It is impossible for me to perceive anything in the ordinary way? Well then, go into the next room, stick against the wall with a wafer, any card you please, and you will soon know whether I shall be able to tell it or not." This was accordingly done, and Calixte named, without much hesitation, the king of diamonds, which was correct.

Twelve pieces of ribbon of different colours and shades were given to the patient, who distinguished them in the most exact manner.

A stop watch, of which the hands had been purposely deranged, was applied to the region of the heart, and he told the hour which was indicated.

The same individual was magnetised lately in Paris, by Mr. Macpherson Adams, who has published an account of the *seances* in the Medical Times, October 5, 1842, and similar phenomena were elicited, the somnambulist playing ecarte and naming the cards in his adversary's hand. "While playing he seemed much annoyed by the brass hinge of the card-table, and for a long time we could not tell the meaning of his fretful motions, till he complained of the brass, when we turned the table for him." He also selected a coin which had been touched by his magnetiser, from several others. "I then put him in contact with the captain, and asked him about his health, if he had lost any limb or the use of any organ? He said he was then suffering no pain, that he had lost no limb. I asked if he was deaf or blind? The reply was, he sees better with one eye than the other, and on being desired to name which eye was the best, he named the left, which was quite correct, for the other eye was quite gone, though unless looked into not to be easily perceived. Another experiment we made was to see if he could tell us the name of four cards with their faces on the table; he said he could not, he tho't, tell us the colour, but he would count the points for us, which he did correctly, only once he counted seven instead of ten."

After some further experiments of reading in books and words written in small characters, which the somnambulist performed correctly, the narrator says, "I then placed M. Jump *en rapport* with him, and begged him to tell his complaint. He touched the end of his fingers, and then carried his own to his nostrils and forehead. He had no particular illness or pain, but that he had a '*nervousse maladie partout.*' This was strictly true; he had just suffered a heavy loss, and I had asked him to come to me to amuse him. Calixte could not bear the brass buttons on the jacket of the little page with whom I placed him *en rapport*, but made him take off his coat before he would touch him. We also tried the community of taste. I ate a piece of sweet biscuit, which he said was 'gateau.' I put a ginger lozenge in my mouth, which he said he did not know the flavour of, but said it was some sort of preserved fruit, but that he was not acquainted with those tastes. I then took some brandy from some brandy cherries with sugar in it, and he said it was some sort of liquor, brandy, or rum, or something of that sort."

On perusing this case, as the narrator courted investigation, I wrote to a friend in Paris, to be present at some of the experiments, who replied: "In reference to Mr. Macpherson Adams, before receiving your letter, I had attended one or two of his magnetic *seances*, and witnessed some experiments that puzzled me not a little. In fact, I went to scoff and remained to pray (in further enlightenment.) His man cannot read sealed letters yet, although he is trying hard. Calixte played ecarte with me, told the cards in my hand with his eyes bandaged, &c. I was not a little annoyed at being beaten by a blind man."

The same gentleman wrote two words (*c'est incroyable*) at a distance from the somnambulist, who recognised them on the paper being brought to him. I shall not repeat the still more surprising histories related by Mr. Adams and others, of Calixte and another somnambulist, Mademoiselle Virginie, who were able to describe the apartments and friends of individuals placed *en rapport* with them, and refer those curious of the details to the medical periodicals in which they are recorded; but will briefly allude to some of the cases of insensibility of patients after having been magnetised, to operations which were performed without their evincing pain.

It would appear from a recent work that the Chinese barbers *magnetise*, for the purpose of rendering the operation of shaving less disagreeable and perhaps in some other instances where the sensibility is required to be blunted. "I observed," says the author, "that the greater part of the patients slept while they were being shaven, and could not account for this singularity. But one morning I observed a man seat himself on a stool a little apart from the rest: I began my task of sketching, when the barber, instead of commencing his operations, placed himself before his customer, and first of all took hold of his hands, then passed his hands several times over the shoulders and before the face of the sitter, who shortly fell into a state of quiet drowsiness, if he did not actually go to sleep. He then moved his customer's head about in every direction he pleased, to facilitate the operation of shaving.—When he had finished he shook the sleeper gently and awoke him. I frequently saw the same thing practised afterwards."

One of the most complete cases of insensibility to an operation, which has been repeatedly adduced in proof of the magnetic influence, is that of the lady, whose breast M. Cloquet amputated, while she was in magnetic somnambulism. To an inquiry during the operation, as to whether she felt pain, she answered in the negative, and only complained of being tickled when the sponge was applied to the bleeding surface. Another case of diminished sensibility during an operation, was stated before the Academie de Medicine. M. Oudet, a dentist, and member of the Academie, was called upon by a magnetiser to accompany him to the house of a lady said to be in somnambulism. On arriving, the magnetiser pricked the lady several times, and held her finger in the flame of a taper for a few seconds, to ascertain whether her insensibility was obtused, after which M. Oudet took out his instrument and extracted a large molar tooth from the patient, who at the moment drew back her head, and uttered a slight cry.

A case was also related a few weeks ago in the Medical Times from the Jamaica Dispatch, of a large excrescence, which was removed from the eye lid and brow of a lady while in mesmeric somambulism; the operation was performed in the presence of several pysicians and other persons, without the patient exhibiting the least sign of pain; she had long desired the operation to be performed, but had not possessed fortitude sufficient to submit to it.—She was in utter ignorance of the intention of the surgeon to remove it, and knew nothing about it till she was informed after all was over and the wound dressed.

With respect to the amputation of the leg which was recently performed without the consciousness of the patient, or without any signs of pain while he was under the influence of magnetism, the reading of which case before Medico-Chirurgical Society excited so great a degree of attention and discussion; it will not occasion so much surprise after the perusal of the preceding instances, that an operation could be so performed; as in amputating a limb, the most painful part of the operation is the incision through the skin.) and as the case was reputably attested, and the parties courted publicity by bringing before the society, I cannot see upon what valid plea some of the members sought to induce the society to take no farther cognizance of the matter, and stated that the paper ought not to have been allowed to be read; for even though it might not be advisable to institute further experiment with the view of trying how far a similar proceeding might be applicable in other instances, still in my opinion, it does not become bodies which have for their avowed object the advancement of science, to discourage enquiry into the important facts presented to them, by which means their utility might either be disproved or confirmed; for as professor Orfila, Dean of the Parisian Faculty of Medicine, has remarked, "If there exists trickery and quackery in animal magnetism, its adversaries are too hasty in refusing to admit all that has been asserted in regard to its effects. The testimony of enlightened physicians should be considered as proofs. If the magnetic phenomena appear extraordinary, the phenomena of electricity appeared equally marvellous at its origin. Whether magnetism be good or evil, it is clearly a therapeutic agent, and it behoves both the honor and the dignity of the Academie to examine it."

British News.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 1.

In reply to a question from Lord Colchester,

The Duke of Wellington said that the Court of Directors of the East India Company had certainly, when declaring their intention of recalling Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalship of India, stated their reasons for adopting that course, from which reasons, however, her Majesty's Government totally dissented, approving as they did the conduct of the noble lord.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 1.

Mr. Roebuck asked who it was that might now be considered responsible for the affairs of India?

Sir R. Peel said that the East India Company had exercised a right which they undoubtedly possessed and had determined upon the recall of Lord Ellenborough on their own responsibility. The recal of the noble Lord was not with the concurrence of the government, but they would, nevertheless, pursue the course best calculated to diminish the danger which they foresaw might accrue from such a proceeding.

In reply to a question from Mr. French, the right hon. baronet said that the government had not been taken by surprise, for they had full and fair intimation of the intention of the directors. He must decline giving any further information.

THE BUDGET.

In committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual statement of the actual receipts and disbursements of the past, and the anticipated revenue and expenditure of the current years. He commenced his financial exposition by avowing that his estimated income of the year just ended had been greatly exceeded by the actual income. He has estimated the Customs at £19,000,000, and they had produced £21,426,000. He had calculated the Excise at £13,000,000, and and the realised £12,960,000. He had counted upon receiving £7,000,000 for stamps, and he had obtained from them 7,011,000*l*. The land and assessed taxes he had computed at 4,200,000*l*. and they had produced 4,192,000*l*. The Post-office he had estimated at 600,000*l* and had bro't 628,000*l*. The crown land & the miscellaneous estimates, and the property tax, had also exceeded their anticipated amounts; and the money received from China had fallen short of what had been expected. The result of these differences was, that the actual receipts of the past year exceeded Mr. Goulburn's calculations by the sum of £2,700,000; that is, the national income anticipated last year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at £50,150,000 had realised £52,835,124. Mr. Goulburn next made the avowal, that his calculations of the expenditure of the last year had far exceeded the actual disbursements. The charge for the debt on the consolidated fund had fallen short of his estimate by £50,000. The expense for the army had not been so great by 500,000*l*, as he had anticipated: and the navy had required less by £650 000 than he had calculated. Taking together the increase of revenue received over his last year's estimate, and the decrease of expenditure below his last year's computation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced, that, instead of the £700,000 surplus which he predicted twelve months ago, the actual surplus of receipts over disbursements for the year ending the 5th April was £4,610,000.—From this gross surplus on the past year, £2 749,000, the deficiency of last year being deducted, the net surplus available was 1,400,000*l*. So far for the year just ended. The prospects of the current year, Mr. Goulburn calculated as follows:—He estimated the Customs at £21,500 000, the Excise at 13,000,000*l*, the stamps at 7,000,000*l*, the land and assessed taxes at £4,200,000, the property tax at 5,100,000*l*, the Post-office at 600,000*l*, crown lands at 130,000*l*, and the miscellaneous at £950,000 making a total of £51,730,000. The probable expenditure of the current year would be £48 843,170. This sum deducted from 51,730,000*l*, the receipts caculated on, leaves 3,146,000*l*, as the probable surplus of the current year. Mr. Gouldburn explained that this surplus was more apparent than real; for the late arrangement of paying in October and April a portion of the Three and a-half per cent dividends, formerly due in July and January, would throw out of the year a quarter's interest on this portion of the stock. But the absolute surplus he calculated would be £2,376,000. Having stated the results of the last, and his anticipation of the present year, Mr Gouldburn considered the reductions of the duties which he would recommend.—As the experiment of the tariff had not been fairly tried, and as the surplus could not be regarded as a permanent one, he left the question of the property-tax for deliberation next year, when it must under the deliberation of parliament. The present surplus in hand he proposed to apply to the augmentation of the balance. of the exchequer, so as to render the government more independent of the bank, and to conduct their business on a surer basis. This he thought better than a present remission of taxation. For the future the Chancellor of the Exchequer recommended the following reduction of duties which he calculated would together cause a diminution to the revenue of 400,000*l*. He proposed to equalise the distinctive duties on flint glass and bottle glass, making the duty on both three farthings a pound from the 5th July: this, in the present year, would cause a reduction of £35,000.—On vinegar he proposed to repeal the existing duty, which produced £25,000. On marine insurance he proposed a considerable reduction of the duty, to be levied on a new scale; this reduction would cause a diminution to the revenue of £100,000.—On currants he proposed a reduction from 22s. to 15s. the cwt. at a sacrifice to the national income of of £90.000. The present distinctive duties between foreign and British coffee of 6d. and 4d. he proposed to lower to 6d. and 4d.; at the same time that he would increase the duty on chicory root—the joint effect of the two changes would cause a diminution to the revenue of £50,000. The duty on wool, producing £100,000. he proposed to abolish altogether. These duties, amounting together to near £400,000, were what the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to remit. At the conclusion of his statement, Mr. Goulburn announced that it was his intention, when moving the sugar duties, to propose, that from and after November next the sugar produced in foreign countries, which did not raise the produce by means of slave labour, should be admitted into this country at a differential duty of 10s.: that this, at a duty of 34s. per cwt., our colonial sugar paying a duty of 24s. Our treaty with the Brazils, by which they were placed on the same footing as the most favoured nations, expiring in November, was the reason why November was fixed on for this change. The right hon. gentleman, after congratulating himself and the country on the altered aspect which our finances presented this year from the preceding ones, concluding by moving that £17 407,300 be granted to exchequer bills for the service of the year 1844.

Mr. HUME recommended a reduction of establishments, for the purpose of relieving the country from the Income Tax. He knew not why there should be more soldiers or ships than there were in 1834, 1836, and 1837; yet the naval and military expenditure in the three years just elapsed had been at the rate of £4,000,000 per annum more than in the three years he had specified. This occasioned proportionately greater taxation, and a vexation still more than proportionate. He wished to see the duty on soap, on paper, on glass, not merely reduced, but wholly abolished. The reductions proposed by the government, especially on marine insurance, met his approbation as far as they went, but did not go far enough. As to what was announced respecting the sugar duties, he would deal with that subject when its time should come: for the present he contented himself with condemning the principle of the proposed differential duties. On the whole he apprehended that the public would receive this statement of the ministers with no great satisfaction.

Mr. Williams wished he could have complimented Mr. Goulburn as much upon his scheme as he justly could do upon his manner of bringing it forward.

Mr. Bell regretted that, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was remitting taxes, there had not been something done for his constituents (of Northumberland), in a reduction of coal duty.

Mr. Baring contended that, even had the income Tax not been imposed, the revenue would now have given a surplus. He wished for some account for the way in which the tariff had worked: for he confessed he did not perceive that there had been any realisation of the great exceptions held out from it. With respect to timber in particular, he should like to know what had been the actual benefit produced by the tariff. It appeared to him, that while there had been a greater loss of revenue by almost 50 per cent., than had been anticipated, no increase of consumption had taken place to compensate it. He had hoped that, on this occasion, the government would have announced whether they did or did not mean to get rid of the Income Tax next year; though certainly he could guess, from the tone of Mr. Goulburn, that they intended to continue it for a couple of years beyond its present lease. It would have been a wiser and more manly course to be explicit on this subject. For the present Mr. Goulburn had announced reductions to the amount of £400,000 per annum. That amount was not large, but he approved the items which the government had selected for their remissions. As to the alteration of the sugar duties, if England should begin to buy up the free-grown sugar, the other purchasers, who now look it would resort to the slave-grown sugar, and thus the slave system would be just as effectually maintained as if England took slave sugar herself.

Sir R. Peel said he was sure that if the government had not availed themselves of the earliest opportunity afforded by the expired Brazilian treaty to admit free-grown sugar, they would have been accused of an indirect attempt to keep up the West India monopoly. With respect to what had been said by Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams about the reduction of establishments, he appealed to the sense of the house, already, and almost unanimously expressed upon the estimates of the present year. Though the operations in China and India might no longer require the same force which they required a year or two ago, that force could not be dropped to a peace establishment instantaneously. He would undertake to convince any man of whatever party, except Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams, that in present circumstances of political affairs, it was quite impossible to make any sensible reduction of our naval and military forces. With regard to Mr. Baring's complaint, that the government had not announced its intentions respecting the income tax, had the government now declared an intention to continue that tax, they would have been told that there might be another surplus next year as gratifying as that which had already accrued, and that in such an event there would be no need for an Income Tax at all. He had notified in March, 1842, that there might be a necessity to consider of the continuation of the tax at the end of three years, but not at the end of two. As this matter would and ought to be deferred till next year, the government would be blameable if it should not propose such reductions of taxes as might make the renewal of the Income Tax indispensible, instead of leaving it optional. The reductions now proposed were not of so large amount as to embarrass the question; but the taxes to be thus reduced had been selected because they pressed with peculiar severity upon the springs of industry, because the removal of them was conformable to the principles laid down at the time of the tariff, and because the articles whose prices would be lowered by the removal were articles in extensive consumption by the labouring classes.

Mr. Labouchere had expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would announce the intention of government to continue or discontinue the Income tax at the end of the three yrs.; and if, in making such an announcement, that minister had also proposed to deal with taxation upon enlarged principles, he, for one, should have been inclined to concur in that view. He approved in general of the selection of taxes to be reduced. He did not know why ministers should not now deal with brandies, and silks, and other articles, the consideration of which had been postponed at the time of the tariff only because negociations were said to be pending then, which have been broken off now.

Mr. Stuart Wortley was persuaded, that the abolition of duty on foreign wool would not only not injure, but actually benefit, the wool growers of England.

Mr. P. M. Stewart complained of the effect which the proposed alteration of the sugar duties would have, and affirmed that the foolish regulations of the Colonial-office alone prevented the West Indies from being able to compete with any part of the world.

Lord Stanley defended the Colonial-office and himself; contending that he had, since entering office, very considerably relaxed the restrictions on the emigration of free labourers, especially Coolies, to our sugar colonies.

(From the Liverpool Mail of 27th April.)

The last number of a Dublin paper called the *Nation*, an ably written publication in favour of property and repeal, and which boasts of having the largest circulation of any weekly journal in Ireland, contains a letter from the United States, one of a series which has appeared from time to time in its pages. The subject of the epistle is, of course the wrongs of Ireland. The writer designates himself an "EXILE." We have no disposition to doubt the fact and we take him at his word. There are many by far too many, Irish exiles in America. But there are various orders of them. Some are voluntary ones, and there are others who cannot help it, who chose the American soil for their personal safety and convenience, and to whom a re-visit to their fatherland, or England, would be attended with disagreeable consequences.

We have reason to apprehended that it is chiefly this latter class who, in their compulsory exile on the other side of the Atlantic, pour forth their bitter revilings and odious slanders upon the government, the laws, and the institutions of this country.—It is the nature of criminals never to forgive those whom they have injured. In their case it is difficult to tell whether they hate most those they have wronged, or those who punished them. This is a diabolical feature in human nature, in its most depraved form; but so it is, and we must take it as we find it, and deal with it accordingly.

We cannot tell what the correspondent of the *Nation* has done at home to make him so venomous abroad, and so unhappy in his exile. We discover enough, however, to satisfy us that he is not an honest man; and we shall attempt to prove this from the evidence of his own pen. His letter is dated Boston, 1st April, 1844, and from it we borrow the following elegant extract:—

"Our Boston Association prepares to meet on Monday. The usual hall of meeting is blocked up an hour before the advertised hour. The president, Mr. James had absolutely to get in through a window! It was resolved to send a thousand pounds to Dublin. A subscription was immediately commenced, and there was evinced in hard dollars the burning feelings of the people. As the speakers developed the present position of O'Connell showing that he was entrenched in the hearts of the English democracy beyond the reach of the Irish tories, their exultation rose beyond the powers of description. The meeting adjourned to the ensuing evening, having been eloquently addressed by the Rev. Mr. Macmahon, Mr. James, the president, Mr. Tucker, vice president, the hon. Mr. Wright, Mr. Mooney, Mr. O'Brien, and others. On the second night the largest temple in Boston we procured for the meeting—it was crammed. Flags and banners decorated the platform, while a kind of music at intervals enlivened the assembly. *The subscriptions pour in faster than the secretaries can count the money!* A third adjournment is carried, and the third meeting is still more crowded than the previous one. *Nine hundred dollars are subscribed in three nights. The Association have now in hands* EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS, *and are resolved to make the remittance one thousand pounds by the next steamer.*

Having described the effect of the verdict in Boston, I have described it elsewhere. It is, intrut, the same everywhere. *Philadelphia is up in her vigour*, and New York has met, and has continued to meet, in *her accustomed glory*. Already they have sent you six hundred pounds, and their last week's subscriptions amounts to near a thousand dollars.—The deposits every where, which were commenced to form the American National Fund, will now be sent to Dublin. 'Tis now firmly believed the battle will not be a physical one. We can see our way to repeal unobscured—unstained by blood. The appeal to the House of Lords against the Orange verdict *will be sustained throughout this continent with plenty of funds. Let the best legal talent in England be secured, and give the enemy plenty of it!* Repeal is certain!"

"PHILADELPHIA IS UP IN HER VIGOUR"! This is the town where the "drab-coloured men," whom the Rev. SIDNEY SMITH mentions, chiefly dwell.—The state of which Philadelphia is the capital, has refused to pay its just debts. It borrowed money from England and the rest of Europe, in order to improve the commonwealth, to make railroads, highroads, canals, &c., and yet the people are so base, so grossly knavish and unjust, that they have publicly repudiated the debt—will neither acknowledge the principal nor pay the interest. Can such men have any honesty, or sense of honesty, in their compositions? It is impossible. The scum of the earth in our convict colonies would, we are sure, consider *their* characters compromised by rascality so barefaced as this. The "drab-coloured men" of Philadelphia, aided and abbetted by expatriated locusts from Ireland, repudiate their just debts, and at the same time voluntarily subscribe a large sum in support of a convicted conspirator, and a system of remorseless swindling in Ireland. We have seldom read anything half so disgusting. It is bad enough to see transported patriots infesting a foreign land, and interfering with the concerns of this country; but it is worse to see persons, living under the protection of our laws, and owing allegiance to our sovereign, boasting of their sympathy and accepting their contributions. A thief might give to a beggar the sixpence he had stolen, and he might do so under the influence of generous feelings. But there is no such excuse for the rouges of America. Money is not wanted in the case, to save life, or administer relief, but simply to gratify the rapacity of mischievous demagogues.

IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The discussion in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, on the motion to set aside the verdict in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others, still "drags its slow length along." Mr. Whiteside was followed by Messrs. Hatchell, Moore, and Hagan, who occupied the court till Saturday afternoon, when the Solicitor-General commenced his reply on the part of the crown, which he continued on Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Monahan spoke the whole of Wednesday on behalf of Mr. John O'Connell, and Mr. Fitzgibbon commenced on Thursday. All the topics urged by the learned gentleman in support of the motion have been already in various shapes brought before the public *usque ad nauseam*, and human ingenuity must despair of eliciting anything novel out of a theme already hacknied and torn to shreds by seven of the ablest advocates at the Irish bar. He went through the eternal affidavits with their endless assertions (presenting, as Mr Justice Perrin observed, more particularly of those of Messrs. Magrath, Archer, and Dickinson, the largest array of facts with the smallest observance of duties that he had ever seen.) He repeated again and again the objections to the jury list—to the panel—to the jury itself: hinted his doubts and hesitated his dislikes with regard to some one or other of the crown side in reference to the missing list, and at last came to argue his astounding objection—a new one as yet—that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. It was reserved for the *atroz animus* of Mr. Fitzgibbon, (who, it may be remembered, probed the Attorney-General's sensitive feelings so deeply at the trials, that he got a cartel in consequence, and whose natural "firmness and determination" was rather increased on this occasion by a fall from his horse, which forced the learned gentleman to address the court, with their permission, from the Queen's counsels' seat) to venture upon this novel proposition, which he urged upon his very peculiar notions of conspiracy, on which the Lord Chief Justice commented so strongly in his charge. He asserted that coincidence of acts, the necessary consequence of identity of political sentiment, had been twisted in the present case into proof of agreement and design, and argued that it was necessary for the crown to prove that *express agreement* had taken place, before they could prove conspiracy. Some of his positions rather excited the amusement of the court, but his strictures on the Lord Chief Justice's charge were very stringent indeed, so that some spirited corrections were administered to him by their lordships. At a quarter past four he concluded his argument, and the court adjourned till Friday, when it is expected that the Attorney General will reply. Mr. Forde, the very ill behaved agent of Mr. O'Connell, was severely checked by the Chief Justice in the course of the day, for introducing some irrelevant matter before him. A voluminous affidavit was filed in Dublin on Tuesday, and sworn to by Mr. Pierce Mahony, in London, on the 26th instant. He represents that he most conscientiously believes that the suppression of the jurors' names has not been the result of accident, but has been wilful; that it is more extensive than he has as yet been able to ascertain, and expresses a hope "that the court will direct a further and a most searching inquiry, by a competent tribunal, of the lists, as revised by the Recorder for the entire 20 parishes, with the general lists made up from same, and also with the juries' book and special jury panel for the present year, so that the extent of the evil and injustice thereby done to the traversers be fully ascertained and remedied.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—Capt. Grover has received letters from Dr. Wolff, dated Tehran, Feb. 12. The doctor has been received with great distinction by the King of Persia who recollected having met him at Meshed 12 years ago when he was only Prince Royal. He then invited the ambassador lately arrived from Bokhara, who "*denied in toto the fact of the execution* of our friends." The doctor was to leave Tehran on the 14th February, accompanied by an escort ordered by the King and a *Rajah*, who had been servant to both Stoddart and Conolly. The doctor has been the ambassador of the King of Khiva, an enemy of the King of Bokhara, and he could give no information whatever concerning the death of the captives. "I herefore," says the doctor, "whilst I beg you not to be too sanguine of my success, I also beg you not to despair of it, for as all the Persians I have hitherto seen tell me, '*Malloom neest—nothing is certain about it.*'"

One London Waterman versus Five Flemish Men!—The match made by some English and Flemish gentlemen at Ostend, the former agreeing to produce one London waterman to row against four Ostend boatmen and a coxswain, came off on Thursday se'nnight. Newell (the waterman,) in a few strokes, took the lead, and before they had rowed two hundred yards, he was at least half-a-dozen boats' length ahead. Despite the strenuous exertions of the four-oared crew, the sculler's boat gradually increased her distance in advance, and when half the journey towards Bruges had been completed Newell had a lead of 6½ minutes. He, however, continued his course at nearly, if not quite, the same speed as at the commencement, and, pursuing the 'even tenour of his way,' arrived at the goal a gallant winner, completing twelve miles, in still water in one hour and forty-five minutes, beating the Belgians by upwards of twelve minutes, amidst the cheers of the immense crowd assembled.

DREADFUL HURRICANE OFF THE MAURITIUS.—A most fearful storm occurred in the month of January last, off the Mauritius, by which, we regret to state, several very fine ships were totally lost. It is described to have been the severest that has visited that island for many years, and lasted nearly twenty-eight hours. Amongt the number of the wrecked vessels were the Hugh Matthie, with a valuable cargo on board, consisting of merchandise and East India produce, very little of which was saved. The total loss was computed at £25 000.—All the crew but one were saved. The emigrant ship Amity, a beautiful built ship, and likewise on her first passage," was overtaken and destroyed by the tempest. She was upwards of 600 tons burthen, and much larger than the Hugh Matthie, the latter's tonnage not exceeding 538 tons. The ship belonged to Liverpool. By the aid of Carte's life buoy every soul on board was saved. The ship Serion, 350 tons burthen, also in the emigrant trade was wrecked within a short distance of the spot where the Hugh Matthie went ashore. She was from Calcutta, and had a valuable miscellaneous cargo. The whole of the emigrants were saved, although they endured the most severe sufferings, consequent upon their destitute state. The brig Maday, Captain Shaw, with a number of emigrants also on board, was lost at the same time on the same coast. The whole of the passengers were saved, as also the crew. One of the stately vessels that left Liverpool at the same time as the Amity did was unable to bear up against the violence of the ocean, and was eventually hurled upon the rocks. Two other ships soon shared a similar fate, which, lamentable to detail, also had a number of emigrants on board. Another vessel, called the Bordeaux, was lost; but all on board of her were preserved. Letters have been received, mentioning the total loss by fire of the ship Palestine, between 500 and 600 tons burthen, belonging to the port of Newcastle upon Tyne, off the Cape of Good Hope, in the month of February last. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the crew, none of them having been seen or heard of since the occurrence.—She left Newcastle in the early part of september last, and was bound for the East Indies.

The whole of the experimental 12 gun brigs are now off the stocks, and are being fitted for commission with as much rapidity as possible.

The new Admiralty instructions positively prohibit any officer serving on board any ship or vessel of her Majesty, from either sending or accepting a challenge.

The Devonshire, line of battle ship, of 72 guns, and built in 1812, is ordered to be cut down to a first class frigate.

Forty-six houses, forming the greater part of the village of Aalsmeer, in Holland, have lately been destroyed by fire. A great number of cattle were burnt, and four persons are missing.

The King of Hanover is expected to arrive in England the third week in June, being the King's second visit since his accession.

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COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—Capt. Grover has received letters from Dr. Wolff, dated Tehran, Feb. 12. The doctor has been received with great distinction by the King of Persia who recollected having met him at Meshed 12 years ago when he was only Prince Royal. He then invited the ambassador lately arrived from Bokhara, who "*denied in toto the fact of the execution* of our friends." The doctor was to leave Tehran on the 14th February, accompanied by an escort ordered by the King and a *Rajah*, who had been servant to both Stoddart and Conolly. The doctor has been the ambassador of the King of Khiva, an enemy of the King of Bokhara, and he could give no information whatever concerning the death of the captives. "I herefore," says the doctor, "whilst I beg you not to be too sanguine of my success, I also beg you not to despair of it, for as all the Persians I have hitherto seen tell me, '*Malloom neest—nothing is certain about it.*'"

One London Waterman versus Five Flemish Men!—The match made by some English and Flemish gentlemen at Ostend, the former agreeing to produce one London waterman to row against four Ostend boatmen and a coxswain, came off on Thursday se'nnight. Newell (the waterman,) in a few strokes, took the lead, and before they had rowed two hundred yards, he was at least half-a-dozen boats' length ahead. Despite the strenuous exertions of the four-oared crew, the sculler's boat gradually increased her distance in advance, and when half the journey towards Bruges had been completed Newell had a lead of 6½ minutes. He, however, continued his course at nearly, if not quite, the same speed as at the commencement, and, pursuing the 'even tenour of his way,' arrived at the goal a gallant winner, completing twelve miles, in still water in one hour and forty-five minutes, beating the Belgians by upwards of twelve minutes, amidst the cheers of the immense crowd assembled.

DREADFUL HURRICANE OFF THE MAURITIUS.—A most fearful storm occurred in the month of January last, off the Mauritius, by which, we regret to state, several very fine ships were totally lost. It is described to have been the severest that has visited that island for many years, and lasted nearly twenty-eight hours. Amongt the number of the wrecked vessels were the Hugh Matthie, with a valuable cargo on board, consisting of merchandise and East India produce, very little of which was saved. The total loss was computed at £25 000.—All the crew but one were saved. The emigrant ship Amity, a beautiful built ship, and likewise on her first passage," was overtaken and destroyed by the tempest. She was upwards of 600 tons burthen, and much larger than the Hugh Matthie, the latter's tonnage not exceeding 538 tons. The ship belonged to Liverpool. By the aid of Carte's life buoy every soul on board was saved. The ship Serion, 350 tons burthen, also in the emigrant trade was wrecked within a short distance of the spot where the Hugh Matthie went ashore. She was from Calcutta, and had a valuable miscellaneous cargo. The whole of the emigrants were saved, although they endured the most severe sufferings, consequent upon their destitute state. The brig Maday, Captain Shaw, with a number of emigrants also on board, was lost at the same time on the same coast. The whole of the passengers were saved, as also the crew. One of the stately vessels that left Liverpool at the same time as the Amity did was unable to bear up against the violence of the ocean, and was eventually hurled upon the rocks. Two other ships soon shared a similar fate, which, lamentable to detail, also had a number of emigrants on board. Another vessel, called the Bordeaux, was lost; but all on board of her were preserved. Letters have been received, mentioning the total loss by fire of the ship Palestine, between 500 and 600 tons burthen, belonging to the port of Newcastle upon Tyne, off the Cape of Good Hope, in the month of February last. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the crew, none of them having been seen or heard of since the occurrence.—She left Newcastle in the early part of september last, and was bound for the East Indies.

The whole of the experimental 12 gun brigs are now off the stocks, and are being fitted for commission with as much rapidity as possible.

The new Admiralty instructions positively prohibit any officer serving on board any ship or vessel of her Majesty, from either sending or accepting a challenge.

The Devonshire, line of battle ship, of 72 guns, and built in 1812, is ordered to be cut down to a first class frigate.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 24, 1844.

THE Mail steamer *Britannia*, arrived at Halifax on the 17th inst., 12 days from Liverpool, bringing 50 passengers. The mail for this city with dates to 4th May, arrived here on Monday morning; a summary of the latest intelligence will be found in our columns. The Irish State Trials, Repeal, and the Repeal Rent, appear to be all below par—O'Connell has not yet received sentence, but is strongly urging for a new trial.—*Willmer's News Letter says*—

"The points most worthy of attention in domestic matters since our last, have been the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the governor generalship of India, the annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Irish trials, and the new elections. The three former topics are elsewhere noticed. The results of the elections have served to furnish fresh evidence of the inferiority of the Anti-Corn-Law League to influence the constituency of the country. At Exeter, Sir William Follett, the Attorney General, (although unable to be present from indisposition,) has been elected by an overwhelming majority—the numbers being for Sir William 1283, and for the League Candidate, Major-General Briggs, only 529. At Huntingdon, on the appearance of Mr. T. Baring, an able and influential Conservative, the Leaguers abandoned the field in dismay, leaving the Honourable gentleman to be elected without opposition, and to inscribe upon his banner, like the Roman of