impulses of the heart are fervid as the clime, and where, when the sun is gazed upon, its influence is acknowledged. But, had she been less beautiful than she was, and her features less lovely to look upon, there was a strong something in the very manner and accident of their being brought into each other's society, which appealed more powerfully to the heart than beauty could. It, at least, begot an interest in the fate of each other; and an interest, so called, is never very widely seperated from affection. The individual who had saved Maria's life was Lieutenant Morris.

He conveyed her first to a peasant's cottage, and afterwards to her father's villa. He knew nothing of the feeling of hatred that existed between their families; and when Mr. Sim heard his name, tho' [illegible]w a moment it caused a glow to pass over his face, very other emotion was speedily swallowed up in [illegible]titude towards the deliverer of his child; and [illegible] Maria was sufficiently recovered to thank [illegible]hough she knew him to be the son of her [illegible]enemy, it was with tears too deep for words [illegible]that told what eloquence would have failed [illegible]es. Even Mrs. Sim, for the time forgot [illegible]red of the parents in her obligations to the son. [illegible]n, however, the young lieutenant returned [illegible]is House, and made mention of the adven[illegible] which he had been engaged, and spoke, at [illegible]e time, in the ardour of youthful admiration [illegible] beauty and gentleness of the fair being he rescued from untimely death, the cheek of his [illegible] became pale, their eyeballs distended as if [illegible] horror. The word "wretch!" escaped from [illegible]s mother's lips, and she seemed struggling with smothered rage. He turned towards his father for an explanation of the change that had so sudden[illegible] come over the behaviour of his mother and [illegible]ters.

[illegible]!" said the Squire, 'I had rather thou hadst [illegible] have put forth his [illegible] to assist a dog of the man whose daughter [illegible] hast saved!'

[illegible] being made acquainted with the cause of the [illegible]tion that existed between the two families, [illegible]ant Morris, in some degree, yielded to the [illegible]ings of wounded pride, and began to regret [illegible]had entered the house of a man who had of[illegible] indignity to his father that was not to be [illegible] But he thought also of the beauty of [illegible], of the sweetness of her smiles, and of the [illegible] of voiceless gratitude which he had seen be[illegible] the lustre of her bright eyes.

[illegible]had promised to call again at her father's on [illegible]ay after the accident; and with an ardent [illegible]liness Mr. Sim had welcomed him to do so.—[illegible]he went forth, he wandered by the side of the [illegible]ke, he approached within sight of the house, there was a contention of strange feeling in his breast, and he returned without paying his promised visit. Nevertheless, thoughts of Maria haunted him, and her image mingled with all his fancies. She became as a spirit in his memory that he could not expel, and that he would not if he could.

Three weeks passed on—it was evening—the sun was sinking behind the mountains, and Lieut. Morris was wandering through the wooded vale, towards Mr. Sim's mansion; for, though he entered it not, he nightly drew towards it, as if instinctively, wandering around it, and gazing on its windows as he did so, marvelling as he gazed. He was absorbed in one of those dreamy reveries in which men saunter, speak, and muse unconsciously, when, in following the windings of a footpath which led through a thicket, he suddenly found himself in the presence of a young lady, who was walking slowly across the wood with a book in her hand. Their eyes met—they startled—the book dropped by her side—it was Maria.

I must not, however, dwell longer on this part of the subject; for the story of the twin brothers is yet to begin. Let it be sufficient to say, that William, or, as I have hitherto called him Lieutenant Morris, and Maria whom he saved, became attached to each other. Their dispositions were similar—they seemed formed for each other. Affection took deep root in their hearts, and to root up that affection in the breast of either was to destroy the heart itself. He made known his attachment towards Maria to his father; and galled pride and hatred to those who had injured him being stronger in the breast of the old squire than the small still voice of affection, he spurned his son from, and ordered him to leave his house for ever.

The parents of Maria, notwithstanding their first feelings of gratitude towards the saviour of their daughter, were equally averse to a union between them; but with Maria the impulse of the heart and the lover's passionate prayer prevailed over her parents frowns. They were wed, they became all to each other, and they were disowned by those who gave them birth,

When Lieutenant Morris left India, he obtained permission to remain in England for three years; and it was about twelve months after his arrival that the marriage between him and Maria took place. He had still two years to spend in his native land, and he hired a secluded and neat cottage on the banks of the Annan for that period, for the residence of himself and his young & beautiful wife.

Twelve months after their marriage, Maria became the mother of twins—the twin brothers of our tale. But three months had not passed, nor had her infants raised their first smile towards their mothers face, when the sterile hand of death touched the bosom that supplied them with life. The young husband wept by the bed of death, with the hand of her he loved in his.

'William!' said the gentle Maria—and they were her dying words, for she spoke not again—'my eyes will not behold another sun! I must leave you, love! O my husband! I must leave our poor, our helpless infants! It is hard to die thus! But when I am gone, dearest—when my babes have no mother—oh, go to MY MOTHER, and tell her—tell her, William—that it was my dying request of her Maria, that she would be as a mother to them. Farewell love!—farewell! If'———

Emotion and the strugglings of death overpowered her—her speech failed—her eyes became fixed—her soul passsd away, and the husband sat in stupefaction and in agony, holding the hand of his dead wife to his breast. He became conscious that she stirred not—that she breathed not—oh! that she was not!—and the wail of the distracted widower rang suddenly and wildly through the cottage, startling his infants from their slumber, and, as some who stood round the bed said, causing even the features of the dead to move, as though the departed spirit had lingered, cast a farewell glance upon the body, and passed over it again, as the voice it had loved to hear rose loud in agony.

The father of Maria came and attended her body to its last, long resting place. But he did no more; and he left the churchyard without acknowledging that he perceived his grief-stricken son-in-law.

In a few months it was necessary for Lieutenant Morris to return to India, and he could not take his motherless and tender infants thither. He wrote to the parents of his departed Maria; he told them of her last request, breathed by her last words; he implored them, as they had once loved her, during his absence to protect his children.

But the hatred between Mr. Sim and Squire Morris had in no degree abated. The former would have listened to his daughter's prayer and taken her twins and the nurse into his house; but his wife was less susceptible to the influence of natural feeling, and even, while at intervals she wept for poor Maria, she said—

'Take both of them indeed! No! no! I loved our poor thoughtless, disobedient Maria, Mr. Sim, as well as you did, but I will not submit to the Morrises. They have nothing to give the children—we have. But they have the same, they have a greater right to provide for them than we have. They shall take one of them or none of them come into this house.' And again she broke into lamentations over the memory of Maria, and, in the midst of her mourning, exclaimed—'But the child that we take shall never be called Morris.'

Mr. Sim wrote an answer to his son-in-law, as cold and formal as if had been a note added to an invoice—colder indeed, for it had no equivalent to the poor, hacknied phrase in all such, of "*esteemed favours.*" In it he stated that he would "bring up" one of the children, provided that Squire Morris would undertake the charge of the other. The unhappy father clasped his hands together on perusing the letter, and exclaimed—

'Must my poor babes be parted!—shall they be brought up to hate each other? O Maria! would that I had died with you, and our children also.'

(To be Concluded next week.)

British News.

Extracts from Papers received by Steam Ship Hibernia, from Liverpool—4th of October.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

(From the London Standard.)

We have rarely enjoyed so high a gratification in the perusal of a newspaper as has been afforded to us by the leading article of this day's *Morning Chronicle.* The returning prosperity of our trade and manufactures is frankly and generously admitted by our whig-Radical contemporary. This happy change is admitted to be accompanied by a great amelioration in the temper of the people, both are traced to the improved prospects of agriculture arising from the blessing of two not unfavourable harvests in succession, and even the share which the Queen's ministers have had in directing the bounties of the Divine goodness, to the greatest benefit of the people is not denied, though not expressly admitted. We shall make extracts from this most agreeable and extremely well-written article:—

"The first and most obvious thing which strikes an observer is the undoubted general revival of trade and commerce. Everything seems to indicate that the morning is breaking, that the dreary night of disaster and suffering, through which all our material interests have been passing since 1836, is now well nigh over. The hum of busy industry is once more heard throughout our manufacturing districts; our seaports begin once more to stir with business; merchants on 'Change have smiling faces; and the labouring population are once more finding employment easier of access, and wages are gently, slowly, rising. This has not come upon us suddenly. *It has been in operation since the end of last year;* but so terrible was the depression, so gradual the improvement, that the effects of the revival could not be perceptible till within a recent period. Our exports of cotton and wool during the present year very considerably exceed those of a similar period in the preceding; and though there might be an increase of exports without increase of profit, the simple fact that the districts of our great manufacturing staples are now more active and busy than they have been for a very considerable period, coupled with the apparently well-founded belief that this increased activity is produced, not by speculative, but genuine demand, are indications of the most pleasing and gratifying kind to all who are in the least concerned about the prosperity of the country. In addition to the improvement manifested in our staple articles of industry, other important interests are showing symptoms of decided improvement; even the iron trade has got over its 'crisis;' and though we are very far indeed from having attained to a condition of prosperity the steady, tho' slow, revival of every branch of industry is a proof that the cause of the improvement must be a general one, operating universally."

We have marked by putting it in italic letters, a line acknowledging that the improvement commenced with the end of *Sir Robert Peel's first year of office.* A higher testimony to the wisdom of the right hon. baronet's policy cannot be imagined. To proceed, however—

"We need not go far in search of the cause which is neither recondite nor subtle, but lies on the very surface. We have had two harvests in succession, not over abundant but plentiful; and, in addition, we had last year a large quantity of foreign grain thrown upon the market, under circumstances disastrous to the individual holders, but ultimately beneficial to the public. Prices have, therefore, for upwards of a year been *comparatively low;* and for a considerable portion of that year, *tolerably steady.* The harvest of this year being now almost all secured, a large portion in good condition, the prospect of a continuance of prices at a rate steady and low gives increased confidence. Capital is disengaged—the condition of the vast mass of consumers is improved—demand springs up within what is somewhat absurdly called the home market—and the genial influence is felt in every department of industry, which quickens into life at the call of abundance."

Could this have been the case with *a low fixed duty?* Prices might have been low, but could they have been steady? Above all, what would have been the state of the *home market?*

The other day we heard a complaint that foreigners would have no market for their produce, because of our favourable harvest; but how is it that this misfortune to the foreigners has not impeded our return to commercial prosperity?

Such has been the effect of Sir Robert Peel's mild, but uncompromising policy in England, *and such it will be in Ireland.* The Repealers, like the Chartists, will find that "they have in their own class more dangerous and bitter enemies of their true welfare, prosperity, and happiness," than any of those whom they have been taught to look upon as their worst foes—the Repealers are finding out this already—but the lesson would be withheld from them by a recurrence to the old system of Irish government.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY.—We have had less activity in the cloth market this week than the previous one, though prices are quite firm, and for some descriptions even buoyant. The home trade is improving weekly; and as hands are getting every day more fully employed, this branch will most probably continue to mend. Twist is still taken off as quickly as produced, and, though some foreign houses who buy largely have ceased to do so for the season, prices remain firm for all numbers.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

(From the London Morning Post.)

The serious apprehensions we expressed in our impression of Saturday last, as to the state of the kingdom of Greece, have been realised. We stated on the authority of correspondents in possession of the best means of information, that a commotion was impending, and that the Greeks were determined to put an end to the present dynasty, and even not to accept a constitution at the hands of the infatuated Sovereign, who has so long been blind to the odium he has incurred through the misgovernment of his advisers. The revolutionary storm, the signs of which have for some time past been so apparent, although they do not seem to have checked the Court of Athens in its career of misrule, has broken out. A telegraphic despatch from Toulon, dated the 23d of sept. was received by the French government on sunday last, announcing that the Mentor had just arrived at that port from Athens, conveying the news of a rising having taken place in that capital on the night of the 14th to the 15th september. It is a circumstance worth noting that the last number of the *Gazette de Treves*, a print published in Rhenish Prussia, contains a letter from Frankfort of the 17th, mentioning the existence of a report in that city of a revolution having broken out at Athens, and of King Otho having been compelled to seek refuge on board an English frigate. As, according to the above telegraphic despatch, the rising took place only on the night of the 14th, we may infer that the revolutionists had informed their friends abroad of their intentions; that is the more probable as the resistance to the Government had been for some time past almost openly organised. The insurrection had perhaps been hastened by an article in the *Observateur* of Athens, of the 9th, stating that a protocol of the Conference of London had been received, which, though acknowledging their grievances, would not have satisfied the revolutionists, who, as we have already remarked, aim'd at nothing less than the expulsion of the Bavarian dynasty. The Observateur had announced that the three protecting powers had in the most positive manner notified their dissatisfaction at the system Government then pursued, and required the dismissal of the Bavarian *employes*, and the exclusive appropriation of the Customs' and Stamp Duties to the payment of the interest on the loan. The Portafoglio Maltese, of the 4th which we have before us, have a correspondence from Athens of the 29th of August, which dwell in the most mournful terms on the state of Greece, and predicts that a catastrophe is threatening, which the interference of the three protecting Powers can alone avert.

"THE COMING MAN."—Mr. Disraeli in the closing debate on the Irish Arms Bill, somewhat darkly hinted at the no distant appearance of some great personage, who, by the announcement of great principles, and the possession of ability and courage to apply them in the administration of the Government, would deliver this country from embarrassment, and raise it to prosperity and renown. Sir R. Peel, in the speech which he delivered, complained of the attacks to which he had been subjected from his own side of the house, and especially alluded to the philippic of Mr. Disraeli:—"When he heard the hon. gentleman say that some great man was to rise and propose some great and comprehensive measures, he did not expect to hear him proceed with a detail of them; but as he apparently came to the determination of not voting at all, he feared the hon. gentleman was not the man to realize this vision of a great statesman." This part of the Premier's speech was received with strongly marked cheers, accompanied by shouts of laughter from a few members on both sides of the house; whilst the greater part of the members present looked astonishment at the effect which these words, not in themselves of very obvious point, had produced on the risible faculties of their fellows. The explanation is curious, and will justify the cheers and laughter which proceeded from the few who were in the secret. A few days before the evening in question, Mr. Disraeli was walking in the park, when Mr. Lane Fox, the member for Ipswich, approached, and with marked and almost reverential regard requested to be informed when it would suit Mr. Disraeli's convenience to favour him with an interview at his own residence, as he (Mr. Lane Fox) was desirous of making a communication of some importance! A time was fixed and the appointment kept. On Mr. Disraeli's entering the apartment, Mr. Lane Fox rose, and after a very brief interval, proceeded to explain the business on which he had sought the interview, and which was not merely important to the personal interests of the hon member for Shrewsbury, but most momentous to the nation. In fact he (Mr. Lane Fox) had been busily engaged in exploring the mysteries of the prophetic scriptures, and had discovered that a Messiah was to be shortly made manifest to the people of this nation, whose wisdom and virtue would restore all things to a state of much-desired and long departed glory; that this new Messiah was to be a descendant of the Israelitish nation, but a convert to the Christian faith; and that in the enlightened eye of the hon. member for Ipswich, all the characteristics of the coming great one centred themselves in Mr. Disraeli, whose approaching advent was thus made known to him in private; but that it would soon be announced to the nation at large. The effect of this surprising communication upon the subject of it may be conceived, but cannot well be described. Mr. Disraeli, however, managed to keep his countenance, and dismissed the harbinger of his future greatness with all due respect.—The extraordinary interview had not been preserved as an inviolable secret. It was known to a few, and had been told to Sir Robert Peel, who adroitly availed himself of the anecdote in the way we have described. Those who caught the allusion might well enjoy the joke.—*Globe.*

FRANCE.

(From the Times of Wednesday.)

The Paris journals of Monday have reached us. The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatch:—

"TOULON, SEPT. 23.

The *Journal des Debats* copies the speech of Mr. Tyler, son of the President of the United States, and observes, that "to do the French Radicals justice, their language is the most inoffensive mildness compared to that of the Radicals of New-York. If such extravagant language could be regarded as serious, we should deplore it even for the interest of Ireland, for not only is it of a nature to excite sentiments of irritation amongst the English people, but such language must at the same time totally ruin the cause of the Irish, by depriving it of its national character, in order to give it the appearance of a revolutionary movement."

The papers thus received were still occupied with the question of the fortifications of Paris.

'At a moment,' says *La Presse*, 'when public attention is directed more anxiously than ever to the question of the fortifications of Paris, we think it necessary to take special notice of a work published by M. Vanvilliers, a Colonel of Engineers, who assisted at the greatest battles of the Empire in Germany and in Spain, and who took an active part in directing the fortifications of Soissons, Belfort, and Grenoble in France.

'The result of his researches demonstrates that during 24 campaigns of the revolution, of 144 great battles fought with the assistance of fortresses or intrenchments, 120 were lost, and only 5 gained.

'In examining the famous war of seven years, of 84 great battles, 7 were gained without fortifications, 7 with their assistance, and 20 were lost notwithstanding their aid.

'The statistics published by the same author prove that Napoleon, in 1814, had more than 250,000 men in the fortresses occupied by his troops; in those of France alone 120,000. Here, the author exclaims, what would not the great Captain have accomplished, if to the 40,000 men with whom he defeated superior forces at Chateau Thierry, Montmirail, Vauchamp, Mormant, Montereau, he could have added 50,000 men so uselessly absorbed in garrisons!

'On the subject of fortified capitals the author retraces all the misfortunes which desolated in ancient times the finest capitals in the world—Jerusalem, Palmyra, Rome, Constantinople, although protected by extensive fortifications. And in modern times Naples, Genoa, Venice, Alexandria, Turin, Warsaw, Constantinople, Brussels, Amsterdam, Algiers, and even the Kremlin lost in a few days, notwithstanding their fortifications; whilst Paris in 1792, Berlin in the seven years' war, Madrid, and Lisbon were saved without ramparts."

A panic, such as had not occurred since the death of the Duke of Orleans, prevailed on the Paris Bourse on Monday. The news of a revolution in Greece said to have been brought about by Russian intrigue, and to advance Russian interests in the East, the arrival of M. Olozaga, who was supposed to have been sent to Paris to demand an armed intervention, and the rumours of the pronouncement of Valencia, Malaga, Seville, and Cadiz, and of the defeat of Prim, kept the speculators in a state of constant agitation during the day, and depressed the French funds by upwards of ¾ per cent. After the close of business the Three per cents. were still looking down.

THE REV. MR. NEWMAN.

Mr. Newman has resigned the Vicarage of St Mary's in Oxford.* We know not if we have communicated any intelligence with greater pain since we have commenced the duties of a journalist; partly because we cannot forget that from the pulpit of this church were delivered those noble volumes of sermons, now before the public, which have exerted a more beneficial practical influence upon our theology than any publication that could be named; and against which we have never heard the slightest breath of censure; but more particularly are we grieved at this step, because we write under the belief that it has been taken at the prompting of a delicate sensitiveness, which Mr. Newman's opponents are quite unable to appreciate. The fact is, that for a length of time, Mr. Newman has been exposed to a systematic opposition from the heads of houses, who have resorted to every possible means in order to prevent young men attending his sermons. It is now two years since Mr. Newman publicly alluded to these circumstances, and intimated to the Bishop that he contemplated the resignation of his cure in consequence. We regret most sincerely that he has done so. And we ask once more, to what extremity do these anti-Catholic zealots wish to push matters?

Having had occasion to mention Mr. Newman's name, it may be as well to allude to another circumstance with which it has been associated during the past few days in the public prints—we mean the lapse of a Mr. Lockhart, of Exeter College, into the Roman schism; which it is insinuated is the result of his residence at Littlemore. The facts of the case we understand to be these.—Mr. Lockhart was on the point of declaring himself a Romanist about 12 months since, when he was admitted by Mr. Newman to occupy some rooms in his house at Littlemore, on the promise that he would take no step of the kind within three years, which period Mr. Newman considered necessary in order to qualify him to form an opinion upon the questions in dispute between the churches of England and Rome. He left Littlemore a fortnight since, without communicating his intentions to Mr. Newman; and the next thing heard of him is that he has joined the Romanists.—*The English Churchman.*

* To this living is attached the chapel of Littlemore, built by Dr. Newman himself.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered six brigs of a new class to be built. They are to carry 12 guns each, and are to be employed in the suppression of the slave trade, instead of the old 10-gun brigs. Their names are to be—the Flying Fish, Kingfisher, Mutine, Espiegle, Daring and Ospray. The Kingfisher and Flying Fish are to be built at Pembroke, according to the plan of the Surveyor of the Navy; the Mutine and Espiegle are to be built at Chatham by Mr. Fincham, the master-builder of the dock-yard there; and the Daring and Ospray are to be built at the Portsmouth dockyard under the superintendence of Mr. White, of Cowes, the constructor of the Waterwitch. They are all to be of the same tonnage, and to carry the same masts and spars, armaments, and stores. They are to be ready for launching by next May; and as soon as they are completed for sea, they are to have a trial cruise previous to going on a foreign station. Their armament is to consist of 12 32-pounders, medium, guns, which they will have instead of the carronades which brigs usually carry.

A steam-ship to be named the Janus, has been laid down at Woolwich within the last fortnight, and is being pushed forward with unusual activity. Her length between the perpendiculars is 180 feet, and her extreme breadth 29 feet four inches. She is to be constructed upon a novel plan. The stem and stern are to be exactly alike, and a rudder is to be fitted to each, so that she will be enabled to reverse her course without turning, and she is also to have bowsprits at both stem and stern. It is expected that she will be ready for launching about Christmas next. She is on the suggestion of the Earl of Dundonald, and is to be fitted with his rotatory engine.

The Eurydice, 26, Captain Elliot, during the recent cruise with the Warspite, in the several trials of the rate of sailing between the two ships, was beaten at all points by the Warspite. She is, however, a very superior craft, and by no means a bad sailer, as few ships would have any chance with the Warspite, which is the finest frigate in the service, and noted for her superior sailing, even when she was a 74. When she came home from South America with the flag of Vice-Admiral sir Thomas Baker she made the quickest passage on record.

The Talbot, 26, Captain sir Thomas Thompson sailed on Thursday to resume her station in South America.

The Howe, 120, at Sheerness, is ordered to be got ready for commission.

The Lords of the Admiralty, in consequence of the success of the Penelope, have ordered that another frigate is to be fitted out on the same plan forthwith.

Last week, the number of passengers through the Thames Tunnel was 31,082.

The city of London whig-radicals, for reasons not stated, appear to have suddenly given up the idea of starting Lord Morpeth, and now speak of bringing forward Mr. Pattison, who has already filled the office of city member.

It is singular that, amongst the thirty-five sovereigns who have sat on the English throne since William the Norman, through each of the eleven months has witnessed the accession of one or other of them, not one of them has mounted the throne in the month of May.

On Tuesday, the Lord Mayor of London gave a grand dinner at the Mansion House to General Espartero, his lordship having arranged to communicate to him on this occasion the resolutions agreed to by the Common Council, expressive of regret at the retirement of the ex-Regent from Spain.

It has been given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that no less a sum than one thousand millions annually is exchanged by 28 of the principal London bankers, at the clearing room; and that all the gold and silver required to effect this enormous exchange is about £20 a-day.

Mr. Wolverly Attwood, who lost his election in the last contest by an actual majority of seven only, though placed in immediate competition with Lord John Russell, the leading member of the late government, declines coming forward to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Matthew Wood, on account of ill-health, the consequence he states, of a long and severe illness.

General Boyer, ex-president of the republic of Hayti, arrived in Paris on Saturday, with his family and suite, and took up his temporary residence at the Hotel Victoria, in the Rue Chanveau la Garde. The general's mother, an interesting personage, more than 80 years of age, and his nephew, accompany him; his wife, as has been already announced died about six weeks ago.

The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* announces that the demand for the staple articles of manufacture in the town and neighbourhood continues fair and equable, though by no means possessing that character of briskness which might be desired. A slow advance of prices, or more properly speaking, a slow elevation from an extreme point of depression is taking place.

The *Bristol Mercury* of Saturday last says:—"Dr. Pusey paid a visit to our city, and on Sunday last administered the Eucharist in Clifton Church. The rev. doctor is said to be greatly improved in health. He also inspected the stained glass now in progress for his new church at Leeds, and expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the work."

The committee of the "Stoddart and Conolly Fund" had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, on Saturday last, at the Foreign-office, when his lordship kindly offered to render every assistance in his power to Dr. Wolff, for the purpose of prosecuting his researches for obtaining information as to the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly; and his lordship stated that the mission of Dr. Wolff would not in any way interfere with the instructions he had already given to Colonel Shiel.

At a recent weekly meeting of the Dublin Protestant Operative Association, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That the treasurer be desired to send over £20 to Liverpool, in order to procure a great meeting at the Amphitheatre to further the views of the association, explain the condition of the Protestants of Ireland of the working class—their wishes, their principles, their grievances, and to petition for a repeal of the emancipation act, as a preparatory step to such laws as shall convert Ireland, and can alone promote the happiness of the empire."

The English government have recently made a fruitless endeavour to conclude a treaty of commerce with Austria. The object of it was principally to faciliate the entry of manufactured goods, such as cotton and woolen articles; England, in her turn, making offers for Hungarian wines. The reply of Austria consists in saying that the present state of her manufactories would not admit of any further reduction in the import duties.

A corporal of the 58th Regiment, named Henry Donnelly, was accidentally shot at Brompton barracks on saturday, while at his dinner, by another corporal named Thomas Lawrie. The deceased had, on his return from Maidstone jail with a prisoner, forgotten to draw the charge in his musket, and on Lawrie entering the barrack room he took it up, not thinking it was loaded, when it went off and shot him. The two corporals were intimate friends.

THE CHURCH.—Twenty-four fresh annual grants have been made, since the date of their last annual report, by the Society for promoting the employment of additional Curates in Populous Places. Two additional grants, in aid of endowments, amounting to £450, to meet £900 locally raised, and two temporary grants for periods of one and three years, have also been voted from a small saving accumulated in the society's hands, in consequence of portions of some of the grants not being immediately claimed. The total number of parishes and districts to which the services of additional resident clergymen are secured by the grants of this society, amounts to 151, in a population of nearly 2,000,000 souls at an outlay, on the part of the society, of £9,325 per annum, exclusive of grants in aid of endowments to 17 parishes and districts to the amount of £5'300, eliciting, from other quarters, not less than £16,500, to be forever dedidcated to the same sacred object. Thus in 17 cases the benefits of an additional parish priest have, by means of the grants of this society, been permanently secured, and the many evils inseperably connected with dependence upon the voluntary system and precarious local resources are everted. The actual sum devoted to the service of the church, through the agency of the additional curates' fund, amounts to £22,000, to which may be added the annual outlay of £9,326, to which the society is pledged, calling into action, from private benevolenne and private resources, upwards of £2,000 per annum more, embracing through the medium of the operations of the society, since its formation, an expenditure in the service of the church of a sum amounting to upwards of £80,000.

Melancholy Fate of Major Campbell, late of the 42d.—On Friday a coroner's inquest was held before C. J. Cartter, Esq. at the Royal Mortar, Woolwich, to inquire into the death of a convict named John Leon Campbell, aged 56 years. The case excited the greatest interest, from the distinguished rank the unfortunate deceased had held in the British army, and from his gallant and courageous conduct on the field of battle. The jury on viewing the body, shuddered to see such a skeleton of what was man. Surgeon Phillips stated that the deceased was convicted at Chelmsford in Essex, and sentenced to be transported for life, for rape, in 1842.—He had been there about 18 months, and since last May had been in the hospital from consumption, during which time every attention was paid to relieve his unfortunate condition, but he sunk under the disease from mental affliction. The jury remarked that such a skeleton of a fine man they never beheld before, and then returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes." It is stated that the deceased possessed a fine fortune, but was confined for debt in Chelmsford gaol, and the rape was committed upon the daughter of one of the debtors, but the deceased always protested his innocence of the crime.

LIAERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

PINE.—The import last month consisted of 27 vessels, 14,493 tons. There has been a better demand from consumers, and importers being indisposed to submit to the prices current in the previous month for Quebec Timber, a firmer feeling, with advanced rates, has been established, and 13d. to 13¼d per foot have been paid for cargoes,—three having been sold at the former, and three at the latter rates. Early in the month several cargoes had been sold at 12½d and by auction—one at 12½d to 13¼d, and another at 12½d to 13d per foot.—as was also, by private, a midding cargo at 12¾d per foot. Of st. John, one cargo of 48 feet average, was sold at 15d. one by auction, at from 11¾d for very small sizes to 17d for the better qualities, one of 67 feet at 18¼d, one of superior quality and unusual average, said to be 90 feet at the same price, one of 64 feet average, and one of 66 feet at 17d per foot.—Quebec Red Pine, with cargo, has been sold at 15¼ to 16d, and apart, by auction, at 15d for middling, and 17d to 19¾d for long lengths and better quality: by private a lot of 3,600 feet at 16¼d, and yesterday by auction, a lot at 12¼d to 15d per foot.

OILS.—Sperm Oil continues firm in price, and there is a steady demand; 15 tuns of fine quality were offered in public sale and bought in at £70, with 5 tuns Headmatter at £75; but a parcel consisting of 15 tuns fine Oil was sold at £71 10s to £72 5s per tun. The prices of common Oil are firm, with a partial advance, and there is a decidedly better feeling in the market. Southern is very scarce and commands £37.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 20, 1843.

The First October Mail, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, per steam-ship Hibernia, in 11½ days from Liverpool. The steamer brought 100 passengers, 89 of whom were for the United States. Selections from the latest English papers will be found in our columns. The mail arrived here on Thursday.

The agitation in Ireland still continues, and would appear to be approaching nearer a crisis.—The Repealers are outstripping their leader both in their vociferations for repeal and their lawless acts; this conduct has brought forth a remonstrance from the great agitator, who would now appear to have more combustible materials in commotion than he can well manage.

The papers all agree in noting the improved state of trade throughout the empire, and the consequent active operation of the manufactories and employment of labouring classes, at full rates of wages.

Spain continues in a deplorable state; and a bloodless revolution has taken place in Greece.—The French people are just begining to open their eyes to a fact told them long ago by the English—that the fortifications around Paris, instead of being intended to prevent foreign aggression, have been erected to strengthen the hands of the present dynasty and keep the Parisians in order.

An account of the loss of the East India Company's steamer Memnon, with the Indian Mail had reached England. This disaster occurred on the coasts of Africa, near Aden, on the 1st August; the crew and passengers (108,) were saved, with some treasure which was on deck; but the Mails and all the passenger's effects were lost. To carelessness on the part of the Captain is the loss attributed.

The crew of the French fishing brig Rosanna, which vessel was run into and sunk by the Lotus at this port, and arrived here on the 12th inst., left yesterday in the steamer Saxe Gotha, for Boston, where they will receive the assistance of a French Consul. Since their arrival here, they have been quartered at the Marine Hospital, and every attention paid to their comfort.

BISHOP'S FUND.—At Halifax, on Sunday morning last, a Sermon was preached in St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, with a special reference to the Province of New Brunswick being erected into a separate Episcopal See, and a collection made in aid, of the fund, which amounted to £52. 3. 6.—His Lordship's text was selected from Corinthians; "God hath set some in the Church first apostles."

OUR OWN MANUFACTURES.—We had this morning a Water Pail brought to our office, for inspection, somewhat similar to those now imported in such large numbers from the United States.) It is the manufacture of Mr. MYERS, of Union street, in this city, who, we understand is ready to make any quantity of the article, and at equally low prices with the imported. The pail is superior in every respect to the American ones, and is left at this office both for the inspection of the sceptical and those who are disposed to encourage Domestic Manufactures, employ artisans, and keep money in the country. After this production, we hope no one will purchase an American water pail, and we also trust that our Legislature at the coming session will give sufficient protective duties to every article that can be manufactured within the Province as will induce Mechanics' to continue their efforts at native production.

We are authorized to state, that the Second Baptist Church in this City has been purchased by the Presbyterians, and is to be called the "First Free Presbyterian Church," in connexion with "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland."—*Observer.*

We are also authorized to state that the Baptists are about to build another place of Worship, in the Parish of Portland, on the Lot of Land given them by the Honourable Charles Simonds, for that purpose,—*Ib.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

It must cause every devout member of the church to rejoice, when told of new proofs that "she is lengthening her cords, and strengthening her stakes;" such is the natural conclusion when we see a new and comparatively obscure Parish zealously engaged in erecting a building in which her pure and scriptural worship is to be celebrated.

On the 14th October, though the weather was very unfavourable, about 200 persons assembled in the Parish of Upham, King's county, to assist in, and to witness the raising a Frame for a Church, which was accomplished without accident in the short space of six hours.—Before the work commenced, prayers were read by the Rev. William Walker, Rector of Hampton, and an appropriate address delivered in the building now used as a place of worship. The attention of the people was directed to the many proofs afforded by scripture of the favor with which Almighty God regarded those who gave glory to Him by building Temples to his Name, and exhorted to persevere in their work, until their church should be made beautiful and fit for the worship of the Lord of Hosts. Many a sturdy arm then bent to the work, and the silence and celerity with which it proceeded, shewed that ready hearts and willing minds guided their exertions; and that all were impressed with the importance of their object and the sacred uses to which it is their desire to set apart the building. A substantial repast was provided, to which ample justice was done by all present.

The church is placed on a very pretty site, standing due east and west, with its side to the high road: it is 33 feet wide, 47 feet long, tower and steeple 80 feet high. Thirteen years ago, when the Rector of Hampton took charge of the mission (of which Upham forms part,) one apartment in a small house afforded sufficient room for the congregation; when the owner, Mr. Jabez Upham, built a new house, he gave the old one to the parish, it was then removed to land given for the purpose by Joshua Upham, Esq., the partitions taken down, and fitted to receive the congregation, none anticipating how soon they would find their humble temple too small for the worshippers who would seek there "the way of peace;" for some time it has been so crowded that many were compelled to place themselves outside the door and windows during divine service. The necessity for a new church becoming more and more obvious, a subscription was begun, and with God's blessing has so far prospered. It is expected that the Venerable the society for the propagation of the Gospel, the affectionate Moses of the Colonial Church, will confer a grant in aid of its objects: something has been already obtained without the parish, and now the most desponding look hopefully forward to the completion of the good work. Will not every true churchman exult in the enlargement of the borders of our Zion? and exclaim "the Lord prosper thee, we wish you good luck in the name of the Lord."

(From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.)

IN COUNCIL, OCTOBER 10, 1843.

ORDERED, That a reduction to be made in the Duty of Logs taken to Market next Spring, from three shillings and sixpence to two shilling and sixpence per thousand.

Ordered, That no Deputy Surveyor be allowed to charge more than two shillings and sixpence for preparing a Petition to purchase Land.

All Deputy Surveyors will govern themselves by the above Order.

THOS. BAILLIE, *Surveyor General.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

FREDERICTON, October 16, 1843.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint second Lieutenant Samuel L. Tilly to be Quarter master, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, in the 1st St. John City Light Infantry, vice Edmund J. Budd, who has left the Province.

2d Battalion St. John County Militia.

Ensign John Cunningham to be Lieutenant, vice William M'Naught, left the Province.

Thomas Dewar, Jun., to be Ensign, vice Cunningham.

GEORGE SHORE, *A. G. M.*

SUPREME COURT.—Michaelmas Term, 7th Vic. William James Gilber, and Thomas Frank Straton Street, Gents., having produced the requisite Certificates, and and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn, and enrolled Attornies of this Honorable Court.

Andrew Rainsford Wetmore, George Connell and Charles Doherty, Gentlemen, Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barristers.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Provincial Treasurer, Henry Bliss, Esq., Provincial Agent, Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq., and John Ward, Jun., Esq., to be Commissioners, under the Act 6th Vic., Cap. 43, for negociating a Loan to pay off the Public Debt, according to the provisions of the said Act.

John U. Campbell to be High Sheriff of the County of Restigouche.

William Hamilton and William S. Smith to be Fire Wards for the Town of Dalhousie.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

WM. F. ODELL.

(From Alexander's Philadelphia Messenger.)

"RECENT FORGERIES—THE CERTAINTY OF DETECTION—MORALS OF TRADE.—History would seem to have clearly established the fact—that the practices of trade, in commercial countries, not only fixes the standard of commercial honesty, but greatly influences the morals and happiness of the people, and the growth or diminishment of crime. There was a time when the morals of trade in the United States were almost without reproach; when one of the highest points of ambition with the merchant was to maintain his credit untarnished. But the more modern characteristics of trade have debased the old fashioned standard of honesty, and exhibited a multitude of the consequences of such debasement. Within the last ten or twelve years—since banks and bankrupt laws—mercantile and financial gaming—speculation, fast living, and heavy failures have been the order of the day, the press has been called upon to record some of the most daring and extensive forgeries on record, with numberless other crimes and voices nearly akin thereto. These are truths which have been so frequently exemplified to the community of late, that it is scarcely to be supposed that any have failed to recognize them. With the cases of Mitchell, Edwards, the young Pitchers, Eldridge, Cave, the still more recent one of young Saunders, all within a brief space of time; and a whole category of bank, financial, and mercantile absquatulations, even the wey-faring man must have noted the charge.

We are not of those haberdashers in philosophy who hold that *temptation* diminishes the turpitude of crime. On the contrary, we believe that when the temptation to offend against the laws and best interests of society is great, the greater vigilence should be exercised to counteract it; therefore, without at all apologising for the conduct of those who have astonished the world by the boldness or extent of their offences, we may dwell for a moment upon the temptation.

The temptation is, in the modern morals of trade—the practices of those who lead in its various departments. The cardinal principle exhibited for imitation, is, that *wealth is the only means of happiness!* This is the prime article of the merchant's and financier's confessions of faith, and which, like the cross of the crusaders, is ever looked to for direction. All are in search of happiness, or according to the more moder definition, *wealth.* To obtain this, honour, conscience, health, friends, all are sacrificed daily. Look out upon the commercial, financial, and trading world, and mark the predominant characteristic of the least five years. We see men fearlesly incurring responsibilities which they have neither means nor prospects of liquidating: and, at the same time, living in princely grandeur and extravagance. We see them ruining friends by endorsements, making private transfers of property to evade creditors, and winding up in general bankruptcy. We see men clubbing together to obtain a character for a banking institution. They are successful. They herald to the world that the capital stock is a certain number of thousands of dollers, but without a single thousand of actual capital, they open the doors of their bank, take in deposits, issue notes, and give every indication of a thriving business. The *fathers* of the bank soon enter upon a splendid course of living, and eventually, it is announced that the President or Cashier has left the place clandestinely, with half the capital stock of the bank—the doors are closed—it is discovered that the father of the bank are all heavy creditors to it—the depositors and noteholders loose all—and a bankrupt law works an absolution of the whole.

Thus, in many different ways, we see wealth continually passing out of the hands of those whose labor produces it, into the hands of those who neither work nor save. It is equally apparent to every one who takes the trouble to look into it: and when we reflect upon the effects of example on the human mind, we can scarcely wonder that men, who see themselves surrounded by a general, and not very conscientious, scramble for wealth, should go heart and soul into the work of taking care of themselves. Dr. Franklin has said—"it is hard for an empty bag to stand upright"—and really, when we remember to what an extent such practices as we have adverted to have been carried, and the number of persons that there are in very midling circumstances, the only wonder is, that more have not sought to obtain by the exercises of crimes, what virtue would fail to provide them with.

While such principles and practices are rife among those who lead in the various and "honorable" departments of extended business operations, it is not wonderful that such adepts as Mitchell and Edwards, and such abitious youths as the Pitchers and young Saunders, should rise and flourish, in imitation of the examples set them by *honorable and respectable* seniors, and even improve upon the originals.

While we have spoken of the strength of the temptation we have given no manner of countenance to the offence, and no one will suspect us of encouraging future efforts of a like nature, when we call attention to a fact, which has been realized in all the recent attempts to obtain wealth by the crime of forgery—the certainty of detection. Mitchell and Edwards are expiating their crimes in prison. The Pitchers, after losing all the money they obtained, were glad to take refuge with the transports at Botany Bay; Cave awaits his trial; and Saunders, without realizing anything but pain and disappointment from his offence, will, no doubt, soon share the fate of Mitchell and others.—These persons all succeded admirably with their forgeries, but none of them in evading the shame and punishment consequent upon such an act."

[The above article draws such a faithful likeness of the actions of this community for the last ten years, that we are almost persuaded that St. John had set for its portrait, and that this was the picture. The writer of the above excellent article remarks very justly, that "there was a time when the morals and trade of the United states were almost without reproach," and laments that the time has passed away. True! there was a time, and that time was in the days of Washington, when they had but just committed the suicidal and unnatural act of violently severing themselves from the parent stock;—that was the day of CRIME—they had not then been debased and corrupted in the slime of Republicanism. Now is the day of retribution, and dearly are they paying for their political apostacy. —In continuing his remarks, he attributes much of the crime of the present day to *gold worship.* How true this is! and how fearfully have we in this community suffered from this unholy practice!—In the election of a senator, a councillor, or in short a man to any situation of either honour or profit, to what is the eye of the multitude directed? Is it to the intelligence of the candidate? No. Is it to his integrity? No. To what then is it? Why to his WEALTH: as if wealth alone, however obtained, constituted all that was required in a Ruler. Fatal error! and what has followed in the train of that system? why, a degeneracy in morals—an expatriation of talent and virtue, and a general commercial ruin; producing a vortex that has well nigh engulphed the innocent with the guilty. His remarks on the *manufacture* of *Banks for especial purposes*, are both graphic and pertinent. We would ask our readers to look back thro' the vista of by-gone days, to the time when *our* Banks burst forth from the womb of commercial finesse, and see how true the picture. In reference to the operation of the Bankrupt Law, his delineation is equally true.—That this community has been guilty, greatly guilty, both commercially, politically, and morally, is a melancholy truth: That retribution has followed crime, as the bolt follows the flash, is equally true. Let us then profit in future by the past, and in our choice of public men (as we hope for prosperity,) let us alone be guided by that undeviating standard, moral worth.]—*Ed. Chronicle.*

(From the St. Andrews Standard.)

SKETCHES OF HIGHLANDERS, &c., by R. C. MACDONALD, Chief of the Highland Society of Nova Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

We have perused this publication, and have derived from it both pleasure and instruction. Its typography is creditable to Mr. Chubb of the city, from whose press it has issued. Its evidently the production of a very loyal, benevolent and warm-hearted man, which we believe its respectable author is well known to be. It is dedicated "to Emigrants from Scotland and their descendants in British North America, and to such as are desirous of settling" there. The professed objects of the writer have been, to make the descendants of the early Highland settlers acquainted with, and emulous of, the proverbial loyalty and bravery of their ancestors, and to afford useful information to those disposed to Emigrate to the lower Provinces. The proceeds arising from the sale of the book are generously to be applied to the relief of distressed Emigrants.

The title seems quite appropriate since it correctly indicates the contents. The volume is divided into six Chapters, in all of which, the acts and interests of Highlanders, whether in the land of their ancestors or adoption, are prominently exhibited. "That early race of people whom the dawn of history shows placed upon the centre of the ancient continent; but who were, by others whom we are now accustomed to call ancient, dispelled to the extremities," are (in Chap. 1.) graphically sketched in a quotation from Chambers—as are also their patriarchal form of Society and insolated position at the commencement of the 15th century—together with their perpetual state of war with the neighbours who had driven them to other northern fastnesses in the most remote and mountainous section of Britain. So long as these borderers of Highland and Lowland extraction equally fostered military habits, they appear to have passessed no superiority over each other in the use of arms.—And accordingly, (page 4,) the Highlanders are shewn to have been worsted at the battle of Harlaw in 1410, at the fight of Sauchieburn in 1478, as well as at Corrichie Glenlivat, and others fought during the 16th century. But when the arts of peace began, early in the succeeding century, to supplant those of war in the Scottish Lowland, the Mountaineers began to assert a proportionate superiority in arms. This was proved by Montroses brilliant campaign and the victory of Kilsyth in 1645, which almost retrieved a kingdom for the unfortunate Charles—and on the field of Killiecrankie, fought with signal bravery by the Highlanders on behalf of the rights of his son James II., though chiefly opposed by more than double their own number of regular and veteran troops under general Mackay; and where William's forces must have been cut to pieces in retreating through the Pass, but for the shot which cut short the career, and rendered unavailing the victory of "Bonnie Dundee."

Their bravery on Sheriffmuir in 1715, where the Jacobite army under Marr, and the Royalists under Argyll were, each, partially successful, and partially defeated—at Prestonpans where, in four minutes under "Bonnie Prince Charlie" they totally defeated "Johnny Cope," and almost entirely destroyed his English Army, only 170 escaping—and at Falkirk, the Falkirk of 1745 where Charles Edward and his Highland army gained, in an incredibly short period a complete victory over the luckless Gen. Hawley and the forces of the Government—forms the chief subject matter of the IInd Chapter.

The IIIrd, details (chiefly also from Chambers) the particulars of the sad and decisive Field of Culloden Moor—the Duke of Cumberlands tremendous cannonade its commencement; the Highlanders' awful charge when excited to desperation and madness by the carnage it produced among their ranks; the utter annihilation of the front battalions, evinced by their bodies being afterwards found in layers 3 and 4 deep; the flight of the broken remnant in despair rather than in terror, and the subsequent fidelity of the clans of the unfortunate Prince during his five months' wanderings and hair breath escapes from capture, among the mountains and seas of the West Highlands, until they got him

MUTILATE