THE

# Weekly Chronicle.

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## The Chronicle,

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## Weekly Almanack.

| February. | R. Sun. S. | | Moon. | H. W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Saturday, | 7 10 | 5 18 | 11 34 | 2 18 |
| 9 Sunday, | 7 9 | 5 20 | morn. | 3 7 |
| 10 Monday, | 7 8 | 5 21 | 0 53 | 4 10 |
| 11 Tuesday, | 7 7 | 5 23 | 2 13 | 5 36 |
| 12 Wednesday, | 7 5 | 5 24 | 3 28 | 7 18 |
| 13 Thursday, | 7 4 | 5 26 | 4 34 | 8 39 |
| 14 Friday, | 7 2 | 5 27 | 5 27 | 9 38 |

First Quarter, 10th. 11h. 25m. morn.

## Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: L. H. Deveber, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—Henry Gilbert, Esq. President.—Discount Days Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3:—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Kerr, Esq.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: W. H. Street, Esq.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

Savings Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Marine Assurance Company.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

## Provincial Legislature.

House of Assembly, Jan. 28.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot, *Resolved*, That a Standing Committee be appointed, to whom may be referred all matters which may hereafter arise, that may in any way be supposed to affect the privileges of the House. *Ordered*, That Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. Street, Mr. Hill, Mr. Allen and Mr. Weldon, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnston, *Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, and report the same to the House; and that they also report what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving as well the Great Roads as the Bye Roads. *Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Johnston, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Wilson, Mr. End, Mr. Street, Mr. Barberie, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hayward, Mr. M'Leod and Mr. Connell do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hanington, *Resolved*, That no Petition be received or Bill brought in after the twentieth day of February next, except by special leave of the House. Mr. Brown from the Committee appointed to attend the Commissioner with James Boyd, Esquire, the Member returned at the last Election for the County of Charlotte, to see him qualified; reported that they had attended thereto, and that Mr. Boyd had taken the oaths and subscribed the declaration prescribed by Law; Whereupon Mr. Boyd took his seat.

Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in a Bill to impose a Tax upon all wild Lands in this Province. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time; and On motion of Mr. Fisher, *Ordered*, That one hundred copies thereof be printed for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, *Ordered*, That the House do on Tuesday next go into Committee of the whole, in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public service.

Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to extend the Elective Franchise to Leasholders. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to amend the Charter of King's College. Leave granted.

House of Assembly, Jan. 30.

*To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

"We the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the session.

"While we feel secure in the enjoyment of a degree of rational liberty, which can only be attained under British institutions, we are happy to assure your Excellency of the unalterable determination of the inhabitants of this Province, to persevere as far as in them lies, their connexion with the Parent State, and of our desire to co-operate with Your Excellency in the adoption of such measures, as may tend to encrease, the happiness, promote the prosperity, and call forth into vigorous and useful action, the various resources of this highly favoured portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

"Your Excellency's assurances of the state of the Province, both as regards its internal conditions and its external relations, cannot fail to produce joy and satisfaction throughout the whole land; and we are happy to learn that the pecuniary aid so cheerfully contributed by the Colonial Legislature, for the preservation of national rights, have been applied without prejudice to those domestic appropriations, to which the Provincial Revenues have hitherto been exclusively devoted.

"We shall continue to devote our best attention to that very important branch of the public expenditure, *the improvement* of the Great Roads, and shall attentively consider the recommendation of Your Excellency on the subject. We receive with much satisfaction, the information afforded by your Excellency, that the amount placed at your Excellency's disposal for the improvement of the great road to Lower Canada, has been usefully expended, and it will be our earnest endeavour liberally to promote the views and recommendations of her Majesty's government, by facilitating the communication between the North American provinces, now rendered so particularly necessary by the improved post communication between England and Halifax.

We shall be happy to receive any practical suggestions on the subject of the coast and harbour fisheries; and we beg to assure Your Excellency, that every reasonable encouragement and protection in our power, shall be extended to this inexhaustible source of national greatness.

The connexion of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence by means of a canal, is a project of such importance, both in a national and provincial point of view, that we shall feel obliged to Your Excellency for any information thereon; and we sincerely hope that immediate and successful efforts for the execution of this great public work, will be made by the Sister Provinces, conjointly with ourselves, on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking.

The state of the provincial prisons, we well know requires improvement, and we are therefore prepared to give our cordial assistance, in devising and establishing such plans and regulations for their future government, as may be best calculated to remove all existing causes of complaint.

Under the influence of that humane disposition, which has always actuated the Legislature, the aboriginal inhabitants of the country shall have our favourable attention; and we shall willingly adopt any measure that may be suggested, for ameliorating the condition of that unfortunate race.

The continuing and permanent prosperity of this Province, is so inseparably connected with its agricultural interests, that we shall at all times diligently apply ourselves to the favorable consideration of every question which may come before us for the support and advancement of so important a branch of domestic industry, and as a proof of our sincerity, we are ready to hold out every reasonable inducement for the promotion of immigration, an object so desirable both to the commercial and agricultural interests of the Province.

The communication promised by your Excellency, from the North America Colonial Association of Ireland and London, on this subject, shall receive our attention.

It affords us much gratification to hear of the success which has attended the training the frontier battalions of Militia, during the past summer; and entertaining the most unlimited confidence in your Excellency's supervision and management of this loyal force, we shall cheerfully do all in our power to enable your Excellency to continue the system of instruction already established. Connected with this subject, we have no doubt, that the provision made by your Excellency of suitable uniform clothing, to be used in the event of any emergency occurring, has been judicious and necessary.

We thank your Excellency for having directed the public accounts to be laid before us; and your Excellency may rely with confidence upon our disposition to make all due provision for the exigencies and probable contingencies of the public service.

An early and amicable, but at the same time *just* settlement of the boundary question, has long been most anxiously looked for by the people of this Province; and trusting that the results of the recent exploration, may be such as will conduce to the attainment of that desired object, we humbly respond to your Excellency's hope, that in the mean time sentiments of moderation and forbearance may prevail on either side.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. The assurances which you give me, that my suggestions will receive your favourable consideration, are highly acceptable to me, and afford me the most gratifying conviction, that our joint labours for the general good, will not be ineffectual.

## Canada.

*Quebec, January 24.*

RE-UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

The following Resolutions reported by a Committee named at a former Meeting, were adopted at a Meeting held at Mr. Glackemeyer's on the 17th instant.

John William Woolsey, Esquire, in the Chair.

Resolved 1st,—That in a Message from His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the re-union of the Provinces, transmitted to both houses of the Legislature of Upper Canada, on the 7th of December last, it is stated that "so far as "the feelings of the Inhabitants of Lower Canada "can be there ascertained, the measure of the re-"union meets with approbation."

2.—That we are not aware that any steps have been taken to ascertain the feelings of the Inhabitants of Lower Canada, on the measure of the said re-union, unless it be a reference which is reported to have been made by the Governor-General, of certain propositions to a meeting of the Special Council for the said Province, which meeting was called by Proclamation, dated at Montreal, the 5th of November last, to meet at that City on the 11th of the same month, and at which, from the nature and insufficiency of the notice, the distance of the residence of several of the members being nearly 300 miles from Montreal, and the difficulty of travelling at that particular season, was attended by only about half of the members of the said Council.

3.—That the said Special Council has no representative character, in so far as the Inhabitants of Lower Canada are concerned, but that the members thereof are appointed by the Crown, during pleasure, and have only an existence for special purposes till the 1st of November, 1840, under the act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, 1st Victoria, chapter 9th, and cannot in any way be considered as expressing the feelings or wishes of the Inhabitants of this Province on the measure in question.

4.—That in the said message, it is further stated that Her Majesty's advisers had refrained during the last session of the Imperial Parliament from pressing immediate legislation for the re-union of the Provinces, not from any doubt as to the principle of the measure, or its necessity, but "solely "from their desire to ascertain more fully the opi-"nions of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and to "collect information from which the details might "be rendered more satisfactory to the people of "both Provinces."

5.—That whatever events have marked the recent history of Lower Canada, and led to the suspension of the Constitution, as stated in the said Message, similar events have occurred in Upper Canada, and the same difficulties have existed in the Legislature of both these Provinces, at the same period. The main difference has resulted from the fact, that in Upper Canada an appeal was made by the authority of the Crown, in the year 1836, to the sense of the people of Upper Canada, on the then existing differences between the Imperial Government and the Representative Assembly; while no such opportunity was allowed to the inhabitants of Lower Canada; but the Constitution of this Province was suspended to the 1st of November, 1840, in the first session of the Imperial Parliament, held after breaking out of a partial rebellion in the District of Montreal.

6.—That the Act of the 31st Geo. III. Chap. 31, to make further provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, was enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain, upon Petitions submitted at various times from the inhabitants of this Province, of different opinions and feelings, and was passed after an Agent for certain of the petitioners was heard at the bar of the House of Commons; and it is to be inferred, that all interests in the Province, were fully considered by Parliament, before deciding on the important question of establishing the Constitution of the Government of a distant dependency of the Crown.

7.—That the said Act was gladly and gratefully accepted by all the inhabitants of the said Province who cheerfully discharged their duty to the Crown for the defence of its Government, as established in the said Province by the said Act, when it was attacked by the United States of America in the years 1812 and 1813, so as to merit the thanks of their Gracious Sovereign; and it is only within the last seven years, notwithstanding the dissensions which are inseparable from free Government, that any complaints have been made against the said Constitution or proceedings had to obtain any alteration thereof, but on the contrary, a general desire had previously and repeatedly been expressed in humble petitions to the Sovereign and Parliament to maintain the said Constitution, and transmit it unimpaired to posterity.

8.—That whatever may have been the difficulties which subsequently occurred in the Legislature, and the deplorable events in the District of Montreal, the whole body of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province ought not to be held responsible for them or be exposed to lose that Constitution of Government which was solemnly granted to them by Act of the British Parliament, and be exposed to the manifold dangers and difficulties which have too frequently resulted from Constitutional changes.

9.—That the same spirit of justice which induced the British Parliament to re-establish by the Act 14th. Geo. III., cap. 83, commonly called the *Quebec Act*, the laws of Canada, which had prevailed in the said Province from its earliest settlement, required a division thereof, that the majority of the persons who had settled in the upper part of the Province should enjoy a system of laws with which they were acquainted, and that now that the two Provinces have grown up under the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, with different codes of laws, and are distinct in almost every thing that contributes to harmonious action in political societies endowed with Representative Assemblies, their re-union could produce nothing but renewed dissension, confusion in the laws which regulate property, oppression and violence, the utter insecurity of person and property, and the total interruption of public prosperity.

10.—That we have observed with profound grief the erroneous and injurious aspersions on the character of the inhabitants of this Province generally, contained in the "Report on the affairs in British North America, from the Earl of Durham, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, presented by Her Majesty's command, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 11th of February, 1839." and more particularly, those parts of the said Report which represent the inhabitants sprung from different national origins, as animated by the unchristian spirit of irreconcilable hatred to each other, and irretrievable enmity to Her Majesty's Government, even to the extent of a traitorous cooperation with Her Majesty's enemies in any future attempts to invade this Province. Imputations so unfounded, laid before Her Majesty and the British Parliament and nation, are utterly unaccountable to loyal subjects and honourable men in this Province, and are in no ways justified by the misfortunes which have resulted from dissensions similar to those which have prevailed in almost every country, including the Home dominions of the Crown, and most of its colonial possessions.

11.—That we are fully persuaded, that the experience of the past will serve as a beacon to warn all parties of past errors, and that the Representative Assembly of Lower Canada will study to promote harmony amongst the different branches of the Legislature and all classes of the people, make adequate provision for the support of government and the administration of justice on the principles of the British Constitution, provide for any improvements which time and circumstances may have rendered necessary to afford a fair and equitable representation to all classes of the Inhabitants, and in every part of the Province; for the application of any duties which the Imperial Parliament may think proper to impose on goods entering the St. Lawrence, to facilitate the opening of a Ship navigation from the sea to the great lakes, and for the improvement of the Laws of the Province and the general advancement of its prosperity.

12.—That the terms on which it has been proposed in the message before mentioned, to effect the said re-union, whereby a section of the country of only about half the population and wealth of the proposed United Province, is to have one half of the Representation, and thereby possess the power of taxing the great majority of the Inhabitants without their consent, and applying the proceeds to a sectional portion of the Province, while a large debt contracted and spent for the improvement of Upper Canada, is to be imposed on the Inhabitants of Lower Canada, afford sufficient evidence of the erroneous information and unconstitutional designs, which have presided at the formation of the said plan, and are a sure indication of the evils which must inevitably result from the sanction thereof by the Imperial Parliament.

13.—That the Constitution established by the said Act. 31st Geo. III. ch. 31 be maintained, and no alteration thereof be effected without the Inhabitants of this Province having had an opportunity of being heard on any Bill to be introduced into Parliament for that purpose.

The following are the names of the persons who concurred in the Resolutions:—

Messrs. T. C. Aylwin, Advocate; M. Borne, J. P.; A. Berthelot; J. B. E. Barquet, Advocate; Thomas Baillairge; J. N. Bosse, Advocate; F. Buteau, J. P.; R. E. Caron, Member of the Legislative Council; J. Choninard, Merchant; James Dinning; C. De Guise, Advocate; Louis Fiset, Advocate; L. Fortier; E. Glackemeyer, Notary Public; F. X. Garneau, Notary Public; H. S. Huot, Advocate; James Kelly; Charles Kelly; E. C. Lagueux; C. Langevin; Joseph Laurin, Notary Public; Ronald McDonald; Patrick Murphy; Joseph Morrin, M. D.; Louis Massue; F. X. Methot; D. McCallum, Advocate; John Neilson, J. P.; J. J. Nesbitt; William O'Brien; A. A. Parant, Notary Public; E. Parant, Advocate; Joseph Parant, M. D.; F. X. Paradis, J. P.; P. Pelletier, J. P.; Joseph Petitclerc; Edward Rousseau, M. D.; David Roy, Advocate; A. B. Sirois, Notary Public; J. G. Tourangeau, J. P.; V Tetu; J. W. Woolsey, Colonel of Militia; Thomas Wilson, J. P.; William Wilson; W. H. Roy; R. Angers, Advocate; Louis Prevost, Notary Public; G. Guay, Notary Public.

It was resolved that Petitions to Her Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, founded on these Resolutions, be submitted for signature in the different local divisions throughout the Province, and transmitted with the least possible delay.

## Miscellany.

ORIGIN OF NAPOLEON'S GENERALS.

The age of Napoleon was an age of wonders; only witness the following account of the origin of his most celebrated generals:—

We see Augereau, the hot, the sanguine Augereau, the son of a poor fruiterer, struggling for his livelihood; we see him urging on his course, and at the age of 35, still a private soldier, not despairing of success; we see him at last, in four years, rise from the lowest rank to the highest grade of military command, and created a duke.

Then comes Bernadotte, who was destined to be one of the greatest, and by far the most fortunate of Napoleon's lieutenants; he was born at Pau, the capital of Berne, Jan. 26, 1764. In his sixteenth year he enlisted as a private soldier in the Royal Marines. In 1792 he was a colonel. In 1806 he was created Prince of Ponte Corvo, and lastly was elected King of Sweden.

Then follows Berthier, the son of a porter of the Hotel de la Querre, who from his signal services was created Marshal of the Empire, Grand Huntsman and Prince, first of the Neutchatel, then of Wagram.

The next in succession is Ressieres, born at Preissar, Aug. 6, 1768. He was a private soldier in 1792. In the north of Spain, through his exemplary conduct, he rose to the station of captain in 1796; he was created marshal in 1809, and afterwards Duke of Istria.

Kellerman, the son of a citizen of Strasburg, next follows; he rose from the rank of a private soldier to that of Duke of Valmy.

The impetuous and valiant Lannes now excites our admiration and wonder. Born at Lectonre, April, 11, 1795, of indigent parents, he at an early age enlisted into the army. He was sent ambassador into Portugal, and on his return became Marshal of France, and erelong Duke of Montebello.

Macdonald, whom we shall next cite, was born in the town of Sancerre, Nov. 17, 1765. At an early age he entered into the army as Lieutenant; he was created Marshal, and afterwards Duke of Tarentum.

Lefebvre was born of humble parents, on October 25, 1755. We see him in September, 1793, raised to the rank of Captain; in December, the same year, to the rank of general; and lastly to the Dukedom of Dantzic.

Massena, one of the ablest of Napoleon's generals, was born at Nice, May 6, 1758. At an early age he was, by a relative, introduced to a maritime life, but soon becoming disgusted with the sea, he subsequently entered the army as a private soldier. His promotion at first was not at all rapid; and having lost all hopes, retired to his own nation, and married. The stirring affairs of the revolution called his attention once more to a soldier's life; his promotion was now astonishingly rapid, for in 1793 he became General, soon after Duke of Rivoli, and, to close his career, was created Prince of Essling.

Moncey was born at Besancon, July 31, 1754. The education he received was good, as his father was a lawyer. He enlisted as a private soldier, of his own accord; his parents, however, obtained his discharge: but at last, in 1790, when at the age of 56, he became a sub-lieutenant of dragoons, and, in the year 1804, was created Duke of Conegliano.

Mortier was born at Cambria, 1768. In the year 1791 he was captain, and. lastly, received the title of Duke of Steriso.

The great Murat next engages our attention; he was born March 25, 1767, of humble parents, his father being only an inkeeper at Basslade, near Cahors. When he was in his twentieth year he enlisted into a regiment of Chasseurs, and shortly after, for his gallantry and bravery, was made General of Division, in 1805 created Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, and in 1808 had the Crown of Naples conferred on him. The end of this extraordinary man, whose life must have appeared to him a dream, was, as is well known, tragical: he was shot, and himself gave the word to the soldiers to fire, saying, "Save my face—aim at my heart—fire!" The errors of Murat may be ascribed to a bad education; he wanted moral energy, reflection and patience.

Ney, the "bravest of the brave," was born at Sorre Louis, January 10, 1709. His father was a poor tradesman. In 1787 he filled the inferior station of private soldier, and in 1793 was lieutenant. The year following he was brought under the notice of General Kleber, and in 1796 received the title of general himself. He was also created Prince of Moskwa. A miserable and untimely end, however, awaited this prodigy of military genius: like Murat, he was shot, and when at the place of execution, in a firm voice, gave the word, saying, "Soldiers, fire!" His father died in 1826, aged nearly one hundred years. His love for his son was so great, that at his death, in 1815, his family, fearing the effect which the sad event might produce on him kept it a secret amongst themselves. By the mourning of his daughter, however, he understood that some tragical event had taken place; but he never made any inquiries and seldom mentioned the name of his son. He lived till 1826, and expired without ever being acquainted with his son's death.

Oudinot now claims our notice: he was born April 2, 1767, and distinguished himself so much as a private soldier that he was created Count of the Empire in 1804, and, for his brave valour at Wagram, Duke of Reggio.

Soult—This daring and enterprising soldier was born March 29, 1769, at St. Autan's. His origin was mean. In his 16th year he entered the army as a private soldier, and rose gradually, from rank to rank, till the year 1794, when he was made general; he was afterwards honoured with the title of Duke of Dalmatia.

Suchet, who was the son of a silk manufacturer of Lyons, was born March 2, 1772. In 1792 he enlisted as a private soldier: his promotion was rapid, though not perhaps so much so as some others. In 1798 he gained the rank of general; and in 1812 the title of Duke of Albufera.

These are the principle and most celebrated of Napoleon's lieutenants, nearly all of whom rose from the rank of private soldiers to the possession of the sword of a general, the staff of a marshall, and even the sceptre of a King.

New York Police.

Tom Lawler was charged with committing an assault and battery on the fair persons of two ladies, each answering to the euphonious name of Mrs. Mary Lawler.

'Is the prisoner any relation to you?' asked his worship.

'Relations is it?' ejaculated Mrs. Mary Lawlor the first. 'Och hone, your honor, but it's we that is, an blood relations, for we're both his wives.'

'Divil a taste, nor aither ov thim, for that matther,' interposed Mr. Lawler.

'This is rather a singular case,' observed his worship, 'let some one explain it.'

'I will, your honor,' replied Mrs. Thomas Lawler the first.'

'Na, but I will,' answered Mrs. Thomas Lawler the second.

'Na, be St. Patrick, but I will,' returned Mr. Thomas Lawler himself.

'Silence!' exclaimed the court, 'and let that woman speak,' pointing to the first of the Mrs. Lawlers.

'Thanky kindly, your honor,' returned that matron, to which she added the following tasteful little bit of Munster rigmarole, 'I was at home in the cabin, your honor, rockin the cradle, an a naibers child in it, whin Tom, (it's Tom Lawler, him that's standin forninst you, your honor,) steps in at the door. —'Molly,' sez he, 'is it nursin you are?' 'It is, Tom, agrah,' sez I, but, what brings you here?' sez I. 'To coort you Molly, alana,' sez he. Thin, sez I, 'if that's all, your may be off wid yourself.' But faix, your honor, there was no gettin rid ov him at all at all, for he puts the cumhether on himself intirely: an sez he, at last, 'Molly,' sez he, 'I'll write out a certyficate ov our marriage, an sign it ourselves, that will be just all as wan as if it was dhrawn up be the preesht ov the parish.' Well me dear wid that he fotches in a piece ov paper, an put it down in black an white—

"If you love me as I love you,
No knife can cut our love in two."

an I signed me name wid a crissh crossh at the ind ov it, an thin we laid a broom stick an two stools an jump'd over it, an so your honor be a law there was in that part ov the counthry we wor married together as hard an fast as if his reverence the Pope had done it wid bell, book, an candle light. Well behould you, we lives together for about a year an a day, whin sez Tom to me won mornin, 'Molly Asthora,' sez he, 'I'm goin to Amereky.' 'The divil you are Tom Avornien,' sez I, 'An wont you take me along wid you,' sez I, 'I will,' sez he, 'for I'll sind for you be post whin I gets over the herrin pond.' Well, your honor, to make a long story short, he did go to Ameriky—an what's more he sinds for me; an to tell God's truth ov him and shame the divil, he brought me out clain and dacent, and made much ov me whin I kem over. Well, we was livin in a snug little place ov our own, an Tom was out one day at the shop—(he's a tailor be purfeshin, your honor)—whin who should come in but her ladyship; I main Tom's Amerikin wife, your honor. 'God save you, honest woman,' sez she. 'God save you, kindly,' sez I. 'Is it thrue theyre tellin me, that you're Mrs. Lawler,' says she. 'It is, mam,' sez I, an more be token me man's name is Tom Lawler, so that my christhain name is Mrs. Lawler is as a matther in coorse.' So is mine,' sez she. 'Thin your doubly welkim,' sez I, 'for who'd have ever thought of findin a namesake so far out ov Ireland,' sez I.

'It's curious enough,' sez she, 'it is, sez I an I only wish Tom was in for who knows as all people ov wan name comes from the same stock, but he may be some blood relation to yovr man ov the house;' 'in coorse he is, sez she, for he's me man ov the house himself.' 'Is it my Tom' sez I, 'Divil a lie in it, sez she, an wid that, your honor, after I kem to meself from the flurification she put me in, we had a cosher together, an shure enough at the heel ov the hunt it turned out that the villain had been jumpin the broom-stick, an crish-crosshin a bit ov paper wid the other Mrs. Lawler as well as meself. So wid that sez I—no—sez she—'what's to be done' sez she. 'Tom won't be here for two days, sez I, but if youre only here a Satherday night we'll put him thro' his fairins. So on Satherday night she comes on there was Tom on us all face to face, an faix I begins to pity the poor fellow, for he looked as if he was goin thro' the bottom of the flure an so sez she, an sez I, Tom Lawler sez we, are we both your lawful wives?'—'No,' sez he, 'nor aither ov yees,' sez he, an me jewel an darlint, while we was both lost in a wondherment at his impedence, up he jumped an began to bait us about the place wid his thief ov a lap boord, an thin, your honor, the watchman kem, an them's the whole particulars.'

'You forgot wan thing,' added Tom; 'I main the manner in which the pair ov yees began to malavogue me wid your fists the moment I kem in to the room.'

'What had you to complain of,' asked his worship,' of Mrs. Lawler the second.

'Why, your honor, only that the rogue ov the world comes an' puts his cumhether on me, an' takes advantage ov me lonely state, an' me husbind away, an' axes me to marry him.'

'Well, and what did you say to that.'

'Why, in coorse I ups an' tells him that I was only a grassh widdy, but that if he'd only wait till Jim was seven years an a day in the army, that I might be talkin' to him, for an Irish lawyer who is goin' to marry a grassh widdy himself, towld me that was the way they done things accordin' to law.'

'Well, what followed?'

'Och in truth, its aisy guessin,' for didn't he taise me an' taise me, until at last I had notnin' for it, only to sign the bit ov paper, an' to jump the broom stick.'

'Tom Lawler,' remarked his worship, 'I fear you're a bad member of society.'

'Well, but it isn't me fault your honor, at laist, so far as the grassh widdy is consarned; for the divil alone, she'd let me wid her airs, an' her capers, until she got me to let her call herself Mrs. Lawler.'

'Och, you ungrateful baist,' exclaimed Mrs. Lawler, the second; 'an me, aither feeding you up wid me bread an me butther, and the best things that was goin.'

'I never ax'd you for thim, nor for yourself aither, Mrs. Mulligan.'

'Dont believe him, your honor; he wint down on his two bare knees to me;' answered Mrs Mulligan, alias Mrs. Lawler.

'So neither of these women is your wife, Lawler?'

'No, your honor, she's in Ireland, bad win to her, for she's the divil intirely.'

'Then, sir you acknowledge you have destroyed this poor girl whom you have brought from Ireland?'

'Faix, I do no such thing, your honor: for if Biddy—that's me married wife's name—was only gone home to her people, I'd make her an honest woman to-morrow;—but as for Mrs. Mulligan, the grassh widdy there, the divil himself couldn't make an honest woman ov her—nor for that matther, ov any grassh widdy that ever wore a flannel petticoat.'

And this ended the case, for as poor Tom had been the chief sufferer by the assault and battery, the whole party got their walking tickets.

A Havre paper of Dec. 12th, says, 'In a private letter which has just been received from Rio Janeiro, dated Oct. 12th, we find the following details of the tyrannical conduct of the Dictator Rosas, President of the Argentine Republic—These accounts are translated from the *Commercio*:

Rosas has just driven off the Jesuits; would that he had gone no further than that? This general recently seated himself in a triumphal car, which he caused to be drawn by the ladies of the city; among these ladies was the wife of Gen. Alvcar. After the women, the former members of the Government were fastened, like beasts of burden, to the car; and following them the generals. He has proclaimed one of his nephews a prince. This same Rosas sent for Mr. Mandeville, the English Charge d'Affairs. The latter, we are assured, was received by the despot in an apartment where his daughter was grinding Turkish corn for her father's dinner. The Charge offered to relieve the young lady: she immediately gave up her place to him and Mr. Mandeville began to grind. But all this had been previously arranged to play off the Charge. The same evening Rosas invited several of his illustrious friends to come and eat with him a *guizado* prepared by the hands of the representative of the English nation.

Rosas, to show his gratitude to the ladies who had drawn him, sent them a box with an inscription of which the meaning is: *For the beasts who were attached to my car.* As capricious as cruel, he has ordered, by a decree, all his ministers to wear moustaches. He has caused more than a hundred persons in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres to be beheaded or shot. These persons were wealthy, and have been killed by him that he might take possession of their property.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE REV. DR. WARREN, OF MANCHESTER.

The secession of this gentleman from the Wesleyan Methodists several years ago, followed by a very large number of the members of that body, and which led to proceedings in the Court of Chancery is well known. Since that period the Doctor saw cause for serious dissatisfaction with the doings of his fellow-seceders, and quitting them, has been for two or three years a private member of the Church of England. It having been represented to the Bishop of Chester that Dr. Warren was a man of exemplary piety, and of very popular pulpit talents, and was ready to become a clergyman of the Established Church, his Lordship promised to ordain Dr. Warren if his friends could succeed in erecting a church for him. Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., most liberally gave a piece of ground of the value of £2,000, in Every-street, Manchester, the centre of a very dense and populous neighbourhood, where the want of church accommodation has long been felt, and also £200, towards the building. The subscription having at length, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the worthy Doctor's friends, warranted the commencement of the building, the foundation stone was laid on Friday week, by Sir O. Mosley attended by many of the leading clergy of Manchester, in their canonicals, by Dr. Warren, by numerous influential laymen, and a large concourse of persons, among whom were many ladies. A hymn having been sung, and a prayer offered up by the Rev. O. Serjeant, Sir Oswald, attended by the architect and one or two of the workmen, descended into the trench, and laid the foundation stone with the usual formalities. A hymn having been sung, the company dispersed, and Sir Oswald Mosley, accompanied by about 30 or 40 leading clergymen and laymen, adjourned to the Mosley Arms, to partake of an elegant cold collation; and, on Sir Oswald cordially proposing the health of Dr. Warren, the latter entered into a very modest, but eloquent statement of his reasons for quitting the Wesleyans, and his motives in entering the establishment, of which it would be the sole object of his life to become one of its most zealous and humble servants.—This declaration was received with the warmest applause. The Church is to be completed within twelve months. It is to be built in the Norman style of architecture, and will be a large and handsome structure (the interior 86 feet long by 52 in width), and capable of holding 1,500 persons; 500 sittings will be free. The church is to cost between £3,000 and £4,000. A Sunday-school containing about 1,800 scholars, formerly in connection with the late supporters of Dr. Warren, will be annexed to the new church, which there is little doubt will soon be filled.

INTERFERENCE OF THE PAPAL SEE WITH RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

(*From the Leipsic Allgemeine Zeitung.*)

The relations of the Romish Church in the great neighbouring state with respect to the Church of Rome give grounds for various considerations, which, at this moment, are very interesting. The Romish Church has issued three allocutions and two state papers against Russia. What had Russia done against the Holy See? Its laws on mixed marriages forbade the Romish clergy to require the education of all the children in the Romish religion, and if this was not complied with, to look on the celebration of such a marriage as sacrilegious. The government required also that the bishops should respect the well-known *jura circa sacra*. When the Archbishop of Cologne regarded neither the one nor the other, the state, after all endeavours to bring him to obey the laws had proved fruitless for nearly a year and a half, was obliged to suspend the execution of his functions. Scarcely a week elapsed, when the Holy See learned the fact from the newspapers, and without waiting for the report of the Prussian government, Pope Gregory XVI. issued, on the 10th December, an allocution against Prussia, which he represented as an oppressor of the Romish Church, and called heaven and earth to witness that the most sacred duty of his apostolic office had compelled him to take this step.

The whole of the ultra montane journals joined in chorus, and landed the Pope for having, without respect to persons, times, and circumstances, at once stood forward to advocate the rights of the Church, lifted up his voice against a powerful state, and by this energy and boldness saved the honour and dignity of the Romish Church, and proved the justice of the Holy See. What happens now?—The Russian laws order, that in mixed marriages, where one of the parties is of the Greek Church, all the children shall be educated in the Greek religion, and the marriage ceremony shall be performed by a Greek priest, on pain of being declared invalid. Since 1836 this law has been extended to Poland. Half a year ago the Bishop of Augustowo, who would not comply with these laws, was deprived of his episcopal office, and it is said removed from his diocese.

All this, published in the newspapers, has been long known at Rome, but no allocution has yet been pronounced against the Emperor Nicholas.—The Russian law maintains with great rigour the *jura circa sacra*; no Papal bull, no circular of the bishop, can be published without the approbation of the Emperor: the correspondence of the bishops with the Pope must pass through the hands of the government. Nay, more: it is now nearly a year since the Russian government, by one dash of the pen, separated all the united Greeks in the empire, to the number of 4,000,000, from the Romish Church, and from their obedience to the Holy See, and added them to the Greek Russian Church.—All this is known at Rome. Russia has positively refused to yield on any of these points, and yet the Pope has not delivered any allocution against Russia. Whence comes it that Rome, which declared so decidedly and loudly against Prussia, has not yet published a syllable of blame against Russia, which has been guilty of far more serious offences against the Romish Church? We shall see whether Rome will deliver an allocution against Russia.

The small pox is raging in the State Massachusetts.