

tion of the Colonial Mails. The blame must therefore rest with Lord Falkland and the Postmaster at Halifax.

CANADIAN MAILS.—An American paper says, that contracts are making at Washington, for the conveyance of the English Mails to Canada, and vice versa, through the United States territory. It is thought they will be taken either by the Fitzburg or Concord Railroad Company. A letter from Captain Douglas, of the steamer Unicorn, published in the Quebec Gazette, says that the above arrangement will not interfere with his vessel, as she will ply next season as usual, between Quebec and Pictou.

IRELAND.—Mr O'Connell has been entertained at a public Banquet at Limerick. There were present twelve members of Parliament, all Irish; four Repeal Mayors, and 150 Priests. Mr William O'Brien presided.

The following are Mr O'Connell's concluding remarks, in a speech of considerable length:—

"I have been so much abused, that I am resolved to mind it no more, but to press for the restoration of national independence alone, and to look for nothing, think of nothing, but our own Parliament in College Green. I have detained you long. (Cries of 'No, no, go on!') There is no use in saying no, no! You can't put back the clock. Well, I have but a few words more to say to you. They are these:—The period of my life cannot now, in the course of nature, be long. Yes, I have fallen into the sear and yellow leaf, and the span of my life is measured by a few fleeting years, in all probability, by less; but I tell you, be the time long or short, I am determined till the grave calls upon me, that not a week, not a day, not an hour, shall pass, without my thinking how I may do good for Ireland; and, acting for her independence, no matter what my disappointment or treachery I may meet with, I shall work on. Will you work with me? (Loud cries of 'We will, we will.') Aye, well I know it. The loyal, the religious, the moral people of Ireland will work on with me. Even if we fail, is it not delightful to be engaged in a struggle for one's country? What do I feel coursing through my veins at the thought, which he who never has been in that struggle, can never feel, as he goes crawling along, calculating on which side lies the profit. Poor paltry wretch—if such there be—I tell him to reckon the throbbings of my heart as it beats with all its pulse for old Ireland, and to know what the pleasure is which I feel in struggling for her liberty. That is my duty and my happiness, and recollecting that loved country—the fairest, sweetest spot on earth—more fertile, more populous, than sixteen states of Europe—more powerful, I will say too, than almost any state, for her tremendous physical force is concentrated in a narrow compass—can I doubt that such a country was fitted one day for prosperity and happiness? Aye, that day is near at hand. The morning star of independence has shone forth. I think the sun of liberty will soon appear over our horizon, and rise into the ascendant, giving light to all, and infusing the life, heat, and animation of liberty, into old Ireland."

In the forenoon of the same day, he addressed a very large concourse of people, from the window of his Hotel, as follows:

"I have seen," he said, "many an exhibition of popular strength and determination, but I never saw any to equal—oh, certainly never one to exceed the demonstration of this day. I have physical force enough to accomplish the worst of purposes, if I had any such desire. No monarch in Europe has a larger army about him than my volunteer army to-day. But how glorious to the people of Ireland; they do not meet to do mischief—they have no inclination to do it, but, confining themselves within the paths of law and propriety, they commit no crime against the laws of man—they commit no offence against the laws of God. The trial has had one useful effect; it is now by the House of Lords, on solemn decision, that numbers constitute no crime—that no matters how great the numbers of the persons assembled, if their conduct be peaceable, they are perfectly free from stain or reproach, or the traps or chicanery of virulent persecution. I am quite content that the English should have England—is not that fair?—(Cries of 'Yes!')—that the Scotch should have Scotland, but a little bird told me in a whisper, some time ago, that another thing is also equally fair, Ireland for the Irish. It is in vain to suppose that we will not carry Repeal. If any one fact had occurred that would tarnish the conduct of the people I might despair of Repeal; but they have persevered—their conduct has been peaceable, and all we want now to insure success is perseverance. Organize yourselves then—have Repeal wardens in every district—Repeal reading-rooms—Repeal libraries. Let every man who has a vote register. Let every man who can sign a petition join with me in petitioning for an inquiry into the recent state trial. Let us agitate—agitate—agitate—peaceably but determinedly, and we shall have the Repeal. Is there a man amongst you who will bear to have it said that the

English must govern him—that he is not fit to govern his own country? I thank Heaven the people have not been driven to madness by the insolence of the English newspapers in saying that England must govern us. I say it must not. The Queen is the Queen of Ireland, as well as of England. We recognise her title, and submit to her rule. We are attached to the Crown, as far as she is concerned. But we will not allow that any other part of the English nation shall govern us. We are ready to be good neighbours, but will never consent to be their servants or slaves. They will have their reporters here to-day—let them inform the people of England, in my name, and I will answer for it that it is your sentiment also, that we are determined peaceably and tranquilly, but with the most fixed resolve, to have a Parliament in College-green. No nation of nine millions is miserable enough to be dragged at the tail of any other nation on the face of the earth. There are seventeen independent states of Europe which are not the equal in population, in physical resources, in strength, or even in bravery, to the Irish people. Aye, which are not their equal in intellect or in religious feeling. We will make the eighteenth—not by separating from England—not by violating our allegiance, but by a strict perseverance for independence until we have a parliament in College-green—until we have the Irish Queen, the Irish Lords, and the Irish Commons, making laws in Ireland for Ireland. Hurrah for the Repeal!"

THE SEASON.—The weather for the last week, has been very mild. On Monday and Tuesday, considerable rain fell, which reduced the snow very much, and made "first rate" travelling on the land and river. Thursday and Friday were most delightful days, and such of our neighbours as are fortunate enough to be able to keep a horse and sleigh—and if we are to judge from the number of vehicles in requisition, there are many such—have been enjoying themselves with their families.

We have quite a snow storm this morning.

MAILS MISSING.—By some most miserable bungling or mismanagement, the English mail by the Acadia, as well as the Halifax mail, which left that city on Tuesday last, for Chatham, were not brought by the Courier yesterday morning. Where they are gone to we cannot pretend to say, but their non-receipt is a great disappointment, and has elicited some very severe remarks on the manner in which the affairs of the Post office are conducted by sundry functionaries, since the recent "reform" in the establishment. Ten days have elapsed since the steamer arrived at Halifax, and we presume that after the lapse of another week, the mail will turn up, after having unnecessarily travelled to St. John, or some other place. Our copy of Willmer's News Letter of the 4th inst. was (fortunately for us) put into the Richibucto bag, and forwarded from thence:—had not this circumstance occurred, we should have been without an English journal.

We perceive by the St. John papers, that the mail by the Acadia, was received by Express in that city, on the morning of Saturday last—six days earlier than it would have reached this quarter, provided no accident had occurred to it on its route hither. The previous English mail was obtained in the same city a week earlier than in this quarter.

An Express arrived at our Post office last night about nine o'clock, with the missing mails. They had been sent to Saint John, and when the Postmaster there discovered the mistake, he promptly forwarded them to this quarter. The error was much to be regretted, but we cannot refrain from applauding the speedy manner in which it was rectified.

OUR MARKET has been abundantly supplied with all kinds of Country Produce, which has been selling at very reasonable prices, placing the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life, within the reach of all classes of the community. We trust all our friends and patrons were enabled to avail themselves of the circumstance, to enjoy a "merry Christmas," and to make provision for spending "a happy New Year."

UNITED STATES.—On the 4th instant Long Island was visited with the heaviest fall of snow ever witnessed in that quarter. At Greenport, the Eastern terminus of the rail road, and for a distance of thirty miles west, the snow was from ten to twelve feet deep, which completely blocked up the rails, and entirely suspended travelling thereon. Gangs of labourers were several days occupied in clearing away the snow, assisted by seven locomotives.

Captain Newman, of the American brig of war Bainbridge, while lying at Montevideo, committed suicide by jumping overboard from his vessel on the night of October 9. On the following morning his body was brought up from the bottom of the harbour, and interred in the English burial ground.

Another disgraceful "Firemen's fight," occurred at Philadelphia, on a Sunday, when missiles were thrown at a house, which smashed the windows and doors, while the party occupying it, discharged guns and pistols at their assailants. Several of the combatants were severely injured. The affair occurred while the congregation of one of the places of worship in the neighbourhood was retiring, and a large portion of them had to pass through the scene of action.

A letter from Washington, gives the following as the opinion of the celebrated statesman John Quincy Adams, on the present position of affairs this republic.

"He says that Texas will be brought into the Union, and that the British Government will simply protest against the act, and avail herself of the example to carry into execution some of her own designs."

"She will, he says, take possession of Cuba, and we cannot complain of it after taking Texas. Great Britain, he says, will guarantee to Spain the same amount of revenue that she now receives from Cuba. As to France, he says that Government cannot complain of the act, for she has taken possession of Algiers, and Great Britain will allow her to extend her African possessions as far as she pleases. Mexico, he says, will not make war upon us on account of the annexation."

"As to the tariff, he says, it will not be essentially modified during Mr Polk's administration. The Government will need the whole of the present revenue, especially after the annexation of Texas. There must be, he thinks, be an increase of the navy and army on that account."

DEMERARA.—Recent accounts from this place, report that a very disastrous fire had occurred there, which destroyed a large amount of property.

SLAVE TRADE.—The following is an extract of a letter received from an officer on board the American Ship Decatur, dated Bengala (Africa), Sept. 25, 1844.

"Our ship arrived here to day from a cruise. Off Loango spoke H. B. M. ship Star, on a cruise, having within a few days captured two Spanish Brigs full of slaves and a large amount of specie, and sent them to Ascension, which is the English Admiral's rendezvous."

TIMBER TRADE.

Liverpool, December 4.—This month the arrivals from British America have been again considerable, amounting to 78 vessels, 42,843 tons, make the total since 1st February to date 316 vessels, 163,963 tons, or more by 9445 tons than the whole import last year to the end of January; the market, however, remains firm, and now that the number of vessels destined to this place is known, the merchants are disposed to take all into stock. The consumption throughout has been very considerable, and prices are likely to be maintained. American Pine Timber.—Of St. John a cargo of 19 inch average was sold at 19d, one of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, one of twenty inches at a shade over 19d, one of 21 inches at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per foot, and two others, held at higher than market rates, have been yarded. Of Quebec considerable sales have been made at from 17d to 18d, the later sales being chiefly at the latter rate.

Quebec deals, with cargo, have been sold at £8 to £9 10s. per standard, and in one instance at £10 for a lot of 10,000 middling quality. Several entire cargoes have been sold at £8 per standard. A cargo of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd (mixed) was sold at £11 5s, and by auction a middling parcel of 3500, at £10 5s per standard. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.—St. John, with cargo, have been sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per foot; apart, a parcel of middling St. Andrews at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, two cargoes at 2d 7-10ths; and one choice cargo at 2d 9-10ths. A cargo of St. John, from the yard, has been sold at 2d 7-10ths; and yesterday a cargo of St. John Deals, of good lengths and good quality, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and 10,000 at 2d 7-12ths per foot. A cargo of Miramichi Yellow Planks was sold at £10 10s per standard. New Brunswick

Ash Hhd. Staves sell, with cargo, at £5 per M; alone they are worth £7 to £8. Lathwood.—With cargo, both Quebec and St. John have been sold at £4 per fathom, but apart it is worth £5 10s to £6.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS IN BRITAIN.

From Bay Chaleur, Nov. 30—Dundonald, Ardrossan.
From Bathurst, Nov. 11—Richardson, Pile of Youdry. 12th—Nicholson, Harrington. 14th—Henry Hood, Clyde.
From Buctouche, Nov. 28—Mary Ann Henry, Liverpool.
From Dalhousie, Nov. 19—Hibernia, Clyde. 25th—Janet, do.; Bee, Montrose.
From Dorchester, Nov. 24—Mary, Cork.
From Miramichi, Nov. 18—Salisbury, Hull. 19th—Humber, do. 22nd—Arathusa, Grangemouth. 23rd—Ellen Forrestal, Clare. Prince George, Leith. 26th—Grace Darling, Dublin. 27th—Industry, Gloucester; Resolution, Penzance; Radford, Cardiff. 28th—Lord Althorp, off Falmouth. 29th—Clio, Falmouth; Industry, Cardiff.
From Richibucto, Nov. 16—Sarah Barry, Barnstable. 28th—Queen Victoria, Hull.

PASSENGER—in the ship Leemahagow, from St. John for Liverpool, Wm. Stevens, Esquire, of Bathurst.

Communications:

Mr Pierce,

The letter E is the answer to the poetical effusion in the shape of an "Original Enigma" by A. M., in your last paper?

JUMBO JUM.

South West, December 6.

A CHARADE.

A common vessel used for drink,
Mostly made of tin, I think;
The heaviest weight we do compute;
Ships' burthen will our purpose suit;
These together when they are joined
Will a famous city find.

Chatham, December 26.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Highland Society of New Brunswick, will be held at Little's Hotel, Chatham, on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of January, 1845, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NIEL McLEAN, Secretary.
Miramichi, 27th Dec. 1844.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

County of Northumberland, ss.

[LS] To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County—Greeting:

Whereas Alexander Key, administrator, and Margaret Key, administratrix, of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of PATRICK HENDERSON, late of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, have represented to me that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased; and have prayed that Licence may issue to authorize them to sell all, or so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be necessary to pay the said debts: You are therefore required to cite the heirs of the said deceased, personally to be and appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, in the parish of Chatham, on Tuesday, the thirty first day of December next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, why Licence should not be granted to the said administrator and administratrix, to sell such part of the real estate of the said deceased as may be necessary, towards paying the debts due by the said deceased; and you are further required to cite and require the said administrator and administratrix, and also all and every the creditors and other persons interested in the said estate, personally to be and appear before me, at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said estate, and make such further order in the matter as shall seem just.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court, this twenty ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

T. H. PETERS, Surrogate.
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said county.

For Sale,

The Subscriber offers for SALE, the following Articles, Cheap for CASH.

70 Bbls. LABRADOR HERRING,
TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA, COFFEE,
RUM, GIN, BRANDY,
TOBACCO, LEATHER,
CANDLES, SOAP.

JOHN NOONAN.
Chatham, Dec. 14, 1844.