and ears in love with that young coxcomb. But I thought he was altogether a different kind of person; and from valuing you so highly myself, I was certain he could not help admiring you. As to the presents I attributed to him, I discovered yesterday who they really came from. I was at the greenhouse buying some plants, when I thought of asking who had purchased that elegant bouquet you received the evening of the wedding, and after I had described it, the people thought that it had been bought by Mr. Middleton. I met him afterwards and taxed him with it, and also with sending the annuals, and he acknowledged to both. The valentine, of course, was merely done for a joke. It is really worth while to receive such marks of friendship from a person like Mr. Middleton: I never was more agreeably surprised in my life by any one. He proved himself the other night, quite elegant in his manners, as well as interesting."

Harriet herself introduced the subject of her mishaps and miscalculations to her mother, and commenced upon her own conduct with the utmost ingenuousness. She also made a close estimate of the expenses her ignorance and want of thought had led her into, and presented it to her inspection.

'You have forgotten,' said Mrs. Ronaldson, 'to add the value of the articles belonging to Mrs. Haverset, which were broken and lost. It must be correctly ascertained, and the amount discharged. I could not think of remaining indebted to a person of her character, and had no idea that you were putting yourself under so many obligations to her.'

'I have formed a plan during my illness,' said Harriet, 'by which, if you think me qualified to exercise it, I may be able to repair all the loss my mistakes have been to you. You know, mamma, that the children—the three girls, are at the end of a quarter at school; and by keeping them at home and instructing them myself, for which I have sufficient time, I will be enabled, in a year or two, to save the full amount. Sophy's bills for music and French would in less than that time, pay Mrs. Haverset, and their day-school expenses could go for the other things. I believe you were satisfied with the use I made of my time while my lessons were going on, and I think, if you could trust me, the children would not be losers.'

Mrs. Ronaldson did not object, but required a day or two to deliberate about the matter; and in the mean time, Harriet having come down stairs, Mr. Middleton took advantage of her first appearance to make her a visit. From his commiseration of her, and Harriet's gratitude for the efforts he had made to assist and relieve her during the memorable trials of her party, a feeling of kindness sprang up between them, as Mrs. Gillingham remarked, 'quite uncle and niece like.'

Mrs. Ronaldson, concluding that her daughter's proposal had been made upon sober reflection, willingly assented to it, and Harriet commenced her labours. As she advanced in them, the responsibility she had assumed produced a salutary effect on her own mind, and she became thoughtful and prudent as even her mother could desire. At length, from being considered only as a pretty, sprightly and graceful girl, she was reputed one of sense and superior moral worth; and in a little more than two years after the incidents we have commemorated, to the great delight of her friends, she became the wife of the excellent and respected Mr. Middleton.

Office in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 24, 1841

By an Express Mail on Tuesday evening, from Halifax, we received the English Mail with dates to 4th December. A summary of the news by which will be found below. The steamer arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, in 15 days from Liverpool.

Her Majesty the Queen and the young Prince are both in good health, and had left Buckingham Palace for Windsor.

We are glad to see that the Queen Dowager had partially recovered from her late alarming illness; although the disease is represented to be of such an insidious character as would eventually it was feared terminate fatally.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.—At the first annual meeting of the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-navigation Company, which was held at London on Tuesday, it was stated, as not altogether improbable, that in a short period a more frequent communication than a monthly one might be established, in which case the grant of £100,000 made to this company by the East India Company would probably merge into a contract for the mail service. The opening of a transit by Mehemet Ali for merchandize to and from India, &c., through Egypt, was announced, and a vote of thanks to the pasha was carried with acclamation. From the report of the condition of the company it appeared that after paying the premiums of insuring, keeping up the wear and tear of the vessels, and paying the dividend declared last May, there remained a surplus, out of which a further dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year was declared, and upwards of £15,000 was carried to the reserve fund.

Sir Henry Freeling, Bart., died suddenly on Monday last.

A rumour was current in Limerick on Monday, that the murderer of the late Lord Norbury had been arrested.

The house of Menge and Niemann of Hamburgh, has stopped for about £25,000.

Recent high winds and floods have done much damage on the Thames, its banks, and to dwellings in the metropolis.

It is said that the British parliament is to meet during the last week of January, probably on Tuesday the 25th.

The additional expense incurred in consequence of the army brevet, will, it is said, rather exceed £20,000.

Dr. Birkbeck, M.D., expired on Wednesday morning, at 38, Finsbury-square, after the most prolonged and severe sufferings, which he, however, bore with extreme fortitude.

The *Bankers' Circular* announces that a strong conviction prevails that "the present government will recommend to parliament a material alteration in the existing corn-laws."

The *Moscow Gazette* says that the excessive heat which has prevailed during the whole summer in the government of Kishouna, has caused extensive fires in the forests, which continued till the middle of September.

The amount of the O'Connell collection for the year in the city of Dublin parishes was £2,006, being an increase on the last year of £562.

In digging for the foundation of the new Protestant French church, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, part of the old city wall has been discovered, and is being gradually removed. In thickness it was originally between eight and nine feet.

The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, returned a true bill against Edward Beaumont Smith, for forgery of exchequer bills. The trial was expected to come on to-day. There are seventy witnesses on behalf of the crown.

The board of general officers, of which Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Dalbiac is president, sit daily at Whitehall, for the investigation of matters connected with the military branch of the service.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, it is said, is about to resign the Grand Mastership of the Ancient Order of Freemasons, and it is also rumoured that His Royal Highness Prince Albert will be offered that distinguished honorary appointment.

The *Milan Gazette* states, that the banks of the Adige, which had hitherto resisted the violence of the inundations, had been broken down, and much injury caused in consequence.

Sir Stratford Canning, in reply to a merchant of Glasgow, has intimated the opinion of the British government, that the 10th of November, 1844, is the earliest day on which the treaty between the Brazils and Great Britain can expire.

Three persons in one family, at Leigh Sinton have been poisoned by eating greens which had been in a half frozen state, and were put into warm water before they had been properly thawed by soaking them in cold water; the consequence was that they became, through decomposition, of a most pernicious and putrid quality.

The late Mr. Evans, formerly shoemaker of Shrewsbury, has left the large sum of £6,000 to be laid out by his executors in the erection of almshouses for the widows of decayed tradesmen, and for their support, whilst residing therein. The same benevolent individual has left £100 to each of the parishes of St. Chad and Brace Meole, Shrewsbury, the interest of which is to be annually distributed in bread to the poor of these parishes.

The *Journal of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies* of the 10th ultimo, recapitulates a number of calamities with which the country was visited in the shape of storms and earthquakes. "In the district of Casoria, near Naples, the crops were destroyed, trees torn up by the roots, and roofs blown off. The torrents increased in Calabria, carried away several inhabitants, others were killed by the thunder. In the Abruzzi the commune of Torre di Passari was shaken by an earthquake. Another shock was felt at Reggio and Messina, where it would be difficult to describe the consternation of the inhabitants."

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The baptism of the infant prince, it is rumoured in circles likely to be well informed, will not take place until February, immediately after parliament assembles. In confirmation of this rumour, we have reason to believe, the instructions received at the Earl Marshal's Office, where all such state ceremonials are arranged, are not of that urgent nature as if the ceremonial were to take place this month. The ceremony will be performed in town.

NEW CHURCHES IN MANCHESTER.—On Thursday last the foundation stone of a new church, to be erected and endowed at the sole charge of Miss Atherton, who has given the magnificent sum of ten thousand pounds for the purpose, was laid in the township of Hulme, in the borough of Manchester. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the very Rev. the Dean. There was present a large concourse of spectators, including a great number of ladies, and most of the clergy of the town. There are at this time no fewer than five churches in course of erection in the two boroughs of Manchester and Salford, a proof that, notwithstanding the severe commercial distress which at present prevails in this district, its inhabitants are not unmindful of the spiritual wants of its immense population.

We regret to hear that on Wednesday last, early in the morning, an attempt was made to ignite the Horse Guards, by means of a large fire ball, which was thrown by hand over the wall on the park side. It burst with an explosion, and was soon extinguished, the soldiery being aroused. In another quarter of an hour an attempt was made to burn St. George's barracks at Charing Cross.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.—The fine arts of this country have sustained an irreparable loss by the death of the above emient sculptor, who was seized with an apoplectic fit on Thursday evening, and suddenly expired in his chair at his residence in Lower Belgrave-place. The deceased, who was only son, of Mr. Francis Chantrey, of Norton, Derbyshire, was born in 1782, and was consequently only in his 59th year. He married, in 1809, Miss Wall, daughter of Mr. Daniel Wall. In 1816, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and was chosen a Royal Academican in 1818. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and had the honorary degree of a D. C. L., conferred on him by the University of Cambridge. He was a member of the Academies of Rome and Florence. We understand this distinguished sculptor had nearly finished his statue of the Duke of Wellington, so that that fine work is likely to obtain additional value from its being almost the last production of that celebrated sculptor's chisel. A messenger arrived from Buckingham Palace in the course of the evening, by direction of the Queen and Prince Albert, to inquire after Lady Chantrey's health; in reply to which he received for answer that her ladyship was as well as could be expected under the melancholy bereavement she had sustained. This eminent sculptor had returned from erecting his fine statue of the late Bishop of Norwich the day before.

Admiral Sir John Wells, G. C. B., one of the few surviving heroes of the victory of Camperdown, died on Friday last, at his seat, Bolnore-house, near Cuckfield, in his 78th year. Sir John had been in the service upwards of sixty years. He commanded the Lancaster frigate at the battle of Camperdown.

Died on Friday morning, after a short illness, General Sir Thomas Molyneaux. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, George, now Sir George Molyneaux, Bart. The supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, containing the Brevet, announced the promotion of the late baronet to the rank of General in the army.

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY.—Things are in noways improved since our last; on the contrary, prices are again further reduced; and, as cloth is pressed on the market, the prices are nominal. A lot of hand-loom cloth was sold yesterday, at 3s. per piece of 28 yards. This is 15 per cent lower than the same goods were known at the extreme depression of the markets, in 1837—a frightful reduction, considering that cotton is now fully as dear.

Yarns are miserably dull, and prices again lower. The best twist, No. 20, is to be had at 8¾d; just allowing 2¾d to the spinner!

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.—This was another gloomy market day, in all sorts of goods, except pilots and other heavy woollens, which were in tolerable demand. The general trade was decidedly flat, unprofitable, and discouraging. Prices are nominal. Warehouse business is much in the same state: and tradesmen generally are at their wits' end to know what to do, and whom to trust.

LEEDS, TUESDAY.—We have but little variation to notice from our last week's report. The cloth halls are not at all times an exact criterion by which we can judge of the state of trade, and hawking is now so common that merchants can be supplied with nearly all they want, without the trouble of going to the halls. The warehouses are pretty fairly employed, and the demand at present is chiefly for heavy goods. No change in prices.

BRADFORD, THURSDAY.—There is little doing in our piece market, and things are rather duller than they have been. Stocks, however, not being large, prices are not affected by the limited demand. The number of unemployed men is increasing we think. Yarns without change in value and demand. Hog wool is dull of sale, and the turn easier, but shafty wether qualities are in good demand, and full prices obtained.

BIRMINGHAM, THURSDAY.—Within the last three weeks considerable improvement has taken place in several of the staple manufactures and trades of the town. The now probable continuance of amicable relations between Great Britain and America has led to an unexpected influx of orders from the United States; to such an extent, indeed, that many of our manufacturers are now compelled to work over-hours to meet immediate demands. We are free to admit, however, that this pleasing improvement is not so general as could be wished: but the commencement of better times leads our townspeople to hope that the improvement at present partially felt will speedily be generally experienced throughout the town.

The silk trade at Manchester, Middleton, and Leigh gets worse every day. More than one-half of the weavers are either without employment or waiting for work. Distress is greater than was ever known before.

THE ARMY.—The 99th regiment, now on the point of embarkation for China, being short by 50 men of its complement, the provisional battalion at Chatham, composed of the depots of several regiments, was paraded, and scarcely had the order permitting them to volunteer into the 99th been read, when 206 men stepped forth from the ranks, offering themselves for active service.

It is intended to appoint an 11th company to every regiment in India and in China as soon as the consent of the court of directors shall have been obtained. The necessity of this measure has been strongly impressed on the Court by the authorities of the Horse Guards.

The following large detachments are under orders to embark at Portsmouth for China on or about the 29th inst:—18th (Royal Irish), 70; 26th (Cameronians), 457; 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's), 200; 55th (Westmoreland), 79. The officers who will also embark are—Lieutenant-colonel Bartley, Captain Pasley, and Ensign Glazbrook, 49th regiment; Captain Rose, 55th; Lieutenants Piper and Duff, and Ensigns De Quincey, Dickens, and Breeden, 26th regiment. The 98th regiment and a company of artillery will embark in her Majesty's ship Belleisle; and the detachments of the 18th, 26th, 49th, and 55th regiments in the Apollo and Sussex. The six companies of the 98th regiment, now about to embark for China, have been increased to 120 rank and file each, with the established complement of officers.

ROYAL NAVY.

Captain Yates, of the Pique, 36, having resigned the command, Captain Henry Forbes, 1819, has been appointed, and is ordered forthwith to proceed to Bermuda and Jamaica with men for the West India squadron, and with despatches for Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam.

The North Star, 26, Capt. Sir J. Home, Bart., and Apollo, troop-ship, Commander C. Frederick, are equipping with all despatch to proceed to China, to convey troops and munitions of war. The Belleisle troop ship, Capt. Kingcome, and Harlequin, 18, Commander Hastings, are at Plymouth, for the same destination.—The former takes out the 98th Regt.

The brigs Pantaloon, 10, Lieut. Crozier, and Rapid, 10, Lieut. Tryon, with the steamers Avon and Echo, are running to and fro with newly entered men for the ships fitting out.

The Madagascar, 46, Captain Foote, is ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope station, to relieve the Andromache, 26, which report says is to go to China.

Warlike Preparations in the Navy.—In all departments of the naval service of the country a degree of activity prevails unexampled at any period since the battle of Waterloo re-established the peace of Europe. We have it from undoubted authority, that in one of the many departments to which the manning and fitting out of ships of war is entrusted, the weekly bills sent in last week exceeded by 40,000*l.* any accounts rendered for the same period for the last five and twenty years. This increase of activity is not confined to one branch of the service, and, taken altogether, we are told in the past week, there was the immense augmentation in the payments for strengthening the navy alone of not less than 400,000*l.* The naval estimates for the next year will therefore startle those who look with alarm at any further addition being made to the national debt. The government seem resolved to place Britain's bulwark in the most efficient position. This week another contract for 100,000 gallons of rum for the use of the navy has been taken. It is not more than two months since a similar quantity of the same spirit was contracted to be sent to the dockyard stores. On the present, as on the the last few former occasions, the Lords Commissioners for exercising the office of Lord High Admiral have stipulated that one-half of the quantity shall be rum the produce of the East Indies. The contract this week was taken on rather lower terms than that which preceded it.

DECLINE OF MR. O'CONNELL'S POPULARITY.—One of the symptoms of the improved and improving state of public feeling in Ireland, that mob of intellect and station who, like Mr. Sharman Crawford, had heretofore lent to Irish agitation the weight of their names and influence, are now boldly coming forward to denounce and condemn it, as the bane and curse of their country. We think we can discern other symptoms, too, of the prevalence of a healthier tone, and of an honester and more patriotic spirit amongst that class of the people most obnoxious to the sway and influence of the O'Connell agitation. We shall notice a few of these. Few, we believe, will refuse to acknowledge, as a sign and indication of the improvement we are speaking of, any fact denoting the decline of Mr. O'Connell's power and popularity; but there is now before us one of a very forcible and pregnant nature, by which his popularity can be tested and guaged at any given time, and its rise or fall ascertained with the utmost precision. Most of our readers, we presume, are aware that Irish patriotism disdains not the receipt of eleemosynary contributions, which it dignifies by the name of "an annual tribute;" and that this has been collected regularly and without intermission for the last ten years. Well, here is a test for guaging popularity, the accuracy of which as little be doubted as exceeded, and what does this test prove? That Mr. O'Connell's influence has been and is rapidly on the decline, so rapidly indeed as to warrant the hope, that unless he mends his ways and manners he will speedily share the fate of all demagogues—coldness and contempt from their former worshippers: scorn and disdain from the rest of the community. For what do we find with regard to the tribute? That in the gross amount collected for 1836 and 1837, and that collected for 1838 and up to November, 1840, there was, according to the published account of the trustees, a falling off to the extent of between four and five thousand pounds, and that since that period the falling off has been still *more alarming*. None, we think, will be less disposed to question the cogency of this proof than the receiver of the tribute himself; against such a tactile, direct, palpable proof of declining popularity, his election by two Irish counties, coupled with his elevation to the mayoralty of Dublin, by a Town Council four fifth Radical, weighs not as a feather. With all classes and conditions of of men, except a few hungry dependents and the mere rabble, he has lost ground:—Even the Irish Radical press, over which his sway had been that of a tyrant despot, is giving forth signs of independent life and spirit, for we find the *Dublin Monitor*—one unquestionably of the ablest of the Liberal press at that side the channel—shaking off the yoke, and manfully and sturdily protesting against the handing round the "begging box" on the present occasion. This is the more gratifying, as up to the present year our contemporary was amongst the loudest trumpeters of Mr. O'Connell's service and claims, not only on the gratitude, that were perhaps tolerable, but on the pockets of his miserable and impoverished countrymen. The collectors of the tax have also revolted against the odious and oppressive office.—*The Courier.*

MR. O'CONNELL AT COURT.—*The Lord Lieutenant's Levee.*—The reception of the arch demagogue in his new capacity—adorned with the emblems of civic dignity—in which he displays a childish vanity, was strikingly characteristic of the two individuals—of the high-minded English nobleman on the one hand—and the low-minded, low-spirited bluterer on the other. His Excellency, on the name being announced, evinced, in the manner of acknowledging the announcement, the greatest and most withering degree of contempt that was compatible with gentlemanly politeness. In the countenance of the demagogue was exhibited the appropriate mixture of effrontery and sycophantic meanness. His manner was agitated, and he shrunk under the dignified sternness of the Viceroy.

THE BREVET.

Summary of the number of officers promoted by the Brevet:—

THE ARMY.—33 Lieut. Generals to be Generals. 49 Major Generals to be Lt. Generals. 61 Colonels to be Major-Generals. 75 Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels. 66 Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels. 106 Captains to be Majors. 13 Lieutenant Colonels to be Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty, and rank as Colonels in the Army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS.—1 Lieutenant General to be General. 4 Major-Generals to be Lieutenant Generals. 14 Colonels to be Major-Generals. 7 Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels. 22 Captains to be Majors.

ROYAL MARINES.—3 Colonels to be Major-Generals. 17 Captains to be Majors.

THE NAVY.—9 Admirals of the White to be Admirals of the Red. 11 Admirals of the Blue and 5 Vice-Admirals of the Red to be Admirals of the White. 12 Vice-Admirals of the Red and 4 Vice-Admirals of the White to be Admirals of the Blue. 14 Vice-Admirals of the White & 5 Vice-Admirals of the Blue to be Vice-Admirals of the Red. 17 Vice-Admirals of the Blue and 2 Rear-Admirals of the Red to be Vice-Admirals of the White.—20 Rear-Admirals of the Red to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue. 33 Rear-Admirals of the White to be Rear-Admirals of the Red. 27 Rear-Admirals of the Blue to be Rear-Admirals of the White. 40 Captains appointed Flag officers of her Majesty's fleet to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue. 50 Commanders to be Captains. 80 Lieutenants to be Commanders. 80 Mates to be Lieutenants.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The French *National* states that the following instructions have been given to the newly-appointed British ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Stratford Canning:—He is commanded to require—

1.—The destruction of the fortifications raised by Russia in the Island of Sulina, in the Danube, in violation of the treaty of Adrianople.

2.—The free navigation for all the allies of the Porte of the mouths and course of the Lower Danube.

The ambassador is likewise desired to use all his influence to prevail on the Porte to construct the canal of Kutstendji, which would enable ships to ascend and descend the Danube and to enter into the Black Sea without passing the lower part of the river, where the Russian custom-house officers and soldiers are placed.

Lord Ponsonby's successor is instructed to demand that British merchants should be permitted to enjoy the advantages granted to Russian merchants, who only pay one-half per cent. import duty, whilst the former are compelled to pay five per cent.

"The cabinet of St. Petersburgh," adds the *National*, "will probably not be taken unawares. They have no doubt been apprized of these instructions, and it is to devise means for annulling this last effort on the part of Great Britain that Nicholas had sent for Count Pahlen, M. de Tatischeff, and other ambassadors.

"Each of the questions to be raised by Sir Stratford Canning is one of peace or war. Possibly it is with this view that the maritime armaments of Great Britain have been carried to so considerable an extent for the last two months.

(From the London Times.)

It is a pleasant duty to respond to the appeal made to us by the Dublin Conservative Association, and to inform the public, upon their own authority, that the ridiculous reports which reached us from Ireland of their intention to dissolve themselves had no foundation in fact. Such reports had most certainly obtained currency, and were in some quarters believed, otherwise they would never have found their way into our columns. We, for our own part, did not believe them; much less did we impute or insinuate any charge of unworthy motives against the Association, as some of its members, in their zeal to clear themselves, have too hastily assumed. Motives which could have persuaded any to the deliberate adoption of such a course, on the ground of Mr. Warren's promotion, must, no doubt, have been despicable enough; and we alleged their baseness as a reason for our belief that the Association would never listen to such unworthy counsellors.

On reflection, we think we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the remarks which we offered on this subject. Those who know the state of parties in Ireland know that they were not uncalled for; and they have elicited explanations, both from the Conservative Association, and from Mr. West himself, which will tend to strengthen the hands of Lord De Grey's government. New principles cannot be laid down without involving some conflicts of opinion; and when they are first acted upon, individuals may pardonably be disappointed, and their friends will naturally complain. But if the principles themselves are sound, good will soon arise out this irritation; all parties will emerge from it with a truer knowledge of their own position and duties. In the present case, the effect of discussion has been to stamp with general acquiescence and approbation, both in Great Britain and Ireland, that discreet and just exercise of patronage, which placed a serjeant's coif upon the head of the most distinguished member of the Irish bar, notwithstanding the absence of any party grounds for the promotion.

It will henceforth be clear to the whole of Ireland upon what principles Earl de Grey means to govern. To consolidate and not to divide, to pacify and not to exasperate, to fuse together all parties, and not to favour one—this will be his policy, this his august function. The curse of Ireland does not lie either in the numerical preponderance of her Roman Catholic population, or in the superior endowments of the Church recognized by the state, but in the deadly distractions, feuds, and animosities which struggles for an exclusive pre-eminence have created. Let the Irish Protestants, on the one hand, welcome the majority of their countrymen to that full share of influence and civil privileges to which nature, reason, and the law of the land proclaim their right—let the Irish Roman catholics, on the other, respect the conscientious obligations of the Imperial Legislature, and the established settlement of property—and a new era of peace and prosperity will dawn upon their common country. In the mean time, as the only means of accomplishing this great result, a wise and patriotic government must act, as far as possible, upon the principle of amnesty for the past, remembering that motives of legitimate self-defence have entered, on both sides, into recent party proceedings, and have betrayed all alike into greater or less degrees of excess. In the admirable words of Lord de Grey himself, addressed to the deputation from the Dublin Grand Jury on Wednesday last, "many things may have taken place in by gone times which some parties must have thought wrong; but the hand of good fellowship ought now to be held out; and if parties can only bring themselves to combine for the common good, Ireland will soon cease to be an impediment in the way of a British Ministry." There was once a time when, knowing the excitability of the Irish temperament, we should have despaired of any such reaction against factious influences in the sister Isle. But all things have their season, and it is now manifest, from innumerable signs, that the period for this great blessing to Ireland—the restoration of a common national feeling as a motive for combined political action to all classes among her educated people—is at hand. And for this, strange to say, we have chiefly to thank Mr. O'Connell.—He it is that has given Ireland experience of the miseries of a perpetual, irritating, exhausting agitation—who has wasted her moral and physical strength, high feeling, enthusiasm, religious influence, upon visionary impossibilities. He it is that has made her higher orders drain to the dregs the cup of insecurity and agrarian disturbance. He it is that has pillaged her poor, wringing from them their scanty earnings by his merciless exaction of tribute, at the time when, by his general policy, he was increasing absenteeism, and with it poverty.—He it is finally, that has degraded her Roman Catholic priesthood, till whatever is holy, or venerable or respectable in that communion, has been forced to enter a solemn protest against the prostitution of sacred influences to the purposes of such a man.—He has been the Sangrado of Ireland—blood letting and water drinking have been his prescription, till he has left her half dead, with the energies even of his own supporters fairly worn out. And in this manner he has paved a way for the access of a true restorative policy, which under other circumstances the impetuous passions and jealous prejudices of hostile parties might perhaps have blocked up.—Whatever may be the cause, it is now clear, as a matter of fact, that Lord de Grey's declaration of his intention to govern Ireland in an impartial spirit, has been answered by the confidence of each of the great divisions of the population. The Roman Catholics have felt the hollowness, the unsatisfying and the precarious nature, and the disastrous consequences, of such an absolute dominion as their self-styled liberator exercised under the government of Lord Normanby, and they recede with dignity from such overbearing pretensions. The party of the established church are proving themselves capable of a like self-denial: the gentlemen of every county throughout Ireland are crowding round the Viceregal throne with addresses in favour of a conciliatory government: and even occasions of partial dissatisfaction, like the affair of the Sergeantcy, elicit in the end new testimonies of adherence to the policy out of which they arose. Upon all these things we congratulate Ireland and the Conservative Ministry.

STATE OF PARTIES IN FRANCE.

A letter from a gentleman actively engaged in French politics, with which we have been favoured, is filled with interesting information as to the state of political parties in Paris, the prospects of an early dissolution of the chambers, new ministerial combinations, and on other matters of European importance. We extract a few passages:—

"The ministry will, it is probable, either be modified or overthrown by an intrigue to the advantage of Mole, Guizot, and Lamartine. All ministerial combinations are, however, possible within the limited circles of Guizot, Thiers, Mole, and Montalivet.

"Great uncertainty exists as to the real disposition of the chambers, and the opinion that a dissolution will be resorted to before the session is far advanced gains ground. Should a general election take place soon, a number of ministerial deputies and public functionaries will most assuredly lose their seats, and the probability is that the *centre guache* will be considerably reinforced.

"The appeal of M. Ledru Rollin, deputy to the chamber, on the subject of his prosecution for addressing his constituents, will be made, and a discussion thereon attempted, before the address is debated. This, if successful, will greatly embarrass the government.

"The fortifications of Paris are suspended; the contractors are nearly all ruined, the engineering department having enforced the execution of their engagements with the utmost severity. A large body of workmen is consequently thrown out of employment, and this will doubtless augment the difficulties of the ministers.

"The French royalists are bitter in their complaints against the Duc de Levis for neglect in permitting their chief, the Duc de Bordeaux, to overfatigue himself, and so retard his recovery. Rest is now indispensable, though no serious consequences are apprehended, as the general state of his royal highness's health is good.

"A Turkish expedition against Tunis is again feared here. The ministry now wavers on this point. Shall France resist the subjection of the bey to the Porte or not? It is now generally believed that France will be quiescent.

"The wife of Don Carlos, the late Princess de Beira, is seriously indisposed. This occurrence is likely to be made a pretext for insisting on the liberation of her husband. Dispatches to Berlin and Vienna on the subject have already been transmitted by the Prussian and Austrian ministers from hence. Prussia, it is added, will peremptorily insist on the early termination of Don Carlos's captivity."

FRANCE.

Since the revolution of the barricades in 1830—a period of eleven years and four months—there have been no fewer than 19 several administrations, each having had an average duration of 215 days.

Redschid Pacha, the new ambassador from the Porte, presented his credentials to the king on Tuesday. M. Salvandy, the French ambassador at Madrid, left Paris on Monday evening for Spain, accompanied by the *attaches* of the legation.

The *Quotidienne* professes to have received from Vienna a very unfavourable account of the health of the Duke of Bourdeaux. He is not yet able to make any exertion with his fractured limb.

At Pau four persons, formerly members of the municipal council of Toulouse, have been sentenced to a five of 100 francs each.

The letter of our Toulon correspondent of the 26th of November recapitulates the stations of the French Mediterranean fleet, which consists at the present moment of 14 ships of the line, of which eight are completely armed, and six armed *en flute*; six frigates, eight corvettes, of the first class, eight corvettes of the second, and twenty-seven smaller vessels. Our correspondent gives a melancholy account of the sickness of the troops in Africa. The five sail of the line employed in transporting troops to the various points of that country are each to bring home 200 of these invalids. The officers belonging to these vessels are extremely discontented that their ships should thus be converted into hospitals. The Marengo, Alger, Diademe, Genereux, and Ville de Marseilles are engaged in this service.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, belonging to the opposition, unanimously contend that the present ministry is tottering, and that, perhaps before the meeting of the Chambers, Count Mole and M. Thiers would be in office.

The *Temps* contradicts the report which had been in circulation for some days, that the ministers intended proceeding to a dissolution of the Chambers. The *Temps* asserts that the cabinet, as now constituted, is determined to open the session, convinced that whatever slight difference of detail may exist among the several members, no difference in any important matter will appear before the Chambers.

A slight degree of uneasiness prevailed in the French capital on Tuesday evening, in consequence of several workmen having struck for wages and patrolled in large bodies the outlets of the city. The troops were kept under arms in the barracks most convenient to where these assemblages took place, but no disturbance of the public peace occurred.

It is said that the French government is now employed in considering the subject of a regency, in case anything should happen to the Duke of Orleans.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers of the 23d ultimo announce the arrival of Espartero in that city. Early in the morning the municipality announced by a proclamation that he would enter on that day, and the National Guards accordingly took up their station in the streets through which he was to pass, whilst, at eleven o'clock, two squadrons of the Royal Guard and a battalion of the National Guard marched to meet him as an escort of honour. He entered the capital in one of the royal carriages, drawn by six horses, and was received with considerable enthusiasm. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated.

The Barcelona journals state that the siege of that city will not be raised until the reorganisation of the National Militia.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 24th, publishes the following letter, from the minister of finance to the director general of the customs:—

"Sir,—His highness the regent of the kingdom has ordered to be placed on a footing of perfect equality the customs of Santa Cruz, of Tenerife, Orotava, Ciudad Real des las Palmas, and Santa Cruz de la Palma, in the Canary Islands. In future all these customs shall enjoy the privilege which hitherto the first alone, enjoyed for carrying on an import and export trade with foreigners, with America, and with the Peninsula.

(Signed) "PEDRO SURRAY RUIL."

A leading purchaser of national property has had £30,000 nominal of forged bonds returned by the government offices out of the payments he was making.

Private letters from Paris mention the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between that country and Spain.

LOCAL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Mechanics' Institute; the Honorable Judge PARKER in the Chair. The meeting was numerously attended, and a number of speeches were delivered on the occasion, some of which we shall probably notice in our next.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, which was formed on the 7th of March, 1804, during the 37 years that it has been in operation, has expended the enormous sum of two millions and three quarters pounds sterling in furnishing the Book of Life to a perishing world. Its expenditure, during the first year of its existence, was only £619 10 2 stg. Last year it amounted to £133,934 18 9. This society, which from its small beginning, has become the glory of the whole earth, has since its commencement, put in circulation 13¼ million of copies of the Word of God; and it has promoted the translation, printing and distribution of the Holy Scriptures, directly or indirectly, in 136 different languages. The whole number of languages in which the Bible is printed, is 158; of these 106 are translations made since this society commenced its operations.

The American Bible Society, which was instituted 25 years ago, has since that time issued nearly three millions of copies of the Word of God. If these be added to what the managers of the British and Foreign Bible Society have issued from their depository, the number of copies of the Holy scriptures put in circulation by these two societies alone will amount to 16¼ millions. This must surely gladden the heart of every one who wishes well to the cause of true religion throughout the world.—May the work go on and prosper, till the whole earth be covered with the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.

At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up which amounted to £11 5s.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night an alarm of fire was given, and in a short time ample assistance was rendered to extinguish the flames.—The fire originated in a range of back buildings in Duke street, in the rear of Mr. Flannagan's, and occupied, we understand, by forty-five families.—It was first discovered by a woman in the house, who gave the alarm to some of the members of the Volunteer Protection Association, through whose promptitude another calamity has been averted.—Some persons who were early on the spot, and who assisted in subduing the fire, are of opinion that it was the work of design; and after examining the premises, we think there is some ground for this supposition. There is no chimney or stove pipe on the side of the house where the fire was, and there had been no fire in the stove, standing in the middle of the floor, later than 7 o'clock that evening. Thus within the space of a few weeks have two fires been discovered, owing to the vigilance of Volunteer Companies, in time to prevent the recurrence of the dire calamity so often witnessed of late by the inhabitants of this city.—*New-Brunswicker.*

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.—We are informed that on Monday night an attempt was made to set fire to the house of Mr. Samuel Reynolds, at Indian town, by placing a quantity of dry split wood, shavings, &c. against the house, and setting fire thereto.—When found, the materials were partially burnt, but the fire had gone out of itself before doing any damage. Had this attempt succeeded, in all probability nearly the whole of Indian town would have been destroyed, as the night was cold and the wind very high.

We are sorry that our leading article of last week was misunderstood by some of our readers. The object we had in view in writing it was, first to show the tendency which subscriptions, got up on such occasions as that of the Portland fire, have to produce a repetition of the evil, inasmuch as they may seem to be an encouragement to incendiarism, and secondly that the facilities afforded to immigrants into the Province, without a proper system of disposing of them after they arrive, is a serious loss to this community, as the really useful portion of them, in almost every instance, go to settle in the States. The impression we had, when writing the article, was that all the industrious part of those who suffered by the fire in Portland, immediately removed out of the Province. This we have been informed is not the case; and we have therefore no hesitation in saying that we are sorry that any mistake of ours should seem to throw an imputation upon those that do not deserve it, or cause them any uneasiness. A second reading of the article in question convinces us that the remarks contained in it are too sweeping: what is there said was intended to be general, and not apply particularly to the sufferers by the late fire in Portland; and it is therefore to be regretted that any individuals should have considered themselves alluded to.

The committee on that occasion state, that 275 persons were relieved by them, who were either personally known to the committee or were recommended by some respectable individual in the community.

THE BREVET.

Among the list of Promotions in the Army by the late Brevet, we notice the names of—Lieutenant-Generals the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G. C. B., Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G. C. B., two first on the List. Matthew Lord Aylmer.—To be Generals.

To be Lieutenant Generals.—Major Generals Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., Sir James Macdonnell, K. C. B. Sir Thomas Pearson, C. B., John Clitherow.

To be Major-Generals.—Wm. Francis Patrick Napier, C. B. half-pay 43d foot; Wm. Smelt, C.B.

To be Colonels.—Cecil Bishopp, C.B 11th foot, Archibald Montgomery Maxwell, 36th foot.

To be Majors.—Wm. Henry Adams, 36th foot; John DeLacy, 36th Foot; Samuel Tryon, 43d ft. Wilbraham Egerton, 43d foot; George Thurles Finucane, half-pay 36th foot, Brigade Major in the Ionian Islands.

CONSECRATIONS.—On Sunday the 17th October, the Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D. D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, was consecrated Bishop of New Zealand in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Lincoln and Barbadoes. The Bishop of Barbadoes preached on the occasion.

The Reverend M. S. Alexander was consecrated Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Jerusalem, on Sunday 7th November, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace; the Bishops of London, Rochester, and New Zealand assisting. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. M'Caul, D. D.

The N. O Bulletin extracts the following paragraph from the Vera Cruz Censor of Oct. 30:

"The Captain of the English brig Victor, states that on the 16th inst. being on the South coast of Cuba, opposite the river Moto, and short of water, he sent his boat and five men ashore for a supply. These sailors were immediately murdered by some pirates that sailed out from said river. Having observed this from the vessel, he immediately set sail from the coast to escape the same fate, and arrived at this port with only one seaman, a passenger, and two boys."

[From the Woodstock Telegraph]

We expressed an assurance last week that Carleton would not shrink from the discharge of her share of the duty of commemorating the auspicious event of the birth of an Heir to the Throne of Old England. We were not disappointed. Captain Wetmore's company of Artillery, and the Carleton Dragoons under the command of Capt. Morehouse, turned out on Wednesday last and fired a Royal salute. In common with the inhabitants of this village we have to express our regret that the Troops now in garrison here, did not participate in the celebration of the joyous event. We understand that they had no orders to that effect. Our Villagers anxious to have the co-operation of the *