[illegible]rnment, from all classes struggling with [illegible]ches, and at a moment when in England trade and credit are disastrously low, with the immediate prospect of hundreds of thousands being thrown out of employment, and being as destitute of the means of existence as the poorest peasants in Ireland.

I am sure your lordships will agree with me that the full amount of exertion which duty prescribes, has not yet been made here—and that without it, in justice to others, no general claim for assistance can be established.

I am, however, painfully alive to the fact, that in many districts there exists dreadful misery, which no amount of local exertion can relieve; and there the sacred and paramount duty of government—the preservation of human life *will be performed*. The legislature has placed a large sum under favourable conditions at the disposal of the landowners, and I know that this will afford much employment to the poor in work really productive, and I trust that parliament will see fit to sanction a measure, while strictly guarding the rights of property, shall at the same time place the relations between the landlord and tenant upon a footing more sound and satisfactory than at present.

If ever a nation at any time was imperatively called upon by circumstances for united exertion, it is Ireland at the *present moment*; hardly emerged from a calamity which has no parallel in the annals of history, we are about to enter upon another crisis of appalling magnitude, which finds us unprepared and weakened by division. If ever there was a time when selfish feelings and party strife should be replaced by Christian charity, it is now, in the presence of a great and common danger. There is no man upon whom some duty does not devolve, and if those classes possessing influence in their respective spheres will meet together and recognise the absolute necessity of those duties being performed, and will to each apportion to each his share of the burthen, the difficulties of all will be diminished to an extent which now appears impossible; and if the exhortations of religion, never in vain addressed to the Irish people, be heard in behalf of order, and self-sacrifice, and resignation, then we may humbly hope that the blessing of the Almighty will attend efforts so made to meet the calamity which, for purposes to us unscrutable, has been permitted to fall upon this country.

In conclusion, my lords, permit me say, that although the occasion is a very melancholy one on which I have now the honour of receiving your lordships, yet that I have a great pleasure in conferring with you; for since my arrival in this country I have been anxious to communicate personally with those members of the Catholic Hierarchy who might at any time be in Dublin, feeling convinced that such communications between your lordships, who exercise the highest of all influence over the great majority of the people of this country, and myself, as representing the government, could not but conduce to a right understanding of our respective duties; and I assure you that your advice and opinions will always be received by me with respectful deference; and that to myself it will be equally useful and agreeable to consult your lordships upon the various matters respecting which I must desire your counsel, and co-operation.

(*From the Liverpool Mail, October 30.*)

Some, if not most of our contemporaries, are giving her Majesty's ministers credit and unbounded praise for the relief which they have vouchsafed to the commercial interests. We do not think they deserve it. Is it creditable to a blockhead when he does a good action for compulsion? A costermonger going along a bad road one day, by careless driving, ran one wheel of his vehicle into the ditch. The poor ass could not pull it out. His master tried his best to help him, but could not succeed.—There happened to pass at the time a sturdy, well-fed youth, and he was asked to assist in lifting the wheel. He refused first on the ground that he had his Sunday clothes on, and secondly that he was going a message and could not stop. "I tell you what, my good fellow," observed the costermonger, "if you help me out of the ditch I will give you a pint of ale; if you won't I shall break your head!" The lad took the bint and earned his beer.

This is exactly Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Wood's case. They would not stay the panic—they denied the scarcity of money—to lend money they said was illegal—they said the storm had blown over—they obstinately refused any assistance whatever to the parties menaced with ruin, and praying for relief. On the 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of the present month their reply to all the deputations from Liverpool and elsewhere was—"We can do nothing for you—you annoy us—good morning;" and probably when the door was closed the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have been heard muttering, "go be hanged!"

Two days afterwards, on the 23d, the hard horse chestnut had melted into a mushroom. Sir Robert Peel was consulted late on Saturday, and on Monday morning appeared the famous letter to the Bank of England, authorising that chain-bound establishment to "break the head" of Peel's bill, violate the charter act, and issue their *illegal* notes, by way of loan, on almost any kind of security, in order to relieve the mercantile interests.

If Lord John Russell be entitled to any credit at all in this transaction, it is for his adroitness in making Sir Robert Peel a *particeps criminis*. To destroy the favourite and crowning measure of the great, but now for ever fallen, financier, he was willing enough, but the noble lord fancied that the deed would look more spicy by adding infanticide to murder. Sir Robert held the head, Sir Charles the feet, and Lord John was the executioner.

This is another triumph for the press. The government, their thundering and blundering organ, the *Times*, the bullionists, the Jews, and the gold sweaters, have been written down. The *Times* stuck to its order to the last. With the ignorance and biliousness of a London Common Councilman, who never for a week in his life was absent from his ward, heartly inhaling the odours of decaying cheese, rancid bacon, and tallow candles, it has ranted and raved in fighting the battle of gold and usury against common sense and justice.—Honesty of purpose, or patriotism, as its momentum, the *Times* never was charged with. It had consequently little or no character to lose, at least none worth preserving, except the interest or profit it has derived from the party it served, and the metropolitan masses which it pampered and mislad. But even this meretricious popularity it has perilled by its obstinate adhesion to a sinking cause—its desperate struggle for that monopoly of money—that system by which millionaries have been fleecing the people of England since 1819, by which the middle classes have been reduced to a condition low within above that of the working artisan, and the labourer to that of the pauper. Its prestige is gone. One of London, and by all intelligent men, it is held in contempt. Its magniloquent pathos is exploded. Men don't read it to be instructed, but to laugh at its impotent bombings, its angry revilings, and its inordinate love of old coins and old clothes. It should take down the Queen's arms from its frontispiece, and mount the Three Hats and a Green Bag!

But we come to more important matter. The Government in their instructions to the Bank have fixed the maximum of interest at eight per cent.—This at once bundles them of all claim to public gratitude. Across undeguised condescension, or a more expensive act of liberality never was committed. Why, it is a hundred usury, such as a three hatted speculator of the Minories, or a Jew of Commercial-place, would be ashamed of. We can understand the wisdom and the policy of a government fixing a *maximum* of interest. That was the rule in earlier and better times, before political economy and political swindling were reduced to a science. But to fix a usurious minimum at eight per cent., which in practice we are told has already led to the extortion of twelve per cent., is scandalous, and must procreate fearful reaction against the money as soon as Parliament shall have met. The Bank is converted into a grand pawn broker's shop, to extort from the needy what they can, without the responsibility attached to receiving stolen goods.—The scheme has been crafted in meanness and sordidness. The *pound of flesh* is to be cut out nearest the heart. The recipients of the favour are to pay dearly for the *accommodation*, more, in some respects, than its worth, more than will be pleasant to creditors, more than legitimate profits can or ought to afford. The boon, therefore, is drugged; it may be medicinal, but is it not after all, poisonous?

But we are told that this high rate of interest, the invention of Peel, is intended to act as a drag upon railway speculation. By making the interest of money more onerous than the corresponding dividends from railways, persons will be prevented from speculating in such undertakings. This senseless argument only echoes the groans and ravings of the *Times* newspaper. The railways, says that unscrupulous organ of the Jews, have caused the present embarrassments. A grosser fallacy never was clothed in the language of fustian for an extorionate object. And nobman knows this grossness better than Sir Robert Peel, who must laugh in his sleeve at the impudence and ignorance of the serf writers of Printing house square. The railways! Did not he *Times* support and encourage them?—Did not Sir Robert Peel wheel his barrow and turn the sod in the Trent Valley, a competing line? For the last six years the railways have been the salvation of England. But for them some millions of our labourers would have died in ditches, or lived by plundering the wealthier classes. The railways are now indispensable as regards the national welfare. The money is all spent in the country.—Not a foot of earth is turned, not a sleeper laid, not a rail placed, not an engine constructed, that do not conduce to the national prosperity. Railways are now our only highways. The old roads, and the heavy drags, and the impositions of coachmen, guards, and hotels, are now obsolete. They give facilities to commerce, to trade, to manufactures, to agriculture, to communication in all its various forms such as never was experienced before.

When we hear them decried by the bullionists and the *Times*, their only organ, and which print is as much behind the age we live in as a blind balladsinger in Blackfriars is to Jenny Lind at the opera, we at once come to the conclusion, that desperate men, like the writers in the *Times*, screwed down to a particular job, which they feel to be like the cheese of slavery, cling to an exploded dogma with a devotion in which subserviency supplants reason, and an imitation of words, in a feeble attempt at wit, and in a strain of miserable levity—we come to the conclusion we say that the money principle, the Jewish ascendancy, have received something like a death blow. At any rate Peel's currency system, his golden maxim, his metallic standard, have received a blow which they cannot possibly survive. The railway interest will prevail—nay, more it will dictate in the new House of Commons, and by its power and the justice of the cause, leave Peel and the dishonoured and sordid *Times* high and dry upon the rocks of derision and contempt.

But they whisper to us that the *Times* will turn round, and come to us, hat in hand, and to an outraged public, as it has done, over and over again.—This is very likely. When old Mr. Walter was alive he charged his mercenaries to turn from the high to the low church in eight and forty hours.—They obeyed. They reprobated on Saturday, what they had forcibly and eloquently advocated on Monday. We expect this diversion at a tangent will be repeated before the next new moon. We are looking out for the change, and it will be our duty to watch and report.

ITALY.

Our intelligence from Italy does not contain much that is new. *A propos* of the mission of Lord Minto, the 'Espanol' Madrid paper, of the 13th, contains some remarks worthy of notice; it says:—

"Count Bresson seems destined by his government to a peculiar and unique branch of diplomacy. The triumph which he obtained in the affair of the royal marriages, and the manner in which he attacked English policy at that time, caused people to discover in him the *bosse* of Anglophobia. For this reason no sooner was it known at the Tuileries that Lord Minto was charged with a secret mission in Italy than M. Bresson received orders to be in readiness to go to the Italian peninsula. When Lord Minto arrived at Turin, M. Bresson was there at the same time.—Lord Minto had an audience with the King of Sardinia—M. Bresson had another. Here ends the parallel. And now comes the divergence. Lord Minto held a language of friendship and good wishes. M. Bresson spoke of interventions and future contingencies."

Letters from Naples of the 4th and 8th, quoted by the 'Augsburg Gazette,' say that Generals Stratella and Nunziante occupy the lines from Paola Cosenza to Catanjora, and from Monteleone to Gerace, so as to exclude the insurgents from passing them. Probable political reforms continue to be mentioned. The King never appears without being overwhelmed with petitions, which are flung in hundreds into his carriage.

A letter from Florence, dated the 11th inst. given by 'La Presse,' says that news from the kingdom of the Two Sicilies are such as to inspire sentiments of horror.—Executions are continual. An unexampled system of espionage is established. Premiums are publicly offered for the murder of individuals whose names are proclaimed. The most honourable and respected persons are daily seized, bound, and thrown into prison. Government appears to be seized with a fit of bloody frenzy.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany, sister of the King of Naples, is plunged in despair, less because of the danger to which her family are exposed than on account of the atrocities committed in their name.

Letters from Rome of the 9th confirm the reports we have already given from the German journals, that the Pope, not satisfied with the evacuation of the city of Ferrara offered by Austria, and the restoration of the *status quo*, demands the evacuation and surrender of the citadel of Ferrara and the fortress of Commachio, both of which Austria has occupied since 1815. In consideration of compliance with this demand, the Pope offers to cede to Austria all that part of the duchy of Ferrara which lies on the left bank of the Po, and which would naturally belong to Lombardy.

As the French and English have combined to put down the Slave Trade, and for that purpose keep no less than 52 vessels off the Coast of Africa, it might be expected that some check had been put on the traffic. No such thing. The *Semaphore de Marseilles* says—"The slave trade is carried on as actively as formerly, the slavers are better appointed, and encouraged by looking forward to greater gain. The Brazils receive numerous cargoes of human beings, and the traders escape the vigilance of the cruisers in a way creating despair. To put an end to the slave trade there is but one way—the frank refusal by the local Government of the introduction and sale of slaves. The experiment has been made in the French Antilles, and the Havana gives us at this moment a fresh proof of this result. The slave trade by the Spaniards is entirely stopped because they no longer receive any cargoes of blacks in their dominions. Were the British to follow this example, there would be an end to all. The cruisers on the coast are rendered of no avail by the organisation of the slavers, while the treaties with the native chiefs are a farce and are never executed."

CHOLERA.

SIR,—The steady advance of the cholera westward appears to have called public attention to its probable re-appearance in England before long, and a paragraph in one of the London papers of Friday leads me to believe that the majority of persons will depend for protection upon any preparation which is advertised as a "disinfectant," erroneously believing that all disinfectants have the same power over the virus which creates disease as they have over unpleasant smells. Allow me to correct this error by detailing the result of my experience during the visitation of this horrible malady in 1832, when, as a chemist, I laid myself out for a close examination into the cause, mode of propagation, and check for it. For this purpose I obtained information of, and visited in person all the earliest cases which showed themselves in this city generally, and in each great public establishment in particular. For some time I attend almost daily at the cholera hospitals, and experimented in every way I could think of, upon the dead and living subjects, their contents and *ejecta*, and atmosphere surrounding them and their articles of clothing. The conclusions I arrived at I forward for the information of those who have not had the same opportunities.

1. That the cause of cholera is a putrid animal poison capable of being recognised by the smell by some, emanating from and surrounding the dead or living cholera subject or articles of clothing.

2. That it is not sulphuretted hydrogen or hydrosulphuret of ammonia, as it does not decompose salts of lead or zinc, and when passed through nitrate of silver it only forms a red solution when exposed to light.

3. That it is only received into the living body through the lungs, and cannot be propagated by inoculation.

4. That infection can be conveyed by wearing of clothing, bedding, &c.; and that washerwomen are more subject to infection than ordinary persons from that cause.

5. That all persons are not equally liable to infection from equal exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensitive under certain circumstances.

6. That the poison is destroyed by chlorine gas and a heat of 300 deg. Fahrenheit.

As the object of the present communication is merely to give the public opinion a right direction so as to help the future boards of health to combat this insidious and powerful enemy, I must at once state that the two most popular disinfectants of the day—the chloride of zinc and the nitrate of lead, known as Sir W. Burnet's and Ledoyen's, will be of no avail, although they will promptly remove ordinary putrid effluvia. The only chemical preventive I depended upon in my numerous exposures to the virus was chlorine gas, and this I believe to be a perfect one if the fumigation is complete.—I invariably passed through an atmosphere of it on my return home, and kept it escaping in my residence during the continuance of the disease in the city. I also placed large quantities of the materials necessary for the evolution of this gas in the hands of a Bristol druggist, who was kind enough to distribute 1200 quantities of it gratuitously to applicants during three days with instructions for the use, and am happy to say that during that time the deaths fell from ten to one per day, and I have but little doubt that if every ship arriving in England from an infected place should be exposed to a perfect fumigation with chlorine, we shall be preserved from infection. If the disease should pass this cordon, by any accident, then every house in the infected district should be simultaneously fumigated with it—say three times a day; unless done in all houses at the same time, it would be useless, or nearly so; and to do it effectually, a mixture of three parts of common salt and one of black oxide of *manganese should be placed just inside the outer or street door of the dwelling-house*, and a little common vitriol poured upon it. The inward current of air will convey the chlorine gas to every part of the interior, and wherever it can be smelt the effect is produced—the miasm is destroyed. If articles of clothing are infected, and the colors likely to be injured by the gas, they may be heated in an oven or on a kiln to 250 or 300 degrees (about the heat of baking bread,) when they might be handled or used with perfect impunity.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Bristol, October 11.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—Accounts from Kostroma state that a terrible fire which had broken out in that city had destroyed 118 dwellinghouses and the convent; on the same night another fire broke out in a parallel street, but happily only one house was burned. The next day at seven o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants were a third time called to witness a part of the town in flames. Another fire occurred, which proceeded with such rapidity that in an incredibly short time 70 houses were burnt to ashes. If, through immense exertions, the government buildings had not been saved, the merchant's market place would in all probability have fallen a prey to the flames.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—A dreadful accident has taken place at Comorn, in Hungary, by the falling of the bridge there. A crowd of persons who had assembled to see the arrival of the Archduke Stephen, fell into the river and perished. The number of persons supposed to have lost their lives is stated at no less than forty.

DREADFUL ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday se'nnight, a congregation of about 1500 persons had assembled in the Wesleyan chapel at Beup, to hear a Mrs. Jackson preach on temperance. Soon after she had commenced her sermon, a cry was raised that the gallery was giving way, and a rush to the doors took place. When the excitement subsided, two persons, a woman and a boy, were found dead, opposite the chapel, where they are supposed to have been crushed to death, and another, a young man, was taken up in a mangled state. He died on Monday after much suffering. A great many more, men, women and children have been seriously injured, but are expected to recover. The alarm, it turned out, was without foundation.

MARITIME LAW AT HAMBURGH.—On the 20th ult. the Hamburgh merchantman, the *Independence*, Capt. Schaecht, arrived at Hamburgh from New York. Among her crew, of 30 men, was a free negro named Prim, who was the butt of the rest of the sailors. They made him believe the captain intended to throw him overboard and leave him to be drowned. In spirit of revenge, Prim got a hatchet, and stealing into the cabin during the night, struck the captain with it; but wounded him so slightly that he was able to get up, overpower the black, and have him pinioned and thrown into the pigstye, where he remained cramped up till the ship arrived in port, when Captain Schaech delivered him up to justice, and prosecuted him for an attempt to murder. Prim, on the other hand, laid a complaint against the captain and crew for ill-treatment.—The double trial came to a hearing on the 7th, the result of which was that Prim was sentenced to confinement with hard labour for 12 months, the captain to simple imprisonment for 6 months, and the crew to the like punishment for 1 2 and 3 months, for promoting the animosity of Prim by their false representation.

CAPTURE OF FOUR SLAVERS.—By a French steamer arrived from St. Thomas, we have accounts of the capture of 4 slave vessels—3 of them by the *Ferret*, S. Commander Spratge. The first captured by the *Ferret* was taken June 27th, after a long chase by night. She was a Brazilian brigantine of 180 tons, fully equipped, and bound to Cape Lopez.—The *Ferret*, three weeks after that captured a small schr. named the *Sebastiano*, also fully equipped; and on the 16th July, off Cape Magnerin, gave chase to a Brazilian brig, which turned out on capture to be the *Fanika*. She beat the *Ferret* in sailing; but the wind falling very light, Mr. Mitchell the master, with a boat's crew, was detached from the cruiser after her. Great credit is due to Mr. Mitchell for the gallant and spirited manner in which he dashed alongside and seized the slaver, who from her appearance, was just the craft to make some resistance, especially as from the time the boat shoved off to coming up with her she had gained two miles on the *Ferret*. She is a splendid craft, and quite new. She was from Hamburgh, Liverpool, and Rio, which was the only trip she had made previously to being captured. She had a picked crew of 20 men, notwithstanding they all threw their arms into the sea when the *Ferret's* boat got within hailing distance. The *Rapid*, Com. Dixon, captured her prize off Loango, on the 6th July. It was a Brazilian brigantine of 160 tons.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—As the time is approaching when provision will require to be made for Lighting with gas, and Watching the Parish of Portland, I trust our wise men need not be cautioned against such an anomaly as once occured, of the City paying three quarters of the County expences, thereby making the city as part of the County, pay twice to the same purpose. If the parish is to have a watch and be lighted, let the parish pay for it, and let the City pay for its own watching and lighting; or, if thought better, let the City and Parish collectively be assessed for a suitable watch and lighting—the City taking her portion of both, according to the number of inhabitants;—this would be fair; the former most so; but for the county to pay a Parish expense of this nature, will not only be taking money from other parishes that do not participate in the benefit, but, if the old rule is followed out, first makes the City of Saint John find its own lighting and watching, and then, by reason of the inhabitants being (say) three fourths of the number of those in the city and parish, the former is again called upon to pay in that proportion towards liquidating the collective expences. It is a wonder that such an absurdity was ever tolerated, but it is to be hoped that it will not be revived.

Your's, CITIZEN.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 3, 1847.

The weather during the last fortnight has been of an extremely variable character, alternating between extreme cold, and warm rains.—After having been laid up in consequence of the closing of the river, the steamer New Brunswick started on Saturday morning for Fredericton which city she reached without impediment; returning to Gagetown she took a heavy load of freight on board and proceeded again to Fredericton, from which place she returned in safety on Monday evening, at which time the cold had again set in severely, but owing to the great height of the river by reason of the heavy rains, the ice was prevented making.—Rain has fallen incessantly for the last thirty six hours, which will have the effect of still further raising the rivers to an unusual degree, and prevent their freezing for some days, even should Jack Frost visit us again immediately. The marshes in this vicinity are completely overflown with water.

ESCAPE.—Two criminals named Dodd and Tilts escaped from the Provincial Penitentiary last week. They were subsequently retaken after a desperate resistance.—This prison seems to be extremely insecure, and some measures should be taken to remedy the evil. There are convenient means for erecting a heavy stone wall on the premises, and perhaps this would be the best means of employing a large number of the criminals during the summer months.—At all events it appears to be a great farce to put a man in the Penitentiary at the present time, for if determined, he is sure to make his escape.

We copy from the *Royal Gazette*, the following communication in answer to certain Resolutions passed by the Common Council of this city on the arrival at this Port of the last ship load of emigrants from Ireland, and who were nearly all Paupers, in the most destitute condition, from the estates of Lord Palmerston. We have not the Resolutions before us, at the present moment, but we deem it to be the especial duty of the Common Council, when such a burden is inflicted either on the City or Province, when this Port is made the channel, to make the strongest representations to government against the injustice, and whether the City funds are taxed or not, it is no less their business as conservators of the public interest, to remonstrate, and if possible protect the citizens from a contribution of this grievous burden under which every charitable inhabitant is placed by the hundreds of beggars who follow their calling with the utmost constant and persevering application.—What amount of the public funds has been absorbed in relieving the destitute, we presume the journals of the next session, only, will inform us; but that a serious and weighty responsibility has been unjustifiably imposed on the inhabitants of this city and county, no one can pretend to deny. Independent of those sick and disabled in the public hospitals, hundreds who absolutely refuse to go there, have, throughout the summer season, been relieved by private charity; and the most active exertions of the benevolent will be requisite during the coming winter to allay scenes of suffering and privation such as have not in this place been heretofore witnessed. Private benevolence on a systematic scale has on other occasions been brought to the relief of distressed emigrants in this City, *and it will be on this*; but it nevertheless behoves us not only to remonstrate, but to take such steps as will prevent the imposition, by heartless landlords, of whole ship loads of paupers upon us, numbers of whom are infirm and decrepit, and totally unfit for any employment whatever.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, 20th November, 1847.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the — instant, transmitting certain Resolutions of the Common Council of the city of Saint John, in reference to the Emigrants landed from the *Fanika*; and I have it in command to make the following observations in answer.

Your communication having been received immediately after the meeting of the Executive Council, which assembled at Fredericton on the 10th inst His Excellency had no opportunity of advising with them on the subject, although the measures which it might be necessary for the Government to adopt in the exigency occasioned by the unlooked for arrival of a number of destitute and suffering Emigrants, at the close of the season, and after the period for breaking up the Quarantine establishment at Partridge Island, had gained their anxious deliberations.

Throughout the season, as the Mayor and Common Council are fully aware, His Excellency, in repeated visits to Saint John, personally co-operated with the local authorities in measures for relieving the pressure upon the community; and in his correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency has done full justice to the disposition manifested by the Mayor and Common Council to assist in alleviating the distress and sufferings of the Emigrants.

Admitting the inconvenience to the community of Saint John—and which has been also felt, in an equal degree, in other parts of the Province—from the arrival during the season, and especially at a late period of it, of so large a number of indigent and helpless persons, often infected with disease, it is but just to remark that the expenses attendant on the care and provision of them, have not, in the present year been allowed to fall as a charge upon the Corporation funds; but on the contrary, the accounts of these disbursements, when rendered and passed, have been punctually discharged by the Government, neither will it be found, on examination of these accounts, that the disbursements throughout the season have so far exceeded the funds placed at the disposal of the Government, as to constitute a heavy charge on the public finances.

Under these circumstances, and with a full knowledge of the disposition manifested by Her Majesty's Government, in their cordial approval of His Excellency's co-operation with the local authorities, His Excellency cannot but regret the terms of the Resolutions which have been forwarded to him for transmission, in the publication of which in the newspapers has, moreover, been calculated to induce a prevalent belief in the community at large, that a greater sacrifice has been incurred by the public in the present year than it has in reality been called upon to sustain. His Excellency feels every confidence, however, that the Mayor and Common Council will not, on the present occasion, relax their efforts to alleviate the distress prevailing among the people who have recently arrived, and in which His Excellency will be pleased, or heretofore, to render them every assistance; while, from the particular circumstances attending the arrival of these Emigrants, it will become his duty to call on the Emigration Officer at Saint John for a special and detailed report of their condition.

In regard to the measure adopted by the Mayor and Common Council, in offering to the Emigrants a free passage back to their native country, His Excellency does not feel himself called upon to offer any remark, further than to observe, that the expenses thus proposed to be incurred cannot be admitted as a charge which the Government would be authorized to defray, and for which the Corporation must therefore be themselves responsible.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) JOHN S. SAUNDERS.
James William Boyd, Esq., Common Clerk, &c., Saint John.

☞ The last New-York ALBION informs us that the ANGLO AMERICAN, newspaper, has been discontinued, and that the subscription list, copy right and good will of the latter journal has been purchased by the proprietor of the Albion. The outstanding debts on the Anglo American have also been assigned to the proprietor of the Albion; the editor of which intimates that subscribers to the former will be supplied with the latter journal in lieu thereof.

A new Ferry has been established by a company from Indian Town to the opposite shore, and one of the Fredericton ferry steamers has been hired until the company have time to build one for themselves. This will be a great accommodation to the travelling public; the charges being the same as in the city steamers.

A man named William Chiswill, who was convicted at the last criminal court in the County of Kent, for a most brutal offence, and sentenced to be hanged, has had his condemnation commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour. This commutation, we learn, has been ordered in consequence of some contrariety in the Law under which he was convicted. The prisoner has been brought from Richibucto, and safely lodged in the Penitentiary.

The following note on the late WILLIAM GRAY, Esquire, we copy from the New York *Albion*, of 20th November.—Mr. Gray was the father of John H. Gray, Esquire, of this city:—

William Gray, Esq., a native of Nova Scotia, died on the 16th of October, at Liverpool, whither he had proceeded with the hope of recovering that health which a long life in public service had tended greatly to impair. Mr. Gray, after filling the office of British Consul for Virginia for a period of 27 years, sought for and obtained permission to retire from public life on a pension, agreeable to the rules of British Consular service. This he enjoyed but a few years, having reached the age of 72. Few British public functionaries have been more esteemed and beloved than Mr. Gray. In Norfolk, where he resided for upwards of a quarter of a century, he maintained the honour of his country without giving offence to any one, and his loss is not less regretted by the American community of Norfolk than by his warmest British friends and admirers. He was truly a long, well tried and faithful servant of the British Crown, and a man of sterling honour and integrity, possessing that urbanity, hospitality and benevolence which mark the character of an English gentleman.

A fine copper fastened barque, of about 450 tons, built at the Bend of Petitcodiac, by Cochrane & McEwen, for Mr. Hugh Davison of this city, was towed into port on Saturday last by the steamer St. John. We have been informed that her dimensions are said to be of a very superior description.—*Observer.*

FIRES.—The dwelling house of Mr. Edwin Akerly, Madawaska, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning last. A barn belonging to Mr. James Hale, Northampton, with all his crop, was destroyed by fire before daylight yesterday morning We have not heard the origin of either of the fires.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

THE PANIC.—The painful embarrassments of a large portion of the commercial world at this time seem to us to call peremptorily for the exercise of two things—forbearance and mutual support. Where it can be shewn that difficulty will under peculiar circumstances be only temporary, it becomes an act of duty to abstain as far as possible from pressing on firms so circumstanced. And among merchants who are undoubtedly solvent, though not altogether beyond the experience of inconvenience, it is the dictate of prudence and self-preservation, not less than of higher principles, to endeavour to afford those who are struggling with the storm such assistance as may enable them to weather it. These suggestions are so obvious that it may seem scarcely necessary to offer them, but, in times of panic, the most obvious truths are forgotten. "Each for himself" is but the watchword for overwhelming ruin. Panic is a temporary madness, not less destructive than the blind confidence which leads men headlong into serious danger. Panic in the field has dispersed many a fine army which might have been led to victory; and commercial panic has often caused the destruction of resources, which, judiciously managed, would have been more than sufficient to restore prosperity.

VERY KIND AND CONSIDERATE.—*La Democratic Pacifique* mentions that the Archbishop of Lyons had actually ordered prayers to be put up for the conversion of the Pope! Several of the clergy refused. The poor Archbishop is in the plight of Gil Blas' Archbishop, when he turned Gil out of doors.

We regret to observe in the *Quebec Mercury* the announcement of another victim to the prevailing disease. Dr. Clark, who attended at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, died of typhus fever on Sunday, the 7th ult. after an illness of four days only.

THE FASTEST YET.—The steamer Speed, belonging to Messrs Macpherson & Crane, started on last saturday morning, from Bytown, for Grenville, a distance of 64 miles, which port she arrived at in 3 hours and 15 minutes; thus running about 20 miles an hour, and making all the landings.—[Kingston Argus.

CHOLERA.—Some years ago, when Asiatic cholera, was in the south of France, a physician of Marseilles having noticed that charcoal men were exempt from the disorder, determined to try charcoal as a remedy for it, and was eminently successful in his practice. As no effectual remedy for this disease appears to have been hitherto discovered, and as charcoal would at any rate be harmless, it might be well worth a trial both in Asiatic and other cholera. Its action is understood to be antiseptic. By correcting the putrid condition of the bowels, the disease is said to be checked.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—A rich farmer of Valdbye (Denmark) named Steenersen, has just been tried at Copenhagen for having attempted by displaying a red pocket handkerchief at the end of a stick, to stop a train running on the Railway from Copenhagen to Roschield. He acknowledged that he had displayed the signal as stated, but affirmed that he did so in consequence of a wager entered into by him after a copious breakfast well seasoned with wine, that he should succeed in stopping the first train that appeared. Knowing that to display a red flag signified danger, he had waved his red handkerchief as mentioned in the indictment. The court finding him guilty, sentenced him to ten years' hard labour in a House of Correction, being the penalty laid down in the Danish law against any attempt to stop a Railway train or impede its passage. Steenersen has appealed against this severe sentence.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS IN FAVOUR OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point N. Y., in a letter dated August 3d, 1845, says: "In the course of my practice in this vicinity I have rested in some good degree the good qualities of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in Pulmonary Complaints, and now I wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

Dr. A. H. Macnair, of Tarborow, North Carolina, writes as under date of Feb. 14, 1847, that he has used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in his practice the last eighteen months, and consider it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Wassington, N. C., writes, under date of May 1, 1846, as follows:

"I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma and chronic cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good result in those cases of great nervous inability and irritability, to which physical patients are subject. The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is *ingenious* and *judicious*.

Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous humbugs and nostrums and those medicines which have proved *salutary*, and in many well attested cases *curative*."

Mr. Hoffman, Huntingdon, Pa., cured a child of Asthma with it, after he declared he could do no more with his medicines, and the child must die.

Dr. Freleigh, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

Abraham Skillman, M. D., of Bordentown, says it is the best medicine for Consumption in every stage, that he has ever known. We might refer you to hundreds of cases, had we room, which would convince all of its great virtue.

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is what "it is recommended to be," the very best medicine to be found. It cures or relieves all affections of the Lungs when nothing else will.

NEW YORK ALBION.—Wm. L. Avery, Agent, will receive subscriptions and forward subscribers names for this valuable and interesting paper. The beautiful engraving of H. M. Queen VICTORIA (26 x 36 inches) which is given with this paper, can be seen at the Agents Book store.

ATTENTION!—All those indebted to the proprietors of this paper for more than two year's subscription, are requested to call at the office and settle the same. Scattered as out accounts are through the country, and in small sums, it would absorb nearly the whole amount to employ an Agent in collecting them, and we therefore trust all will settle the first convenient opportunity.—Country produce will be received at all times as payment.

ORDINATION.—The BISHOP OF FREDERICTON intends to hold an Ordination, on Sunday the 19th of December next, at Fredericton. Candidates for Holy Orders are requested to give His Lordship notice of their wish to be ordained, to procure the necessary testimonials, and to present themselves for Examination not later than Tuesday morning December 14th.

MARRIED.

Last evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. THOMAS DESHAM, to Miss CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Mr. John McLardy, all of this City.

Yesterday afternoon by the Rev. S. Robinson Mr. Archibald Fraser, of this city, to M[illegible] only daughter of the late Geor[illegible] Halifax.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Robert A. Gregory, to Miss Hannah A. Ruddock, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. the Rector, Peter Fisher, Esq., of Fredericton, to Mrs. Mary Valentine, of St. John.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. George L. Blacklock, of Halifax, to Miss Louisa, youngest daughter of George Ball, Esq., of Port Simonds.

On Sunday the 14th ult. by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. Henry G. Whelpley, to Miss Margaret E. Scribner, both of this City.

On the 19th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Charles Partelow, to Miss Margaret Miles, both of this City.

On Wednesday, the 24th ultimo, at the Wesleyan Chapel, in Fredericton, by the Rev. William Smith, the Rev. John Allison, Wesleyan Minister, to Martha Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Knight, Chairman of the N. B. District, and General Superintendent of the Missions.

On Tuesday, the 19th ult., at St. James's Liverpool, Captain George Waterbury, of St. John, N. B. to Christiana, widow of Capt. Joseph Rowett.

DIED.

On Monday morning, at the residence of his son, on the Marsh Road, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Leetch, Senr. in the 68th year of his age.

At Westfield, Kings County, on the 27th ult. Sarah Ann, wife of George McLean, aged 28 years, leaving a husband, and two children, to lament their untimely bereavement.

At Kingston, (K. C.) on the 18th ult, Richard P. Gregory, Esq., in the 86th year of his age. He was one of the Loyalists of 1783, and was much respected by all who knew him, and is deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Norton, Kings County, on Monday last, in the 54th year of her age, Sarah, wife of Mr. Johnston H. Crawford, leaving a husband and large family to lament their loss.

At Hardscrabble, on 21st Nov. Mr. Richard Perkins, formerly of King's County, in the 82nd year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to lament their loss.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque Wolfville, McLellen, Boston 4—John Wishart, ballast.

Friday—Schooner Dolphin, Holder, New-York, 5—Master, flour, &c.

Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston, via Eastport—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Ship Delta, Gover, London, 37—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Robert, McCarthy, New York, 16—Jardine & Co flour, &c.

Sunday—Brigt. George & Mary, Cook, Boston, 8—Chas. McLauchlan, flour.

Schr. L. O'C., Doyle Frost, Boston, 6—assorted cargo.

Monday—Brigt. Metallak, Blain, Boston, 8—ballast.

Ship British American, Miles, Liverpool—Eaton & Ray.

Wednesday, ship Spartan, Welsh, London, 49, John Hawa ballast.

Delta, Gover, London, 28, S. Wiggins & son, ballast.

Bark British American, Miles, Liverpool, 40, Eaton & Ray, general cargo.

Schr. Emily, Woods, Boston, 4, master, assorted cargo.

Providence, McLean, Boston, 10, master, flour.

Rising sun, Faulkner, Boston, 10, master, assorted cargo.

Olive Branch, Thomson, Fredericksburgh, 22, flour and wheat.

CLEARED.

27th—Ship Lockwoods, Errington, Greenock, deals—Wm. Davidson; Star, Brown, Liverpool, timber—R. Rankin & Co.; Perthshire, Tait Port Glasgow, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son;