the Sent clerk in Ireland's ground no has in his belly by this time says he.

'An' what's wrong wid Phil Martin? says his wife Kit Bryan, sharp enough—what's wrong wid him, I am axin'? says she, fairly bothered with the way he was goin' an, prayin' and blessin' up an' down the place, all as one as a fool or a minnether, 'what ish ailes him says she, at all, at all, you booth soon, you?'

'The divil has him at last,' says he—that's all.

'The divil!' says she.

'Ay, the divil himself, *in propria quæ maribus.*—Are you deaf?' says he. 'Or, mother' mother' will I never be quit iv misfortunes?' says he. 'Why in the word could'nt I let the boy alone?' says he. 'What kem over me at all, all, to ax him to get up an my back?', says he. 'What put it in my head ever to think iv the likes?' says he. 'I have the loss iv his sinful sowl on me now,' says he, 'an' his agorn'll be afther me every hour iv the night,' says he, as long as I'm alive; an' I wont say agin it, but I deserve the likes,' says he, 'for I'll never deny but I was guilty iv a dirty turn—bad luck to myself!' says he; 'for I never was done before. His spirit 'll be after me, I tell ye, night an' mornin', wherever I go,' says he.

'An' just wid them words, Phil Martin himself opnies in the door, as white as a sheet, an' in wid him in the middle iv them.

'The spirit!' says Tim lettin' a roar you'd hear ball a mile away, an' leapin' up on the table, wid his face to the wall; 'the spirit!' says he. 'Did'nt I tell you?' 'We're done for!' says he, 'every mother' son iv us.'

'An' be sure, when Phil the cripple heard that, thinkin' that the spirit was behind himself, he runs right through the kitchen like a mad bull, and never stops to look round, but into the bed room he bounds, an' into the bed wid him head foremost, an' before you'd have time to wink an eye, he had himself rowled up, as a ball, in the bed-clothes, an' out runs the family, screechin' like mad; an' the more they screeched the tighter Phil rowled himself round in the clothes, until he rowled fairly off the bed, right into the washing tub, and stuck in it fast, in a ball, and he was took up an hour afther, wid scarce any breath or senses left in his body.

'Well, all the time the clerk and the sexton was runnin' away, Larry the miller was just as much freckened as themselves; for nothin' id persuade him but what it was the divil himself he seen carryin' away black Paddy Morgan, body and bones, on his back; and what put it beyant all doubts wid him, was the way the clerk kept screechin' every step he run.

'The divil has me, he'd roar out iv him, an' oh, murder, the divil has hould iv me fast,' an' such other violent injections an' expressions all the way. 'Tare an ouons,' says the miller, turnin cowld all over him, 'I'll never be the better of that the longest day I have to live,' says he; 'it's a tale lesson to sinners iv all sorts. God bless us,' says he, 'it's a'most took the sinses out iv me,' says he cressin himself 'an' I hope I'll have grace to mend my ways an' take warnin' by what I seen an' heard this blessed night,' says he. 'Bad luck to them rabbits, says he, rising the cage, wid one kick; they're thromblin my conscience,' says he; 'and I'd give the hat off my head I never stole one iv them,' says he; 'but be other, there's no use in fretin' about it now,' says he, 'for there's no way iv preventin' the past; 'nirin' confession alone,' says he, and I'll go to Father Murphy this blessed minute says he, an' I'll tell him what I seen an' heard; though, be sure, it's a bad case, I'm a feared, says he, an' a bad way thing is in wid you, Paddy Morgan, you unfortunate sinner,' says he, 'an' 'll take the divil's strong allowance iv masses all out; but don't give in,' says he, 'for if any one's up to the thricks of the divil it's the clargy, God reward them,' says he.

'So wid that he run off the best iv his way to Father Murphy's, blessin' himself every second step he took, an' afther his reverence heard it all.

'Are you sure,' says he, 'they went clane out of the churchyard?' says he.

'I am, your reverence,' says he.

'Take care what you say, you bliggard,' says his reverence, 'for you'll never have a day's luck iv you deceive your clazzy,' says he, an' I ax you again, you villian, are you sure and certin they went out iv the church yard, both iv them, quite and clane?' says he.

'Sure an' certin' as I'm standin' here, your reverence, says the miller, 'didn't I see them sure, as plain as I see you? says he, an' didn't I hear them schreechin' murther the whole way through the town?'

'Well, then,' says his reverence, turnin' to the mass boy, he had wid him, 'get the things ready,' says he far it's only my duty to do what I can for this poor wandherin' soul,' says he, an' if the family chooses to consider my throuble,' says he, it'll be all the better for themselves hereafthar when they are in a similar situation, as we must all iv us come to it, early or late,' says he.

'Well, while all was ready, sure enough himself an' his servint, an' the mass boy, wid holy water an' all sorts, an' two blessed candles, an' the priest's robes an' everything complete, an' Larry the miller along wid them to show them the place where it happened, and a tinder box to light the candles—God bless us—an' the mass boy's throse on him an' his prayer books, an' all; an' Larry bein' afraid to go into the churchyard agin, stopped outside, an' his reverence an' all the rest iv them lights the candles' and rises the prayers, though be sure there was not one iv them but was wishin' it was fairly over; so into the porch wid them shakin' an' thrimblin', with the candles an' all; an' they wor blessin' in Latin an' sprinklin' their wather av coorse an everything before them, when who should come quietly round but sportin' Terence, the dancin' master, with a murderin' fat sheep on his back, thinkin' to find his comrade an' the rabbitsin the porch, where they were all to meet; but, when he seen the light, an' heard the quare sounds goin' an inside, in spite iv all he could do, the thoughts iv black Paddy Morgan came into his head; but he would not let an; an' says he to himself, It's only that schannin' Larry, says he, that's trying to frighten me—the bliggard, says he.

'Well, while he was comin' an quite an easy—bash,' says the sheep on his back.

'Did yez hear nothin' outside, says his raverince turnin' the colour of a scalded pig, and stoppin in the middle iv the prayer; did yez or no, ye villians—did ye hear it—yes or no?' says he.

'Ba a h,' says the sheep again, twiste as loud as before.

'Oh bloody wife,' I mane holy Saint Christopher!' says the priest, what is it at all, at all; did not that thavin biggard, Larry the miller tell as God bless us, it was gone completely out iv the churchyard, sweet bad luck to him—the villian, an' here it is as alivrog as a bull—all as one—and we jammed up in this little bit of a corner, wid no where to run to—bad luck—I mane God bless us all,' says he.

'Ba-a ah,' says the sheep again.

'Holy Virgin, Saint Anthony and Nebuchadnazzar, says the priest tumbin' his robe over his head with the fowcher he was in, 'is there no way out iv this, right or left, up or down iv any sort, body or soul, says he, drivin' himself agin the church door, thinkin' to have a turn through the aisle, an' a jump through the windy for his life; down goes the servint boy on his hunkers, an' the little mass boy a top iv him. Ba-a ah goes the sheep again; an' holy saint Jawbeter—saint Bridget assist us' said the priest, an' wid that up wakes Terence, not knowin what in the world was the matther, an' right into the front iv the porch wid him. 'Well, when his raverince seen him wid the white thing bundled up on his shoulders he lets one roar like a dying pig, and he flings the candle right into Terrence's eye; an' Terrence Terrence himself wasn't one taste behther, for the minute he seen the priest, before ever his raverence had time to fling the candle—with all his robes, and the little boy shreesed out—an' all the rest of the commonents, he lets one bull out iv him, 'You'd hear over Kilworth mountain, wid the rale mathless of fright. By black Paddy Morgan himself, says he, 'I magin,' the sheep head foremost among them, and curlin' across the yard, an' over the wall like a greyhound. 'Take him with you,' says the priest, jumpin back, an' knockin' down the little mass boy, and prattin' on the right wid the book he made—'take him with you, in God's name, wid ye, to hell, or any where else out iv this,' an' makin' a charge in rale desperation, his raverince jumped right over the sheep as close as a slither, an' never stopped runnin' until he got home—no, ever knew how—more dead than alive; an' he went back to his bed, an' wasn't the better iv it for a full year; an', the end iv the whole iv it was, there was no less than seven individuals that was ready to sware, next mornin', they seen the divil—God bless us—or the ghost iv black Paddy—or the two iv them together; an' there was so many ins an' outs in the story, that it bothered the whole kit iv them to make head or tail iv it, for a good five months after the fair of Ballymacmullan; and in the mane time, the miller changed his courses, and took to mass and good company, an' all other sort of mortification; an' next mornin' his raverince sent the coadjuthor with a half pint of holy water to complate the job, as he said himself; an' an, Mother Goslin, you see to a mirracle, he the same iv this story, that it's oftentimes there's a power of good fright goes for nothin'—and a dale more holy water scattered than there's quite occasion for; an' take warnin' by Larry the miller, an' don't be frightened out iv your fun, nor runnin' blindfold into dacency an' religion, before you know the reason why.'

DR. FORBES ON MESMERISM.

The October number of the British and Foreign Medical Review, published in London quarterly by Dr. Forbes, (author of Young Physic,) Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty's Household, Physician Extraordinary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert,' contains a long review of Dr. Esdaile's Mesmerism in India, and its practical Application to Surgery and Medicine.' Dr. F. is a man far advanced in life, and is placed by common consent at the very head of the Medical Profession. Up to the commencement of this year, he has been considered cities sceptical in reference to all new things. In the January number, 1845, he made a clean breast of his views upon Mesmerism, and publicly repudiated the system (Allopathy) he had all his life pursued. In the number before us, he intimates to his professional brethren that the evidences in favour of Mesmerism can no longer be philosophically disregarded. We give an extract:

"Having, however, fully admitted the high probability of some of Dr. Esdaile's statements concerning the painless character of the surgical operations, and being, indeed, from many circumstances well convinced that a great depression of outward sensibility, if not its temporary abolition, will, in some constitutions, result from practice of the Mesmeric art, so will now proceed to the consideration of what we deem to be the reasonable corollary, from this admission on our part. We conceive, then that the evidence attesting the fact of certain abnormal states being induced by Mesmerism, is now of such a character that it can no longer be philosophically disregarded by the members of our profession, but that they are bound to meet it in the only way in which alleged facts can satisfactorily be either verified or confuted—by observation and experiment.—When it is positively affirmed that the Mesmeric processes will sometimes render a patient utterly insensible to the surgeon's knife, when detailed illustrations of this fact are recorded almost every day, how can we *fairly* reject such statements, unless we go to Nature, observe for ourselves, and determine the source of the misunderstood fallacy that is deluding members of the profession and the public alike? Indeed, we hesitate not to assert that the testimony is now of so varied and extensive a kind, so strong, and in a certain proportion of cases so seemingly unexceptionable, as to authorise us, nay, in honesty to compel us to recommend that an immediate and complete trial of the practice to be made in surgical cases. If experience like that which Dr. Esdaile relates to us in be but true in one tenth, nay one hundredth of its particulars we hold that a case is made out demanding searching enquiry. If Mesmerism, even in its humbler pretensions, be absolutely intrinsic, let it be exposed to be as. Careful observation and repeated experiment lead to the detection of some hitherto hidden cause of error and mistake that has deluded and mystified the more honest class of Mesmerists, what a service will be rendered to humanity and to truth if this can be proclaimed on perfectly just and adequate grounds! In how much better a position shall we be *after investigation*, for confuting the impostures, if such it shall turn out ultimately to be, than in continuing to treat the subject with contemptuous disregard! Of one thing let us rest assured, not only the public, but the more sober thinking of the profession will, ere long, hold those at a disadvantage, who, in opposition to *facts*, apparently well authenticated, can or will but adduce mere unsupported argument, or ridicule.

There would appear to be two conditions attaching to any novel practice in medicine, independently of the authority by which it comes recommended, that should influence its title to a fair trial: *first*, the extent of the anticipated benefit, and, *second*, the degree of possible mischief attending its employment. Now the *promised* advantages of Mesmerism in surgical operations correspond with these requirements in an eminent degree. If the statements be corroborated, and if insensibility can be produced artificially, surely the immense acquisition to operator and patient is obvious at once; and according to all the evidence that exists upon this subject, mischief very rarely follows the practice of Mesmerism in the event either of success or of failure. I beg to state, says Dr. Esdaile, that I have seen no bad consequences whatever ensue from persons being operated on in the Mesmeric trance. Cases have occured in which no pain was felt, even subsequent to the operation, and the wounds healed by the first intention; and in the rest I have seen no indication of any injurious consequences to the constitution. On the contrary, it appears to me to have been saved, and that less constitutional disturbance has followed than under ordinary circumstances—If then *good* is possibly to ensue, and *mischief* is but little to be feared from the experiment, why not hazard the quare sounds goin' an inside, in spite iv all he could do, the thoughts iv black Paddy Morgan kem into his head; but he would not let an; an' says he to himself, It's only that schannin' Larry, says he, that's trying to frighten me—the bliggard, says he.

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by way of the French Revolution and by the power of France, which obtained a cession of Louisiana and boundary quarrel with Spain; which terminated in their abandoning their pretensions by the Treaty of 1819, for the cession of Florida, after, on pretence of their own quarrels with the Indians, they had invaded that province, in time of peace, and captured some of its towns.

The boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions in America was fixed at the Sabine by this treaty, in consideration of the aforementioned cession of the Floridas which they still hold; but no sooner was the treaty signed, than citizens of the United States penetrated and settled beyond the Sabine, acknowledging, however, the authority of Spain, and subsequently the authority of Mexico, to which Spain finally, yielded up independence and her rights.

These American settlers, after acknowledging the rights and authority of the people of Mexico to the territory, and agreeing to a government of 'the majority,' thought proper, on some change of the established constitution, which the *majority* had clearly a right to make, to rebel against the authority of Mexico, and declare their independence, which they actually maintained, for a time, by the most flagrant succours from the United States; and then they declared for annexation, which was speedily accomplished by the Government, and Congress, and another vast extension of our limits acquired, under the name of the Texan Republic.

But the boundaries were not yet clear. Mexico still occupied a large extent of country north of the Rio Grande, which never formed part of the Province of Texas, several hundred miles south of the Sabine. The United States military forces were accordingly ordered into Texas and to advance to the Rio Grande, with very pacific professions; it is true. They were warned to desist, and finally attacked by the Mexicans; and hence the war, which is to add a further 'vast extension' to our territorial limits.

Unceremonious pretensions against their neighbours, disregard of the faith of treaties, and encouragement to acts of treason, and participating in the proceeds, interference in the internal divisions of a neighbouring country for the overthrow of the existing Government of a 'Sister Republic,' and finally a war of aggression and conquest, under the most decent professions, are some of the means which the United States Government has not hesitated to employ, 'for the extension of their territorial limits.'

The Government of the United States may indeed boast that, in these respects, they never have been surpassed by the Governments of the old world.—*Quebec Paper.*

PITTSBURGH, December 9.

In speaking of Pittsburgh, I embrace its environs of Allegheny city and Birmingham, and its immediate vicinity.—There were worked up here last year 60,000 tons of pig metal, and it is estimated that 75,000 tons will be used this year. There are between three and four hundred steam engines in daily operation in the manufacturing business. There are $12,000,000 of capital employed in the manufacture of iron in all its branches.—The manufacture of cotton employs a capital of $1,500,000. The amount invested in the manufacture of glass is $1,000,000 at a low estimate. There are besides, 12 window glass manufactories distant a few miles from Pittsburgh not embraced in this estimate. In the manufacture of white lead there is a capital employed of nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000. The quantity of coal consumed *daily* in and about Pittsburgh, for all the purposes to which it is devoted, is estimated at 75,000 to 100,000 bushels, and the exports are fully one-half more. These are evidences of enterprise and industry worth dwelling upon. They need no comment from us, and I leave others to estimate what they will be in their full maturity, now that they have attained so rapid a growth in their infancy.

But I pass to other matters to show her enterprise and spirit. There are 51 blast furnaces on the Alleghany river which send all their iron to Pittsburgh, and they receive here large quantities of metal from Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, which are here worked up and returned to the States from which the metal came, in manufactured iron. The Iron business with the Lakes by means of the Beaver and Erie and Pennsylvania and Ohio canals may be set down at $2,000,000 for the present year, and shows an increase over the previous year of 100 pr. cent. The great fire here destroyed from 4 to $5,000,000 worth of property, being about one-third of the city; but instead of indulging in idle lamentation, they went industriously to work, and nearly the whole is now rebuilt. The number of houses built this year, without reference to the new edifices erected in lieu of those destroyed by the fire, has been ascertained to be 2400. Over fifty steam boats have been built and fitted out here this year.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE LAW OF BRAND.—A suit was decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio, a few days since, brought against Messrs. Miller, Brown and Hawkins, for damages occasioned by a reliance upon their *brand*. The plaintiff (Lawrence) had bought a quantity of mess pork of the defendants, without any other examination than that of their brand. That correspondes' with the purchase. It turned out to be either not mess pork, or of inferior quality, thin pieces, &c. The question was wether the defendants could be less liable for the loss incurred by a reliance upon their brand. The Court held they could, and the jury assessed damages accordingly.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846.

THE

Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY

AT COCAGNE is now opened under the superintendence of the Reverend A. H. Weeks, A. B. of King's College, Windsor, N. S.—A limited number of Pupils from abroad will be received. Terms moderate: situation healthy. Persons wishing to send their sons, will please make application to either Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, or to James Whitney, Esquire, Saint John.

Cocagne, November 17, 1846. 2m.

Notice to Lumberers.

THE subscribers will contract for HEMLOCK LOGS, to be delivered on or before the first of July next.

ALLISON & SPURR.

Dec. 18. [Fredericton papers 6t.]

PREPARING GUN COTTON.—Our scientific folks are all busily employed experimenting with the last wonderful discovery *gun cotton*, or 'cotton powder.' A friend of ours, Mr T. W. Starr, has furnished us the following recipe for preparing the raw material. This cotton invention looks at present very much like blowing up the powder business.

Dip raw cotton into a mixture of equal parts (each by measure) of nitric of sulphuric acid. Common sulphuric acid, and nitric acid, of the specific gravity of 1.45.

It will take about 30 seconds to become well saturated; then press it to remove the acid; wash it until no acid taste is perceptible; dry in a warm room, and use the same as powder, with a percussion cap in the following or similar proportions:—

Experiments tried by T. W. Starr, with Wesson's Patent Rifle.

5 grains cotton sent the ball 2¾ inches into a hemlock joist, at eight paces.

10 grains good rifle powder sent the ball 1¾ inches into the same joist at the same distance. Consequently making the cotton more than double the power of the powder, and sending the ball one inch further into the wood.

N. B. The same quantity of powder was tried as of cotton, and did not send the ball out of the rifle barrel.

The balls used weighed 45 to the lb.

1 grain of cotton was tried in a pistol, 3 inch barrel, and it threw the ball thro' a 1½ inch board, and sunk it into another one behind it the diameter of the ball.

P. S. The pistol balls weigh 112 to the pound.

TERRITORIAL AGGRANDIZEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The 'vast extension of our territorial limits,' referred to in the message of the President to the Congress of the United States is a truth.

With the greatest part of cultivable territory within their acknowledged limits unoccupied, they have during the last forty-five years been bent on acquiring more, at the expense of their neighbours. They have outdone the ambition of the ancient republics, and vie! with the desire of aggrandizement of modern conquerers.

It was the remark of a close observer and accurate reasoner, that seperate races and distinct communities who were in the power of a free people, were generally treated with greater harshness and injustice than those who were in the power of monarchical or despotic Governments. The reason assigned was, that a free people framed that what ever they could gain from others, was *their* gain; while the monarch, or despot could gain little at the expense of his neighbours, and exposed himself to the dislike of his subjects by seeking to increase his power at their expense, the subjects being naturally jealous of power which they felt to be onerous to themselves.

The conduct of the English colonies in North America, who, from their earliest settlement, were, in reality, their own Governors, compared with that of the Government of France on this continent towards the aboriginal inhabitants, affords a practical illustration of the foregoing observations. And what has been the conduct of the United States since, towards the remains of the Indian tribes? Unceasing encroachments on their territories, murderous wars, extermination and exile.

What is their conduct to three millions out of the twenty millions of the inhabitants of the United States? Consigned personal slavery; while all the nations of Europe have given or are giving freedom to the slave.

The United States in their greediness for the extension of their 'territorial limits,' raised a quarrel with Spain about the navigation of the Mississippi, a depot at New Orleans, when Spain was worn out; treasury notes, the whole of which cannot be out at once, which renders the excess about nineteen millions, which will cover all expenses, including that of the war, up to July 1st, 1848. A balance he says, of four millions should always be in the treasury; it will therefore require a loan of twenty three millions, unless additional revenue be raised by some new provisions of law.

The import of tea into the United States, during the past year, was nearly seventeen million pounds valued at near four million dollars; of coffee, 124,336,654 pounds, valued at less than eight million dollars. A duty of 25 per cent, would yield, making full allowances, 2,500,000. This duty would be rendered nugatory, in part, if it was not imposed so as to go into effect not later than the 1st of January next. Should this duty be imposed, the loan need not exceed nineteen millions, but the report advocates a long term, twenty years for the loan to run, the stock to be purchasable by Government at all times, and at the market price.

He recommends a duty of 25 per cent on tea and coffee, which is equivalent to 8 cent 2 cents a pound on coffee, and yielding a revenue of nearly three millions of dollars, to be paid by drinkers of tea and coffee.

The amount of treasury notes paid under the act of the 10th August, was $17,456 31; the amount of principal of the public debt, nearly two millions, and of interest one same, over a million and a half. This was on the debt incurred before the 4th of March, 1845. Less than four millions in treasury notes were issued under the act of 23rd July last. Of the recent five millions loan, $3,461,600 have been paid in.

The Secretary states that the revenue was declining at the date of the repeal of the tariff of 1842. During the first five days of the new tariff, the duties collected in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, was $116,802 97—more than twice the amount collected in the same period of 1845 under the old tariff. This rate of augmentation, though, it is not supposed will continue.

The constitutional treasury has been fully carried into effect. Defects have been discovered in the act, adequate security not being provided for moneies in the hands of the disbursing agents, the number of clerks are insufficient, should be twenty instead of ten, and there is no provision for the payment of salaries of officers appointed under the law. Sundry other defects are noticed, and amendments proposed. The establishment of a Mint in New York is recommended, in connection with the constitutional treasury.

The new Tariff is landed, and its details and operations are adverted to at length.

A Graduation Bill with regard to the Public Lands is recommended on the principle that reduction and graduation rapidly augment the proceeds of the sales.

In brief, the secretary says that 'if Congress, at an early period of the present session, would impose the proposed duty on tea and coffee, reduce and graduate the price of the public lands in favour of settlers and cultivators, extend the pre emption system to the unsurveyed lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and authorize the sale of that portion of the public lands containing copper and other valuable ores, the loan might be safely reduced from twenty three to seventeen millions of dollars.'

Information is given of the establishment of the Warehousing system, which has already, he says, accomplished beneficial results and may be regated as a settled policy of the country.

The extension of the revenue laws to Oregon is urged, the light house system and the examinations made in regard to it, expatiated upon.

Rapid progress has been made in the survey of the United States coast, and the secretary makes honorable mention of Lieut. G. M. Bache, who with ten petty officers and seamen, were swept from the deck of the vessel in the Gulf in the hurricane of the 5th of September last. Strong approval is expressed of the surviving officers and men of the Washington.

IT Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 15, 1847.

MESMERIC LECTURE.—On Friday and Monday evenings, Professor Jack, of King's College, Fredericton, delivered two interesting lectures on the "Mechanical properties of Fluids, and of Atmospheric Air in particular." The lectures were instructive as well as entertaining, and several experiments were made by the Professor illustrative of the Atmospheric Railway and other mechanical applications of atmospheric air.

R. H. Parley, Esquire, will lecture this evening on the Forest Trees of New Brunswick.

The Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for this City and County was opened here on Tuesday last: His Honor Judge STREET presiding.

CONSECRATION.—On Tuesday last, according to previous announcement, the new Church at Maugerville, Parish of Lancaster, was consecrated. The Service was accompanied during the ceremony by the Rev. Messrs. Coster, Stewart, Avery, Disbrow, Hewitt, and Simonds. The Petition for the Consecration was read by the Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, the officiating Minister of the Parish. After the consecration of the Church, the services commenced: Prayers by the Rev. T. W. Robertson; Communion service by His Lordship the Bishop; Epistle by the Rev. Mr. Stewart; Gospel by the Rev. Mr. Avery. The Bishop preached a very excellent and appropriate sermon from Acts 2. 15.—"What time we were assembled, that call not that common." After the sermon a collection was made in behalf of the building. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Coster; immediately after which, the ground round the church was consecrated as a Place of Burial.

The land (one acre) on which the church stands, was given by Mr. James Olive, who has taken a very active part in the building since its commencement.—The seats are all free, and capable of containing 300 persons. The church received the name of St. John the Evangelist.

BRITISH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The high-priest of falsehood and deception—the arch agitator of Nova Scotia, is again at his work. A second series of letters addressed to Lord John Russell, but written solely with the design of misleading the unthinking portion of the people of these Colonies, has lately issued from the Halifax Press, written by Joe Howe! These letters are now being published by the Courier of this city! We are not, indeed, greatly surprised at this, as that respectable paper has, for the last ten years, copied every rebellious article which has issued from any part of the Colonial Press. If the miserable Pamphlet had been left in the circulation of its vulgar, contemptible set, we should not have thought it necessary to call the attention of our readers to it; but we cannot permit such anti British, rebellious principles, to be published in this loyal province without giving expression to our just indignation. The Courier, indeed, does not venture, to say that these letters will be read, either with pleasure, or advantage, by the loyal people of this Province; but merely says they will be *extensively* read! Insidious Editor! Who offers this cup of poison to the lips of unsuspecting thousands? The Courier! declaring, at the same time, that the physician who prepared the potion stands pre-eminent for talent and skill! But is this is a *political* draught, what about the writer's loyalty and attachment to British connection? The Queen's Representative, can never be suspected of any *childish* attachment to his *Queen* or *Mother country!*

We will not, however, make these remarks without supporting them by extracts from the letters themselves.

In the United States, (from whose British institutions and practice examples are constantly quoted in these letters!) it is the usual phraseology of politicians to speak of "*the science of self government.*" In England, however, such phraseology is never used. The government there is not *self* government, but "*the Queen's government.*" When the Reform Bill was being discussed in the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington said, "if this bill shall pass, my Lords, how is the King's government to be carried on?"

Now *what* is the phraseology of these talented letters upon this point—is it British or Republican? Let the following extracts decide:—"Deeply engrossed, during the last seven years, with a series of commercial and political questions in which the people of the United Kingdom felt a lively interest, your Lordship has had but little leisure to devote to a minute inspection of *the progress which the Colonists were making* in the SCIENCE OF SELF GOVERNMENT." "Some are of opinion that *self* government should be secured to these Provinces by Act of Parliament."—"Then will British Americans enjoy *self-government* without danger to their allegiance, and have only themselves to blame if they are not as *prosperous as they are* free."—Certainly when they have cast off British authority, and, in a republican sense, have become *free* they may enjoy *self government* without danger to their *allegiance.*

There is, in every paragraph of these letters, a palpable, deep rooted aversion to British rule.—Against the present system of British Colonial Government he openly declaims, while, of the British Constitution itself, he speaks with the greatest disrespect. "But it may be said," says the writer "in Britain *we provide* Sovereigns by hereditary succession, and yet we are well governed, because our constitutional practice divests them of political influence. This is a popular fallacy."—In this the contemptuous language in which a loyal subject speaks of the constitutional succession of the Crown, only is it the impudent flippancy of a republican "We provide Sovereigns!" It is the *Constitution* which provides the Sovereign. In speaking of the appointment of Colonial Governors, he describes, with undisguised approbation the course of training which a Governor of *Massachusetts* must pass thro' before he reaches the highest office in the State:—"Born within the State, he is essentially a citizen, bound to her by filial and patriotic feelings—his early studies, not less than the active pursuits of manhood, make him familiar with her people, and their diversified interests. The struggles by which he ascends, through the hustings to the House of Representatives, and thence to the Senate; presiding, it may be, at times, over one branch or the other, give him a training and experience eminently calculated to prepare him for the gubernatorial chair. To provide for the British Colonies Governors to work out our Monarchical system as these men work their's is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Yet they must be had; we cannot afford to repeat the blunders of the past, and we cannot harmoniously develope and apply the vital principle of responsibility without them."—Here, then, is not only an evident predilection for republican institutions, but an open avowal, also, that nothing will satisfy Joseph and his party but the appointment of *Native* governors. Does Joseph remember that this was the practice in the old colonies which rebelled? Of course he does! Does Joseph remember, also, that there was, in the old Colonies, no British army quartered, as there is now in these Colonies? No doubt of it! How does he propose to get rid of this obstacle to his scarcely secret wishes? He proposes that Native regiments should be raised, to be commanded by Natives, and then, of course, when a rebellion should take place, instead of their being British troops on the spot to quell it, as in Canada, a Rebel army would be already disciplined and provided with arms at the expense of Great Britain!

The cry of Joseph and his party used to be for *Responsible* government; but in these letters he boldly throws off the mask, and instead of "what we used to call Responsible government," he openly demands "*self* government." That Joseph is, at heart, a Republican, appears abundantly evident from these letters; but if further proof were necessary, we may produce another very illustrative admission. "As a general rule," he says "every bad Governor sent to a Province, makes a certain number of republicans." Now, in the opinion of Joseph, Lord Falkland was a bad governor; for he turned Joseph out of his Council, and would not readmit him; and Joseph said, at his place in the House of Assembly, that His Excellency ought to be horsewhipped. Lord Falkland, therefore, made "a certain number of republicans." Who does the reader say Joseph they were, seeing that Joseph knows and asserts the fact!

The impudent tone of these letters will astonish any one who had no knowledge of the writer; but his audacious assumption of a right to speak in the name of British America, is a mere piece of its kind. Why, in his own native Province there is a majority against him; while, in New Brunswick, he is almost universally detested.

MASONIC FEAST.—The Members of Hibernian Lodge entertained the Brotherhood at a Ball at the Saint John Hotel, on Monday evening last—Although the room was not so excessively crowded as on some former occasions, yet it was well filled, and gave a limited opportunity for enjoyment to those fond of dancing, which was kept up with great spirit until a late hour in the following morning.

The annual meeting of the St. John Temperance Society took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Mechanics' Institute, under the presidency of the Master of the Rolls. The room was crowded. The speakers were Dr. R. Bayard, Rev. Messrs. Irvine, Stavely Verty, La Seur, and Mr. Dunbar from Victoria. The sum of £17 3s was collected for the Society's funds. Much apparent interest was taken by the meeting, in the business of the evening. The speeches were distinguished for moderation and good sense as well as ability.—*Advocate.*

THE LATE CASE, IRVINE.—The Commoners appointed at a meeting of Shop Keepers, held at the St. John Hotel on the evening of the 29th inst. have reported that they have collected £59 10s 6d of which sum £11 15s 6d has been expended in funeral and other necessary expenses, and £7 15s reserved for a tomb stone, leaving a balance of £40 to be forwarded to the widow of the late Captain Irvine, by the earliest opportunity, according to the resolutions of the meeting.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.—Evidences of American progress in literature, science and art are constantly presenting themselves. Our latest efforts are startling even to 'the mother country,' who now begins to find a sturdy competitor, if not an equal, in her promising daughter. These legitimate branches of competition are eminently calculated to strengthen the bonds of friendship and perpetuate the blessings of those amicable relations at present existing between the two nations. These reflections were suggested by a pleasing incident which came to our knowledge yesterday. Our readers are probably all acquainted with the series of excellent family books issued by Mr. Robert Sears, of this city, and we presume there are few who are not acquainted with the principal incidents in Mr. Sears own life—his beginning in this city as a journeyman, and the subsequent achievements which he accomplished by perseverance, morality, honest labour and a liberal patronage of the popular advertising newspapers. The reputation of his books having extended to England, and being considered there equal to many at their own best publications, he received an intimation from an eminent Divine, the Rev. Thomas Timpson, of London, and others, that a complete set of them would be an appropriate present to her Majesty. Accordingly Mr. Sears sends out by the steamer of the 1st January, the 'Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible,' the 'Bible Biography,' the 'Pictorial Wonders of the World,' the 'New Pictorial Family Bible,' the 'Pictorial History of the American Revolution,' the 'Pictorial History of the Bible,' the 'Guide to Knowledge,' the 'Pictorial Family Book,' the 'Pictorial description of Great Britain and Ireland,' and 'Information for the People,' being thirteen magnificent volumes in all. They are superbly bound in morocco, and ornamented with beautiful designs in gilt. The following presentation is written inside of each:—

Presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty
VICTORIA,
Queen of Great Britain and Ireland,
with the utmost respect, by the
Compiler and Publisher,
ROBERT SEARS.
New York, (U. S. A.) January 1 1847.

This splendid New Years present will be forwarded from Mr. Sears' store, 128 Nassau Street, this afternoon or to-morrow, to the steamer Caledonia, which leaves Boston for Liverpool on Friday next.—*New York Sun.*

List persons who drew numbers of value in the Fishery Draft on Monday last—the numbers varying in value from £65 to 20 shillings:—

Wm. Carvill	1	Thomas Pryor	26
John James	2	John Ritchie	27
Thomas M'Manty	3	Stephen Wiggins	28
Widow Harrison	4	Widow Campbell	29
Samuel Busgin	5	Thomas Parks	30
Widow Cook	6	James Short	31
Wm. Ball	7	Wm. Warnock	32
Thomas Young	8	Robert Harris	33
Wm. Clements	9	Widow Sherard	34
John Paterson	10	John M Carthy	35
Geo. H. Lawrence	11	Alex. Robertson	36
Richard Justice	12	Widow George	37
James M. Hapley	13	John Daly	38
Wm. Cunningham	14	Morris Shean	39
Rich. McCullough	15	Widow Waterbery	40
B. Cromwell	16	G. E. Fenety	41
A. W. Lawrence	17	John Conway	42
Widow Wadderburn	18	George King	43
Patrick Gein	19	Widow Lachariat	44
James Clark	20	Wm. Hegarty	45
John Hewson	21	Jeremiah Gove	46
David White	22	Robert Clerke	47
Henry C. Frink	23	George Wheyler	48
Widow Farmer	24	Charles Suhr	49
Wm. Davidson	25	Widow Betts	50

☞ The usual Annual Collection for the Poor will be taken up in Saint Andrews Church, on Sabbath next, at the close of the morning service.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 4—6 o'clock, P. M.—The steamer Fashion, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at New Orleans with eighty discharged volunteers, and the remains of the gallant Allison, of Nashville, who received a dangerous wound at Monter