lord's fair fame had been touched or sullied. That fair fame was not of yesterday; it was the fruit of a long-tried, well-know, and consistent life. (Loud cheers.) The spirit of Popery had manifested itself in our own beloved Church of England.—Among other facts, he declared that attempts had been made by the enemies of Protestantism to assume the very supremacy of the Queen, and it was clear that the cloven foot had shown itself.—Attempts had been made here to elevate the mitre and to depress the sceptre; to elevate the priest and to debase the Monarch. But he trusted that every effort of the kind would be met as they ought to be by the Protestant people of this country. (Cheers.) He trusted they would make it manifest that they would not be priest-ridden—(Applause)—that it was not intended to exalt the sacraments above the Lord of Ordinances; that it was not intended to make saviours of men who administred the sacraments; but they must bear in mind that there was no power in the law, or in the sacraments, or those who administered them, but that all power came from Christ himself.—(Applause.)

The Rev. Daniel Wilson seconded the resolution and in the course of his remarks said they were met together on the occasion of one of those great crises which did not often occur, but which, when they did occur, required to be met with unshaken firmness, with practical wisdom, and with prayer—and with humble prayer. (Hear.) The resources of the Roman Catholic body to disseminate error through this country greatly exceeded those of all the great religious Protestant societies. Dr. Wiseman, the Roman Catholic bishop, had kindly stated his determination to look to Islington. The Rev. gentleman, with great ability, brought before the notice of the meeting the indefatigable efforts of Roman Catholic priests in his own parish of Islington. Unceasingly they were at work making known false doctrines, and they had arrived at such a point that the Roman Catholic priests cursed the children of other schools. (Shame.) And the effect of these curses was not so trifling or so empty a matter as might be conceived even in Islington; and in proof of this he quoted a case in which a Roman Catholic family were by the curse of a priest supposed to be nailed to the floor, where they remained, and could not be removed till the priest absolved them on condition that they should not attend their schools. The reverend gentleman eloquently referred to the case of his former friend and fellow collegian, Dr. Oakely, who had become a "pervert" to the Roman Catholic faith. Dr. Oakely was working diligently, he was acting laboriously, and no doubt conscientiously trying to prevent his (Mr. Wilson's) people from the faith of their fathers. The state of things was such that they must go back 300 years, they must protest against any half-and-half Protestantism—Protestantism was the only Word of God.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth rose to move the second resolution, and, in doing so, maintained that Ireland was prostrated under Papal dominion, and the teaching of the Divine word was kept from the people. A blow indeed had been struck at that noble lord, who might be called the very representative of Protestantism in Ireland. The system by which grants were made for the purposes of education was false in principle as effecting the protestant religion. Thus he found that government grants were given in this way—there was 125,000*l.* for schools where the Bible was excluded, 30,000*l.* for endowing the College of Maynooth, and 20,000*l.* for the godless colleges;" making a total of 175,000*l.*, whilst 125,000*l.*, was given to this country for purely Protestant schools. The gallant officer concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That while the political influence of the Church is constantly used to advance its spiritual interests and ascendancy, it is equally evident that the religious influence of Romanism is no less made use of for the attainment of political power; and whether Romanism is regarded as a religious or as a political system, it is, in its nature and principles, directly opposed to the cause of true religion, of social happiness, and of national prosperity and independence."

The Rev. [illegible], of Reading, in seconding the resolution, referred to the efforts making by the Roman Catholics, and said that it must be admitted that Popery was more consistent than Protestantism—it had been more consistent in carrying out error—but Protestantism had not been consistent in carrying out truth, and adverted to the case of the dismissal of Lord Roden in glowing terms. Protestantism was the honour and Glory of God.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

A letter of apology was then read from the Rev. Mr. Priest, who was to have moved the next resolution.

Mr. Paul Foskett said that, taking, as he did, a very zealous course as to his political opinions, after the report which had been read he would feel safe grounds to do upon, when he avoided allusions to anything political. He thought they were met there as protectionists alone of the Protestant Reformed religion of the British people. The third resolution which he had to propose, was, "That it is the bounden duty of British Protestants to oppose the political as well as the religious influence of the Church of Rome, inasmuch as by means of its political power it aims at the overthrow of British Protestantism, and obtains grants of money from the public funds for the dissemination of its injurious principles, and sends forth emissaries educated at the expense of Protestants, throughout the British empire to the great obstruction of the cause of evangelical piety at home, and that of evangelical missions abroad." He would remind the meeting that when he last addressed them, two years since, he heard it said from that platform that the Roman Catholic religion was at its last gasp. He then declared that was not his opinion, and that opinion was founded on the prophecy of an eminent man. He thought the Church of Rome had lost nothing which she might not recover. Though wounded, she was not destroyed and she would come again forward in her strength before the final overthrow, which would not be the work of man, but that of God.—The three foul spirits which were abroad were Popery, Infidelity, and Popery without a pope, Tractarianism. (Applause.) And these three foul spirits took their rise in the marshes of the Tiber. The Pope had been restored to Rome, with not, certainly, the undivided approbation of 100,000 people. The Bible, which had made some progress during the Pope's suspension was, now Prohibited in Rome. Communism too, was at work. Eugene Sue had been returned as the representative of the capital of France. He had seen it observed in an evening paper that the two great events of the day were the return of the Pope to Rome, and the election of Eugene Sue. The hon. gentleman concluded by adverting to the mischievous effects of the endowment of Maynooth, and other measures which had tended to increase the progress of Popery.

The Rev. Samuel Rowe, of Credition, in an eloquent speech seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Henry Blanshead moved the next resolution:—"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, K.P., P.C., for his kindness in presiding on this occasion, and for his persevering, patriotic, and consistent efforts to support the Protestant institutions of the country."

The Rev. W. W. Robinson seconded the resolution, and in so doing observed that in seconding the motion he was treating with the light of a glow-worm instead of the brilliant light of the glorious sun. He had a few moments before received the intelligence that the bishops who had been assembled had been refused to draw up any document defining the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. (Cheers.) This was intelligence for which the meeting must return thanks, as he did, to the Almighty. He had stated that whatever might be the issue of this question, he did feel that the safety-valve of the Sixth Article of the Church of England was what must be looked to, because it declared so distinctly, that which was not proved in the Word of God was not to be required of any Christian man. He was thankful to God to see that the great bishops of the Church were with them, and with Christ in the same vessel they would smile at every storm. In relation to Protestantism, let every man bear in mind Lord Nelson's motto—let every man feel the responsibility which attached to him when they said "England expects every man this day will do his duty."—He conjured those present to carry away with them plenty of religious tracts, and to distribute them; they knew not, perhaps, the good they might do in settling those who were wavering, and in converting those who were far gone to Roman Catholicism.

The meeting all stood up on the question being put, out of respect to the noble chairman.

The noble Chairman said the custom at meetings of this kind in Ireland was to dispense with the vote of thanks to those who occupied the chair, for this good reason—that the individual, by being called to so important and ostensible a situation, was himself most highly honoured by the meeting which placed him there. All he could say with regard to himself was, that after what he had heard and seen, he desired to be most thankful for having been permitted to occupy such a situation—(applause—and, in conclusion, he would only observe that there was no individual in that assembly who more anxiously wished than he did that the statement which had just been communicated by the rev. gentleman might appear eventually to be the fact, and that our Church might be relieved from scenes which it was impossible for any one to describe. Under these circumstances he agreed with the rev. gentleman that they were bound to thank God for the statement which he had communicated.

The meeting separated after singing the Doxology.

FOREIGN PREPARATIONS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

As we have from time to time shown to our readers,—the current of interest in the forthcoming Industrial exhibition is passing from land to land, and connecting nation after nation with the great peace movement. We have already stated what has been done in France; where, we may repeat, a Commission has been formed to correspond with the Royal Commission of England—and the manufacturers and others are earnestly urged to come into the lists prepared to do no discredit to the industrial chivalry of France. In Russia, two Commissions are to be established—one in St. Petersburg and the other at Odessa—for bringing the legions of the Czar worthily into the field. Sweden has appointed M. de Strogman, President of the College of Commerce at Stockholm, as her Commissioner to the modern tourney. Norway has named a Commission:—and at Copenhagen a Commission has been formed to bring Danish interests to the contest. The Central Federal Commission at Frankfort has summoned the Germain states to the great muster. Prussia intends to establish a Special Commission at Berlin,—and calls on her trades to furnish their contingents. Mecklingburg Strelitz, Anhalt, Desson, Nassau, Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Switzerland are avowedly preparing to take the field. Holland and Belgium have appointed Commissions; and the Government of the latter country has appealed to the various Chambers of Commerce to see her honour maintained. The same Government has decided to send a certain number of artisans at the expense of the State, to visit the Exhibition, to complete their professional education at the best sources, in order that in the work of Emulation and progress, the small workshops may be associated with the large manufactures. Spain has summoned her provinces, and issued a code of regulations for the worthy marshalling of her industrial forces. It is worthy mentioning as among the stimulants there offered to successful emulation, that a Royal ordinance announces to the manufacturers and others, that all Spanish subjects who shall take prizes in the great competition in England, shall have the distinction confirmed by some species of personal decoration in Spain, or by the publication of their names in the Royal Gazette as an especial record of honour. In Sardinia a Commission is about to be appointed:—our Minister at Turin being one of its members. The American Institute of New York is taking steps to secure the place of the United States in the great gathering; and a proposal has been made, with the Sanction of the American Government, for transferring to that country such portion of the London exhibition as it may be possible to carry over, after the termination of the exhibition here.—Everywhere the nations are "afoot;" and on all the highways of the world are the scouts of coming forces looking towards England.—*Athenæum.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

St. Andrews 24th June, 1850.

Mr. Editor.—In your valuable paper of 21st inst., I notice an article headed "St. Andrews and Quebec Railway," in which there are a few errorrs, arising from wrong information that you have received upon the subject, and to these I would respectfully beg to call your attention.

The first suggestion of a Railway to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence, appeared in the "United Service Journal" in the autumn of 1834 or spring of '35, in a letter from H. Fairbairn to the Editor of that Journal, in which he says, in speaking of the British North American Provinces—"Here I propose first to form a Rail- "way for waggons from Quebec to St. Andrews, "upon the Bay of Funday, a distance of 195 "miles"—"cutting off a navigation of 1200 miles "down the River St. Lawrence, and around the "shores of Nova Scotia;" and proceeds to state the probable expence of the work, and the enormous trade that would be carried on between the two Ports upon its completion. This letter first attracted the attention of the late lamented Dr. Frye, of St. Andrews, who at once took up the idea, and upon all occasions advocated the measure, and for months continued calling upon the Gentlemen of St. Andrews to move in the matter;—upon the late Mr. James Rait he repeatedly called to speak upon the subject, well knowing the energy and activity, as well as the enterprise of that Gentleman, and as Mr. Rait upon several occasions remarked to the writer of this communication, he really thought that the good Doctor was mad upon a subject that at first appeared to him to be so visionary and impracticable, but that the more he reflected upon the subject the more convinced he became, that the Doctor had taken the correct view of the matter, and after a short time he entered upon the prosecution of the project with all that zeal and energy for which the Doctor gave him credit.

These, Mr. Editor, were the first movements that were made in October 1835, in connection with the proposed Railway on this side the Atlantic; both Mr. Rait and Dr. Frye, as indeed all the first Committee of Management, have departed this life, with the exception of John Wilson, Esq., and the Hon. H. Hatch, with Adam Jack, Esq., the then Secretary, and to the former of these Gentlemen the country is now mainly indebted for the advanced state of the work, and whose time and money have been freely expended in forwarding the undertaking, and to whom the County of Charlotte owes a deep debt of gratitude.—In conclusion I may remark that there is not a doubt entertained but that the cars between this and Woodstock will be in full operation within eighteen months from the present time.

C.

[We did not pretend to assert, that the late James Rait, Esquire, was the first person in St. Andrews who took a *favorable view* of the project, or who in conversation advocated its advantages; but to this moment we are under the conviction that this gentleman was the first *to act* in the premises, by procuring the draft of a Bill to incorporate the undertaking, and by exerting himself very conspicuously in pointing out the benefits which would accrue to Charlotte County by its adoption. The worthy gentleman alluded to by our correspondent, did not possess that influence in the community which attached to Mr. R., notwithstanding the just and general esteem in which his character and motives were held. Did not, we ask our correspondent, Mr. R. form one of the delegation to Quebec, appointed to influence the House of Assembly of Lower Canada in favor of the project? Was the other individual one of the party; and why not?]

☞ Price of the Chronicle—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 In Advance, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 28, 1850.

English Mails.—Two mails have arrived from England since our last publication—those of 8th and 15th instant.—The latter arrived at the Post Office on Wednesday evening, having been brought to Halifax in the steamer *Niagara*, in 9½ days from Liverpool.

The prospects of an excellent harvest in Britain were every where apparent, and flour stuffs were consequently dull of sale.—The market for deals is dull in consequence of anticipated extensive arrivals.

It has been officially announced that all Post-Office labour on the Sabbath is to be abolished.

M. Thiers has arrived in London, on a visit to Louis Philippe; the object is stated to be an endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the two Bourbon houses.

In Parliament, the Ministry have been signally defeated upon a motion for a Committee to inquire into the mode of levying duty upon home made spirits in bond. The Chancellor of the Exchequer protested strongly against the motion, but there was found a considerable majority in its favour.

Lord Stanley was to bring in some resolution on the affairs of Greece on Monday the 17th inst., and the opposition boasted of having a majority in their favour. The Liverpool Journal says:—If they are beaten, it is likely enough that they will make some show of going out.

The European Fleets.—A report reached this country in the early part of the week, that the Russian Fleet had left Sebastapool, and moved in the direction of the Dardanelles, with the view of passing into the Mediterranean to join the French Fleet at Naples or Athens. The report is not confirmed, and yet it is evident that great activity prevails in the Black Sea, and also in the Baltic, amongst the vessels of the Russian Navy.

The British Fleet, under Commodore Martin, has also taken in provision, and remains in a state of readiness to join the Fleet under Admiral Parker at Malta, on the shortest notice, should their services be required.

The levy of seamen ordered by the French has been countermanded, but the order to levy has placed the Republic in a position to know what number of men are available, should they be required on any emergency taking place.

Spain is also increasing her Fleet, and a number of fine steamers will shortly be added. It is therefore evident that all the European powers are watching the movements of each other, and are resolved not to be taken by surprise when the torch of war is lighted, and a very trifling subject will effect that end, now that the combustibles are laid and ready for ignition.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

The Spanish Ambassador.—The Court of Spain has resumed diplomatic relations with this country, His Excellency Senor Isturitz, the Spanish Ambassador, having arrived in London on Wednesday, the 5th inst., attended by a numerous suite.

France.—The President of the Republic has made a demand in the Legislative Assembly, that his salary be increased to £10,000 per month, or £120,000 per annum; and although disuaded by his sincerest friends from taking such a step in the present unsettled state of France, persists in his demand, and says he must have it. The apparent present tranquility of the inhabitants of that country can only be compared to the calm which often precedes the most dreadful storms, or the silence which prevails in the crater of a volcano for some time before a violent eruption, carrying awful destruction of life and property when it bursts through the restraint imposed upon it.

The King of Prussia is rapidly recovering from his wound.

The latest intelligence from the continent goes far to prove that the recent dispute between the French and English cabinets is amicably settled.

At Doncaster, recently, a lady who had left an infant slumbering in its cot, was alarmed by cries of distress, ran to its side, and discovered a rat eating one of its hands.

The Marquis of Waterford has returned twenty per cent., and Sir M. W. Ridley twenty-seven per cent. on their respective estates in Northumberland.

It is confidently stated that the Pope has, since his return, made three attempts to escape from Rome; but the strict watch kept by the French has prevented it.

Our consular agent at Rome is pressing, for the second time, on the Papal Government, claims of compensation for damages sustained in their property by British subjects during the reign of the republican Triumvirate.

Re-issue of the Florin.—The Master of the Mint announced, on Monday last, that the florin would shortly be re-issued, with the addition of these words (recognising the Supreme Being, and the supremacy of the Queen in these realms,) which that Papist Minister had omitted. He also announced a large issue of silver threepences.—This small coin will greatly facilitate the convenience of "change." But it will behove parties receiving small silver change to be on the look out to avoid receiving threepenny for fourpenny pieces.

A valuable copper mine has been discovered near Limerick.

The beggarly contribution of £5 7s. 6d. towards the repeal exchequer, extorted another (the fifth or sixth) threat on Monday from Mr. John O'Connell to close the doors, and let the agitation shift for itself.

Position of the New Comet in June.—From a note published by Mr. Hind, the eminent astronomer, it appears, that during the next fortnight the track of the new comet lately discovered by a continental explorer will be nearly parallel to a line joining the stars called 31 (Psi) and 15 (A) in Draco, the comet being always about two degrees nearer to the pole than this line, and moving towards the latter star. At the end of June it will enter Bootes, and, subsequently, traverse the whole length of this constellation, passing most likely about a degree west of the bright star Arcturu near the middle of July. It will be finally lost on the confines of Virgo and Hydra, shortly before the perihelion passage, on the 1st August.

At Bowness, on Thursday week, a man and four horses were killed instantaneously during a thunder storm, by the electric fluid.

The bullion in both departments of the Bank of England has increased from £16,631,080 to £16,701,949, being a difference of 70,969. The paper in actual circulation has decreased from £20,650,416, to £20,199,440, being a difference of £459,976.

Mesmeric Influence.—We have received from a correspondent the following very extraordinary circumstances respecting the arrival at Peterhead, on the 2rd instant of the Hamilton Ross, whaler, early in the season, beyond any former precedent. She has made the voyage, out and in, in two months and three days, being the quickest ever made, and brings 152 tuns of blubber. This remarkable event was distinctly and positively announced by a boy under mesmeric influence at Peterhead. He stated lately, in presence of a large audience, that the Hamilton Ross would be the first vessel to arrive, on the 5th May, with 14000 seals (about 110 tuns). The boy was asked what he saw on board the Hamilton Ross at the time he was speaking, and replied, that he saw the captain and doctor in the cabin hanging over the mate, who had got his hand hurt, a circumstance which proves to have been true at the exact date mentioned. At the same time the boy stated that Sir John Franklin was quite well, but looking thin, and would return safe.—*Liverpool paper.*

On Wednesday, six West Indian estates which, ten years ago, were well worth £200,000, were sold by auction, at Glasgow, for £22,500.

The *Inverness Courier* states, "on good authority," that her Majesty's visit to Dunrobin Castle, the princely seat in the north of the family of Sutherland, is again postponed. Her Majesty is not expected there this season.

Irish Railways.—Government has determined on giving further aid to the construction of Irish railways. The Exchequer Loan Commissioners intimated on Friday to the directors of the Belfast Junction Company that they intend advancing them on the security of the line, at five per cent. interest, £100,000; and an additional £15,000 or £20,000 should it be required for the purpose of constructing the suggested bridge over the river Boyne.

Depreciation of Property.—At a meeting at Beverley on Saturday, Mr. Ward, a shipowner at Hull, stated that on the previous day a portion of a fine East Indiaman, belonging to a gentleman in Hull, which a short time ago would have fetched £12,000, was sold for £2400. To this Mr. Ferrand added, that the other day, a fellow passenger told him he had just freighted two vessels for St. Petersburg for £420, and that three years ago he would have received £700.

The Nepaulese Noli me tangere.—In anticipation of the arrival of the Nepaulese embassy at Southampton, instructions were sent to the Southampton custom-house authorities, ordering them not to search the baggage and presents brought by the embassy. On Friday night, however, instructions were sent to the Southampton custom-house authorities from London, ordering them not to open the presents for her Majesty, but to partially examine the personal luggage of the embassy, the same as is usually done with foreign embassies when they arrive in this country. On the latter being informed of the counter orders, he appeared much disappointed and displeased, and he declared that if any portion of his baggage, or that of his suite, were touched, he should be compelled to remain at Southampton until the departure of the next outward Alexandria bound vessel, when he would leave England without accomplishing the object of his visit. Telegraphic communications were immediately received by the Treasury, urging that the obnoxious instructions should be rescinded. In consequence of which, a message was transmitted to Southampton, ordering everything belonging to the embassy to be passed without examination. A bed belonging to the embassy got by accident into the baggage warehouse of the customs, and while one of the officers were examining it, a Hindoo drew his sword on him.—Although pacified, he refused having the bed back after it had been touched. The ambassador declined to go to any Southampton hotel, unless he could have it entirely to himself. This arose from religious scruples, lest any food prepared for Christians should be mixed with his own. In consequence of this determination, immediate arrangements were made to enable the ambassador and suite to cook their food at the Peninsular offices during their stay at Southampton. The Hindoos refused hen eggs, and preferred the larger eggs of ducks and geese. They took a great fancy for cauliflower, and purchased an immense quantity of it. The appeared to observe the utmost secrecy in dressing and eating their food, but quite indifferent as to who saw them at their ablutions. They wash after they touch anything, more as a religious ceremony than for the purpose of cleanliness. Not only the Hindoo servants, but some of the chiefs were in the back yard washing themselves almost perpetually. They stripped, with the exception of a slight cloth around their loins, and they would wash themselves all over with about half a pint of water. They seemed much pleased with the apartment in which they resided, which is a very spacious and handsome one.

Continued Reign of Terror in Rome.—Rome, May 20.—The recent outrage on the Chancellor of the British Consulship has just been followed up by another hostile demonstration. A gang of Government officials have broken into the dwelling of Signor Sartori, collector of pew rents to the British chapel, and seized all the books belonging to the reading society of the English at Rome, though marked with the stamp thereof. They also carried off books and parcels belonging to Sir Drummond Hay from the same house. The wife of Stettini has been ordered off suddenly with her young children, Dandini, the policeman, declared that the name must be blotted out of Rome. Countess Ciecchi and Countess Malvezzi are banished to-day for having attended the wounded in the hospitals.—The palace of Prince Canino has been taken possession of by the police, and the correspondence of his two daughters carried off. Their governess, Mde. [illegible]quini has been ordered away. Some French officers who spoke rather freely in the cafes have been told to beware; but the soldiers swear they will throw the *sbirri* into the Tiber if one is touched. Duke Litta, of Milan, at an evening party of Cardinal Alliere, having spoken his mind as to clerical encroachments in Piedmont, got next morning orders to quit Rome, and was this morning taken up by a troop of dragoons and hurried off.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A Kent contemporary furnishes us with a remarkable correspondence that has taken place between Mr. Waddington, surgeon of Margate, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, respecting a whale caught on the Long Sand a short time since. The circumstances out of which it arose are thus stated:—"The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports' officers having claimed, and sold by auction for £60, the whale captured, *alive*, upon the Long Sand, and towed into Margate Bay by the crew of the Liberty lugger, the novel case was, at their request, respectfully submitted by Mr. Waddington to his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The *three* principal points submitted to the consideration of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports were—1st. That a whale was not a 'royal fish,' but a mammiferous animal, having warm red blood, in common with birds. 2ndly. That it was a denizen of the deep, and had never been the property of any one. 3rdly. That it was taken alive, and at considerable risk to the lives and property of the captors." To this the Lord Warden refers the mariners to the Court of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports. Mr. Waddington again writes, stating that that court had awarded the captors £28 12s., a moity of £57 4s., less £2 16s. expenses for sale and printing. Mr. Waddington again writes, urging his Grace to take the case of the poor mariners who captured the whale into his consideration, expressing a hope that in kindness and charity his Grace would forego his claim upon the monster of the deep. To this appeal his Grace thus snappishly replies—

"The duke is not aware that a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons has any relation with the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports. The Court of Admiralty of Cinque Ports, after inquiry, decreed that the whale brought into Margate belonged to the Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports; and further that out of the proceeds the sum of 28 12s. was to be paid to the salvors or finders, which sum has been paid to those men in conformity with the decree. The remainder of the proceeds, after paying the charges, is at the disposal of the Lord Warden; and the Duke of Wellington will take the liberty of disposing of the same without consulting the opinion of Mr. Waddington."

The reply of Mr. Waddington to this rebuff is very dignified, and must have made the iron duke smart a little. He says—

"I assumed not any relation to your Grace's jurisdiction: I did but appeal to the great and powerful in behalf of the friendless and poor.—My professional designation showed that I am not a lawyer; and if, when considering the law of reason and humanity only, I misapprehended the law of the courts, I might have reckoned on being spared your Grace's repulse. To this, however, I must submit, as mightier men have been obliged to do; consoling myself as well I may, in the integrity of my purpose."

The Elections.—Monday last being the day appointed by the Sheriff of Saint John, for declaring the successful Candidates, the Court House was opened for that purpose, and after the numbers polled had been announced by the Sheriff, a scrutiny was demanded on the part of the Hon. John R. Partelow, of the votes polled for the Hon. Charles Simonds and John H. Gray, Esq., in the County of Saint John; and Mr. Ansley demanded a scrutiny of the votes polled for Mr. Needham, in the City election—objecting also to his property qualification. The Sheriff thereupon declared Messrs. Robert D. Wilmot, Wm. J. Ritchie, John H. Gray, and the Hon. Charles Simonds—for the County; and Messrs. S. L. Tilley and W. H. Needham, for the City, as the Members duly elected—they having the greatest number of votes: he also appointed Thursday (yesterday) for entering upon the scrutinies, but stated the incompetency of his Court to try Mr. Needham's property qualification, which would be handed to the House of Assembly.—The County Scrutiny, accordingly, was commenced yesterday, when lists were exchanged, and some preliminary arrangements made for disposing of the business on Tuesday next.

The City scrutiny, we are informed, will be commenced on Wednesday.

Kent.—The following is said to have been a state of the Poll at the close of the Election in Kent County:—Cutler, 536; McPheiim, 464; Weldon, 348; Desbrisay, 344.

Carleton County.—Messrs. Charles Connell and H. E. Beardsley have been returned for this County. Mr. Beardsley is a new member. Mr. Perley and Mr. Tupper have protested against the election.

Sunbury.—George Hayward and William Scoullar are elected.—The other two candidates were C. L. Hatheway and J. P. Taylor.

Charlotte.—The election took place on Wednesday; the Candidates were Thomson, Porter, (old members,) Robinson, Fitzgerald, Boyd, (old,) Street, Knight, Wetmore, Eastman. Ellis, Nesbit. The four former are elected—being one from each quarter of the County, successively, viz:—St. George, St. Stephen, West Isles, St. Andrews.

King's.—The nomination of Candidates for King's County took place on Tuesday; the polling on the 29th, and the declaration on the 1st July.

Westmoreland.—Nomination of Candidates on the 25th, and the polling on the 29th. There are about thirteen Candidates in the field—Crane, Palmer, Hannington, Landry, Gilbert, Babineau, Chapman, Bliss Botsford, Binney, Dickson, Stedman, Cassidy, &c. Two of the late members, Hazen Botsford, Esq., and Dr. Wilson, it is said, have retired.

County of Northumberland.—The following Candidates are in the field:—Messrs. John A. Street, Wm. Carman, Jr., Martin Cranney, John M. Johnson, Jr., Richard Sutton, John Hea, and John T. Williston, The Hon. Alexander Rankin, it is stated, has retired.—The nomination takes place on the 26th inst., and the polling on the 2d of July.—Four members to be elected.

Queen's.—Candidates—Messrs. Gilbert, Earle, Bailey, Davis, Ferris, and Kieth.—Polling on Tuesday next.

Albert County.—Nomination of Candidates on the 1st of July; the polling on the 4th, and the Declaration on the 6th.—There are five or six Candidates for the two seats.

County of Gloucester.—The cards of Joseph Read and T. DesBrisay, Esqrs., appear in the Miramichi Gleaner. It is expected that Mr. End will again be a Candidate.

It is repo[illegible] that a leading ca[illegible]date in the County of V[illegible] has resigned h[illegible]tensions to the Hon. J. [illegible] Partelow, and th[illegible] strong interest will be [illegible] to secure his emi[illegible] abilities and influence [illegible] the new County. [illegible] his matter the Head Quarters remarks:—

"The Election for [illegible] City and County of [illegible] has also taken [illegible] people up here som[illegible] by surprise. The loss of the Hon. Mr. Parte[illegible] to that section of the Province will be a gain to [illegible]; for although no one pretends to doubt that [illegible] County will be ably represented by the leading Candidates, yet at the same time every one must [illegible] that Mr. Partelow has done more to secure for [illegible] late constituents their full share—and more than their share—of legislative assistance than any one who has represented them for a number of years past. The best thing which the people on the River St. John could do would be to endeavour to secure the Provincial Secretary's election for the new County of Victoria. By that means the good people up there would not only secure the services of one of the most influential members of the Government, and of the Assembly, for their own particular County, but they would do something to neutralize the powerful influence of the St. John representation, and benefit almost every County on the river—*St. John alone excepted.*

"It should not be forgotten that the Hon. J. R. Partelow was a member of the Government which proposed and carried a grant of £10,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. John, and it should not be forgotten that he gave the whole weight of his personal and political influence to carry that measure in the lower House."

If there is one nuisance more than another, of which our public authorities should feel ashamed, it is the neglect to enforce the Dog Law. As a consequence of this negligence, the peaceful inhabitants of the City are nightly annoyed by the most terrific yelling, barking, and howling, of countless dogs on the streets, and scarcely any part of the City is exempt from the abomination. Surely if it is an offence against the Police regulations for a cur to "crow," these hideous howlings of the canine tribe,—ten thousand times more annoying—should meet an equally impartial rebuke from our "City Fathers."

A fine first class ship of 758 tons, intended for the East India trade, was launched last week from the building yard of Messrs. Stackhouse & McLauchlan, Carleton. She is owned by the builders.

H. M. Brig *Sappho*, Captain Cochrane, arrived in our harbour on Sunday morning, from a cruise in the Bay.

The Exhibition of 1851.—In all the towns of England, meetings are being held, and subscriptions made, in aid of this greatest project of the age, in London. At a recent public meeting held in Woolwich, the under Sheriff of London stated that there would be seven miles of counter laid, and £150,000 required at least, that the charge for exhibition may be such as to allow the very humblest to see it; the arrangement of the articles would be one of the greatest difficulties to be overcome.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.—The steamboat Griffith, from Buffalo bound to Toledo, with over 200 passengers, took fire on the 17th instant, when about 20 miles from Cleveland, and was entirely consumed—causing the destruction of *two hundred and fifty lives*, among whom were the captain of the vessel, and his whole family: another man lost his wife and four children. The scene is represented, as it could not otherwise be, of a most harrowing description, and altogether a dreadful calamity.

Melancholy Accident.—A young man named Crowell, 19 years of age, son of Captain Japez Crowell, belonging to Barrington, N. S., was unfortunately drowned on Wednesday forenoon, at the end of the North Market Wharf. The body was recovered in a very short time, and every exertion was made to resuscitate him, but the vital spark had fled.—*New Bruns.*

Serious Accident.—We regret to learn that a serious accident happened to Captain Moses Akerley, of the steamer *Madawaska*, on Tuesday. It appears that the Captain went into the paddles to clear a rope attached to a raft which the steamer was towing, and while there, the paddles were set in motion, crushing him very severely between the side of the boat and the paddles. Although seriously, we are happy to say that he is not dangerously injured.—*Ib.*

Pleasure Trips.—The *Forest Queen's* advertisement is in our columns, for a pleasure trip to Eastport on Wednesday next, 4th July.—The *St. John* also leaves here on a similar excursion.

The Webster Trial.—Arguments have been heard at Boston on the application of Professor Webster, for a new trial, and the Court have decided against the request.

Coronation Day.—This day being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, in 1838, Royal Salutes were fired from the Garrison, and Her Majesty's Ship *Sappho*, in the harbor.

AMERICAN SUMMARY.

The N. O. Delta gives the following scene as happening in the Court-room, at the time of Gen. Lopez's examination:—

As Gen. Lopez was handing his snuff-box to Mr. Prentiss, a tall man in the crowd reached over and requested a pinch. The General politely gave the box to the tall individual, who, handing it around to his neighbours, remarked audibly—"Boys, let's take a Cuba sneeze." The invitation was accepted, until the General's Maccaboy was exhausted, and the Court-room resounded with sneezes.

Trouble in Point Petre, (Guadaloupe.)—The Journal of Commerce learns that a letter of May 23d had been received there from Point Petre, to the following effect:

"On the night of May 12th, the city was set on fire by the negroes, as a signal for insurrection, previously agreed on. They however did not succeed in entering the city, having been deterred by the prompt measures of the citizens; but the overseers' houses were burnt to the ground. The city has been fired four different times since, and 18 houses burnt. The Governor has placed the city in a state of siege, and we trust that for the present it is safe. No citizen is to be out after 9 o'clock. Many persons have been arrested, and will be tried to-day. Several of them will probably be shot. The report of to-day is that the city will be fired to-night.

"The Governor General is expected to-day with troops from Martinique. We have at present about 800 troops, and the Militia, (the latter all colored,) under orders. God alone knows what the end will be; but judging the future from the past, it may yet prove a second edition of the St. Domingo tragedy."

New Outlet for the Mississippi.—The New Orleans Bee has but little doubt that for all future time, the crevasse at Bonnet Carre will form one of the permanent outlets of the Mississippi. The current has already made itself a channel 60 to 80 feet *deep*, and the stream of the crevasse is actually wider than the river itself. The water from this crevasse finds its way into Lake Ponchartrain, and thence into the Gulf by a much