Seamen's Duties, a decrease of £7216 5*s.* 5*d.*—making a total increase, on 1849, of £9214 3*s.* 1½*d.* as compared with 1848. This looks very encouraging, notwithstanding the dull times which have been prevailing during the past year.—*Courier.*

The Charlottetown *Gazette* says:—The Courier, with the mails, made an attempt to cross from this side on Friday the 28th ult., but could not succeed on account of the bad state of the ice; he started again on Saturday, and made out to cross in about six hours. The gale of Sunday last broke up the ice so much that he could not return until Wednesday, when he made the passage in about eight hours, landing about two miles to the westward of Tryon River, being carried down with the tide and heavy north-west gale."

☞ The Chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists of this Town, as an indication of the Loyalty which has ever distinguished that body, was put into mourning on Sunday last, on occasion of the death of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager.—*P. E. I. Gazette.*

TELEGRAPH THROUGH THE OCEAN.—The Scientific American is authorized to state that one of our Gutta Percha manufacturers stands ready to lay down and guaranty its integrity for ten years, a line of perfectly insulated wires covered with Gutta Percha, across the ocean, for a sum not to exceed three millions of dollars, to be completed in twenty months from date of contract, (under any forfeiture that may be required.)—This grand scheme will receive the attention of Congress at at early day. He is ready to lay down an underground plan, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, to be completed within three years from the date of contract.

THE PARKMAN TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.—We have already stated that Professor Webster's counsel have been furnished with copies of evidence sworn to before the Coroner's jury, and we are not prohibited now from saying that his counsel and friends are sanguine at this time, as they have been from the first day of his arrest, that a full and complete defence can and will bring him out triumphant, amid all the difficulties by which his case seems at present to be surrounded.

We learn, from the best authority, that the deportment and bearing of Professor Webster in his cell, is as much unlike that of a prisoner confined under a capital charge, as can possibly be imagined. So far from appearing a prisoner, he seems, to those who are admitted to see him, like the secluded scholar, the man of science, who has retired awhile from the scenes of turmoil and active life, that he may call his thoughts home, and indulge in reflections so well befitting a man of his studious habits.—*Boston Herald.*

CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived at New-York 13th inst, brought $320,000 in gold to consignees, and about an equal amount in the hands of passengers.

Steamer Unicorn, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama, Dec. 28th, with $70,800 in gold, and 157 passengers.

Of thirteen thousand letters brought by the steam-ship Cherokee, at New York for Chagres, nearly ten thousand were for New England.

Among the passengers from California by the steamer Cherokee, was Mr. Daniel Johnston, formerly a police officer of this City, who sailed from this port in the brig Josephine. He has been quite successful, having realized between $30 and $40 per day, during the time he was in California.—*Boston Paper.*

We have just seen a returned miner from California, who, with his own hands, has dug and delivered here, above his expenses, about 25 lbs. of gold, which has netted him $5,500. He spent but six months at the diggings, and claims no extraordinary luck, his success being based entirely upon daily industry and habits of thrift. His health is unbroken, and he confirms the previous reports of the gold region, that the same industry and sagacity are requisite to success there which attend profitable labour all over the world.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

San Francisco Market.—Flour $30 bbl; Corn Meal $15 to $18; Pilot Bread $12,50; Beef and Pork, $25 to $35; American Lumber, rough, per M. $325 to $360; do. mill dressed, $400 to $450; Chili Boards and Joist, $240 to $270; Bricks, afloat, per M $60; do. landed, $70; Lime per barrel, $12 to $14.

Flour is selling on Feather River at $1,75 per pound; at Mackluma, $1,25, and all breadstuffs proportionably high.

COLONEL PRINCE.—A splendid Gold Watch and fixtures was on the 27th December presented to Colonel John Prince, by the loyal inhabitants of the village of Amherstburgh, in Upper Canada. It is a double cased hunting watch, and cost £100. It bears the following inscription:—

"*This tribute of esteem is gratefully presented to Colonel John Prince, for his eminent services during the Rebellion in Upper Canada in 1837 & '38, and for his successful exertions as a member of the Provincial Parliament in obtaining indemnity for the losses sustained during the same by Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects.*"

The watch was presented, in the name of the Association of Doners, by Thomas Paxton, Esq., in the following handsome address, to which the gallant Colonel replied in his own inimitable style.

I have been requested by the subscribers (to the funds for that purpose) to tender you a testimonial of their gratitude for the services rendered by you, as member of the Provincial Parliament, in obtaining payment for losses sustained by them in the rebellion of 37 & 38.

Your indefatigable perseverance from the first introduction of the Bill in the House, throughout the whole progress of the measure until it became law, is gratefully remembered, and the recollection can never be effaced from their memories.

You had to contend, not only with the opponents of the measure, but also with the luke-warm pretended supporters of it, but you unflinchingly maintained the rights of the people, and justice, though tardily dealt out, was at length done them. Sir, perhaps not the least pleasing circumstance to be noticed at this time, is, that whereas the benefit was to all without respect to political party considerations, so has the subscriptions to this testimonial been without distinction of party.

Penetrated with a proper sense of the service rendered, they have caused this beautiful gold watch, with its valuable appendages, to be manufactured expressly for you, by the most celebrated workman in the city of London (Great Britain,) with suitable inscriptions, which I now have the honor to present you, trusting you will accept it in the sense which it is proffered.

And they further desire, through you to express their gratitude to all and every, those gentlemen at that time members of the House of Assembly, who gave their aid and support to the measure.

COL. PRINCE'S REPLY.

I accept with pride and feelings of the deepest gratitude, this elegant and valuable present. In carrying through Parliament the measure to which your very flattering address refers, there certainly were some difficulties to encounter, and some anxiety to endure. But even the remembrance of those difficulties and that anxiety was all but effaced in me personally, until your most generous

proceeding of this day so pleasingly
But I fear you give me, individual
credit for the ultimate passage of
merely did my duty as one of the Re
of the people of Upper Canada at la
generous and truly liberal Legislature
are the sufferers of 1837 & 38 mainly
their indemnity; and the members
lature who sustained me in the cour
be highly gratified by your handsom
of thankfulness towards them. Never
always thought, and I still think, t
rial Government should have paid t
because it was in defending the int
Empire, and also the honor of the C
loyal subjects became the sufferers.
me to remark that the place in whic
so much honor upon this occasion, h
happily selected. *Here* it was—her
town, where the first gun was fired
sword unsheathed, to repel from the
of this Western country the lawless
soil. And we did successfully repe
too, it was that their brigand lead
armed schooner, and their implacab
sion and of an unholy war were
here your sufferings in the cause
begun and here you endured danger
anxieties not to be described; and a
to say) in times when Rebellion s
in almost every District of the Pro
own. Here it never dared to sho
Hydra Head.

I beg you to accept my warme
grateful thanks for this superb an
proof of your good will towards me.
receive it as such; and I moreove
that it will be sacredly preserved
long as life remains, and when
those who are nearest and dearest to
gratifying testimonial of your approv
liamentary exertions of one in a just
cause—of one who claims no other
self than that for thirteen long and
he has served his constituents disint
with zeal, and according to the be
humble abilities.

His Excellency the Governor
offered a prize of a gold medal,
Toronto Mechanics' Institute, for t
men of mechanical ability. The p
to the mechanics of the whole P
article of mechanic art to be withi
the competition; and ingenuity in
well as skill in the execution to be
the decision.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

FROM THE SAME.—The follo
resolutions to be moved at the meeti
at 11 o'clock, at the Quebec Exch
1st.—That in as much as the Pro
Brunswick have voted Two Tho
annually for five years to improve
from the harbour of St. John to t
Lake Temiscouata, it is incumbent
tants of Canada generally, and
Quebec particularly, to call the a
Legislature to this important subje
2nd.—That the Chairman of t
requested to draw out a petition t
generally as possible, to the Gover
praying that a survey be at once m
consideration the practicability of
Railroad or Canal with estimates o

THE UNSEEN MISERIES O
CITY. DESTITUTION AND
Saturday night last a man
McFearin was brought in
Watch House, charged w
wood from the Eastern Pa
He said that necessity drov
act. Upon sending to his
found that he had a wife an
who were in the extremity
The children were all scat
with clothing, and not one
to the feet. There was n
firewood nor scarcely a mor
the house, and everything
most abject want and misery
circumstances a prosecution
abandoned, and the officer
Harrington from their own
the family comfortable until
tion could be drawn to the
situation.—*Boston Traveller*

A NOVELTY IN THE ART O
A paragraph having appeared
short time since, stating that Mr
of Liverpool, had succeeded in
through a silver sixpenny piece,
that the hole was only a 4,000th
in size, Mr. John Buchanan, m
Robert Lees and Son's cotton w
was induced to try and drill one
ner, which he has succeeded in d
ing the age of the gentleman, his
the difficulty he has had to cont
ing by candle light), it is really a
of work. We have inspected
which the hole was bored, an
thicker than a hog's bristle; an
steel, is almost as pliable. Mr. B
completed his task in five hours
in pasing a human hair throug
therewith suspended it. Mr. Bu
hole he has drilled is exactly a
inch in size.—*Manchester Guar*

MINIATURE STEAM-ENGIN
week had shown to us, by
Brunswick-terrace, Gateshead, t
of the size of a lady's thimble,
might have served for a cotton
The whole machinery, fly-whee
upon a twopenny piece; yet so
is the workmanship, that whe
applied (for there is no boiler),
diately set in motion, and work
precision. It would make a pre
and might perhaps be taught, b
kettle, to thread her needles,
handker