

of state is to be a cardinal, and his deputy a prelate; other ministers may be indifferently clergymen or laymen. 12,000 percussion muskets have arrived from France. Demonstrations in favor of the Pope are still taking place. An agreement has been entered into between the Roman, Tuscan, and Sardinian Governments to proceed coincidentally in their reforms. The affairs of Sicily are becoming more complicated. The Swiss troops have refused to fight against the people, which has gained for them considerable popularity and it is said the Duke of Sardinia Capriccio had refused to accept the office of Viceroy of Sicily, except on condition of being allowed to make concessions, which it is supposed the King would consent to, but that he is afraid of appearing to yield to popular tumult. From some troubles which have arisen in Naples, imposing military measures have been adopted to prevent an *emule*. Three noblemen have been arrested, and deprived of their commission in the Civic Guard, which has caused great excitement. The students of the University (10,000 in number) were ordered to leave the capital before the Christmas holidays, but this order was subsequently revoked. Pamphlets, songs, &c., of an incendiary nature find their way to Sicily, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the Government. From Lombardy we learn that M. Nazari, a member of the central congregation of Milan, had proposed a motion in the congregation for inquiring into the state of the country, and the causes of discontent. The motion was adopted with enthusiasm, submitted to and approved of by the Viceroy, and a committee appointed for the purpose. M. Nazari had upwards of 4000 visiting cards left at his residence shortly after, as a mark of respect. Letters from Milan, of the 3rd, state that considerable agitation pervaded that city on the previous day. It appears that following the example of the Americans, who refused to purchase the tea sold by the English previous to the revolution, the patriots of Lombardy had resolved to abstain from smoking, in order to reduce the revenue of the treasury. The resolution was acted upon by the greater portion of the people, and those found smoking cigars or pipes in the street were severely handled. The *Milan Gazette*, of the 26th ult., announces the evacuation of Ferrara by the Austrian troops. They were to retain the two barracks they had at all times possessed in the city, and to perform duty only in the citadel. The arrival of the troops in Italy, however, still continues. The Tuscan Government has entered into a treaty for the purchase of a large quantity of English muskets, and has applied also to France for firearms. Advice from Turin report the following reforms:—Diminution in price of salt, amnesty general, deliberative voice granted the council of state, a voluntary civic guard, armed by Government, seven ministers in place of five, suppression of Sardinian Government, or its identification with that of *terro firma*; great democratical reforms in the municipalities, and abolition of the *decursion*, whom no one hitherto had ventured to modify. The hostile feeling already existing in Italy, and more especially in Parma and Modena towards the Austrians, seems to be undiminished, and has received a fresh impetus by their presence at Modena and Reggio. So intense is the feeling that it is proposed to form a body of volunteers as an army of observation on the frontiers of Modena and Parma. All hopes entertained of a reforming policy being adopted by the new sovereign of the duchy of Parma are at an end, the duke having issued a proclamation stating that no change should be made in the Government of that duchy. Considerable discontent prevails in consequence.

POSTSCRIPT.

A letter from Toulon, of January 7, says:—The authorities have received instructions relative to Abdel Kader and his family. The Emir is to be transferred to morrow to Fort Lamalgue, with his mother, his three children and his brother in law, Mustapha ben Tehana. The other Arabs now at the Lazaretto are to be sent to Fort Malbouquet. We have a letter from Rome dated the 3rd inst, which says:—We have had a scene like those that marked the last year of the reign of Louis XVI. in Paris. The mob headed by Cicerowax, brought up on the first day of the year a long demand of rights and concessions, resembling in wild incoherency, the five points of your O'Connell's charter. The Civic guard to the number of nine thousand men, was called out to meet a supposed popular insurrection at the gates of the Quirinal. The doors were barred, and the rain dispersed the crowd. Meantime the senator (mayor) prince Corsini, went through the streets haranguing the mob. He told them that the Pope, whom he had just seen, had said, "Zi son con popolo e per popolo." A mob gathered round the club of the Cicerowax, from the balcony of which the senator addressed the people. Silence bowed out a brawny fellow, and all was silent. Tell the Pope said he, "that the people are for him and with him alone, and that if he listens to the scoundrels round him (*birbanti*), and if he does not send them to the right about, this plaything (drawing out his Roman blade) will do the business. Immense shouts followed, and they all ultimately dispersed, on the promise that the Pope would drive through the Corso pulchickly, which he had just done, amid immense clamour of applause. The state of health of the Queen of Spain continues to excite great alarm. By the best advices she had been for two hours insensible.

The debate on the malpractices of M. Salamanca has issued in a resolution that he should be brought to trial by a majority of 128 to 39.

Reports of a collision between the people and the military at Milan are confirmed to day. A sanguinary massacre has taken place, apparently with the acquiescence of the superior authorities. The number of the infuriated killed and wounded by the soldiery is variously stated from thirty to one hundred and fifty. Among the killed is an aged councillor of the Court Royale, M. Mangani, a man nearly seventy, and universally respected. He was murdered while peaceably and innocently entering his own house. The emule arose out of some rough usage which was given to some of the military who had been smoking.

In the court of Queen's Bench, on the 14th inst, Sir Fitzroy Kelly obtained a rule to show the cause why a mandamus should not issue, directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to Dr Burgess his vice General, commanding them to allow the Rev. Mr Overbury, and two other beneficed clergymen, to be heard in opposition to the Confirmation of the Bishop elect for Hereford, and to determine on such opposition. The learned gentleman went at great length into the canon and common law, in order to show that the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, held for the purpose of confirming the bishop elect was bound to hear all persons who, according to the forms of law, and in obedience to the citation and proclamation calling upon all persons who had any opposition to offer, and they should be heard, did so come forward prepared to prove the unsoundness in doctrine and teaching of such bishop elect. Sir F. Kelly also quoted authorities to show that the proper course, under the circumstance, was, that the court of Queen's Bench should issue a mandamus to the court below, as in a case where such court had refused to hear some of the parties in the suit, and it remained therefore undetermined. The court granted the rule, without expressing any opinion on the matter.

We have just received the following communication from the Admiralty, relative to the loss of the steam frigate *Avengeur*:

Letters have been received to day at the Admiralty, from Rear Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, dated Malta, January 4, reporting the return of the *Hecate* to that port, after a close but fruitless search for any survivors from the wreck of the *H. M. frigate Avengeur*, and reporting that scarcely a vestige of that ill-fated ship could be found on the rocks and islands adjacent to the scene of the wreck. No hopes are, therefore, entertained of any lives being saved, excepting those of Lieut. Rooke, and three other persons landed from the *Avengeur's* cutter on the Barbary coast.

Provincial Legislature, OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, January 26.

The Hon Mr Rankin, by leave, presented a petition from William Salter, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, setting forth, that he had been appointed receiver of Crown Debts, and paying a reimbursement of expenses incurred by virtue of such office, and remuneration for services performed; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received and lie on the table.

The Hon Mr Rankin, by leave, presented a petition from the Revd William Henderson, Henry B. Allison, and Edward Williston, Trustees of the Grammar School, at Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, taught by John Sivewright, together with Alexander Fraser, Junior, and twenty four others, inhabitants of the said County, praying for a continuation of the Grants towards the support of the said School; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

January 27.

The Hon Mr Baillie moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate vessels arriving from Europe with emigrant passengers. Leave granted.

On motion of Mr Woodward, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for exempting Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the operation of the Law relating to Usury. Resolved, that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

January 29.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz A Bill to authorize the Exploration and Survey of a Line for a Rail Road between Shediac and the City of St John.

A Bill to continue an Act to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

Read a third time as engrossed, A bill to regulate vessels arriving from Europe with Emigrant Passengers. Resolved that the bill do pass.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax Times, February 1. Coroner's Inquest on Capt. Macguire.

—Captain Macguire, who it will be recollected was tried a short time since by a special Commission of the Court of Vice admiralty, (and who was judged incapable of being tried for the offence of causing the death of two of his hands, by ill-treatment, on the passage from England to Newfoundland, on the ground of insanity), died yesterday in the cell where he had been confined since his trial. A coroner's Inquest composed of residents of the city and persons from the debtor's prison, was held by James Gray, Esq., Coroner, upon the body, which returned a verdict according to the circumstances. It appeared from evidence of the medical attendant, Dr. Parker, and of the persons appointed to take care of the prisoner, that the excitement of his malady continued without the least abatement up to the time of his decease—and that no symptoms of severe illness had manifested themselves up to within the last week of his life. It was then found that he had been attacked with violent inflammation of the chest and inflammation of the brain, which speedily terminated in death.

Last Thursday afternoon, Zoeth Freeman, Esq., of Brookfield, put an end to his existence by drowning himself. He was tracked in the snow to a brook a short distance from his house, and it appears that he waded into it some distance, and then dived under the ice. He was a man much respected as a magistrate and a deacon in the Baptist Church. Since his death his family have found written directions how to proceed after his death.—Chronicle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, an English Roman Catholic Peer, has addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr. McHale, in which he comments severely upon his reply to the Earl of Arundel.

Madame Adelaide, sister of the King of the French, died on the 30th December. She was the companion of Louis Philippe during the greater part of his exile, and appears to have possessed a truly amiable character for generosity and piety.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.—The *Plover*, fitted at Sheerness to proceed in search of the above expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Moore, left Sheerness on the 1st inst. for Plymouth, where she will receive letters and dispatches, and her final orders for her voyage. Dr. Richardson is preparing for his overland journey; and orders have been sent out to the *Herald*, 26, surveying vessel, Captain Kelle, C. B. to proceed from the Pacific to Behring's Straits, in search of the arctic voyagers. It is expected that these expeditions will cost above £25,000.

The railway calls for January amount to £4,677,000. Of these, £211,000 are on foreign lines.

List of Letters

Received at the Newcastle Post Office during the month of December, and remaining for delivery.

Aylwood John	Ryan Edward
Barlitt Michael	Ryan John
Benson W	Ryan Mrs
Blake Thomas	Salter William
Gill Richard	Brig Ann Moore
Gibbon John	Shaw Susana
Holmes James	Sutton George
Keating John	Shadick John
Kane Anthony	Stuart Jane
Lee John	Stewart Margaret
Mintzes John	Trustees of Schools
McLean John	North st
McKaghan Sarah	Turney John
McTavish John	Travis Samuel
Perceval John	Woods James
Ring Philip	

N. B.—Persons asked for advertised Letters will please say advertised.

HUGH MORELL, Postmaster.

List of Letters for December

Remaining for delivery in the Post Office Chatham, 16th Jan., 1845

Burns Mary	2 letters	Hurper John
Buxton George	Edward	Hunter James
Campbell John		Herrroy John
Colston Ruth		Hackett Peter
Crow Thomas		Kavanaugh Patrick
Clarkin Mary Ann		Keary Michael
Cursey Philip		Kelly Briza
Cruthers John		Kerr Charlotte Miss
	Carpenter	Legg Isabella Miss
Dawson Benjamin		Legg Mary Miss
	formerly of Cork	Marr Ellen
Danison John		Manning James
	Cooper	McBeth Alex
Drummond H, BS		McIntosh Andrew
Eggar James		Orr John
Finghton Edward		Peck Sherwood
Forsyth Robert		Perly Dudley
Gills Alex		Power Malacky
Gibbs Richard		Robichau Eugene 2
Harris Thomas		Sarry Jos
Hodgden Capt A B		Shannon George
		Tibbit Henry

JAMES CAIE, Postmaster.

Twenty-five Thousand Bottles the sold last year.

RELIEF WARRANTED.

Great New England Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints!

Hunter's celebrated Pulmonary Balsam or Cough Syrup.

This pleasant and agreeable Syrup is now being sold in vast quantities, for the very good reason that almost universal relief has been found by the thousands who have made use of it for coughs, colds, and lung complaints, within the past year.

It comes from a quarter where cases of consumption have been most frequent, and where it has heretofore been most fatal in its termination, owing to an ever changing climate. It is a scientific preparation, having been got up by one of the most skilful and successful physicians in New England.

Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam.

Is a combination of ten distinct articles of medicine, each of which taken separately would be of service to a person afflicted with a cough or lung complaint. It is comparatively a new article, although it has been used for years in an extensive practice, with unparalleled success. Yet it is not more than one year since it has been put up in its present form for the purpose of circulating it. During this short time an almost incredible amount of it has been sold, whilst little effort has been made to increase its sale. It has depended upon its own merits, and thousands have been relieved and cured.

At one establishment, in Maine, 5 thousand bottles have been sold at retail within the last twelve months. More than fifty individuals who were pronounced dead and marked cases of consumption, in the city of Bangor and vicinity, have been entirely cured by the use of Hunter's Balsam. Frequent cases have occurred where strangers journeying for health, and passing where the article was kept, have been induced by the recommendations of others to purchase a bottle, and after using it, have sent from two to three hundred miles for it.

Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam is an agreeable syrup, and is warranted an effective remedy for coughs, hoarseness, colds, pain in the breast, influenza, hard breathing, liver and lung complaints, difficult expectoration. For adults and children in cold climates and warm. It has remained to a late day to discover an article so admirably adapted to these complaints, so powerful and effectual, and yet so perfectly innocent and mild. A single trial of it will do more to convince all of its merits than all they can see or hear on the subject. It is quite certain that no injury has ever been known to arise from its free use. An uncommon fact is that this remedy is a syrup, palatable and pleasant to the taste. Children take it with the greatest readiness.

800,000 Boxes sold the past year.

Indian Dyspepsia Pills,

For cure of costiveness, acidity of the stomach bilious habits, headache, dizziness, heart burning, pain in the side, lung and liver complaints.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion,

With costiveness, acidity of the stomach, heart burnings, bilious complaints, producing headache, pain in the side, loss of appetite, and general debility, can be remedied, removed, and entirely cured by the use of the Indian Dyspepsia pills. These pills have effected the most astonishing cures in hundreds of cases of the above complaints, and are an invaluable remedy, in an especial manner, for Dyspepsia. They are a mild and gentle Cathartic, operating mostly upon the blood, cleansing and purifying the same, and causing the digestive organs to perform their appropriate organs with regularity.

Costiveness,

Habitual costiveness is, if not removed in time, a cause of more than half of the disorders and pains to which humanity is subject. The medicines too generally had recourse to do more harm than good, as they weaken the peristaltic action of the bowels, and thus aggravate instead of removing the complaint.

Also in all bilious diseases, attended with pain in the side and right shoulder blade, with a dull, sallow countenance. In all Diarrhoeas, ague and fever, bilious fever and sick head ache, they are an invaluable remedy.

For purifying the blood we do not believe these pills have their equal in the world.

30,000 Thousand bottles sold the past year.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

Cramp and Pain Killer,

Rheumatic and Cramp LINIMENT is decidedly and without controversy the best article in the world for Cramp in the Limbs, or stomach, pain in the stomach, bowels and side; Rheumatism in all its forms, stiffness in the back or side, cholick, chapped hands, sore lips, colds, and tooth ache, inflammatory sore throat, and burns. Also Dr. Weld's STRENGTHENING PLASTERS, for pain in the side, stomach, and back; cold whores and retail by Curtis and Perkins, Bangor, and

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, September 10, 184