there by a certain number of the inhabitants, who openly and in writing declared themselves to be Protestants. A short time ago 20 respectable inhabitants in a town in the south of France formally obtained permission from the consistory of their district for a Protestant divine to preach in their town, and a minister came accordingly and preached to a large congregation; but the mayor of the town prohibited the people from assembling [illegible] on the building in which they met, in consequence of which the minister had to depart. There were numerous instances of occurrences like this in France, and in some cases the Protestant inhabitants applied for redress to the higher tribunals of the land, and came off victorious, the letter of the law being so notoriously with them. Controversial tracts, attacting the doctrines of the Church of Rome, were circulated in that country for some time, but upon the ground that the established religion of the country ought to be preserved from assault, the highest tribunals had lately pronounced these tracts to be illegal. The present Minister of Religion in France was strongly attached to the principles of ultra-montanism, and did everything he could for their furtherance. The Minister of Instruction had lately issued an order there that Protestants should not for the future be allowed to circulate or publish any translation of of the Bible except the one authorised by the Roman Catholic Church. In Spain it was contrary to law for Protestants, under any circumstances, to open a place or house for the public exercise of Protestant worship. Protestant residents were only allowed to meet privately for that purpose in a house that presented no external appearances of being a place of worship. It was not permitted to Protestants to be interred in the burial place of the country unless they and their friends were willing that the Roman Catholic burial service should be used on the occasion. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Thompson died lately in Spain, and in order to avoid compliance with that rule her husband purchased a portion of a field in which her remains were interred, after which it was railed in. Dr. Thompson took his departure from the place, but on returning subsequently he found the railings torn down, and the spot of ground occupied by a stall of mules. In Portugal there was somewhat more of religious freedom; it was possible there, under certain circumstances, to discuss religious matters. In Austria the influence of the Church of Rome again powerfully prevailed. During the recent revolution in that country it was found expedient to declare all religions equal in the eye of the law, but since the Emperor had began to feel himself secure on his throne the influence of Rome again predominated, and they had had the testimony of Kossuth, in his late speeches, as to protestants in that country being now in even a worse condition than they were in previous to the revolution. The right of propagating Protestant opinions was not enjoyed in any part of Austria, nor even in Hungary, notwithstanding that four or five millions of the people there were of the Protestant religion. The only spot of Italy in which religious liberty was enjoyed was Piedmont. In Tuscany a nobleman had been sentenced to imprisonment for reading the Bible in a private house, and another had been banished for a similar act. To introduce a Bible in the Italian language into Rome was an offence which rendered the party committing it liable to twenty years' labour at the galleys. Notwithstanding all these restrictions Protestant principles were spreading on the Continent. In France the people were becoming disgusted with Popery, and were abjuring it by thousands. In Italy there existed organised societies which communicated with each other on the subject of religion unknown to the authorities. A traveller had told him that he had been told in Rome that, if there were liberty there for twenty four hours, the people would not have a priest alive—of course they (the meeting) did not sympathise with that sentiment. He (Mr. Foley) was happy to be able to state that the newly-found association called the Protestant Alliance, was receiving merited supported; and that the first steps which it would undertake would be those of endeavouring to put an end to state support to the Church of Rome in this country, (applause)—and to obtain the fullest toleration and liberty of conscience for Protestants in Roman Catholic countries. Mr. Foley, in conclusion, observed that while they demanded liberty of conscience for Protestantism all over the world, they should be sure not in the slightest degree to infringe on the civil or religious rights of others.

The Rev. Mr. King, Independent Minister, stated that he could more than half promise the meeting a visit from the illustrious Mazzini (applause)—who, during the absence of the Pope from Italy on his travels, ruled Rome, as every honest man must admit, so much better than his Holiness. He was happy to mention, upon authority which he deemed good, that that great man was not only a decided Protestant, but also a pious and prayerful student of the Word of God; and, therefore, they would not be surprised at his (Mr. K's adding—a warmly attached friend in principle to the Evangelical Alliance. He (Mr. King) recently had a promise from a gentleman with whom Mazzini consulted and co-operated, that he would use his influence to induce him to make a temporary visit to Dublin, if not before the close of the present year, very early in the ensuing spring. Expectations had been entertained in Dublin for some time past of a visit from Father Gavazzi. An esteemed clergyman of the Established Church had been labouring to bring about so desirable an event, and he trusted shortly to be able to announce the success of his efforts. They might also expect a visit from an American clergyman, who was on his return to his native country after a tour through Hungary, France, Belgium, and Rome, for the purpose of inquiring into the interests and prospects of Protestantism in those places, and who would be able to give them the results of his observations.

The meeting was then concluded with prayer and a hymn.

PERNICIOUS RESULTS OF THE SO-CALLED "NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION" IN IRELAND.—The Rev. S. G. Potter, in an able letter to the Bishop of Meath, upon his inconsistent connection with the "National Board," mentions the following facts illustrative of the pernicious teachings of that State swindle:—"In the last parish, where I officiated as perpetual curate, although blessed with the light and instruction to be derived from *six* 'National Schools,' so unsatisfactory was the instruction given in them that I was compelled, by the urgent entreaties of several of the Romanists of the parish, to establish a school in connection with the Church Education Society, *in addition to two others already existing there*; and although the 'priests' gave them every opposition, and frequently with a horsewhip flogged the children out of one of them, I had a general attendance of eighty Romanist children each day, willingly receiving instruction in the Book of Life. In this parish, too, Ribbonism was fearfully prevalent, and among a number of arrests made for belonging to that treasonable association was an arrest of a master of one of the 'National Schools!!?"

ROME.—The Sybil has reappeared in Rome and pronounced the coming downfall of the Papal Government. A young peasant girl of Sazza, near the Neapolitan frontier—undoubtedly a psychological phenomenon, alternating between a sort of magnetic sleep and ecstatic manifestations has obtained by local miracles and oracles, the role of St. Catherine. She has taken of late to prophesying evil to the capital; and such a sensation has been produced that the Pope himself had her brought to the Vatican—immediately after which she was sent back to a convent. The interview was of course strictly private; but the nature of girl's revelations was most probably similar to those with which she has already excited in the terrors of numerous noble applicants—some theoric dictions of imminent [illegible] disturbances, in which, [illegible] of long duration, many persons will fall victim to popular fury. Whatever may be the influence under which St. Catherine labours, it can in no way be considered [illegible] for the priests, who already look forward to the volcanic year of 1852,

with sufficient apprehension and anxiety; and it is asserted that great religious ceremonies are to be performed in the Colosseum in the hope of averting a catastrophe so positively predicted.

# The Chronicle.

**Saint John, January 2, 1851.**

After all the excitement caused, and expense incurred by our Provincial Exhibition last autumn in this City, (for though the Institute may have benefitted, the expence to the community was very considerable,) what have been its beneficial effects. Has encreased employment accrued to the parties who exhibited their workmanship, or in short has this Exhibition effected any change whatever in our system of importing from other communities all we have occasion to use. We unhesitatingly give it as our opinion that every thing, the moment it was over, settled down to the same uniformity of practice as before, just as if it had never appeared among men. And so it willl continue in spite of the well intended efforts of patriotic men, until it becomes the decided interest of the retailer to purchase from the Colonial mechanic, or manufacturer, instead of the foreigner, or his own countrymen at home. To effectuate this object, by the Tariff, imported prices must be raised for a time, so as to encourage capital to invest itself in manufactures, and thus be enabled to supply the retail dealers not only at as low prices but likewise at credit equally long as he now gets from either the manufacturer elsewhere, or the importer here, who himself gets frequently six months credit, sometimes even more, from the agent or manufacturer abroad. All else is boy's play, and will end in nothing valuable. The very habit of importing is to be broken into by an antagonistic interest, and not by a display of skill without capital to back it. What though in neatness of hand and artistic skill our artizans prove their equality, it may be ever their superiority, to others, if the retailer is obliged, instead of getting credit till perhaps the half, nay perhaps the whole of the sales are made, he is obliged even to advance money to the manufacturer to enable him to complete an order of the least magnitude.

Society feels a natural repugnance to make sacrifices, to effectuate an object of this nature as, say they, why should we pay higher prices than at present to bring about an order of things certainly advantageous when once accomplished, but which calls upon us in the first place to contribute to its advancement; if the thing could be done without any sacrifice on our parts, so much the better. Hence come exhibitions and shows, with other expedients, all of which in the end will be found just so much trouble thrown away, and so much expense incurred in vain.

And if society should make the needed sacrifice, it would return into their pockets by the advancement it would give to the public welfare, by the saving of importations, and the consequent plentifulness of the money circulation. The taxes, too, arising from a higher Tariff return into the circulation through other channels; they are not money thrown away, as seems to be felt by many, like payments of imported goods, but are expended in the Province, and for its use and benefit. Even the sums which envy grudges, those paid to official men are neither hoarded nor eaten by them, but go to pay the farmer, the artizan, the fisherman and the schoolmaster. Even Her Majesty, our gracious Queen, eats as little mutton, beef, or veal as any of her subjects; if her table costs more than theirs it is in the prices which [illegible] advantage of procuring for her. The gentleman who gave a couple of guineas for a couple of early cherries did not injure his country, since a gardener, his countryman, got the money. Had he expended the two guineas foolishly in France, they would have been lost to England perhaps for ever, unless she gained them back by giving something of equivalent value.

In one word, a Protective Tariff alone will give us capital, and that division of labour which leads both to cheapness and perfection, but which in the absence of capital is impracticable. Some persons mock at the idea in our limited population of encouraging manufactures at all, but one thing is certain, that we pay to others many thousands of pounds yearly for what we should certainly do for ourselves.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN GLADSTONE, BARONET.—From a long biographical notice of this eminent merchant, which we received by the last European mail, we make the following extracts, which we feel assured will be read with interest by many of our readers.

He was born at Leith, in the year 1764, and came to Liverpool at the age of 22, with letters to the firm of Messrs. Corrie & Co., corn merchants, with whose house he formed a partnership engagement which lasted for fourteen years. He afterwards engaged on his own account, in the general commercial business of the town, and was eminently successful. His was one of those master spirits which are no less quick to receive, then prompt and energetic in carrying out a design.—To a bold self-reliance, he added an idomitable perseverance in the pursuit of his object, and by his regular and systematic habits of business, combined with untiring activity and great physical strength, he was enabled to go through an amount of labor that would have overwhelmed most other men.—The very first vessel that sailed for Calcutta from Liverpool, was sent out by Sir John Gladstone.—He was foremost in all the great movements connected with public institutions, and in the furtherance of every political or other object calculated to promote the general interest. Owing to his exertions the dock rates previously levied on shipping, were transferred to shippers and goods, which greatly relieved the burden on shipping, and increased, at the same time, the revenue of the dock estate. For this service he received the freedom of the Borough. He was mainly instrumental in bringing about a political connexion between Liverpool and G. Canning, which raised it to so influential a position among the constituencies of the Empire. Sir John received his Baronetcy in a very honorable manner from the late Sir Robert Peel.—Since his election he has resided partly in London and partly at Fasque, his estate, consisting of six or seven thousand acres, and situated in Kincardinshire. This estate he has left to his eldest son Thomas, who succeeded to the title. Sir John has left three other sons, viz. Robertson, an eminent merchant of Liverpool, John, a Captain in the Navy, and remembered by the writer, as a mid-shipman on board of a sloop of war, which was stationed on this coast, about the year 1824. William Ewart, Sir John's youngest son, was late Secretary for the Colonies. He was the father of one daughter, who resided with her venerated parent at Fasque, since the death of her mother, which took place in the year 1833. Sir John departed this life at Fasque on Sunday morning, the 7th instant. His remains were to be deposited in the family vault, attached to the Episcopal Church, built by him on his estate.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Council met on Monday and took several Bills into consideration—the most important of which were—one to empower the Common Council and Trustees conjointly to sell certain portions of the lands on the Eastern side of the Harbour, and appropriate the proceeds towards the liquidation of the City debt; and another—to facilitate the negociation of a loan for paying off the debt, or rather consolidating it, borrowing at 3 to 4 per cent., on the City credit, guaranteed by the Province, and so effecting a large annual saving.

One most important motion was carried with difficulty—that for appointing a Committee to confer with the Trustees relative to the appointment by Legislative Enactment, of Commissioners for the settlement of the suit in Chancery, now pending between the Corporation and the people of Carleton.—*Freeman.*

FINE FARMERS.—W. A. SPROULL, Esq., of King's County, procured from his farm this year 12 Pigs, making 36 cwt. of Pork; 10 were eight months old, and averaged in weight 280 lbs. each. The Sow from which these were bred (killed at the same time) was eighteen months old, and weighed 410 lbs. Mr. S. produced from 7 Cows, this summer, 334 lbs. of Butter, and from his Dairy of 13 Cows, 1000 lbs. of Butter. Mr. S. produced from his farm this year 8 Pigs about the same age, viz., 8 months, which weighed on an average 334 lbs., the heaviest weighing 367. He also produced about 1000 lbs. of Butter from a Dairy of 13 Cows.

The above Farmers have spared no pains in procuring the best breed, and we congratulate them on the very satisfactory results. We trust the farmers of New Brunswick will not be long in following their example. One farmer of this kind is worth more, in our estimation, than a whole regiment of Political demagogues.

☞ We understand the election for Queen's County has terminated in the return of Samuel H. Gilbert, Esq., by a majority of about 120 over his opponent Mr. Keith.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening last, according to request, Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered again his lecture on "The Female Sex."—The audience was respectable, and larger than the state of our streets could have led us to expect.—After an exordium of some length, the Lecturer divided his subject into three heads:—What the Ladies had done.—What they had not done.—And what he conceived might or should be done to elevate *woman* to a position nearer to *man*. Under the first head he introduced to our notice those departments of Literature, and even of Science, in which women had distinguished herself, not forgetting the inferior occupations of housewifery and needle work. Under the second, he noticed several departments on which woman could not enter, which women might enter with honour to herself, into without infringing the law of her sex, and others. Under the third head, he exposed some of the *artificial* traits of society, which, it would be well to let fall into disuse, and especially many of the circumstances which attend what is usually called a young Lady's *coming out*. The Lecture was well received by the audience.

Next Monday evening, Mr. Hinton, lately from England, will lecture on "Insanity."—*Observer.*

FIRE.—On Sunday morning last, a fire broke out in the Coach and Sleigh manufactory of Mr. James E. Masters, which was wholly consumed, with a blacksmith shop, and a barn in the rear owned by Mr. Daniel Jones. The house owned and occupied by T. P. Marter, Esq., to the eastward, was so greatly damaged by the fire as to be rendered of no value; and the out-buildings attached to it were also greatly injured.

MASONIC.—The Festival of St. John was celebrated in this place on Saturday last, the 27th instant, by Brethren of the mystic tie, dining together at Balloch's Hotel. About 20 members of Woodstock Lodge, three or four from Solomon's Lodge, Fredericton, and a few guests were present. The company sat down at half-past six o'clock to a dinner, such as only a *Mason* can get up, and *Masons* only know how to enjoy. Songs, sentiments and appropriate speeches, were plentiful on the occasion. It being Saturday night the company separated at an early hour, but the few short hours spent together will long be remembered by all who were present.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

COLLINS' LINE OF STEAMERS.—A notice has just been issued, that the Steamers belonging to this line—the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Baltic, and Adriatic—will leave New York for Liverpool on every alternate Saturday, during the year 1852, commencing with Saturday, 10th January. The price of passage to England, will be $120, in the first cabin; and $70 in the second cabin.

On and after the 28th January, these Steamers will leave Liverpool for New York, on every [illegible] Wednesday. The passage money from England will be [illegible] in the first cabin, and £20 sterling in the second cabin.

HOW TO GET RID OF COCKROACHES.—Mr. Twekesbury, of Nottingham, Eng., in a letter to the Mark Lane Sun, says:—"I forward an easy, clean, and certain method of eradicating these insects from dwelling houses. A few years ago my house was infested with cockroaches (or clocks as they are called here) and I was recommended to try cucumber peelings as a remedy. I accordingly, before bedtime, strewed the floor of those parts of the house infested with the vermin, with the green peel, cut not very thin from the cucumber, and set up half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was completely covered with cockroaches, so much so that the vegetable could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. I adopted the same plan the following night, but my visitors were not near so numerous—I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. On the third night I did not discover one; but anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I laid it down about half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches about the size of a flea. I therefore allowed the peel to lie till morning, and from that moment I have not seen a cockroach in the house. It is a very old building; and I am certain that the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights, to completely eradicate the pest. Of course it should be fresh cucumber peel every night."

[A far better and more certain remedy for cockroaches, and other vermin, is a powder made by Mr. G. J. SHARP, of this City. It is called the "Vermin and Insect Exterminar," and has, to our knowledge, proved itself to be what it is named.]

*Destruction of the Artillery Barracks, and Ordnance Stores at Quebec, by Fire!*

QUEBEC, Dec. 26.—The Royal Artillery Barracks and Ordnance Stores in Arsenal street are burnt down. The fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock this morning, by the sentry of the lower gate of the Artillery Barracks, and shortly afterwards the flames burst out from one of the men's rooms opposite the guard room. The fire originated between the roof of No. 9 and floor of No. 5, and there was no getting at it sufficiently soon to arrest its progress. The most the men living in the rooms could do was to endeavour to save their effects, in which they but partially succeeded. Capt. Franklin's company are reported to have lost all besides what they had on their backs. Water could not be got—the well was dry—the thermometer 24 below zero, and the engines were consequently useless. If this extremity, Col. Higginson discovered that part of the officers' quarters which adjoins the men's quarters to be blown up, by which the further progress of the flames in that direction was arrested. But they communicated to the extensive Ordnance Stores in Arsenal street, which in a few minutes were hopelessly on fire.—To save as much of the ordnance property as possible, a gap was made near the centre of the building by gunpowder, which it is hoped will arrest the progress of the flames.

The loss must be heavy—some say over £200,000. The houses opposite suffered considerably by the concussions.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER, 26.

The weather is intensely cold; yesterday, Christmas—morning, it was blowing strongly from the North West and the thermometer in a sheltered situation in the Upper Town indicated 12 degrees below zero. During the whole day the Mercury could not get above 10 degrees below zero and this morning at seven o'clock the wind being from the same quarter it had sunk to 24 degrees below the cipher.

THE PRIZE LIFE-BOAT.—The life-boat, built and designed by Mr. James Beeching, of Yarmouth, known as the "Northumberland Prize Life-boat," being the boat selected from 280 others as deserving of the prize of 100 guineas presented by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, has recently been towed by the *Monkey* steam-vessel from Woolwich into Ramsgate harbour. A trial of the Northumberland life-boat's sailing was made on Tuesday, Nov. 18, against the Broadstairs' life-boat, but that boat, being so much the smaller of the two had not the same chance and was dropped in the wake of the most aristocratic rival. The next trial of the Northumberland life-boat was made on the same day in the harbour of Ramsgate, in the presence of Lieutenant Captain Martin, and a host of scientific men of all services. The life-boat was brought under a crane, and by means of tackle, capsized with one hand aboard; in 14 seconds she relieved and righted herself, and there, amid enthusiastic cheering, and without more inconvenience than a wet jacket, stood the inventor's son, Mr. Samuel Beeching of Ramsgate. On Wednesday Northumberland life-boat was manned by a picked crew of 13 men, commanded by Captain Charlewood. She sailed for the Goodwin Sands, and behaved in every way most admirably. A revenue cutter which accompanied her, could hardly outsail the life-boat; and her crew declared their confidence to be so great in her powers and qualifications that they would not hesitate to go out in her during the hardest gale or through the heaviest sea. The principal qualifications of this life-boat are the power of self-righting, or self-baffasting with water ballast in secure compartments, and of self-relieving when capsized in from 14 to 20 seconds.—In addition to these recommendations she is also a fast sailer, very dry, steers well and easily, pulls lightly, and is most capacious, having a double bank of oars, with room aboard for 40 or 50 souls; altogether she is most perfect and effective.—*London Paper.*

## From Late American Papers.

PORTLAND, [Maine,] Dec. 27.

EXCESSIVE COLD.—Thus far the present month has been the coldest December we have had for twenty years, so the record of the temperature kept at the observatory shows.

Yesterday morning at sunrise the thermometer at the observatory indicated ten degrees below zero. On Thursday, the mercury stood at sunrise 21 degrees above zero, noon 12 above, sunset at zero, showing a fall of the mercury of 21 degrees in 21 hours.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH.—The Charleston and Savannah papers record the occurrence of a tolerably severe snow storm in those localities in the middle of last week. The Savannah Republican of the 18th says:

The weather for the past two days has been the severest we have had since the year 1835. At seven o'clock this morning the mercury, in the open air stood only 16 above zero. The ground all the day was covered with a sheet of snow and sleet, with a sharp, biting wind from the northwest. We observed several persons out skating, cutting all sorts of figures in the ice and snow, as well as any number of snow-balling parties. On Wednesday there was an alternate fall of sleet, snow and rain—or, as a feelingly old writer has it—first it blew, then it snew, then it threw, and *then* it friz."

It is probable that the late storm has extended as far south as the orange groves of Florida. If it has, and has been anything like as severe there as here, there is reason to fear they have been much injured, if not destroyed. It was in the year 1835 that the orange trees were killed along the southern coast of this State and in Florida.

GREEN WOOD FOR FUEL.—Many persons purchase green wood to burn with dry, under the impression that it gives more heat. This is a mistake; three cords of green or partially-seasoned wood will not warm a room for as a great length of time as one cord well dried, and entirely free from moisture. The rationale is thus given:—

"Substances contain heat as latent in proportion to their bulk." Thus if we pour a cubic inch of alcohol on our hands and log it on the table, inch assumes the form of vapor and becomes 1700 cubic inches, capable of receiving a proportionate amount of heat, and therefore takes heat from the nearest hot objects, the head causing it to keep cool. Water placed on the head and then rapidly evaporated will cool the head from the same cause. It may now be understood that a single pint of water contained in a piece of wood thrown on the fire will first become 1700 pints of vapor, and that this vapor will increase in size one-five hundredth part of its bulk for every degree added, so that it travels up the chimney, carrying with it as much heat as would warm all the air in a large room for a considerable space of time.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New York Board of Aldermen, by a vote of sixteen to one, have passed a resolution granting to E. Riddle, Esq., and his associate, the use of Madison square, for the purpose of erecting thereon a building composed entirely of iron and glass, for an "Industrial Exhibition of all Nations." The building will be 600 feet long, width of 200 feet, and covered with a semi-cylindrical dome 70 feet in height. The resolution of the Board of Aldermen makes it obligatory upon Mr. Riddle and his associates to erect around the square an iron railing similar to the one inclosing Washington square, which shall be the property of the City when the exhibition is over; it also provides for taking care of the tree, and limits the price of admission, &c.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—There are 12 candidates in the field for the Presidency of the United States. Judge Douglas is the youngest, being only 39 years of age; Genl. Lane is 50 years old; Fillmore 53; Genl. Houston, 60; Genl. Butler, 60; Mr. Buchanan, 62; Gen. Scott, 67; Gen. Cass, 68; Daniel Webster, 68; and Henry Clay, 75 years of age.

MORE RECIPES FOR THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH.—A chemist of the city of New York received for examination a few days ago, a crystal of pure sulphur, the owner of which would give no information about it, except that it was found on the bank of a navigable stream in South America, and that hundreds of tons like it could be got by a little digging.

It is said that the Mayflower, wrecked last week on lake Erie, has carried over 75,000 passengers the past season, and has cleared for the Company $50,000 in the past nine months. The boat was the most splendidly fitted up of any steamer on the lake; the original cost was $130,000.

Bayard Taylor writes to the Tribune that he has seen an ancient Revolver, over 200 years old, in Warwick Castle. It is almost precisely similar to Colt's.

Jenny Lind has given $1000 towards a fund to enable Miss Adelaide Phillips, a vocalist of Boston to go to Europe, to perfect herself in the art.

The eight prisoners, lodged in the fortress of Ham are Cavaignac, Changarnier, Lefô, Lamoricière, Bedeau, Charras, Royer Du Nord and Baze. Cavaignac occupies the same room that Louis Napoleon did in his confinement.

It is reported that several British men-of-war are now lying before Vera Cruz to enforce the payment of the debt Mexico owes to British subjects.

LIVERPOOL, JAN., Nov. 27.—Price—Cotton in casks 12d. advancing; do. in Boxes 16s. and 16s.; Mackerel, No. 3, 27s. wanted; Herring, No. 1, round, 18s. rising; Alewives, No. 1, 24s.; Salmon, 70s.; Cod Oil, 2s. 6d.; Butter 94. [illegible] W. Pine 70s. Cedar Shingles, 20s.

☞ On Sabbath next, the usual Annual Collection, on behalf of the Poor, will be taken up in SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH, in this city.

TOP COATS.—J. Garrett & Co solicit an early inspection of their Fall and Winter Clothing—particularly a lot of Over Coats, finished in better style than any we have heretofore. A few Vests on hand, same as those so much admired at the Exhibition.

☞ FANCY GOODS.—The latest fashionable London and Paris Vestings, for Fall and Winter wear, are now exhibited in the magnificent windows of J. Garrett & Co., Merchant Tailors, [illegible] design the Exhibition Vests, on [illegible] Wigans' Brick Building, opposite [illegible]

**George [illegible]**

SURGEON DENTIST—[illegible]

[opposite the residence of [illegible] Paterson]

Extract of a Letter from Doctor WADDELL, Superintendant of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, transmitted by JOHN WARD, Esq., President of that Institution, in answer to a Letter addressed to him by command of the Lieutenant Governor, relative to the case of William Kerrigan, a homicidal Lunatic, now deceased:—

"On the second of October last, Kerrigan was excited.

"The only history of his case that I could obtain at the time, was from the man in whose charge he was brought, and it referred to what had happened in the Police Office at Portland, and in the Penitentiary.

"He was immediately subjected to treatment, and in a few days became quite subdued.

"In the mean time his Wife came to enquire for him, and informed me that her husband had been for some years the subject of fits, but she did not admit that he had ever been guilty of violence, and was extremely anxious to have him home.

"Regarding the case at the time as one of temporary madness, induced by intoxication aggravated by mistaken treatment, and in the absence of all proof that it would be dangerous for him to be at large, I discharged him on the sixteenth of same month in which he had been admitted, believing him to have been quite restored.

"He was then, you will perceive, fourteen days under treatment, and on the 16th of this month it will have been four months since he left the Asylum."

(Signed) JNO. WADDELL,
*Medical Superintendent Provincial Lunatic Asylum.*

☞ IMPORTANT TO SHIP MASTERS.—GEORGE HUTCHINSON, Jr., of this City, having procured a superior Astronomical Clock, and suitable Apparatus for correcting, is now prepared to ascertain accurately the error and rate of Chronometers at the old stand of William Hutchinson, Coffee House corner, where all kinds of TIME pieces and Nautical Instruments are carefully repaired.

☞ IMPURITIES OF THE COMPLEXION originate oftener from obstructions of the pores of the skin, which militate against the healthy circulation of the fluids, than from any other cause.—BOGLE'S HEBREAONA is universally recommended as the most effectual eradicator of tan, freckles, and eruptive diseases of the skin. Sold by the inventor, William Bogle, 277, Washington Street, Boston.

Sold also by S. L. TILLEY, Druggist, King-street St. John, N. B.

## Married.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. George Clearence, to Miss Sarah Campbell, both of the Parish of Lancaster, County of St. John.

On the 24th, by the same, Mr. Arthur Park, to Miss Agnes McCutchin, both of this City.

And on the same day, by the same, Mr. James Dunlop of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Ann Armstrong, of this City.

On Tuesday evening the 22rd inst., by the Rev. Alex. McLeod Stavely, Mr. James Hood, to Elizabeth B., eldest daughter of Captain William G. Browne, all of this City.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, Mr. James McGill to Miss Mary Godfrey, both of this City.

In Portland, on Sabbath evening last, by Rev. E. D. Very, Mr. William Mosher, to Miss Eleanor Black, both of St. Martins.

At Fredericton, on the 18th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. George Stirling, Mr. Abraham Long, to Miss Sarah Miles, fourth daughter of James A. Miles, Esq., of Keswick Ridge, Parish of Douglas.

At Fredericton, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. S. Elder, Mr. John L. Haines, to Miss Phoebe Nason, all of that place.

At same place, on the 25th inst., by the same, Mr. Isaiah Phillips, of Blissville, to Miss Ann Nason, of Fredericton.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Rector of St. Andrews, Mr. Louis B. Mesenett, to Mary Ann youngest daughter of the late Hugh Flaherty, Esq., both of St. George.

At Harvey, by the Rev. E. N. Harris, Mr. John C. Tingley, of Hopewell, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Deacon Wilson of Harvey.

On the 25th October, by Elder Elias Kierstead, Mr. Harvey Kierstead, to Miss Phebe A. Kierstead, both of the Parish of Studholm. On the 16th Nov., by the same, Mr. Harvard Patten, to Miss Catharine Hawks. On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Reece, to Miss Ann McLean all of the Parish of Waterborough. On the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. George McLean, son of John McLean, Esquire, to Miss Ann McLean, daughter of Mr. Allan McLean. On the same day, by the same, Mr. Robert Caldwell, to Miss Ann Milray, all of the Parish of Waterborough. On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. Henry Bradshaw, to Miss Jane Bradshaw, both of the Parish of St. Martins.

At Boston, Nov. 27th, by the Rev. William Howe, Mr. George Matthew Long, late of Halifax, to Miss Eliza Jane Pettigrew, of St. John N. B.

## Died.

Yesterday, after an illness of 12 months, Mr. Thomas Powers, Junior, in the 25th year of his age, deeply regretted,—Funeral on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Leinster and Carmarthan streets, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Wednesday morning, after a short but severe illness, Julia Emily Sayre, second daughter of Mr. George Scoullar, in the nineteenth year of her age, much and deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.—The funeral will take place on Saturday the 3rd January, at 3, p.m., from her late residence in Britain Street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Saturday evening last, Richard S., second son of Richard S. Armstrong, Esq., aged 9 months.

On Saturday last, Carolina Matilda, aged 15 years, daughter of Mr. John J. Robert, after a protracted illness of 3 1-2 years.

On Monday last, Edward C., youngest son of Mr. William A. Woods, aged fifteen months.

At the Kennebeckasis, (N. C.) on the 6th inst., Mr. William Henderson, in the 79 year of his age; he was a native of Enniskillen, Ireland.

At Dorchester, on Sunday the 14th inst. Jane, wife of John Chapman, Esq. aged 64 years.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, in Woodstock, on the 25th inst., Charles Edward Knight, only son of the Rev. John Allison, aged one year and seven months.

At Burton, County of Sunbury, on the 16th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with the greatest patience and resignation to the Divine will, Cornelia Vredenburgh, wife of Mr. Henry DeVeber and eldest daughter of the late Isaac Hubbard, Esq., in the 69th year of her age, leaving a large family and many friends and relatives to mourn their bereavement. Mrs. D. was a kind and affectionate wife and parent, and a sincere friend.

At South Richmond, Carleton County, on the 25th inst., Jessie, daughter of Mr. James McLean, formerly of St. John, aged eleven months.

At Bermuda, on the 27th Nov., at the advanced age of 87 years, Hon. Henry Hunt, for forty years a member of H. M. Council, in that Island.—Mr. Hunt has at various times filled the responsible offices of Assistant Judge, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Magistrate, &c.

## Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

*Tuesday*—Steamer Creole, True, Portland, 2—G. Thomas, passengers and merchandise, CLEARED.

Dec. 23d—Brig Iola, Stockton, Cardenas, fish, sugar-box shooks, &c.; Brig Eliza, Goddard, Sparcaie, Boston, chalk and shingles.

24th—Schr. Bonito, Bryant, Eastport, hackmatack timber.

26th—Barque Industry, Atlee, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.

27th—Ship Montrose, Hue, Valparaiso, lumber, fish, bricks, etc.; brig Lydia, Healey, Glasgow, deals etc.

Arrived at Bath, 28th, schr. Ora, McMillan, Bence—(by telegraph.)

(By Tel.) At Savannah, 27th Dec., bark Ashley, Betts, Cardiff.

Arrived at Queenstown, 30th ult., ship Great Britain, Hare, from Callao, At Glasgow, 17th inst. barque, Village Bells, from Truro, (N. S.) via this [illegible]

[illegible] at Liverpool, Dec. 12th, Royalist and [illegible] Girl, for St. John; Speed, Savannah; J. S. [illegible], Charleston; Elizabeth Bently, Mobile. [illegible] at Bristol, 11th inst., ship John Miller, [illegible] Virginia.

Sailed from Gloucester, 11th inst., ship Robert A. Lewis, Cardiff. From Newport, 6th, Prince Wales, St. Thomas.

Spoken, Nov. 15th, lat. 17 20 N., lon. 28 40 W., Ship Devon, Stickney, from Belize, put into Falmouth, Dec. 10th, with foremast and fore and topmasts sprung.

Arrived at Bath, 28th, schr. Ora, St. John, Apalachicola, 5th, ship Compromise, Boston.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 22d, brig Margaret, Reed, Kingston, Jam.

Sailed from Holmes Hole, 22d, schr. Belmont for this port.

Spoken, Nov. 17, lat. 42 48, lon. 28 30, barq Wm. Carson, for City Point, Nov. 16th, lat 6 N., lon. 25 W., ship Dundonald, for Bombay.

GREENOCK, Dec. 8.—Early this morning it blew a tremendous gale. The Peruvian, of St. John, N. B., broke from her moorings, and drove ashore at Helensburgh. She was got off with a little damage.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Dec. 13th.—Schr. Alpha, Lynch, master, of Londonderry, N. S., from St. John for Boston, became waterlogged on the 1st of Dec., at 2 a. m., and remained on her beam end three and a half hours, when she righted, with loss of mainmast, foretopmast and rudder. Four men drowned in the cabin, viz., John Studman, of Cornwallis; John Campfield, of Bay Chaleur; John Cain, of Ireland; and Abram Bush, (coloured man) of Digby. Excepting the captain, two men were thus the only survivors of a crew of seven. They were taken off the wreck on the Thursday following, by the schr. E. W. Greenwood, Capt. Peters, of Digby, and came to anchor in Ellenwood's Passage, Tusket Islands, on Friday, 5th Dec.

NOTICE.—JAMES T. HALL, of the City of Saint John, Clothier, having made an assignment of all his Goods and Chattels for the benefit of all such Creditors as shall execute the Trust Deed within thirty days from this date. All parties are hereby required to execute the said Trust Deed within the required time, in order that they may participate in its benefits. Dated the Thirtieth Day of December, A. D., 1851.

JULIUS L. INGRAM,
JOHN W. BEARD.
*Trustees.*

Dec. 31.

CARD.—In order to give a polite reply to the gentlemanly remarks of certain individuals, which were intended to injure and reflect upon the conduct and means of the subscriber, he particularly requests that any person with whom he has contracted any debt whatever in St. John, will please call at his well known Oyster Saloon, in Water street, and receive their pay.

WM. H. DAVIES.

N. B.—Parties indebted to the subscriber will show *their respectability* by paying up in full without delay.

A choice Lot of OYSTERS and refreshments will be found always on hand, and every attention shewn to Cash Customers.

St. John, January 2, 1852. W. H. D.

LOST.—A few days since, a Soft GOLD RING. The finder, will be rewarded, by leaving it at the *Chronicle* Office. Dec. 26.

## Notice to the Public.

THE Post Office Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, authorising the transmission by Post, to and from the United Kingdom, of Books, Pamphlets, &c., at reduced rates of Postage, not having received the Royal assent, the Public are hereby cautioned that all Books, Pamphlets, &c. at present forwarded through the Post, to and from the United Kingdom, are liable to *full Letter Rates of Postage.*

Due notice will be given when the provisions of the Book Post, above referred to, come into operation.

J. HOWE, *P. M. G.*

General Post Office,
St. John, 23d Dec. 1851. } 2i.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:—

37th.—That no Bill of a private nature petition of money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

38th.—That this House will sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licenced—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

Dec. 19. CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

## Legislative—1852—Debates.

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