belief within, with the actual state of safety without, was drawing him to the favourable condition of doubt, from which we might auger benefit. As the of conviction rose, at intervals, more strongly on him, his hands were again busy to ascertain the actual state of safety of his body; then his eye sought my face for an assurance in favour of the evidence of touch, and he was for a moment reconciled: again the false conception seized him, again he felt, and groped, and looked, and thus was he participated into a state of perplexity, from which he could not get himself disentangled: but from which he might ultimately, as I hoped, rise into a natural belief.

'Where are your smashed glass organs now?' said I. He could reply nothing; but turned up his eye, filled with wonder and doubt, in my face.—'You have been labouring under a wretched delusion of mind. There's no more glass about you than there is about me—and that is my watch glass. Are you satisfied?'

'Heaven help me! I know not,' he replied, in a melancholy tone. I am perplexed. I cannot concieve why I'm not broken. How is it possible I could have stood the shock? Strange!—wonderful!' And he seemed, for a moment, lost in the mist of confused amazement. This was his medicine, and we allowed it to work, by still holding him firm in his position. 'It cannot be!' he ejaculated quickly, as he emerged from a dream of wonder. 'It is impossible! I am damaged! Let me up! let me up! and you will see the melancholy wreck.'

This request was a fair one, and we removed our restraining hands. In a moment he started up, with a bound, to his feet, casting a fearful look on the bottom of the chair, and clasping the supposed brittle region with his hands, to ascertain whether he was in reality uninjured. The laugh of the apprentices, which I had hitherto restrained by my serious looks, now burst forth in spite of all their efforts; and, averse as I am to such exhibitions of levity, in cases of serious ailments, I could not help now looking upon this powerful ridicule as a necessary and salutary ingredient of the medicine administered to him.

'You are all safe, sir,' said I; 'not one jot of you injured. I hope to hear no more of your glass. Next time I call, I expect to see you seated at your work, as becomes the decorum of your profession.'

I now left him: but I was by no means satisfied that he would not pertinaciously account for his being uninjured, by a recourse to some fallacious reason—such as the strength of the glass—to satisfy his prior conviction; for, before I departed, I saw that his look was as furtive and nervous as before, and his old partiality for the wall was strong within him. My anticipations were too well founded; for I ascertained next morning he was not cured. He had given up work, and betaken himself to bed, where he had gradually relapsed into his old belief—accounting for his entireness by the strength alone of the crystal. I told the woman to call again, and tell me when he ventured up, and I would essay another experiment, which might turn out more successful. Three days passed before I received the announcement, that he had again betaken himself to work on his legs. I lost no time in getting two assistants who could work better to my plan than my former coadjutors, and went to the house. It was the dinner hour of his apprentices, and I had arrived in the opportune moment when the door, which had been bolted all day, to keep me and others out, was still open, after the exit of the workmen. I went, with the assistants, straight in upon him, and got a chair handed to me, precisely as on the former occasion. I soon saw that he was still under the influence of the delusive fiend that had usurped the seat of reason.

'I am determined,' said I, resolutely, 'to break this brittle appendage. I have made my calculations, and am satisfied that I can smash it and remove it without injury to the vital organs that lie within it. It is, I am satisfied, a mere glass covering, without the slightest connection, in an organic view, with the parts beyond it. Fear not when you hear the crash; for I pledge myself you will thank me for the operation after it is performed.'

'No, no!' he vociferated, with [illegible]

[illegible]

His screams and exclamations produced no effect upon us. We proceeded to take off a part of his garments, and led him, in spite of his most determined and tortuous struggles to the chair.

'We must break it thoroughly,' said I. '[illegible] up as high as possible.'

My assistants obeyed my directions; and, having raised him as high as our strength would permit, we brought him down with a hard crash, on the chair, at the very moment my other assistant dashed, with great force, on the floor, a large glass globular bottle, which he had, by my desire, brought with him for the purpose. The crash was tremendous, and rung in the victim's ear like a death-knell.

'Pick me up—pick me up!' cried the patient. 'I'm all in atoms. You would not believe me once that I was made of these parts of glass. Ah, you see now the melancholy evidence of the fact.'

We held him steady, and he rolled his eyes from side to side, surveying the broken fragments of his vitrified substance with symptoms of horror. I noticed the hair on his head stand as stiff as porcupine's quills, and all his body was shaken with tremors that seemed to reach his heart. After allowing the conviction, that the appendage was absolutely broken, to take proper root in his mind—

'You are cured,' said I. 'The glass lies about you, and your body is entire. I was right in my diagnosis. It is proved—the glass was a mere covering—a species of fourth skin over the epidermis; and, being gone, the natural body is freed from the incumbrance. Rise, and judge for yourself.'

These words, with the slow progress of his own mental works, and, above all, the sound and sighs of the glass wrought wonders. He rose deliberately from his seat—examined himself—looked around him—turned and returned—looked at me and my assistants—at his wife, who came in wondering at the noise and strange appearance of the glass—and at the broken evidence, at once of his disorder and his cure.

'This is most wonderful,' he at last ejaculated. 'Margaret, woman, look at that; where is your scepticism now, your laughs, and your jeers, and your vain efforts to shake my belief? This may teach you sobriety of thought, and inspire you with confidence in my opinions. I was never deceived in my life. Man never found me wrong: and here is my last victory over the foolish prejudices of all my neighbours.'

Saying this, he took a part of the glass, and turned it [illegible] his hand.

'Perfect, pure, brittle glass,' he continued. 'A pier glass might have been made of it.'

I would rather say a *convex* mirror, Mr. G——,' said I, laughing, contrary to my professional gravity. '[illegible],' said he, why were you so hard of [illegible] believe me. I

Interesting Extracts from Latest English Papers.

EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION OF CHLOROFORM.—On Sunday night, as Mr. Garner, veterinary surgeon, St. Ives, was returning through Cambridge with his horse and gig, from a visit to his brother at Hauxton, he had occasion to alter the harness, for which purpose he stopped at the "Little Rose," but he had scarcely got out of the gig when the horse began to kick in a most terrific manner, to the imminent danger of a lady who remained in the gig, as well as that of Mr. Garner himself, who was holding him by the head, and a crowd of persons who had collected; but such was the fury of the animal that no one could render assistance. At last the brute threw himself fairly down, Mr. Garner still holding him by the head, and affairs were in this desperate state, when Mr. Cox (chemist next door), apprehensive of the danger that might ensue, poured a drachm of cloroform on his handkerchief applied it to the animal's mouth and nostrils. The furious patient readily inhaled it, and in one minute became quite insensible, and to all appearance dead. This allowed the gig and harness to be removed with perfect security, and in about five minutes the effect of the chloroform passed off, the horse got up and, shook himself, and walked quietly into the stable. The result of this experiment may furnish a good hint to mothers with squalling children, or to husbands with scolding wives. A little of the chloroform on a handkerchief, or in a scent bottle, would procure instant relief.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

CHLOROFORM.—ITS APPLICATION TO ANIMALS.—A few days ago, an interesting and successful experiment with this agent was tried on a lame horse, belonging to Mr. Reid, Drom, East Lothiar. Dr. Robertson and Mr. F. Imlach, from Edinburgh, Dr. Lorimer, from Haddington, and others, were present. About two ounces of the chloroform were poured on a piece of flannel cloth, below which was a sponge, the whole being placed in a tin case, which was tied over the horse's nose, and surrounded with a flannel bag. In three and a half minutes the animal fell over, and in five minutes it was perfectly insensible. When in that condition, Mr. Cockburn, veterinary surgeon, Haddington, performed the usually painful operation of cutting the nerves of sensation in both of its fore feet. On cutting the second nerve, the poor beast made a slight movement, showing the chloroform was beginning to lose its effects, but a second application of another ounce allowed the other two remaining nerves to be cut without a quiver. In twenty-five minutes from the commencement, the animal was again on its legs, now perfectly sound.—*Edinburgh Register.*

Chloroform has just been employed [illegible] Brest, in one of the most [illegible] operations of surgery—the extirpation of a nail covered with flesh [illegible]. Some drops of the chloroform were spread on a napkin, which [illegible] to the patient's nose. After [illegible] for two minutes he fell [illegible] plete state of insensibility. [illegible] took place, but [illegible] was neither the hilarity nor loquacity which ordinarily accompanies intoxication from the vapour of ether. The patient had lost the consciousness of his existence.—The operation consisted in introducing an instrument under the root of the nail, and pulling the whole of it violently out.—Whilst it was being effected the patient gave not the slightest sign of pain, and when he awoke, which he did just as the nail was pulled out, he declared that he did not know what had occurred. The only thing which he felt was, he said, a slight headache, but that passed off in the course of a few minutes. The patient was a young man, an the operation was performed by M. Reynaud, first chief surgeon of the navy.—*Galignani.*

CONDUCT OF THE IRISH PRIESTS.

An English gentleman, who succeeded to an Irish estate in a western county a few years ago upon his first visit to his acquisition, found his tenants in a condition of wretchedness that actually affected him and after carefully consulting the unhappy beings as to to their wants and possible means of bettering themselves, under the influence of generous feeling, he at once reduced their rents *thirty per cent.*; at an interval of five years, during which his rents had been somewhat irregularly paid, he revisited the property, hoping that, at least, the poor people had derived some benefit from his liberality; but he found them more miserable than ever. How was this? There was no complaints of agent or driver. The tenants had found all the subordinates of the landlord faithfully acting up to his instructions of indulgence. The explanation was given by an aged tenant, as we are assured, in nearly the following words:—'Your honour had not well left us, when it got wind that you were so good, Heaven preserve you, as to take off six shillings an acre. Well, to be sure, some of the people gave us joy of it, and some were envious; and at last the priest came and told us, that we were now 'comfortable people,' and we must now pay *full dues*, and not half dues like the creatures about us, that were still paying a pound an acre; and he said it was the bishop's order that we should pay the full dues, for fear of bad example [illegible]

sum of £100,000 to his executors, and we see that another of Lord Clarendon's lords has proposed to contribute no less than £10,000 to the new Romanist University; the average income of the inferior clergy is at least £300 per annum, and a considerable reduction on rents, supposing prices still to remain as they are, would double this income.

In the Commons on Friday, the debate on the Jewish disabilities closed, there being a majority for their removal of 253 to 186 votes. This debate presents some singular anomalies. Mr. Disraeli, Lord George Bentinck, Lord John Russel, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Morpeth, all supported the motion; many of them professing to do so on a religious ground. In vain did Lord Ashley, Sir R. H. Inglis, and others oppose the motion also on religious grounds. The only persons on whom they produced the slightest influence were Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone. The latter admitted that if a Jew might be admitted to the premiership, there must be a remodelling of the relations of Church and State. The former acknowledged the force of the objection against the admission into a Christian Legislature of those who deny the divinity of Christ; and sought to weaken that force by *augmentum ad hominem* of a singular kind. Where, asked Mr. Disraeli, where should we Christians have been but for the Jews? The appeal was a bold one, and the house applauded it. But how indefensible the argument is! Mr. Disraeli calls upon Christians to peril their national recognition of Christianity for the benefit of those who deny the Christ, on the very ground that but for the Jews the Christ would not have been crucified! The idea is too awful to bear keen ridicule, but it will bear an analogy. We wonder what the present Mr. Mahon would say, if some Irish Disraeli were to advise him to admit his father's murderers to a share of his estate on the ground that if they had not shot his father, he would have been kept out of the inheritance. Yet such is actually the argument of Disraeli on behalf of the Jews. It is some consolation to find Lord John Russell and all the main supporters of this measure disclaiming any intention to sever government from religion. Many of them avowed that if they believed the admission of Jews into Parliament would peril the Christianity of the legislature, they would oppose instead of proposing that admission. Their arguments, however, were based on the idea that only a few Jews would ever be elected, and therefore savour of the morality of the lady who excused her breach of chastity by pleading the diminutive size of the "little stranger."

On Monday the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill was brought in and read a short time, and the house shortly afterwards adjourned to the [illegible] of February.—*English Paper.*

STARTLING FACTS.—The *Lincoln Mercury* says—"The practice of taking opium, laudanum, ether, and morphia, has increased, and is increasing, amongst the population of the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire to a frightful extent. It obtains amongst the aged, the infirm, and the young, and it is confined to neither, sex—old men and women, are equally its victims. It may be safely averred that every second customer who visits the druggist's shop purchases opium, laudanum, or some opiate or narcotic, whilst every second customer of the grocer is a purchaser of tobacco. It is common to see the man or woman of 20, 30, or 40 years with cadaverous countenance, tottering frame, and palsied step daily going for his or her sixpennyworth of poison; and we have heard of yearly bills of 20l. in one family for opium and laudanum! In the town of Wisbech alone there are 400 gallons of laudanum sold and swallowed every year; eight gallons laudanum per week, one small shop actually vending two gallons of this quantity! The apothecary's practice is thus a lucrative one in the fens. Take away the laudanum retail trade, and the druggist's opium is gone—it is the staple of the trade. Add to this frightful consumption of laudanum, there are 1,1[illegible]780 gallons of beer, and 20,5000 gallons of ardent spirits consumed [illegible] Wisbech.

[illegible] Bailey on Tuesday [illegible] three men, [illegible], Brewer, and Ralfe, [illegible] found guilty of cheating, by false play at cards, a gentleman [illegible] Kerie, a West Indian, [illegible] sentenced as follows:—Barr to [illegible] months, and pay a fine of 500l.; Brewer to be imprisoned 12 months [illegible] pay a fine of 500l.; and Ralfe to be imprisoned six months, and also to pay a fine of 100l.

CONWAY TUBULAR BRIDGE.—The tube [illegible] tirely finished for one line of way. The cast iron framework to stiffen the ends and [illegible] have been in the course of fixing during the whole week. The men have been at work night and day, and though it is impossible, in a work of this character, to calculate nicely to a few days, we have authority for saying that the engineers confidently expect the bridge being in its place [illegible] in the new year.—*Herepath's Journal.*

Whilst demolishing a portion of the walls of Vienna, near the Dominican Church, formerly the residence of the Knights of the Temple, a deposit of ancient coins, to the amount of 3000l. was discovered, supposed to be a portion of the treasure concealed by Corvinus.

Three cases of cholera are reported from Sligo; but there appears no reason to suppose the disease to be other than English cholera. One man, a tailor died in two hours.

The number of failures has reached about 250. The proportion of failures of mercantile firms is—for London, 10 millions; Liverpool, three millions; Manchester, two and a quarter millions; Glasgow, three millions, and sundries, including Leeds, Newcastle, Sunderland; Shields, Bristol, Dublin, Waterford, &c., five million pounds sterling.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT SANDON HALL.—A melancholy accident happened on Sunday evening at the Earl of Harrowby's seat in Staffordshire, to one of the noble Lord's grand daughters, a young lady aged 17 years, daughter of Hon. Granville Ryder, and niece to Lord Sandon. She was standing before the fire warming herself, when her dress, which was composed of light materials, was drawn towards the bars by the action of the draft, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. The unfortunate young lady rushed from the room in an agony of terror and pain into the hall where the flames were extinguished, but not until she had been so dreadfully burnt as to leave no hope of recovery. She died after much sufferings in the course of Monday night. Lord Sandon received severe burns in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

Such is the demand for Military stores, in consequence of the great increase in the number of guns and carriages required for the coast defences and the advanced ships preparing for commission, that orders have been received for the entry of more than one hundred mechanics and labourers in the Royal Carriage Department of the Royal Arsenal. The establishment now employs more men than it did during the war of 1814. The buildings, which are of [illegible] size, are now inadequate to the accommodation of [illegible] large a body of workmen and the department [illegible]

Forbes attended and examined the chest, but without detecting anything morbid, either in the lungs or circulation, and the deceased was himself the first to suggest the formation of an aneurism; but, in the absence of physical signs of such a lession, a favourable view was taken of the case. The remains of the lamented gentleman were interred on Monday, in the Highgate Cemetery.

The physician who enjoys the largest practice in the metropolis, in his last return for the income tax, stated his professional earnings at 33,000l., and several other physicians made returns varing from 15,000l. to 5000l.

RAPID MAKE OF IRON.—Such is the celerity in manufacturing iron in this part of the country, that instances have occured in which the calcined ore has been converted into rails, and actually delivered in Liverpool within two days. Bar and sheet iron can of course be manufactured with similar rapidity.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 28, 1848.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the departure of the Steamer *Cambria* from Halifax on the 1st of February, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, to-morrow, Saturday, the 29th January, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LEGISLATURE.—The doings of the House of Assembly are as yet of a very meager character. The first week appears to have been taken up with more preliminary business; so that not before next week may we expect the House to get regularly to business.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—Last Friday evening, Dr. Paterson, in continuation of his course on Natural Philosophy, lectured on the *Laws of Motion*, and illustrated, by apparatus, the nature and effects of centrifugal force and collision.

Last Monday evening Dr. Paterson lectured on *Electricity*, and under the ideas of *Attrition, Conduction, Insulation, Accumulation, and Induction*, traced the gradual developement of electrical phenomena, till the time of Franklin. Several illustrative experiments were exhibited.

This evening it was intended to resume the subject, but on account of the unfavourable turn the weather has taken, it is deemed prudent to postpone the lecture to a future day.

Next Monday evening, Mr. Foulis will deliver a lecture on *Geology*.

The shop of Mr. Richard Justice, Union street, near the Golden Ball, was broken into on Wednesday night, and robbed of money and various articles to the amount of £10 or £12.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday evening, as Mr. James Hewitt's Mail Coach from Fredericton, driven by his eldest son, was crossing the Grand Bay on the ice, and when within a short distance of the shore, it was suddenly precipitated into an air hole or crack of the ice, and by which unfortunate occurrence two of the passengers were drowned. The accident took place about 7 o'clock in the evening, it being very dark at the time, and the wind having blown fresh during the day, it seems had caused the ice to move, and made a large opening where no danger was apprehended. The cries of the sufferers were accidentally heard by Mr. M'Coskery, whose house was about half a mile off, who proceeded to the scene as quickly as possible, but too late to save any but the driver, whom, after great exertion and imminent danger of his own life, Mr. M'Coskery succeeded in rescuing from impending death.—The two persons drowned were Mrs. Taylor, of this city, who is a sister to Alderman Harding, and a Mr. Gally, sawyer, who resided in Lower Cove:—Mr. Geo. Morrow, of Oromocto, was also a passenger in the stage.—Mr. Hewitt has lost a fine pair of horses by the lamentable catastrophe.

CONCERT.—We learn that it is the intention of Mr. Samuel Stevin, to give a Concert of Secular Vocal and Instrumental Music in a few days, in which he will be assisted by the members of the Philharmonic Society, and the Professors of Music in the city.—No person has contributed more to the gratification of this community at public concerts than Mr. Stevin, by his chaste and brilliant performances on the Pianoforte, and we trust he will be recompensed in the coming concert with a n overflowing house.

MASONIC BALL.—On Tuesday evening, according to announcement, a Masonic Ball under the Banners of St. John's Lodge, took place at the St. John Hotel. The company numbered nearly two hundred, who seemed each to vie with the other to profit by the excellent arrangements made by the proprietors of the Hotel and the committee of management for their comfort and amusement. The Music, under the direction of Mr. J. Price, was excellent.

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS AT THE SUPREME COURT.

MICHAEL FLINN, for an aggravated Assault on W. Dunbar, Three Years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary at hard labour.

JEREMIAH REGAN, for an aggravated assault on the late David Rolstin, Two Years imprisonment in the Provincial Penetentiary at hard labour.

HUGH DOUGHERTY, for Larceny, Six Months in the Provincial Penetentiary.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, for Larceny, Two Months imprisonment in the Common Gaol.

JUSTUS HOYT, for Larceny, Six Months in the Provincial Penetentiary.

FRANCIS CORR, for an attempted Rape, Two Years in the Provincial Penetentiary, with hard labor.

The *Temperance Telegraph* came to us this week in an enlarged form and much improved in appearance. It is now double its former size.

A *report* was in circulation at Fredricton to the effect *that a person answering the description* of Bowes, the murderer of Mr. Govith, had been taken at Philadelphia.

On Friday, William Bowes, charged with aiding and abetting in the murder of James Gowith, the policeman, in Portland, was brought up for trial, but witnesses examined having proved that the prisoner was not present at the affair, but at his house, indisposed, he was discharged.

Regan, and Flinn, charged with an assault on David Rolston and William Dunbar, were both found guilty.

Captain the Hon. William Fitzwilliam Owen, a member of the Legislative Council of this Province, and who proceeded to England lately in the Surveying steamer *Columbia*, was promoted on the 21st ult., to be a Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

KING'S COLLEGE,

FREDERICTON, January 13, 1848.

At a Convocation held this day, HODSON CLARKE PETERS was admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

On the same day, Henry Brougham Nicholls, of the Grammar School of St. John, was elected Scholar on the Foundation of the University.

E. JACOB, *Vice-President.*

SINGULAR DISPUTE.—The Bishop of London and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, have recently come into collision upon a matter which affects the privileges of the college on the other. It appears [illegible] fellowship was founded, nearly 200 years

clergymen, has intimated his intention of carrying the wishes of the founder of the fellowship into effect. The fellowship is at present held by the Rev. Thomas Morgan Davies, M.A., lately holding a curacy at Ramgate, which, however, he resigned on receiving a communication from the bishop. It seems that the rev. gentleman, being anxious to escape from the dilemma of either proceeding to the colonies or resigning his fellowship, obtained an appointment as chaplain to one of her Majesty's ships, but upon the circumstances being represented to the Earl of Auckland, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the appointment was cancelled. Thus the matter stands at present, the Bishop insisting on his right, and the Fellows of Jesus College being determined on resisting his lordship's interposition.—From the will of the founder it appears, that in proceeding to the colonies, the "fellow" would obtain no additional stipened, the fellowship of the annual value of 300l., being considered a sufficient compensation for his services.

THE WEATHER IN CANADA.—Another remarkable change has taken place in the temperature. On Monday and Tuesday last the cold was more severe than has been experienced here for a long term of years, the thermometer being as low as between 25 and 30dg. below zero, and in some exposed situations it is reported to have been at 34. This morning the mercury is up to 3dg. above freezing, with rain, the difference in the temperature being about 60.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

SAW DUST.—The shipping lists report at Frankfort, (Penobscot river) January 10th, 'six small vessels loading with saw dust for Charleston, mass.' The commodity is designed for packing ice at Charlestown and Cambrige—the sources of the ice trade for almost the whole world.

A very respectable income is now derived, at several places in the State, from the pine saw dust for this purpose, and the transportation gives employment to considerable tonnage. Thus the exigencies of luxury within the tropics and in many of the largest cities in the world are giving encouragement to the minutest result of industry in the "down east" regions of Maine.

LOST OVERBOARD.—Mr. Samuel G. Gardener, second Mate of the Barque Acadian, on the voyage from Greenock to this Port, fell overboard and was lost on the 6th inst., off Sable Island He was 21 years of age a—promising young man, and the youngest son of Mr. Daniel Gardener, of this Town

While the Acadian was on her voyage from St. John, N. B., to Greenock, on the 21st of sept. last, Mr. Hiram McKinnon, Carpenter, fell from the fore-top-gallant yard across one of the gallows pits. He was severely injured, and on reaching Greenock, was placed in the infirmary, where he died in December. He was 23 years of age—was much beloved by all who knew him—and the son of Mr. Robert McKinnon of Ellenwood's Island.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

SUSPENSION OF THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter, announcing that the French steamers have discontinued their trips for the present.

HAVRE, FRANCE, Dec. 23d 1847.

Our Trans-Atlantic Steamers are about to suspend their voyages, and the Missouri is the last to leave. This enterprise has not been fortunate, for causes which the most energetic efforts will be applied to remove. It is expected that the line will resume operations, under more auspicious circumstances, the coming season.

SMELTING BY ELECTRICITY.—The lately patented process of smelting copper by means of electricity, says a London journal, is likely to effect a change that will be quite prodigious. It produces in less than two day, what the old process required three weeks to effect. And the saving of fuel is so vast, that in Swansea alone, the smelters estimate their annual saving in coals at no less than five hundred thousand pounds. Hence, it is clear that the price of copper must be so enormously reduced, as to bring it into use for a variety of purposes from which its cost at present excludes it. The facility and cheapness of the process, too will enable the crop to be largely smelted on the spot. The Cornish mine proprietors [illegible] anxiously expecting the moment when they can bring the ore which lay in the mine yesterday, into a state to be sent to the market to-morrow and this at the very mouth of the mine. In Australia also, the operation of this discovery will be of the utmost importance. Ten thousand tons of copper-ore were sent from Australia to England last year, to be smelted at Swansea; and the result was only 1600 tons of copper. But Australia in future will smelt her own copper, by a 36 hours' process; saving all this useless freight of the 8490 tons of refuse, and saving also the cost of the old and expensive process. In a very few years, Australia will send to market more copper than is now produced by all the rest of the world. But if our future penny-pieces are to bear any proportions to the reduced cost of the value of the metal, they must be made of the size of dinner-plates.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The express from New Orleans reached Petersburgh with papers of the 14th from the city. There had been several arrivals from Vera Cruz. The latest was the steamer Virginia, which left Vera Cruz on the 4th and touched at Tampico.

The most important intelligence is that there were indefinite but current rumours of secret negotiations being in progress which promise to result in a treaty of peace. Dispatches were received at Vera Cruz on the night of the 31st, by the arrival of a courier from Mr. Doyle, the British charge. They were immediately forwarded to New Orleans in the British brig-of war Daring. Nothing positive was known concerning these dispatches, but it is supposed they related to negociations for peace formed at Vera Cruz, from sending them in a vessel of war instead of waiting for a steamer.

It is reported in the Mexican papers that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco, for the port of San Blas.

A letter from Queretaro says that the Government was doing all in its power to get the new members of Congress together, and it was believed that body would assemble about the middle of January.

Advices had been received from Mazatlan to the 30th ult. The guerillas under Migares had made an attack upon the Cape, but were completely routed, and Migares and many other Mexicans were killed.

An expedition was dispatched on the night of the 21st against Cholula, to apprehend some Mexican officers. A skirmish took place—three Mexicans were killed and three wounded.

A number of American prisoners, who had been taken at various times by the Mexicans, had been sent to Col. Childs from Zacatlan by Izunsa, the former Mexican Governor of Puebla, asking in exchange for Col. Pavor. If not admissible, an equal number of Mexicans was requested, and if neither proposition should be accepted, they might be considered voluntarily returned. Col. Childs replied that he could not comply with either proposition.

SHIP FEVER—THIRTY NINE DEATHS.—The British ship India, Gray, (late Thompson,) arrived this morning from Liverpool, after a passage of 57 days. Captain Thompson died of the ship fever on the 14th inst., and during the passage thirty nine of the passengers died of the same disease. The first officer of the ship, and a large number of passengers, are now sick. When the India left Liverpool she had two hundred and seventy passengers.—*New York Commercial of Friday.*

Captain Thomson belongs to this city, and was a young man of much promise;—his unexpected death will be much deplored by his relatives and numerous friends.

Provincial Legislature.

The Humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council in General Assembly, in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly, thank Your Excellency for the Speech you have made at the opening of the present Session, and for the early opportunity afforded us to mature the measures which may be called for by the present state of the Province.

We regret with Your Excellency that the returns of last year's Harvest, as compared with the preceeding year, have not been so abundant; and whatever may be the fluctuations of Commerce, we believe it to be of the highest importance to the prosperity of the Country to afford every encouragement to Agriculture the Fisheries, and other sources of productive wealth.

It is gratifying to learn from Your Excellency that the Act relating to Parish Schools, passed at the last Session, has the prospect of being so extensively beneficial, and that through the assistance of Her Majesty's Government and Your Excellency's unwearied exertions, the means for accomplishing its objects are now in such progress as promise speedily to bring an improved system into active operation.

We thank Your Excellency for the information respecting the exploration for adjusting the Canadian Boundary, offering, as it does, the prospect of a speedy and favourable settlement of the qu[illegible] and also respecting the direction of a Line o[illegible] way to pass through the Province, a meas[illegible] vast importance to the whole of British [illegible] America, by connecting it more closely [illegible] Mother Country, and greatly augmenting its [illegible] perity; we therefore think any practicable sch[illegible] for opening such a line merits all the encou[illegible] ment which the infant resources of the Pro[illegible] can command, and any Communication of [illegible] Majesty's Government respecting the Rai[illegible] Survey, when laid before us, will be regarded [illegible] the highest interest.

The renewal of the Bay of Fundy Survey in Spring, to which Your Excellency has refer[illegible] another gratifying instance of the solicitude of [illegible] Majesty's Government for the welfare of this [illegible] vince.

The Postal arrangement of this portion of British Dominions has long been a subject of [illegible] plaint, and we are persuaded that the inform[illegible] now afforded by Your Excellency of the propo[illegible] transfer of the General Post Office, with the in[illegible] duction of an improved system, will be ha[illegible] throughout the Provinces as one of the great[illegible] benefits which can be conferred by Her Majes[illegible] Government.

We deeply regret that in some parts of the [illegible] vince serious outrages on the peace of the Community have taken place; but while we lament the[illegible] existence, we entirely concur in the propriety [illegible] adopting energetic, measures to render life an[illegible] property more secure, and shall cheerfully lend ou[illegible] utmost aid for the accomplishment of this desirab[illegible] object.

Any measure which can be devised for settling th[illegible] claims of the Indian Population to their Lands, we beg to assure Your Excellency, shall have our careful consideration.

We are glad to learn from Your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government have it in contemplation to afford assistance in relieving the destitute and diseased Emigrants who have lately arrived in the Province; and that an Asylum has been formed in St. John for their Orphan Children.

Whatever means may be suggested which shall have a tendency to check the progress of Epidemics, shall receive our cordial concurrence.

We shall give the utmost attention to any project by which the system of opening Roads and constructing Bridges may be improved, the settlement of Lands facilitated, and other objects of public importance advanced, in the hope that the general prosperity of the Provincemay thereby be augmented.

By the visitation of Providence, as Your Excellency has observed, a depression has been experienced in the Mother Country, which we deeply deplore, and in its injurious effects must largely participate; but we fervently join in the hope expressed by Your Excellency, that the public prosperity of that great Country, to which it is our pride and happiness to belong, may amid all changes of her general policy, be established on a more solid basis, and beneficial results, under the blessing of the Most High, cannot fail to be experienced throughout the Empire.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave presented Petition from Benjamin C. Chaloner, of the city of Saint John, praying for remuneration for certain services performed by him as Keeper of Provincial Warehouses.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JANUARY 22, 1848.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a petition from Thomas Gilbert, of Gagetown, in Queen's county, praying compensation for loss sustained by reason of the new road leading from Fredericton to the Finger Board being laid out through his Farm; which he read.

Mr. Carman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relative to Larceney and other offences connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the house went into a committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the more effectually repairing the streets and bridges in the Town Plat of St. Andrews.

The chairman reported, that the committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for King's County, praying that an Act may pass, authorizing an assessment for the payment of the Debts of the County; which he read.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a petition from James Steene, of the Parish of St. George, in the county of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed amount of damages sustained on the purchase of certain Lands from the crown, and defence of his Title thereto, the same having been previously granted; which he read.

January 24.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Hayes, of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, praying to be reimbursed amount of losses sustained by reason of his having entered into a contract to cut down a large Hill and erect two expensive Bridges, with the Approaches thereto, on the Great Road between Dalhousie and Bathurst; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from James Baldwin, of Saint Andrews, in the county of Charlotte, son of the late John Baldwin, an old soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the Pension granted to his said late father may be continued to him. Upon the question to refer to committee of supply, it was decided in the negative.

JANUARY 25.

The House were occupied in transacting routine business until nearly one o'clock, when Mr. Carman introduced the first of his series of five Bills to consolidate the Criminal Law of this Province, which was committed and read by the chairman, Col. Miles. The reading of this Bill occupied about an hour.

When the Chairman had concluded reading the Bill, Mr. Carman stated that it was not his intention to hurry on these Bills; he had prepared them with much labor and great care, but he by no means offered them as perfect, but wished assistance to render them as perfect as possible.

Mr. Ritchie thought that Bills of such vast importance should be printed.

Mr. Hazen intimated that the Government intended to instruct the Crown officers, to prepare a Bill or Bills for the same purpose as that contemplated by the hon. member from Northumberland. This led to a rather animated discussion, in which Mr. Ritchie took occasion to congratulate the country on the determination of the Government to initiate measures, and the hon. Mr. Hazen complimented the hon. member from Northumberland for his industry, and said he would do all in his power to assist him with the Bills he had prepared but thought that the Government were the proper parties to take the responsibility of bringing in such a measure, and the Crown officers the proper parties to take the responsibility of preparing them.

Mr. Ritchie concurred with the hon member of the Government, and after some remarks from Mr. Fisher in support of the Bill, the chairman was instructed to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Woodward asked the hon member [illegible] Government if a Bill relating to Inte[illegible]