made up, who crossed the bay, some five miles distant, in a whale boat, and I am informed that they were entertained by Mr. Lewis in a manner as gratifying to them as it was creditable to him.

Flour, at the time of our arrival, sold at $5 a barrel—but owing to the great demand, the price advanced previously to the sailing of our ship, four rials (fifty cents) per barrel. Large purchases were made by the California adventurers on each ship in port, as a matter of speculation. The flour produced from wheat grown in Chili is not as white as that of the United States; the bread, however, is sweet—as good as any made from the choicest brands of American flour.

The buildings in Talcahuana, with *three* exceptions, do not exceed one story in height—a precaution rendered necessary because of the frequent occurrence of earthquakes. The majority are built of bricks, and have the appearance, many of them, of being at least two hundred years old, although none are of greater antiquity than 1835. The roofs are covered with tile, of crescent form, which are laid in an inverted order, so that the inside of the building is thoroughly protected from water. The houses occupied by the more respectable portion of the inhabitants are built in a wing like form, around a square, forming an enclosure or courtyard—the centre of of which, in almost every instance, contains a flower garden neatly adorned by an ornamental fence. A veranda, formed by the projecting roof of the house, surrounds the entire space, supported by posts, entwined, in many instances, by immense grape vines, loaded at this season of the year with that delicious fruit, the Malaga grape. The front of the establishment, or the portion next to the street, in some cases, presents, in appearance, nothing more than a high brick wall, with a large door in the centre. On passing through the door, however, we can discover that we are in a paved yard, surrounded by a dwelling like that described above. Others, however, have several windows fronting the street, but strongly protected by iron bars.

The town of Talcahuana is regularly laid out, but the streets are narrow, and probably 19 out of 20 of the low dirty tenements on either side, are places of prostitution. Dance houses, where the "Changana" and "fandango" are performed in a style peculiar to the Spanish taste are numerous, and many American youth have cause to regret the hour when they were first enticed into these gateways to hell. A melancholy instance of depravity and death occurred during our stay at this place. The whale ship Franklin, of New Bedford, came into port somedays previous to our arrival—On board of this ship was a young man, named Franklin Morse, 18 years of age, and a native of Montpelier, Vermont. He visited these places of prostitution and became intimate with one of the females. His mistress, discovering that he did not confine himself exclusively to her, gave him *poison* in milk; and the unfortunate young man, after suffering intense agony during a period of four days, breathed his last. He died on board of the Franklin, and the event was announced by her flags being set at half mast, which was imitated by every American vessel in the harbor. His body was enclosed in a pine coffin covered with black cloth and when the corpse was brought on shore, the long line of boats accompanying it, presented a scene quite solemn and affecting. A procession consisting of some three hundred or more Americans followed his body to the grave, a place of burial situated a short distance south of the town. The services of the grave were performed by Mr. —— Swift, of New York, a passenger on board of the brig Newcastle, and were very impressive. I noticed at the grave several of the female natives of Talcahuana, some of whom behaved with propriety, and others exhibited a degree of levity very shocking to behold. Human bones were cast out of the spot of ground appropriated for the burial of poor Morse, which is not improbable had been the place of sepulchre of many foreigners who have died at Talcahuana before him. As the earth was thrown back into the grade, the rattling of these remnants of humanity, as they fell upon the coffin, was anything but agreeable.

I remained in the cemetery for the space of half an hour after the burial of young Morse, and examined the various inscriptions on numerous *crosses* which marked the resting place of those who had died in the Romish faith, as also the neat monument of others, presumed to be protestants, as no Popish emblem was inscribed on the marble of which the monuments were constructed. The monuments were each enclosed within a neat fence painted white. Ornamental shrubbery, producing a great variety of flowers sprung up in these enclosures, a contemplation of which had the effect to relieve the mind in a great measure of the influences produced by so much that is heathenish and barbarous, not only in the grave yard, but elsewhere in Talcahuana.

Having buried poor Morse, we will now resume our walk and extend our description of Talcahuana. The dwellings in the suburbs are built of reeds, brush and flags. The roofs are thatched with straw. These hovels line the shore on the western side of the Bay, to an extent of nearly a mile—and may be found in every direction on the side of the hills and in the valleys below. On the road leading to Conception, a short distance from Talcahuana, there is a village of these huts,—perhaps one hundred in number. Almost every hut has a *bar* where is kept for sale a vile mixture, of native manufacture, called "*aguardientr.*" Being frequently greeted with the salutation 'come on Califarnio,' I entered very many of these wretched abodes, but did not prolong my stay, as I could not divest my mind of unpleasant sensations, understanding as I did their treacherous character. The women or squaws, for they are nothing more nor less than indians, were generally squatted upon the ground, with little clothing except a skirt. My attention was attracted to their mode of cooking over a fire built between several stones on the ground of the hut—the smoke escaping through the thatched roof. The danger of a general conflagration of the whole number of huts from this source, seemed to me to be very great—but I was informed that the materials of which they are constructed does not readily burn. The food seemed to partake of the same character in every hut, and was cooked in the same style—being boiled in a vessel of jug like shape with the top taken off placed between the stones forming the fire place. I could not decide with certainty of what their food consisted—but it seemed to me to be the flesh of a *lamb*, cut into small pieces and boiled.—It may have been the flesh of a *dog* or *cat*, quite as probable I think—but whatever it was, it was a *popular dish* with them all.

[*To be continued.*]

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT of the GRAND LODGE of Ireland, held in the City of Dublin, the Earl of Enniskillen, Right Worshipful Grand Master, in the Chair.

Occasions have arisen, from time to time, on which the Orange Society, departing from its habitual reserve, has offered to the public statements ordinarily communicated only to the brethren of the Institution. Such an occasion demands now the special attention of the Grand Lodge. The proceedings of our society have been misrepresented—its purposes and principles have been defamed—its actions have been partially and unfruly described—and the very activities by which it was made an instrument, under God, to avert from our country the calamities of civil dissension, have met with the recompense of calumny and invective with which loyal exert ons have been at various times ungratefully rewarded.

The steadfastness with which the Orange body in Ireland has resisted the allurements of the disaffected, and rejected their advances, has been made manifest by the flatteries and by the inventives of agitators and traitors.

It has also been observed among the artifices of treason, that Orangemen have been represented as ready to join in the schemes contrived by ill-affected persons for the dismemberment of the empire. Such misrepresentations, it is unnecessary to prove, were industriously circulated in the year 1848, when it was generally and currently reported that the Orangemen of Ireland, disgusted by the conduct of partial rulers, were disposed, if not to swell the ranks of the rebel party, to stand at least neuter in the struggle between the disaffected and the government.

These considerations, rendered more grave by circumstances of recent occurrence, vitally affecting the character of the Institution, made it imperative upon the Grand Lodge, at its present sitting, to appoint a committee of investigation, for the purpose of examining into, and reporting upon certain transactions which took place between the government and members of the institution, in 1848, and into circumstances connected with the events of the present year which still engage public attention.

The committee thus appointed, after a patient and searching inquiry, have presented the following Report, which the Grand Lodge has thought proper to submit to the public.

REPORT.

TO THE GRAND MASTER AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL MASTER AND BRETHREN—We beg to lay before you the following as the result of our investigation into the grave matters brought under our consideration:—

In the year 1848, our brethren, indignant at being made the subject of misrepresentations, and jealous of their high character, gave expression to those sentiments of loyalty which had always been characteristic of their Institution, and uttered a loud denial of the foul aspirations cast upon them. This they did in concern for their own principles, and for the interests of their country—not in deference to the wishes of any party or body, in power or out of power.

At a meeting of the Dublin Orangemen, where such sentiments were expressed, held on the 13th of March, 1848, in Whitefriars's Hall, a person, at that time unknown to the Dublin brethren, sought admission, and was introduced as Colonel R. W. Phaire, and who represented himself to be (as in fact he had been) Grand Master of the Wexford Orangemen. Within a few days after that meeting, Colonel Phaire waited on the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Dublin Orangemen, described himself as acting under the direction of government, and, on behalf of the government, solicited two favours at the hands of the Orangemen of Dublin. One, that they would consent to withdraw an address to the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied with resolutions, passed at the meeting referred to, by which the government would be embarrassed; the other, that they would aid in obtaining, and would consent to give, such intelligence as they might acquire, relative to the several movements of conspiracy in Dublin, about which the government were almost entirely uninformed. The reply of the Orange brethren to the latter was, (as might have been anticipated), that information honourably obtained, and which could be honourably given, would be at the command of the government; but that they could not, whatever the advantage or necessity, act the part of spies; and as to the address and resolutions, they might form subjects of negociation, and of being remodelled, provided the Orangemen had ample assurance that the government were sincere in their advances.

In the course of the negociations conducted by Colonel Phaire on the part of the government, occasionally assisted by Major Turner, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's late Master of the Horse, and in which persons high in office afforded confirmation of the genuineness of Colonel Phaire's representations, it was intimated to the Orangemen that the Irish government placed much reliance on their courage and loyalty, that in the event of an insurrectionary outbreak, posts of great moment would be entrusted to their keeping, and that detachments of the military should be so ordered as to act in concert with them.

The Orangemen did not discourage such advances on the part of the government—they desired only to understand thoroughly the spirit in which they were made; and after many ineffectual efforts to test that spirit, they at length proposed an ultimatum which brought their negociations to a satisfactory close. They demanded, as a proof that government was sincere, a grant of arms; they would accept, by way of instalment, a grant of five hundred stand, or the means of purchasing them. The result of their ultimatum was that a letter was addressed to the Grand Secretary of the Orangemen of Dublin, by Captain J. P. Kennedy, requesting that he would arrange to have five hundred muskets, with all their equipments complete, purchased, and consigned to "his own house."

These incidents we proceed to narrate in detail. As a proof of the desire of the government to obtain information of the movements of the disaffected, we can name one of our brethren to whom a bribe was volunteered by Colonel Phaire, in form of a gift to release him from debt, upon the condition of his undertaking to act as spy for the authorities, and which was called by their agent "a proof of the sincerity of government."—But the proof of sincerity they demanded was of a kind which had in view the public interest only—they sought not personal aggrandisement or advantage; for themselves they asked no more than a proof they were not to be betrayed; they desired to be trusted, and to be put in a condition to defend their country and their rights. Base men would have sought for posts of emolument—our brethren asked to be set in posts of confidence and danger; base men would have stipulated for money—brave men, like our brethren, demanded arms which they might use in defence of their country.

The transactions to which we have thus far called your attention have furnished a subject of controversy to the public press; and statements have been made respecting them by Colonel Phaire, which have suggested topics of defamation against the Orangemen of Dublin, who have been censured severely, and upon various pretences—they have been blamed for their presumption in daring to suspect the pure intention of the Irish government, and for their falsehood in asserting, or their simplicity in believing, that the Government could countenance them or their Institution to such a degree as would be implied by the supplying them with arms. We have scrutinized the evidence submitted to us, with a view to its bearing on such charges as these, and our object has been to admit none that is not capable if necessary, of being substantiated on oath.

With respect to the suspicions entertained of the sincerity of the government, however groundless, it may appear to those who charge it as a crime against Orangemen that they ever entertained them, we do not feel it necessary to offer any lengthened apology or comment. It is a notorious fact, that after acknowledging the necessity of continuing the Arms Bill, the Irish Government abandoned it, and suffered it to expire. It is a fact that this unwise and alarming concession of the government to clamour and menace was made known on *the same day* in "Conciliation Hall," and in the Commons House of Parliament. It is a fact that on the arrival of Mr. Labouchere as Chief Secretary for Ireland he published a declaration of every Irishman's right to carry arms, appending to it, we acknowledge, "to be used for lawful purposes"—an addition which harmonised with the substantive announcement, very much in the fashion in which an oath of allegiance corresponds with the sanguinary and traiterous engagements of Ribbonism. It is notorious that the promulgation of this dictum on the part of her Majesty's Chief Secretary for Ireland, became the occasion of a new system of commercial enterprise, and was a stimulus to a trade in arms in every part of the country.—With all these facts in their memories, it did not imply a nature over suspicious or distrustful, to doubt, as the Orangemen are accused of having doubted, the sincerity of the government, and its favourable disposition towards loyal men.

As to the charge of over credulity in believing that the government supplied them with arms, or the more odious charge of affecting to believe so, we have carefully considered the evidence at our command: and in laying it before you, we maintain no other reserve than honourable confidence demands. We feel it imperatively due to our calumniated body to make the disclosures we submit to your consideration. Instances have come to our knowledge in which communications were made to members of the Orange body, under pledges of secrecy. Into such transactions we have desired to penetrate no further than to ascertain that were they made public, they would strengthen our case; but we have taken ample evidence of those transactions in which Colonel Phaire was concerned, and which he has thought proper to make the subject of his public statements—to us they seem to make the justification of our suspected brethren complete, and to establish the relation between them and the government. The Grand Lodge and the public may form their own judgement on the matter.

When Colonel Phaire presented himself to the *Grand Master and Grand Secretary of Dublin*, as a person acting under the direction of government, his representation was confirmed by a communication emanating from His Excellency's Private Secretary, Corry Connellan. He expressed the desire of the Lord Lieutenant that the address and resolutions, adopted at the meeting of March 13th, should be modified (as already mentioned.)—The same desire was at the same time conveyed to the Orangemen by a member of the society, Mr. Stewart Blacker. Shortly after the meeting of the 13th, this gentleman, (by request) called on Mr. Corry Connellan, when he (Mr. Connellan) handed two documents to Mr. Blacker, being the address and the resolutions, signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of Dublin, and stated, that the government were embarrassed by the resolutions; and being well disposed towards the Orangemen, and willing to receive support from them, were reluctant to give a discourteous reply, which could not be avoided if the resolutions were pressed. Mr. Connellan also stated that he had seen Lord Roden, who thought it would not be difficult to procure that the resolutions should be detached from the address.

In consequence of the conversation, Mr. Blacker called upon the Grand Master and Secretary of Dublin (who had been waited upon earlier the same day, with a similar object, by Colonel Phaire, as above stated,) and pressed on them the withdrawal of the resolutions, the grounds assigned being, that the resolutions contained strong terms of censure on the conduct both of the present and former governments, which would put it out of the power of the Lord Lieutenant to return a favourable answer; and it was added, that Lord Clarendon had a kindly feeling towards the Orangemen, and did not wish to give a handle to the revolutionary party by an ungracious reply.—The genuineness of Colonel Phaire's agency is thus avouched by the identity of his communications with those from government, through other sources.

On the 17th, Mr. Blacker called on Mr. Corry Connellan, and reported the result of his application to the officers of the Dublin Orangemen.—At this interview, Mr. Connellan enquired what influence Colonel Phaire possessed with the Orangemen, assigning as a reason for his inquiry, that Colonel Phaire had been mentioned by Major Turner as having great influence with that body.

A few days subsequently to this, Colonel Phaire requested a private interview with the Grand Lodge of Dublin, at which he again pressed the withdrawal of the address, and received for answer, that the Orangemen of Dublin would not agree to such withdrawal, but would not insist on a reply, provided that arms were given them, as a proof of the good faith of the Lord Lieutenant. This reply Colonel Phaire was commissioned to transmit to the Lord Lieutenant, and he soon after reported to the same parties the probability of the arms being supplied. He stated, too, that arrangements were made for forming various depots of arms in Dublin, from which the Orangemen could be supplied without attracting notice. Also, that certain places of rendezvous suggested by them had not been approved of by the authorities, as not being most convenient to the points of danger; and he then submitted a list of houses to be occupied as points of defence, drawn up by an officer of engineers (Captain J. P. Kennedy) to whom had been entrusted the arrangements for the protection of the city, in case of an insurrection. It was even stated by Colonel Phaire, that a body of Orangemen were to be admitted into the Castle of Dublin, for the purpose of assisting in its defence.

Early in April, much dissatisfaction was created by Colonel Phaire's stating that the intention to supply the Orangemen with arms had been abandoned, and that the arms were not to be issued from the depots, but to be kept in them until required. He now urged that another address should be prepared, which was accordingly done, and he took away the draft of it to submit, as he alleged, to Lord Clarendon. This he brought back with some alterations, declaring it would be most graciously received, and answered in a way pleasing to the Orangemen; and, in fact, that Lord Clarendon had expressed himself most favourably towards them.

It seems proper in this place to mention, that one of the main points at issue was, the recognition of the Orangemen by name. The government had in the outset so recognised them, but had subsequently discontinued the practice.

In the month of March, 1848, an address had been presented by the Orangemen of Portadown District, of the reply to which the following is a copy:—

Dublin Castle, March 18, 1848.

SIR—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant, to acknowledge, with thanks, the Address of the *Loyal Orangemen of the Portadown District*, and to assure you that his Excellency receives, with much satisfaction and confidence, the declaration of their loyalty to the Sovereign, of their attachment to the constitution, and of their determination to uphold the authorities in the maintenance of peace and order.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CORRY CONNELLAN.

Mr. Wilson Flaville, District Secretary of the Loyal Orangemen of the Portadown District, county Armagh.

To an address of a similar character from the Orangemen of the district of Annahoe, in the county Tyrone, transmitted by you on their behalf on the 21st instant; and am directed to assure you of the satisfaction his Excellency has felt at this expression of their loyalty and attachment to the throne, and to convey his thanks for their kind expressions as regards himself,—I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

T. N. REDINGTON.

Stewart Moore, Esq., Aughnacloy.

(Conclusion next week.)

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies——Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 4, 1850.

The English mail, 15th December, announced by telegraph last week, arrived here on Saturday evening last. The *Cambria* brought the mail to Halifax in 12½ days from Liverpool.

The Court Circular announces that her Majesty's accouchment is "shortly expected."

Abandonment of Canada as a British Colony!—Frequent and prolonged have been the meetings of Cabinet during the last ten days, and various the surmises as to the weighty affairs of state which have so portentously occupied their attention. We have, however, reasons for boldly announcing that the question of abandoning Canada as a British Colony has been the most absorbing topic, and we are apt to place firm reliance, that it has been all but determined to give up Canada as a dependency to the English Crown.—*United Service Gazette.*

Money is very abundant. The bullion in the Bank of England exceeds sixteen and a half millions, sterling. Specie continues to arrive, particularly gold, in large quantities. The Share Market has worn a declining aspect since out last.

FLOUR MARKET.—In the Grain trade there has been little activity, but holders are, for the most part firm. At Liverpool the best Western Canal Flour is now quoted at 23s. to 24s; New Orleans and Ohio, 24s. to 26s. Indian Corn realises 14s. to 14s. 6d. for white and yellow.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Two cargoes of Yellow Pine, 17 to 18½ inches, at 17 3-8d. and 16 3-4d.; one cargo, 19 1-8 inch, at 18d. per foot, with a considerable allowance off; Birch, 13d per foot; Deals, with cargo, £5 to £6; Spruce Deals, £7 2s. 6d. to £8, per standard; Lathwood, 37s. per fathom.

IRISH COAL.—Coal of very superior quality is now being raised from pits adjacent to the Arigna Mine, Roscommon. This fact affords another proof of the mineral riches which lie dormant in this neglected island, which so abundantly possesses within itself all the elements of national prosperity.—*Evening Packet.*

A document is now circulating, at the instance of the Earl of Glengall and other peers, in the shape of a petition to the Queen, praying for protection to the agricultural interests of Ireland.—It is added that this petition may be regarded as the groundwork for an amendment to the address in Parliament next session, in case some measure of relief is not indicated in the speech from the throne.

JENNY LIND.—This peerless singer is at present staying at Hamburgh where, by the request of the Directors of the City Threatre, she took a part in the performance of Haydn's Creation.—Although the ordinary prices of admission were doubled on that occasion, the house was crowded to excess, and no less than 500 people had to be accommodated with places on the stage.—The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to Jenny Lind, inviting her to come to Berlin in order to sing at a private concert, to be given at the palace, in honour of the Queen's name-day.

A SOCIAL PLOT IN PARIS.

Twenty-three persons are now before the Paris Court of Assize on a charge of having belonged to a secret society, the object of which was to establish a system of Socialism upon the basis laid down by the most furious of the enemies of order. It appears from the indictment against these men, that all the affiliated members took an oath to the leaders, whose faces were covered with black masks, and who had before them a crucifix and a dagger. Amongst the documents of the society, seized by the police, was a programme of the decrees to be issued in the event of the society succeeding in its plan, of insurrection. The programme, an abridgement of which we subjoin, will show the spirit by which the French Socialists are animated. It is as follows:—

"A full amnesty for all political prisoners since the 24th of February, 1848.

"Abolition of the decrees abolishing the punishment of death for political offences.

"Suspension of payments of every kind for six months.

"Suspension of payment of rent until further orders.

"Suppression of the Bank of France, and seizure of every kind of capital for the use of the state.

"The establishment of revolutionary committees in every part of France.

"Reduction of all salaries to a maximum of 5,000f.

"Establishment of a tax of 50,000f. upon every passport for a foreign country.

"The abolishing of all salaries of the clergy.

"The creation of notes of exchange having a forced currency. The dissolution of the National Guard, and the creation of a popular guard, from which all bankers, merchants, traders are to be excluded.

"To prosecute all persons who since the 24th of February have proposed or supported anti-democratic measures. To restore the Republicans to their functions, and give all other places to the martyrs of tyranny."

Another paper seized, entitled "*Consequences* to be carried into execution at the next Revolution," is as follows:—

"As soon as the insurrection shall have broken out on a great number of points, the people must concentrate and march upon the National Assembly, to shoot all the enemies of the Republic. At this hour the justice of the people commences.

"Every individual interfering between the justice of the people shall be shot immediately.

"The Ministry of the Interior and the telegraphic lines are to be occupied, and every person is prohibited from leaving France on pain of death.

"To take possession of the Prefecture and shoot immediately all the administrators of the Interior.

"Every person applying for a passport to be arrested and shot immediately.

"The aristocratic quarters to be surrounded by the people, and immediately *epured* (in other words, every supposed aristocrat to be massacred.)

"The government is dictatorial, and composed of a triumvirate; every feeling of hatred between the members of the triumvirate is to be punished immediately by the people.

"Paris and all the towns of France, to be declared in a state of siege.

"The National Guard to be disarmed within a delay of 24 hours. Any infraction of this decree to be punished with death, ordered by a special commission chosen from the condemned in June.

"All manufactories to be declared the property of the workmen after paying the value fixed by a commission.

"All the *employs* who acted as guards over the condemned of June, and who behaved unkindly to them, to be shot.

"All who have not accepted the Republic of February willingly, to be shot.

"All the editors and proprietors of the reactionary press to be shot.

"All the agents to the police inscribed at the Prefecture to be shot.

"The interests upon capital is abolished by the Democratic Social Republic."

Such is the Democratic Social Republic, to establish which the monarchy was overthrown in 1848, and for which, the object not being then fully attained, Paris was deluged with blood in June, 1848, and threatened with a similar catastrophe in 1849. It will be said, perhaps, that these new manifestations are contemptible from the low position of the men who composes the secret societies. It is to be remembered, however, that these same men made the revolution in February, and the insurrection of June, and that there are others of more importance ready to accept power on the sanguinary conditions laid down by these societies.

It is a curious fact, that whilst the President of the Republic is granting an amnesty to 1,300 of the condemned of June, we find in the society which has put forth the declaration above quoted, several of the condemned of June who had been previously annestied. It does not appear, therefore, that society has much reason to thank Louis Napoleon for his clemency to these offenders.—What the jury may say to the prisoners now under trial we know not; but when we see a renegade priest, in a Paris journal, declaring that in order to establish the Republic there must be two millions of heads the less, it appears to be time for the friends of humanity to show a little energy in repressing the sanguinary madness of these apostles of Socialism.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.—A sinister report has been revived this week that Russia insists on the removal of Bem and the other renegades from the frontier, on their being excluded from active service, and to be kept and guarded as state prisoners. The Porte pleads that they have embraced the Mahomedan faith, and that the Sultan has exclusive jurisdiction over them. Count Titoff further demands that Kossuth and the Polish refugees shall not only be removed, but "expelled," and this to be declared officially. The Turkish Minister deems these demands inadmissable; the notes which have been passed have been sent to St. Petersburgh, and once more there appears to be an interruption in the diplomatic relations between the Porte and Russia.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen and Prince Albert paid their last visit to their illustrious on the 22d ult., before leaving for Osborne, and during the week previous to Queen Adelaide's decease Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent twice visited Her Majesty. Since Monday week, the bulletins issued by Her Majesty's Physicians denoted that little if any hopes remainded of her prolonged existence, and on the following Friday her condition excited the greatest alarm. On the forenoon of that day a distressing change took place, and the immediate relatives of her Majesty were hastily summoned to her chamber. Her Majesty, however, rallied, and on the next morning (Saturday) was apparently more cheerful. At seven o'clock in the evening another serious change took place, which denoted beyond any doubt the approach of death. From this time her Majesty never rallied, but passed from life in a calm slumber, after a feeble cough which occasioned the bursting of one of the vessels of the lungs. Her Majesty expired at seven minutes before two o'clock, Dec. 2d.

Intelligence of the mournful event was communicated, on Sunday forenoon, to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to the Lord Mayor.

The Great Bell of St. Paul's, as is customary on the demise of a member of the Royal Family, tolled soon after the news was received in the City.

A deep gloom was cast over the village of Stanmore from the mournful death of Her Majesty, whose liberal charities to the poor of that district, as well as her naturally unostentatious deportment, had rendered her deeply beloved by all classes of the inhabitants. The Bell of the Parish Church of Stanmore tolled heavily during the afternoon.

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of the deceased lady took place on Thursday morning, which broke drearily. Three mourning coaches, a hearse nearly free from ornament, and a guard of honour to escort and clear the way for it, left the priory at an early hour. Leaving Uxbridge at a tolerable pace, the funeral passed with increased speed through Upton to Stoke and Slough, having been joined by several vehicles in the rear of the escort on its way.—Shortly before 12 the procession reached Slough, where it was met by the Queen's carriages, containing the Duke of Norfolk, and various members of Queen Victoria's household. Many carriages joined the procession as it proceeded, but these were stopped at Windsor bridge by the police.—About five minutes before one o'clock the carriages having entered the Castle of Henry VIII's Gate, drew up at St. George's Chapel. The ten sailors, who, by the desire of the deceased lady, were to bear the coffin, were dressed in their dark blue jackets and trousers, white shirts with light blue collars, and black neckerchiefs. About half-past 12 the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Lansdowne made their appearance in the choir; each of them went to the stall belonging to him as Knight of the Garter, and took his seat under his banner.—A little later the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, and the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, also took their seats in their stalls. Lord J. Russell, who had previously come into the choir, having no special seat, entered into conversation with the Marquis of Lansdowne, and both of them retired for a while to Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, which has been fitted up as a reception-room, and was well warmed. The Duke of Wellington sat still in his place, apparently in deep meditation. The funeral service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Queen Adelaide's coffin was placed by the side of her royal husband's, both of them resting on a long stone platform, about 18 inches high and 5 or 6 feet broad, erected on the middle of the floor of the vault.

"WHITEHALL, Dec. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to command that the following directions, given by her late Majesty Queen Adelaide for her funeral, should be made public.

Her Majesty has desired that these directions, which are worthy of the exalted piety and unfeigned humility of the late Queen, should be, as far as possible, carried into effect, and for this purpose has been pleased to sanction a departure from the ceremonial usually observed in the funerals of the Kings and Queens of the Realm."

(Copy.)

"I die in all humility, knowing well that we are all alike before the Throne of God, and I request therefore that my mortal remains be conveyed to the grave without any pomp or state. They are to be moved to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where I request to have as private and quiet a funeral as possible.

"I particularly desire not to be laid out in state, and the funeral to take place by daylight; the coffin to be carried by sailors to the chapel.

"All those of my friends and relations, to a limited number, who wish to attend, may do so.—My nephew, Prince Edward Saxe-Weimar, Lords Howe and Denbigh, the Hon. William Ashley, Mr. Wood, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Sir D. Davies, with my dressers, and those of my ladies who may wish to attend.

"I die in peace, and I wish to be carried to the tomb in peace, and free from the vanities and the pomp of this world.

"I request not to be dissected, or embalmed, and desire to give as little trouble as possible.

(Signed) "ADELAIDE R."

Appended to Her Majesty's Will is the following charitable and pious avowal of sentiment.—The death of this distinguished woman is in truth a national calamity:—

"I shall die in peace with all the world, full of gratitude for all the kindness that was ever shown to me, and in full reliance on the mercy of our Saviour Jesus Christ, into whose hands I commit my soul."

☞ Notice have been received by the Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at this Port, from the Honorable Commissioners of Customs, directing him not to clear vessels between 1st Sept. and 1st May, with Timber, Deals, or any other cargo on deck, whether covered with houses or not.—Notice has also been received that no deduction from the measurement of the vessel will be made for accommodation for *Men, Windlass Fittings*, or *Boats' Berths*, if put upon the main deck.

Custom House, Saint John, N. B., 31st Dec. 1849.

NEW SHIP.—A beautiful Ship was launched yesterday from the Building yard of Messrs. OLIVE, in Carleton, called the *Albatross*. She is built, we understand, for parties in England, and we have no doubt, from the high reputation of the builders, that the workmanship and materials in her construction, are equal to her appearance.

CONVICT LABOUR.—This question, so difficult of solution, has recently been brought up at Kingston, Canada, in a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that the labor of the inmates of the Provincial Penetentiary may not be brought in competition with that of the mechanics in the town. The memorial recommends that the convicts be employed in the manufacture of such articles as at present are imported into the Province, such as hinges, cast and wrought; edge tools; cutlery, iron, steel, smelting and rolling copper ore from the mines, &c. The following is His Excellency's reply:

"I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that his Excellency has had under his consideration in Council, the Petition of the Inhabitants of the City of Kingston, inclosed in your letter of the 13th ultimo, complaining of the injurious effects of the Convicts in the Penitentiary being taught such trades as bring their labor into competition with that of the resident tradesmen of that town, and suggesting, as a temporary relief, that the produce of such labor be disposed of through the different cities and towns in the Province, and further recommending, that in future, the Convicts be employed in the manufacture of such articles as are at present imported into the Province from other countries.

His Excellency is fully aware that grave objections may be urged against the employment of Convict labour. Their labor, however, cannot be dispensed with [illegible] time should be profitably [illegible] tenance of the Penitentiary, and [illegible] that before their discharge from the [illegible] they should have acquired the means of earning an honest livelihood.

His Excellency, under these circumstances, is not prepared to adopt the suggestions which have been submitted to his consideration."

FIRE.—At about 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a wood-house, in rear of the dwelling of Mr. H. A. Cudlip, Queen's Square. The "Volunteers," 2, 3, and 5, were promptly on the spot and ready for service, but alas! *there was no water*, and in this situation they remained until the building was nearly consumed; it having occupied this time in letting on the water, and rising in the pipes to the required height.—This should be a warning to our influential citizens, to come forward at once and assist the Water Company in their endeavours to furnish a continuous supply.

Fortunately, the building on fire was detached from others, and the night being rainy, the fire was easily extinguished.

☞ The country of California being that to which all eyes are interestingly turned at present, we shall continue to give sketches of the country, and the difficulties of reaching it, from authentic sources.—Some extracts from late San Francisco papers will be found in the present number.

FREDERICTON.—The Masonic Fraternity of Solomon's Lodge in this City, gave a splendid Ball last night at the Albion Hotel. The room, which we visited yesterday, was most tastefully adorned with green festoons and emblems of the order; and several fine transparancies, executed by Mr. Grant, of the Crown Land Office, and Mr. James McGrigor Allan, did much credit not only to the Artists, but to the occasion for which they were designed. Apart from the *emblems* already alluded to, all the decorations indicated the British feelings which originated their introduction. Victorias, Crowns, Lions, and Roses, were intermingled with the mystic symbols of Masonry; and we have been informed that the Festive and Musical character of the entertainment was admirably sustained. The Room was crowded, and the party at last seperated doubtless wondering that at this special season of the year, the nights are so short!—*Fredericton Reporter, Dec. 28.*

TEMPERANCE SOIREE.—A Soiree under the auspicies of Victoria Section, No. 4, Cadets of Temperance, came off last evening, in the Portland Temperance Hall. There was a goodly number of guests, who were highly pleased with the evenings entertainment. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. S. L. Tilly, G. W. Bungay, Rev. S. Busby, and several youths, members of the Section.—*Temperance Telegraph.*

INSURANCE OF PROVINCIAL SHIPPING.—A gentleman commissioned by the Wall Street Offices, has been down through Charlotte County, with the view of ascertaining, by personal inspection, the character of our shipping, preparatory to putting them under a fair mode of classification.—The gentleman, we believe, possesses all the information necessary to enable him to accomplish his mission in the most perfect manner, and we, therefore, feel satisfied, that his report will release our commercial marine from much of the unfavorable impression under which it has had, but to frequently, to struggle, undeservedly, at the hands of American underwriters.—*Charlotte Co. Gazette.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The House of Representatives having chosen a Speaker on the 22d ult., the President transmitted his Message to Congress on Monday the 24th. The following abstract of the document was telegraphed to the Boston papers:

"The President congratulates the country that we are at peace with all nations, that we have been greatly blessed by Providence, and that the scourge, cholera, has been staid. Our relations with Great Britain are of a friendly character.—The recent alteration in the navigation laws by Great Britain, and reciprocated in by us, are likely to prove materially advantageous. A slight interruption in the diplomatic relations with France has been terminated. Our minister had been received in that country, and one had been appointed to this government.

The suppression of the expedition against Cuba is slightly alluded to.—The President studiously avoided interference during the conflict between Austria and Hungary. He stood prepared in case of success on the part of the Hungarians to welcome them among the family of nations.—He invested an agent with power to recognise their independence should circumstances justify it.

Our claims upon Portugal have been pressed with renewed vigor. During the late revolution at Rome our charge had been unable to present his letters of credence. The President recommends the cultivation of friendly relations with Mexico, and the faithful observance of treaties.—He recommends close relations of friendship with South American states bordering on the Pacific. A convention had been negociated with Brazil providing for the settlement of American claims. Calls attention to existing laws concerning the African slave trade, with a view of its more effectual faithful execution.

The President recommends a revision of the existing tariff on a basis which shall augment the revenue, and does not doubt the right of Congress to encourage domestic industry; he thinks specific duties best adapted to prevent fraud; recommends duties high enough to protect home industry. The applications of California for admission into the Union, should receive the favourable consideration of congress. A coast survey has been ordered for California and Oregon, to fix upon proper locations for light houses.

A contract having been made with Nicaragua by a company composed of Americans, for the purpose of a ship canal, the President has directed negociations for the purpose of forming a treaty with Nicaragua pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in the work.—Nicaragua had invited other nations to enter into the same treaty stipulations. He thinks the canal may be made the bond of peace; thinks the Isthmus and Tehuantepec routes worthy of consideration, and though Mexico did not concede the right to us, yet he will not renew the proposition to purchase it, as it ought to be open to all.

The President calls attention to the position of the Sandwich Islands and desires that they may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur, and cannot be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other power.

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, forty-eight millions; Treasury notes funded ten millions, making fifty-seven millions; expenditures forty six millions. Says the treasurer's report will probably show a deficiency in July next of five millions, and first of July 1851 of ten millions, making an aggregate of sixteen millions caused by the extraordinary expenses of the Mexican War. Recommends authority be given to borrow the necessary amount to meet deficiency.

He recommends a branch mint in California; recommends a commission for examining land titles there; also recommends a geological survey.—Recommends an increase of the military force; speaks well of the navy; is favourable to a reduction of postage, except by sea steamers.

The President indulges in general reflections, and above all recommends love of Union in every American heart. Says that dissolution would be the worst of all calamities; its preservation the surest means of prosperity and happiness.—Whatever dangers may threaten it he shall stand by it, and maintain it in its integrity to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred on him by the constitution.

A BOLD PIECE OF VILLAINY.—A keg of powder was recently placed beneath the Congregational meeting-house at Enfield, (Mass.) and a slow match laid to it, for the purpose of blowing up the building. The powder was accidentally discovered, and the plan frustrated, before the originators had carried out their too evident purpose. A concert was soon to have been given in the church, and some think that that time was set for the explosion. The Ware Gazette says the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was revenge upon certain proprietors of the church, who had taken active measures to put down the sale of liquors in that town, by prosecutions. There is a clue to the individual who is supposed to have arranged the plot.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We learn that a letter has been received in this city from Lady Jane Franklin, in which she asks advice and information from the party to whom it is addressed, as to the expediency of her coming over, with a view to the arrangement of an expedition, at her own expense, for the renewal next Spring, of the search for her lost husband. She meditates the purchase and equipment of two small vessels, with which she hopes a more successful result may be obtained than that which has so cruelly disappointed her, under the command of Sir James Ross.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING AT HALIFAX.—The Day of General Thanksgiving on Thursday the 20th, was observed with