

Keep the stable clean. Blanket the horse, and if you do the same to the cows, so much the better. Make sure of as warm a place for them all as possible. Give them straw beds to sleep upon. Comfortable animals will thrive best, and give back the best returns.

In the day time when your children are at school, go into the woods and cut and haul out wood enough to keep a year's stock of seasoned fuel before hand. This is economy. Take an opportunity for good sleighing to convey to market whatever you have to sell, and to make the necessary purchases for the use of the family. In short every farmer has enough to do in winter and that well done is often the most important and profitable labor of the whole year. Keep stirring and do good.—Me. Cultivator.

## European News.

### From European papers received at New York, to the 8th ultimo.

The Dublin Mail says the Lord Mayor elect of Dublin has announced himself to be a thorough, uncompromising Repealer, and that he was, in fact, chosen Lord Mayor chiefly on the ground of his being so. Previous to his election this was altogether kept out of sight.

There is much speculation in the French papers upon the forthcoming opening of the Chambers, and also upon the movements of the Duke of Bordeaux, in London. They remark that none of the distinguished aristocracy of England are visitors at his Hotel in Belgrave Square. They even say that the Queen visited the residence of Sir Robert Peel, to avoid receiving him officially, and so as not to give him an affront. The Duke was expected to leave London on the 15th December, a few days after which the Queen would return.

Dreadful Conflagration.—The town of Mimordei, in the Department of Creuse, France, has been reduced to ashes, with the exception of one church and a barn. No person perished.

The only political news of importance relates to Spain. A decree has been issued by the Queen, for the dissolution of the Cortes, at the instance of Olozaga, President of the Council, without consulting his colleagues, but was afterwards revoked, and Olozaga sent to prison. Only a few days before, the Queen, who is but a child, had been declared of age.

Accounts from Cronstadt, of November 18th, state that after the 15th, all communication with the sea had been prevented by ice, which extended in all directions as far as the eye could reach. There was a partial breaking up of the ice on the 18th, occasioned by a fresh N. W. wind, but on the 19th it collected again. Thermometer, evening of the 19th, 12 1/2 below zero. On the St. Petersburg side the ice was very firm.

Havre, Dec. 8.—Letters from Naples, of the 17th ult., state the important fact that notwithstanding the opposition of Austria, the Court of the Two Sicilies has at length acknowledged Queen Isabella as the Queen of Spain; on condition, however, that she shall marry a brother of King Ferdinand, of the two Sicilies. The French Government, it is said, is charged with carrying this marriage into effect.

From the Pharo of the Pyrenees, Dec. 2.

We have at this moment received important news from Madrid. On the evening of the 25th, the Queen sent for the President and Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, and declared to them that M. Olozaga had forcibly seized her hand and compelled her to sign a decree (for the dissolution of the Cortes) which she considered as most prejudicial to the interests of the throne and country.

After consulting the Vice President, and such other persons as happened to be with her, she issued a decree, countersigned by M. Frias, by which she revoked the one imposed on her by Olozaga, and dismissed him from the offices of President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, Dec. 6.—We have received the Madrid Journals to the 1st of December, which contain a report made in an agitated sitting of the Spanish Congress. M. Gonzalez Bravo, who was chosen Minister of Foreign Affairs and First Notary of the Kingdom, read in the Chamber, the process verbal of the declarations made by the young Queen, in presence of some of the highest personages of the state, from which it appears that M. Olozaga forced her signature to the decree of dissolution. The reading of that paper produced a profound impression.—The bearing of M. Olozaga is however calm. He announced that he would, on the next day, put some questions to the Government. But some of the deputies belonging to the Moderate party have already proposed that, as a Minister who was dismissed, he should be forbidden to sit in Congress.

The Cabinet was not re-constructed up to the 1st of December.

CHINA.—Another Indian mail had been received in London. The Standard says that the commercial accounts from China, both public and private, fully confirm the necessity of the propriety of extreme caution on the part of exporters, both as it respects the description and quality of the commodities they send out for the consumption of the Celestials. There are already unequivocal symptoms of a glut in several leading articles, which must necessarily lead to low prices.

The state of business in China with the exception of the coasting trade, does not appear satisfactory at Hong Kong, so that many of the merchants declined going there. Sickness existed there to a considerable extent. Opium was not so protected by the British, and yet smuggling continued to prosper. The Bogue

ports were rebuilt in nearly the same state as before.

From India we have late dates: The Bombay Times states:—We have announced the murder of Maharejah Shere Singh, and all his family, his minister and other officers. The chief of Mooslan has also fallen under the point of assassins. Dhule Singh, the supposed child of the old Lion of Lahore, though scarcely six years old, has been placed on the throne.

The Affghans menace Pesawar, the governor of which has fled. The Bengal troops, ten thousand in number, have in consequence changed their line of policy. The troubles continued at Givaliere. Holkar, the chief of Malwa, is dead. The month of October has been very sickly throughout India.

The grand council of Lucern, in Switzerland, has determined that the Jesuits shall have no part in their system of education.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, November 15th.—It is believed that the Pacha of Soudan has been poisoned by order of Mehemet Ali. Letters from Cain leave no doubt upon the subject. Carrying the law into effect relative to recruiting has occasioned troubles in Syria. The young men arose en masse in the villages in order to retire to the mountains or the desert.

GREECE, November 20.—The recall of the Russian legation is a circumstance which will probably reveal the part it has taken in the late revolution. M. Katkazy, the Russian Minister, has been recalled, either to be recompensed or punished for the part he has taken in it. We shall soon know. But perhaps this recall is but a finesse on the part of the Northern Court, which wishes to disavow the acts of its agent in the eyes of Europe, although secretly approving of what he has done.

The National Assembly, which ought to have met for the 12th of November, was not opened until the 20th of that month. Committees have been appointed for the verification of the deputies' powers, and but 125 were admitted. Perfect tranquillity reigns in Greece. In consequence of the breaking up of the Russians party caused by the departure of M. Katkazy the French and English parties seem to be the most influential.

There is at present a great eagerness to empty the public treasury, while no person thinks of any means to fill it. It is easy to see that all that has yet taken place, is but provisional.

SPEECH OF KING OTHO OF GREECE.—At the opening of the National Assembly on the 20th November, the King pronounced the following discourse:—

"Plenipotentiaries of the Nation,—I come in the midst of you with the gratifying conviction that this Assembly will promote the prosperity of our beloved Greece. From the foundation of the monarchy various liberal institutions have been established, to the end of preparing the way for the introduction of a definitive constitution. With the aid of the Almighty, let us unite our efforts for the establishment of a fundamental law comfortable to the actual wants, and to the situation of the State, and calculated to promote and to assure the true interests of the people. May wisdom and justice have unimpeded control, and may the bonds of reciprocal affection unite us. In forming the constitution of our common Country, let us be ready to make mutual concessions, but a common desire of promoting and consolidating the prosperity of the State alone inspire and guide us. You know, Gentlemen, my love for the nation; therein I have never failed in any circumstance; and, animated with these sentiments, I desire neither more nor less of power than is necessary to secure the prosperity and security of Greece. Let us make a reciprocal contract which shall establish guarantees of endurance and stability. The civilized world has its eyes fixed upon us, and history will judge of our work by its results. It is with full confidence in your enlightened patriotism that I open this assembly. God in his infinite mercy grant, that it may lead to the advantage and happiness of Greece! The prosperity of Greece! That is my prayer; that is my glory."

### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The following is taken from Mr Wesley's "Thoughts upon Liberty":—

"Religious liberty is a liberty to choose our own religion, to worship God according to our own conscience, according to the best light we have. Every man living, as man, has a right to this, as he is a rational creature. The Creator gave him this right, when he endowed him with understanding. And every man must judge for himself, because every man must give an account of himself to God. Consequently this is an indefeasible right; it is inseparable from humanity. And God did never give authority to any man, or number of men, to deprive any child of man thereof, under any color or pretence whatever. What an amazing thing is it, then, that the governing part of almost every nation under heaven, should have taken upon themselves, in all ages, to rob all under their power of this liberty! Yea, should take upon them at this day, so to do! To force rational creatures into their own religion! Would one think it possible, that most sensible men in the world, should say to their fellow creatures,—'Either be of my religion or starve; if that will not convince you, I will fetter your hands and feet, and throw you into a dungeon; and still if you will not see as I see, I will burn you alive!'"

The Rev. J. Wesley says:—"I deny that the Bishops came down by uninterrupted succession from the Apostles. I never could see it proved; and I am persuaded I never shall. But unless this is proved, your own

pastors, on your principles, are no pastors at all." "The figment of the uninterrupted succession, he openly said 'he knew to be a fable.'"

## Communication.

Mr Editor,

My attention was called not long since to a communication which appeared in your journal, under the signature of X., the writer of which was informing the public, through the medium of your paper, of a number of outrages committed in this vicinity by a class of persons whom he has been pleased to designate Black legs. That the same propensities and inclinations actuate individuals who consider themselves in a higher and more exalted station in life was fully exemplified by the wanton and violent depredations which were perpetrated here during last Wednesday night. The recital of which will be found astonishing, when I assure you, that Her Majesty's Custom House was forcibly broken open, the door being utterly demolished, and the papers therein scattered over the floor; the life of a respectable individual jeopardized, by the throwing of a large cow bell into his sleeping apartment; a private schoolhouse was also broken open, the stove-pipe pulled down, and a large wood sled introduced therein, the door being left in a mutilated state, the building was next morning half filled with snow; a number of other private dwellings were wantonly injured more or less. And what is still worse, it is to be feared, nay it is almost beyond a doubt that these very acts "of cowardly midnight depredation" have been committed by individuals moving in what is termed the higher orders of society, and who had been spending the evening at the house of a highly respected individual. It is certainly to be lamented that any persons residing in a Christian community could be found capable of committing such despicable acts,—and it is still more to be regretted that they should escape the punishment due to their deserts.

INCOLA.

Richibucto, January 9, 1844.

## Shipping News.

### MELANCHOLLY SHIPWRECKS.

YARMOUTH, January 2.—Particulars of the Loss of Brig Sarah Lovett.—A gentleman who arrived on Saturday from Barrington, informs us of the following particulars:—The brig Sarah Lovett, of and from St. Stephens, John W. Abbott, master, sailed from L'Etang on the 4th of December, and when 3 days out was capsized in a heavy gale of wind from N. cut deckload fastenings and topmast signing, when she righted, with lower masts standing and waterlogged; Captain A. perished same day. The crew succeeded in getting a barrel of bread, damaged with salt water, from below, which, with some ice and snow found about deck, afforded their only sustenance during the time they continued on the wreck. On the 12th day after the disaster, 2 of the crew died, and on the 15th (for the 23d of the month) the mate perished—on which day the wreck was happily fallen in with by the brig Ann, Captain Todd, of Shelburne, and the two survivors, Thos. Cutler, of St. Stephens, and John B. Lawrence, of Philadelphia, taken on board in an almost exhausted condition, and landed a day or two after at Barrington. The mate has left a wife and two children at St. Stephens.

January 9.—Melancholly Shipwreck.—Captain Murphy, of brigantine Matland, arrived yesterday, reports:—On the 25th of December, latitude 39, 40, longitude 67, 30, fell in with the wreck of the brig Sterling, of this port, waterlogged and dismantled; boarded her, and found everything gone off deck—boats, hatches, compass house, and most of the bulwarks; and under a shelter erected across the bows with boards, found four dead bodies, and part of the carcass of a dog. The bodies appeared to have been in that state for some days. It being near night, and the wind freshening, Captain M. could make no further discovery.

A Wreck, and loss of all on board.—Mr Kessler has received a letter from Capt Bremer of the schr Abigail, in which he gives the following detail of the discovery of a wreck, which he made on the day previous to his arrival at Lunenburg, from Nassau.

"On the 22nd ult at meridian, sounded on Sambre Bank in 55 fathoms water, and discovered a wreck of about 60 tons which apparently had been driven on her starboard beam ends—her weather lanyards had been cut away—masts broken off by the deck, the mast heads were under the bottom; the masts by the decks were painted green, and clean scraped; spars, say masts and jib boom, bright varnish—no paint about her spars; black bottom below light water mark, between that and the heads painted green. The first part of her name in yellow letters 'Thomas'—The accident must have been quite recent, and all hands must have perished. The vessel appeared to be schooner rigged."

The unfortunate vessel is probably the Thomas C. James, Hamilton, which sailed from Canso about the 8th December, for Fortune Bay.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of LYDIA PEABODY, late of Chatham, Widow, deceased, are requested to render the same within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to GEORGE KENN, Esquire, who is duly authorized to transact all the business of the said Estate.

JOHN T. WILLISTON,

Sole Executor,  
Chatham, 18th November, 1843.

## In the matter of Timothy C. Gallagher, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I appoint a General Meeting of the creditors of the above Bankrupt, to be held on Wednesday, the thirty first day of January next, at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the Commercial Buildings, Chatham, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claims presented against the said Estate; at which meeting, or any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath, touching his Estate; and such other business relating to the said Estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

And Public Notice is also hereby given, that upon the application of the said Bankrupt, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Meeting to be held on Wednesday the eighth day of March next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the place aforesaid, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the acts of the General Assembly of this Province, concerning Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the said allowance of such certificate; and such order will then and there be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Chatham, this twenty first day of December, A. D., 1843.

WM. CAEMAN, Junior,  
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects  
of Bankrupts for the County of Kent.

## AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, the 26th day of January inst., at 11 o'clock, forenoon, in front of Mr Chalmers Inn, in Douglstown.

### All that Tract of Land,

situate at Moorfields, in the Parish of Newcastle, fronting on the River Miramichi; being the upper half of the Lot formerly occupied by the late John Henderson, deceased, extending along the River thirty Rods, and back to the rear of the Grant; now in the occupation of Mr. Hugh McMurray and containing by estimation, 75 acres. There is a good DWELLING HOUSE and BARN on the premises, and from twenty to twenty-five acres of the Land are cleared and under cultivation. A large portion of the cleared Land, is in a state for a crop in the Spring. Possession will be given as soon as required.

Terms; 50 per cent, of the purchase money down, the remainder in six months. A good title deed will be delivered to the purchaser, on payment of the whole of the purchase money.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs Gilmour, Rankin & co., Douglstown or at the office of George Kerr, Attorney at Law, Chatham.

Chatham, January 10, 1844.

## Sheriff's Sales.

On Saturday, the 13th July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, will be sold at Public Auction:

All the Real Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Phineas Williston, William Williston and Alexander Williston, or either of them, in the County of Northumberland: the same having been seized by me at satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, and now in my hands against the said Phineas, William and Alexander Williston.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,  
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, North'd.,  
January 5, 1844.

The Sale of all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of JOHN PHELAN, in and to certain Lands situate in the North West Branch of Miramichi River, in this County, advertised for Monday the 18th December, instant, is POSTPONED for want of bid- ders to Wednesday, the 10th January next, then to take place in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., the same being seized by me to liquidate an Execution at the suit of J. A. & F. BECKWITH, against the said JOHN PHELAN.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,  
Sheriff of Northumberland.

Sheriff's Office, December 18, 1843.

## NOTICE.

Whereas Phineas Williston, William Williston, and Alexander Williston, lately carrying on business in Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, under the firm of Phineas Williston and Brothers, by Deed bearing date the 22nd day of August last past, assigned and made over to the Subscribers, all their real and personal Estate, debts and effects, in Trust for the benefit of their creditors,—

Notice is therefore hereby given to all the creditors of the said Phineas Williston and Brothers, that the said Trust Deed now lies at the office of Mr. JAMES A. PIERCE, in Chatham, for signature, and all the said creditors are required forthwith to execute the same, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the said Trust Deed.

J. CUNARD,  
M. SAMUEL,  
JAMES A. PIERCE.

Dated the 4th November, 1843.