

the Royal society, and never lost an opportunity of concealing his contempt, for that body and its constitution. Like most enthusiasts. Haydon was a man of one idea—magnificent in his conceptions, but lacking the skill to adapt them to the popular taste. In the highest branch of his art—historical painting—he held a distinguished rank, but the hardness of his execution failed to procure patrons, and his works sold indifferently. Old age approached, and, wanting the moral courage to brave poverty, he terminated by suicide a career of interminable toil, embarrassment, and vexation. Pride is a sore destroyer of life; it hurls many to a premature grave.

Before his death, Haydon wrote to several distinguished men with whom he was acquainted, soliciting pecuniary assistance, amongst them Sir Robert Peel. It was during the week which preceded the downfall of the Government. The only answer he received was from the First Minister of the Crown, who at the time was as sorely troubled by his political anxieties as the applicant was by his poverty. Yet, to his undying credit be it said, Sir Robert Peel was the only party who responded. He sent the artist a £50 note, expressing a regret that Haydon's necessities compelled him to make the application. In a few hours the poor fellow was no more, but he records with gratitude Peel's generosity in his diary. On hearing of his melancholy exit, Sir Robert Peel sent £200 to the family to relieve their more pressing requirements. It is the misfortune of the children of genius to be the best appreciated when the tomb has closed over their ashes. The great world that looked so coldly on Haydon's pecuniary difficulties is now stirring to make a handsome provision for his family. A title of the interest which is now felt for his children would have rescued the parent from anguish and death, and that worse than death which he carried with him through life—a broken heart. Poor fellow! His faults lie gently on him. They are painfully calculated.

"To point a moral, and adorn a tale."

Cobden, after Peel, is the most popular man at present in England. His popularity will show itself in a few days in a substantial form. The principal manufacturers of Manchester are about to raise a testimonial in honour of their great townsman, and all the hives of commercial and manufacturing industry, through the length and breadth of the land, will second their efforts. A sum will be raised to reward the public services of Cobden sufficiently large to purchase him an estate fit to vie with a nobleman's. His career has been one of uninterrupted brilliancy. From his first appearance before the public as the advocate of Free-trade, he succeeded in fixing attention on his movements, and rising from the commencement to the height of his great argument, every revolving year has added to his power and demonstrated his mental resources. He was found equal to every emergency; and even in aristocratic England rank and fashion are obliged, in his person, to pay homage to plebeian talent. He is one of nature's nobility; and having fulfilled his mission at the sacrifice of his health, his purse and his time, he is about to receive from a grateful country an ovation greater than conqueror could command—the pecuniary offerings, accompanied by the hearty orisons of a thankful people. The subscriptions in Manchester, on Thursday, exceeded £18,000, and the amount of the testimonial will probably reach £100,000. It was also determined the same day, to make Mr. George Wilson, the chairman of the League, a present of £10,000 out of its funds.

The elevation of Lord Francis Egerton to the peerage, has caused a vacancy in the representation of South Lancashire. At the urgent solicitation of several thousands of the freeholders, Wm. Brown, Esq., the great American merchant, resident in Liverpool, has been solicited to come forward. He has consented; and so universal is the respect in which Mr. Brown is personally held, so triumphant are the principles of Free-trade, of which he is the able and the practical exponent, that opposition has disappeared, and he will be returned without a contest. Two years back Mr. Brown was defeated by the present sitting member, Mr. Entwistle.

The career of Mr. Brown is typical of the progress of the great country with which, by business, he is so immediately connected. His ramifications extend over the American Union; and the finances of his house share, in their amplitude, the resources of many princes and potentates. The shrewdness of the merchant and the liberality of the man have placed him, pecuniarily and socially, in his present dignified position. No man deser-

ves the honour better—none will wear it with more real dignity and less ostentation.

FOREIGN.

The election of the new Pope is a circumstance which has attracted much of the attention of the continental journals. His holiness takes the title of Pius IX. His age is 54. As regards years, he is one of the youngest of St. Peter's successors, and if all that is said of him be correct, he cannot fail to make a shrewd temporal ruler, in addition to the functions of his spiritual office. The Pope's dominions have hitherto laboured under the stigma of being, politically and municipally, far in arrear of the age. By raising the physical condition and the mental character of his subjects the new sovereign of the Papal States will do much to conciliate the respect and the esteem of the world. The previous habits and character of the new Pontiff do credit to the judgment and impartiality of the conclave which elected him.

The colonial news of the fortnight has a bright and a dark spot to awaken interest and engender speculation. From New Zealand we learn that the hostility of the native chiefs has been overcome, and their arrogance punished. From the Cape of Good Hope we have melancholy tidings of another outbreak amongst the Caffres, which has been accompanied by several conflicts with the colonists, the shedding of blood on either side, and a total interruption of the ordinary duties of life. The savages are great cowards as well as great thieves, and with a far inferior force, they have been severely thrashed in several encounters by the official troops and the colonists. But at the Cape, as well as in New Zealand, enough has transpired to show that a mistaken lenity towards the aborigines is the greatest crime against civilisation. In both possessions, decision and energy at an earlier period would have saved much subsequent wretchedness and bloodshed.

From India the news is barren of striking interest; but an under-current of feeling amongst the Sikh nation is perceptible, which bodes no good to the forced alliance we have imposed upon that people. The smouldering elements of speedy combustion are visible. We must maintain our authority by an iron hand, or give it up altogether.

COMMERCIAL.

The passing of the Corn Bill and of the Tariff has caused the Custom House authorities in London and Liverpool to be more than usually busy.

In Liverpool, during four days of the present week, nearly a quarter of a million sterling was received for duties. The quantity of Wheat and Flour taken out of bond has been immense. The railroads, the canals, and other conveyances, have been loaded to repletion in transmitting this produce into the interior of the country.

The object of this extraordinary pressure was to secure the lowest rate of duty which the little sliding scale that remains in force during the next two years and a half can reach. The duty up to Thursday was 4s. per quarter on Wheat, and 2s. 5 1-2d. per barrel on Flour. Yesterday the average of the six preceding weeks showed a decrease in the price, and an increase in the duty. A shilling higher on wheat was exacted, with a corresponding increase on flour.

This immense quantity of produce being thrown simultaneously on the market, must, in the nature of things, bring down prices. The harvest, too, which promises to be very prolific and early, may, we fear, produce something approaching to an agricultural panic.

But the release from bond of this immense quantity of provisions has not been confined to bread stuffs. Large quantities of American Beef and Pork which now come in duty free, have also been freed from the Queen's lock. With abundance of employment for the labouring population, and a comparative low scale of prices for provisions, not only great domestic comfort, but an extensive amount of business and a corresponding degree of prosperity must await on all,—from the operative to the merchant.

The weather continues beautiful. The intense heat has been succeeded by refreshing showers, which have decreased the temperature, and, by moistening the parched earth, materially assisted the growing crops. The prospects of an early and an abundant harvest are most cheering. The influence of such a state of things on business of every description cannot fail to be beneficial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Tipperary Man a New Zealand Chief.—It is stated that Heki, the New Zealand

chief, who has given such opposition to the British authority in that colony, is a native of the county of Tipperary. His real name is Hickey. He emigrated from Ireland some years ago, and was shipwrecked on the coast of New Zealand, and taken into the interior of the island by a hunting party of the natives, and sold as a slave to one of the chiefs, who adopted him as his son, got him tattooed, and gave him his daughter in marriage. On the death of the old chief, his Irish son-in-law was chosen as his successor, on account of his skill in war. Previous to his elevation to the high rank he now holds, he changed his name from Hickey to Heki, the latter harmonising better with the language of the aborigines.

Sir Robert Peel and the Reporters.—Sir Robert Peel, when he has occasion to speak of the Parliamentary reporters, speaks of them most generously: it could not well be otherwise. I have heard Sir Robert declare, that, during all the time he had been in Parliament, in and out of office, and although he had had frequent intercourse with some of the corps, nay, had services done by them, not one of the body ever asked a favour at his hands. I know some of them might have had it for the asking. This statement is alike honourable to both parties.—London Correspondent of the Liverpool Chronicle.

The Fire at Newfoundland.—On the 1st instant a meeting of the Liverpool merchants engaged in the Newfoundland trade was held in this town, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to alleviate the sufferings of the many destitute and houseless families in St. John's, occasioned by the recent destructive fire. It was unanimously resolved to open a subscription immediately in aid of the sufferers, instant relief being necessary to save many from starvation. We sincerely hope that the good work which has been commenced will be carried on with spirit, and that the committee appointed to manage the business will be enabled to send out timely and effectual aid to their suffering fellow-creatures in St. John's. Other cities and towns will, we trust, take example by Liverpool, and go and do likewise.

The Sugar Duties.—Whatever uncertainty may yet be felt as to the ultimate settlement of the sugar duties, there need be none as to the course a new ministry will adopt. The notice placed by Lord John Russell upon the books of the House of Commons early in the present session, of his intention to propose the equalisation of the sugar duties on free and slave labour sugar, sufficiently marks his course on the most important point to be considered. We do not doubt that the immediate and total abolition of the distinction against the produce of slave labour will form an essential part of his scheme, whatever may be its other features. Independently of the utility of the distinction itself, there is now no alternative, if it be retained, but to put the country upon a short allowance of sugar, and reduce the revenue from its importation. The free-labour sources of supply will, from a concurrence of circumstances, send us less sugar than usual this year. In the West the free-labour crop is short; and from the East it has been transmitted to Europe without "free-labour certificates;" and, moreover, being once landed in an European port, it becomes inadmissible here under our navigation laws. Last year the Java sugar sold so low in this country that the Dutch government this year has ordered it all home. On the other hand, the crop in Cuba is said to be large enough to make up all deficiencies, besides answering the usual demands upon it. If, therefore, we persist in keeping out slave-grown sugar, we shall certainly have very little to eat, at a very high price; the revenue will suffer, and that must be made up in some other way; and what we endure in want of sugar, and pay in extra price and additional taxes, will not in the slightest degree tend to discourage slave-grown sugar, as such. The extra produce of Spanish colonies raised by slaves, and the produce of Java raised by free labour, but consigned to Europe, and therefore equally excluded from our market, will meet in the markets of Europe and America, and command but one price—that fixed by reference to quality, and the relation of supply to demand. This will, of course, render entirely nugatory all we may think fit to suffer on account of the slave.—Globe.

An effort is being made in Cork to raise a life annuity of £700 for Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance.

The Limerick Examiner says, "grass is growing on the quays of Waterford, so little business is doing in that city. Our own quays are deserted, the slow progress of the Corn Bill having paralysed the provision trade."

A Change.—At Maynooth, the improvements under the new parliamentary grant are surprising. Grand walks are now to be seen where a few months ago stagnant pools emitted their foetid smell; delph ware has been substituted for the "pewter platter," by the inspectors, and the new wings are to be commenced next month. The exercise ground has been also improved; the ball courts, &c., in excellent order. All the porters, &c., of the College have livary now for the first time.

Sir Robert Peel has procured for a son of the late lamented Mr. Hayden, an appointment as landing waiter in the customs.

Letters from Brest state that Lieut. Holman, R. N., the blind traveller, had arrived there on his return from Aleppo. He is represented as being in excellent health and spirits.

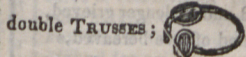
The success of the Scotch dwarf tribe in London has been so great, that the Inverness Courier states that about thirty specimens of the same class are preparing to leave the highland glens for England.

Drugs and Medicines.

Per schooner "Joseph Howe," from Boston.



Best Bordeaux Prunes, finest Turkey Figs, essence of Smoke, essence of Spruce; Expecterating SYRUP, a valuable remedy for colds, pain in the breast, asthma, and complaints of the breast in general; ANODYNE, Opodeldoe, for Rheumatism, pains in the nerves and sinews; Lumbago, &c.; an assortment of Marsh's celebrated single and



double TRUSSES;

Celebrated Sarsaparilla Syrup,

for purifying the blood, affording an effectual and refreshing drink during the summer months: superior Honey, sugar candy, Nutmegs, Confectionary, a few elegant confectionary Glasses, Lemon Syrup, refined Liquorice, Linctus, Naval shaving Soap, tooth, nail, and hair Brushes, Beeswax, Oils of Lemon, carraway-seeds, and Partridge-berry. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. such as Antimony, Alcohol, nitric, nitrous, muriatic, sulphuric, oxalic, prussic, benzoic, citric, and Tartaric Acids; blue Pill, Burgundy Pitch, Barbadoes Tar, Copalivian and Canada Balsams, Cantharides, carbonate of Iron, cannella, cascarilla bark, cream of Tartar, cowage, Dover's Powders, Venice Turpentine, castile soap, pink and blue saucers, oils of Bergamotte, cloves, almonds, cajeput, cinnamon, lavender, savine, and juniper, prussiate of potash, Tapioca, best Bermuda arrow root, tamarinds, saffron, syrup of garlic, superior Stoughton's Elixir, indigo, ground ginger; the celebrated VERMIFUGE, or worm extractor, which has surpassed all others in its eradicating powers.

BOOKS:

Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, in two volumes, Rollins Ancient History, Rhind's Vegetable Kingdom, Snodgrass on the Apostolic Succession, Nugent's French and English Dictionary, Chambers's Information for the People.

WM. FORBES.

Chatham, May 22, 1846.

Here we are again!

Just received, per the Oxford, from the Clyde, the usual Spring supply of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES from the APOTHECARIES' HALL, GLASGOW.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of PATRICK TAYLOR, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, deceased, are required to leave the statement thereof at the office of J. M. JOHNSON, unr., Esq., Solicitor, within one month from this date, and all those indebted to the deceased will make immediate payment to him.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Executor
Chatham, 11th July, 1846.

Wool.

The Subscriber hereby informs the inhabitants of the County of Kent &c., &c., that his well-known CARDING MACHINE is in good order and full operation, on his premises on the South Branch of the River Saint Nicholas, Weldford.

He has appointed the following persons to act as Agents for the reception of Wool: in the Town of Richibucto, Messrs. MAYBERRY & PHINNEY; at the shipyard of Richibucto, Mr. DANIEL McAWLEY.

Wool delivered to either of the above Agents, or at the establishment, properly picked and oiled, or greased with soft fresh grease, say one pound to every ten pounds of wool, will be CARDED and returned for THREE PENCE per pound, free of all other charges. Wool will be returned to the agents twice in each month during the season by the subscriber.

WILLIAM DOHERTY.

County of Kent, June 20, 1846.

Fashionable Summer GOODS.

The Subscriber begs to announce that he is NOW OPENING his

Spring Importation of British GOODS,

And that they are of the same attractive and Fashionable description as have usually been offered for sale by him. With his other Goods he has also imported

STATIONARY

Of various kinds, among which may be enumerated—Bibles and Testaments, Family Worship, Prayer Books, the Christian's Daily Companion,

Mosheim's Church History,

Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus's Works, Chambers's People's Edition, Scottish Christian Herald, Envelopes, Visiting Cards, School Books, Copy Books, Writing Paper, Steel Pens, &c., all of which will be disposed of at exceedingly low prices.

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, Oatmeal, &c.

JOHN MACDOUGALL.

Chatham, 30th May, 1846.