Communication.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—The town of Saint George, although a place of little note, has for many years past been much resorted to by professional people from the United States chiefly on account of its

ing Province—and although the influx of them has been much greater than by considerate persons, has been deemed advantageous to the country, yet until very lately nothing has occurred to show that they were in the least dissatisfied with their reception—on the contrary I believe, and most of them will admit, that they had always been treated in a courteous manner and in return for the amusement they afforded, received lots of money; far more than the aspect of the place would seem to promise. No doubt this has, in a great measure, been induced by the bare circumstance of their being strangers, and accords with the good feeling that seems to have of late sprung up between the two Nations, and manifested on all public occasions when Englishmen and Americans come in contact and which British free trade measures are calculated still further to strengthen. It is therefore much to be regretted that this system of agreeable intercourse should have been so widely departed from on a recent occasion—I allude to the visit of the celebrated Ossian E. Dodge (who feigned ostensibly in the character of a comic singer and mimic—but who, it would appear, had other objects in view than merely earning money by the exercise of these qualifications: one of which was to procure "*readable matter*" for insertion in a paper called the *Boston Museum* in which he is said to have a share, and another, to judge from the whole tenor of his proceedings, must have been the gratification of a personal vanity by shewing off and "Astonishing the Natives."

The advent of this *Gentleman* was preceded by something like a flourish of trumpets—paragraphs appeared in the Newspapers laying him to the skies—advertisements were sent on previous to his entree containing a Programme of his performances, raising expectations of which the reality fell far short—but what seemed chiefly built upon was the $625 Jenny Lind ticket;—The credit he desired from this circumstance was far less than he probably expected—reasonable people considered it as little more than the gratification of a mere whim, rather an extravagant one, beginning and ending with itself and having no connexion with his capacity as a performer—still his reception here was such as he could not find fault with, the remuneration was small, on account of the inclement season of the year, but his treatment was courteous, and some out of compliment, subscribed to his paper the *Boston Museum*; in the very first number of which that came to hand, they had the satisfaction of seeing a rather spicy article describing in exaggerated terms the journey from here towards St. John in Company with the stage.

In that article signed "Quaila," the production no doubt of the aforesaid Mr. Dodge, the writer fully shews his disposition, namely to have a hit wherever there is a chance although many of them are little more than half hits.

Unquestionably, a Traveller who is disposed entirely for finding fault can hardly ever want occasion, especially in a strange country where it must be owned, the manners and customs are in many respects different from his own—but that Mr. Dodge been inclined to look at the bright side of things, and possessed good nature withal, he would rather have found cause for thankfulness, that in such a "*God forsaken Country*" as he chooses to call a tract of about 25 miles on the Road towards St. John (but for which he might easily find a counterpart in the State of Maine,) there was a Public House where a Traveller might find his most material wants supplied, although such a House would by no means bear a comparison with others in more favored regions. In such case even the poor Irishman, who drove the stage might have been dealt with more leniently, and considering that he had during an unusually severe winter to drive every night over a Road seldom or ever well broken, that he was rarely behind time except when the Road was impossible on account of the drifts, and that he never met with any accident attributable to carelessness or want of attention; even a Temperance man might have felt disposed to allow him his glass of Brandy and Water. But perhaps Mr. Dodge like Iago, in the play, would be nothing if not critical, and perhaps too the readers of the "Museum" may have an appetite to gratify, similar to his own which could not be satisfied upon plain Roast beef or Turkey without sauce. Anything like information, however rare or invaluable, would be half so well relished by them as the censure or abuse of the British—accordingly we find the same system of finding fault pursued after his arrival and sojourn at Saint John) for it seems he got safe there notwithstanding the heinous conduct of the stage driver) this appears by an article written at Halifax dated 31st January and copied into the "Northern Light," which I have just read, and which in a Court of Law would be pronounced libellous,—for however annoying to the feelings of some who read it, there are no interests of importance that could be affected thereby—but the attempt to disparage St. John ought not to go unanswered.

That City, called by him "the pride of New-Brunswick," is a place which has never been vaunted of; neither are its inhabitants, of whom there are very many respectable as well as rich, characterised by pride or pretension—its settlement is of comparatively recent date, commencing in 1783—to institute a comparison between it and the older States of the Union would be unfair. It is a place, however, its advantageous position is doomed to go-a-head as surely as Mr. Dodge himself is "*bound to shine*" (to adopt the phraseology of his newspaper puffs)—and commands a considerable trade—owns a large amount of shipping, and is, notwithstanding the dingy appearance of its stone and other buildings, and the absence of that glare and splendour so attractive to the eyes, possessed of a great proportion of realized wealth and capital.

It would be an endless task to follow Mr. Dodge through all his criticisms—some of them, indeed, are almost too contemptible to allude to, such as the constant supply of Codfish at the breakfast table, although he does not pretend to say that the meals were by any means restricted to that article. The meats, of which he owns there was an average variety, coming to the table without seasoning, in consequence of which each person had to season for himself, (which he could of course do by referring to the castors,) having to help themselves with dry toast by means of their fingers, for want of forks—all these accusations were so pronounced, in parliamentary language, "grievous and vexatious," and can scarcely injure the well-earned reputation of the Saint John Hotel.

Others of his accusations are expressed in what may be called the Hyperbolic style—a species of wit peculiar to the present age, if not of American invention, certainly very much practised upon by them, and for want of the genuine article largely used in and distributed—

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classically styles his hat; at all events, it appears that no one offered to disturb the covering of his cranium, nor would then if he had worn it in a ladies' drawing-room, and that ought to content him.

Having introduced the subject of Banks, it would not have been amiss to inform his readers,

broken Bank is a thing unknown. As to the old and delipidated houses of which he speaks, I am unable to contradict him, not having been in St. John for many years, but I dare say that were he admitted to their interior, he would find people living in them secure and comfortable, without the least appprehension of their blowing down, a casualty that has never yet occured in that City.

But of all Mr. Dodge's misrepresentations, the most inexcusable is his attempt to make it believed that the common people in St. John are kept down by an aristocracy; this is most notoriously false, as every American who has resided in the Province for a length of time (and there are many) could vouch for. In no part of the world, perhaps, is national liberty enjoyed in greater proportion than in the British North American Provinces; the law, to be sure, is paramount, but far from oppressive, and provided a man does not transgress that, he may do what he likes, except treason or defamation. But Mr. Dodge, forsooth, pretends to have his feelings harrowed up at their slavish submission to the higher classes. (It could hardly have been worse had he seen a negro slave in chains or under the lash of the overseer;) and what instances does he quote of this oppression on the other? barely one, that of a man taking off his hat on going in a Banking Office! The man, no doubt, did it from choice, or in compliance with custom, for it must be observed that the keeping on of hats on all occasions is not so universal here as it is in Yankee land.

The two penny ferriage would be too small an affair to comment upon, were it not for the purpose of supplying what Mr. Dodge omitted to state; that some 12 or 15 years ago, a certain genius from his own beloved New England, induced some of the capitalists of St. John to build a bridge across the falls on a plan of his own, and which he contracted for, and after running them into an expence of $120,000, and causing the loss of some lives in consequence of the bridge falling before it was finished, and left the work undone; it is needless to say that if the bridge had been completed, Mr. Dodge would have saved his two pence.

It is somewhat singular, after becoming acquainted with many of the public men in St. John, could tolerate only two of them. His Worship the Mayor and M. H. Perley, Esq., with whom he was delighted, he says, on account of their Republican "learning," or *leaning*, I cannot tell exactly which is meant. With the praise he bestows on these two gentlemen, any one who knows them will readily join, but that they have any tendency towards Republicanism is a new thing, and they themselves would be apt to consider it as a doubtful compliment; but it is somewhat remarkable that he should select those two for subjects of special commendation, when it is well known there are many other gentlemen besides in St. John, of polished manners, high respectability, and unblemished honor, and as free from that silly pride, which he holds up to ridicule, as any Republican could wish. Perhaps, after all, he could not get acquainted with them, for although he would in that case have found them very affable, yet they are not in the habit of running after everybody, and the internal chagrin, which may have been caused by this, has vented itself in a general tirade against the whole City. As to the nondescript race whom he chooses to designate as "Bloods," a term of his own invention, and of which he makes frequent use; I am not going to take up the cudgels for them, nor is it necessary, for no man in his senses will take them as a specimen of the upper classes. Upon this subject I should be more prepared to dilate, if Mr. Dodge would favor the public with what his ideas are of gentility, to all appearance they are vague or ill-defined, for he somewhere styles either a stage driver or Hotel keeper "a perfect gentleman," an expression which carries contradiction in terms on the face of it, for I contend that such a thing cannot be, for all a Republican may say to the contrary, except in a land where Generals and Colonels sometimes keep Tavern, and even there he would hardly be a perfect or real gentleman.

I have now done with the disagreeable task of reviewing Mr. Dodge's productions, and will conclude with a word of advice to himself—which is to study that passage in Scripture referring to those who are for taking the first places at marriage feasts and in the Synagogues, which I think is not inapplicable. Had Mr. Dodge, instead of putting forth such arrogant pretension upon his first appearance in this quarter, been content with making his approaches in an unassuming manner, the issue might have been far more gratifying to his own feelings, and less annoying to others.

Saint George, Charlotte, } C.
May 6, 1851.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 16, 1851.

RAIL ROADS.

We can scarcely find an excuse for so often reverting to this subject, but while Rail Roads are considered the only panacea for all the ills with which this Province is inflicted, and when every tongue is loud in its praise, and every sympathy is enlisted in its advocacy, we should consider ourselves guilty of a dereliction of our duty did we not put forth every energy, and "cudgel our brains" for any and every idea that would in any way tend to the promotion of this great design. It affords us no small degree of pleasure to be able to report favourably of the proceedings of our Rail Road League, as well as the fixed determination of our friends in Maine to push the business forward. During the last week a meeting of consultation has taken place in this City, with a view to concoct the most feasible and ready scheme for carrying out what has been so nobly commenced. We learn that an Engineer, who has been employed to make the survey in Maine, is expected in this City shortly by the Admiral, for the purpose of examining the route to be adopted between this City and the Bend of Petitcodiac; that duty performed, we trust there will be no unnecessary delay in arranging the preliminaries for the commencement of the work, but that every energy will be had in requisition, and every facility afforded to shorten the time when the ground shall be broken, and the first shovel full of earth removed. We learn with much satisfaction that many persons in the Eastern Counties are particularly anxious to see a beginning, and stand ready to double the amount of their subscriptions for that purpose. Our idea is, let no time be lost, let nothing that may present itself be considered an obstacle, but let every man who wishes to see this Country redeemed from its present state of distress and degradation, come boldly forward with heart and voice, and present himself ready to assist in the great enterprise. We are fully assured that in this City there are many thousands of pounds in the hands of capitalists, wanting a safe and profitable investment; and we think, judging from the beneficial influence of Rail Roads in xxx countries where they have been established, we may with certainty promise them not only a safe investment, and a handsome dividend for their capital, but the solid satisfaction of seeing this Country awake from its lethargic dreamings, and become an enterprizing and a flourishing people. It is acknowledged on all hands that the whole face of the globe does not present a country more abounding in natural riches than this our Province of New-Brunswick. Our Fisheries are the admiration as well as the envy of the world. Our minerals are of the richest and of the most useful kind. The quantity and quality of our forest woods, coupled with our political and domestic relations, enable us to build vessels with which the world cannot compete; and last not least, our soil is capable, when brought into cultivation, of sustaining eight millions of human beings. It is now verging fast towards a century since the hand of busy man first broke the virgin soil of this country, at that time a most forbidding and cheerless land, a howling wilderness in the most fearful sense of the word. Its progress, as might naturally be supposed, has been slow, yet not perhaps slower than that of other countries under the same circumstances, and quite, we believe, as fast as that of our neighbours in Maine and Massachusetts. We have now nearly a quarter of a million of people, we have CAPITAL to embark in developing and rendering profitable the resources of the country, nor do we think that enterprize is lacking for so glorious a consummation. But, say every body, we have no market for our productions; now this, we are reluctantly compelled to admit, is too true, but even here we see no room for cause for despair. We abound in all the elements that are required to make a great people, and we want ONLY facilities for transport to the interior of this teeming land, and an impetus will be given to our exertions that nothing sublimary can resist. Give us a Rail Road, enable us to exchange our fish and minerals for the Agricultural products of Canada West, and such will be the magical effect on our Commerce, that while the flags of every nation floating in our harbour tell of our prosperity, the world will wonder that such an El Do ado remained undiscovered. Once more, then, to those gentlemen in whose hands now lies the business of preparation, we say FORWARD,—lose no time, "hope delayed maketh the heart sick." The people, are waiting, nay some of them doubting, whether it is more wise to leave the country of their adoption or nativity in despair, and seek a living in a foreign land, or remain to partake of the blessings and prosperity that will inevitably follow in the train of the contemplated undertaking. As regards our friends in Nova Scotia, we can only wish them a happier frame of mind, and more enterprize. We shall undoubtedly LEAD, and they in self-defence must follow.

MAYOR'S FEAST.—His Worship the Mayor, T. Harding, Esq., having been sworn into office a few days since, entertained his friends, composed of the members of the Civic Board, the heads of of Departments, the Press and the Bar, at the St. John Hotel yesterday, by giving them a Champaigne Lunch. At 2 o'clock the cloth was laid, and a company of gentlemen, numbering about 50, were treated to the delicacies of the season, served up in Scammell's best style. His Worship took the Chair, and was supported by Alderman Needham, as croupier. On the right and left of the Chair sat two Ex Mayors, L. Donaldson, Esq., and his late Worship, Henry Chubb, Esq. A number of appropriate Toasts were drank, with all the honors, among which were—*His Worship the Mayor*,—Her Majesty Queen Victoria.—The Ex Mayors.—Our Own Province.—The Bar,—The Press.—The Fair Daughters of New-Brunswick,—The Corporate Body,—and the Lady Mayoress. L. Donaldson, Esq., in a neat and appropriate speech, bore testimony to the worth and sterling honesty of His Worship, during the long period of 40 years which he had been a member of the Civic Board, and congratulated both the City and that gentleman himself on his elevation to the Civic Chair. Four gentlemen, members of the Bar, responded to the compliment paid their profession, Messrs. Perley, Bayard, Doherty, and Blatch, the whole of whom eulogised the profession, spoke of its utility in producing order in communities where chaos had previously held high carnival, said the profession in this Province had been shamefully maltreated, and concluded that after all, the profession was not only indispensible in a civilized country, but the source and seat of purity and honor. Indeed, the Champaigne appeared to have had the effect, (after venting what little spleen they entertained towards the community for not holding them in higher estimation,) of putting them quite in good humour, both with themselves and the profession.

The Toast given in honor of the PRESS called up Mr. George E. Fenety, of the Morning News, who, on the part of his brethren of the broad sheet, and especially the *pennies*, went elaborately into the use and power of the press, and warming with the subject, insisted nearly 40 times that his Worship had served 40 years with honor at the Council Board. Mr. F. then gave a beautiful and botanical description of the King's Square, and asked *where was the Square* a few years since, before these improvements were made. We regret to state that at this interesting part of his speech there was so much desultory conversation going on round the table, that the pith of the speech could not be distinctly heard. Mr. Wm. Till, of the New-Brunswicker, in a very short but graphic speech, followed on the same subject. The compliment paid the Corporate Body was responded to by Councillor Hagerty, who after thanking the proposer of the Toast for the honor done the body, and enunciating his, as well as his colleagues at the Board's honesty of purpose in all their Acts, he reverted with warmth and enthusiastic feeling to the character of his "*Old Alderman*" and fellow worker in the public service. The Councillor very aptly compared his Worship to one of the ancient Romans, sitting in the highest seat, crowned with honors won by a life of usefulness and integrity, and happily pointed to him as a personification of the novelty of honesty, which beautiful simile brought a round of applause, amidst which the happy Councillor resumed his seat.

Mr. Perley, as usual, in good set phrase, insisted on the capabilities of the Province, whether on land or water; spoke of the mines, minerals, and fisheries in the language of an enthusiast.—Three cheers were heartily given for his Worship the Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the Queen, and our own Province, when the company parted, gratified alike with the liberality of his Worship, and the way in which the Civic Chair had been filled.

ELECTION OF MAYOR FOR FREDERICTON.—This office came off on Monday last, when the result as announced by wire the same day, was the return of JOHN C. ALLEN, Esq., the tender of election for the first time in this Province was by ballot, and we are pleased to learn worked so to a charm. This Gentleman takes the Civic Chair with the hearty concurrence of the good folks of those Quarters, and the best wishes for his entire success by his friends in this City.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SHIPPING.

"We beg to draw the attention of our readers to a splendid new colonial ship, the *Barjarpore*, now in the Brunswick Graving-dock, getting classed (for six years) and coppered. Parties interested in naval architecture, and who wish to see large carrying combined with fast sailing

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qualities are most beautifully symmetrical, while, on the whole, it is possible that she will surpass the Typhoon for all mercantile purposes. We understand the builder has been very instrumental in elevating the character of our colonial shipping, and the *Barjarpore* certainly does them infinite credit. She was built at St. John, N. B., and measures 1,676 tons register, and discharged equal to 2,500 tons timber. She is a three-decker. Her length of keel is 180 feet, or 175 over all; her breadth of beam 40 feet, and depth of hold 30 feet. The length of her mainyard is 80 feet, and of her topsailyard 64, her other spars being in the same proportion. She is the finest colonial ship we have yet seen, though we are led to believe that the Eagle and Falcon, now building, will be equally beautiful, of which we shall be able to judge when they arrive."

The above article is from the *Liverpool Times*, and is highly complimentary to the Messrs. WATSON, Shipbuilders, of this city. We are pleased to find that if we have been too busy to 'get up' anything for the London Fair, we have at least sent something to attract notice at the Liverpool Market. It appears to be a question now pretty generally settled that New-Brunswick can and we trust will continue to build ships for the British market, cheaper, and we had almost said better, (certainly better for the price) than any other part of the world.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE steamship *Cambria*, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last in 10½ days from Liverpool, brings dates to the 3d instant. She spoke the steamer *Africa* from New-York, off Holyhead, bound for Liverpool. The C. brought thirty passengers.

The news by this arrival, much like that of the last mail, is not of an important nature. The all engrossing topic continues to be the Crystal Palace. This beautiful and gigantic production of art is delighting and astonishing the congregated world. For be it known to you gentle reader, the world is now in London, with all its wealth, its vanities, its virtues, and its vices; and of the latter we regret to say there is a fearful amount. We learn from the English papers that in addition to some thousand, of Italian Fiddlers, Dancing Masters and Mountebanks, Infidel France, has emptied her sews of whole hordes of women of ill fame, and shipped them off to the Great Fair in London. Much as we respect the encouragement of the arts, and much as we respect the philanthropy of the projector of the great scheme, we cannot divest ourselves of fears for the morals of the British people, indeed the well regulated portion of the British Metropolis, appear to labor under the same unpleasant impression. The Building with all its glories was opened by Her Majesty in person on the 1st day of May last, in presence of 30,000 people, without either disorder or accident, the most sanguine expectations of the projectors have been realized. On the 28th ult., Parliament assembled, when on motion of Mr. Hume, to limit the Income tax bill to one year instead of three, as formerly intended, the Ministry were again left in the minority of 230 to 244. With this state of feeling in the Commons it is morally certain that a change of Ministry is at hand, on which subject the Hampshire Telegraph says:—

"We learn from good authority, that Ministers themselves have made up their minds, that they must quit Downing-street about the middle of May, if not earlier. We understand, indeed, that their supporters and dependents make no secret of the fact, that their official existence must come to a close in five or six weeks at the very farthest. With this conviction haunting the Whig Cabinet by night and day, they are already, if we are not misinformed, going through the unpleasant process of setting their houses in order. We can further state that the impending resignation will be a real one, and not a sham resignation, like the last. Not, indeed, that the Whigs are desirous it should be real, but that circumstances over which they have no control will make it so. We believe we may state with confidence that Lord STANLEY will be the successor of Lord John Russell, and that the course he will adopt will be to go through with all the measures which the necessities of the public service may render indispensable. It is supposed that the session will last until the middle of July, when Lord Stanley will dissolve the Parliament, and afterwards adopt his policy to the composition of the new House of Commons. If that House should be decidedly protectionist, he will be prepared with a moderate fixed duty on corn. If we are to have a free-trade in Parliament, Lord Stanley will be quite willing to put the question of Protection in abeyance."

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton had declined from one farthing to three-eights during the week. The sales for the week were 29,050 bales.

Trade in Manchester was extremely dull.—Flour was unchanged. Indian Corn demanded no alteration. Wheat has declined 2d per 70 lbs.

Money was in more demand. Consols closed at 96¾ for money, and 96¾ to ⅞ for account.

Freights were rather brisker; more passengers were offering; the rates were well supported.

IRELAND.—An important letter addressed by Lord Clarendon to the Earl of Shrewsbury has been published, in which all the topics connected with the education question in Ireland and the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England are alluded to in plain but earnest terms. After graphically portraying the present state of affairs, he closes in very desponding terms as to the prospects for the future.—Emigration from Ireland to American continues, and is rather on the increase, especially from the south. Some of the papers state that in some district there will not be enough people left to till the ground.

A great agrarian meeting of Catholics was held in Dublin on 28th ult., said to have been one of the most influential meetings held there for years. The platform, to which the admission was regulated by paid tickets, was crowded with respectable persons, chiefly professional men, Merchants, and Roman Catholic Clergy.—At the R. C. Pro lates signed the resolutions for the meeting, and otherwise sanctioned its proceedings. None of them were present, nor was any part taken by the Clergy of that persuasion.

FRANCE.—All danger of a Ministerial crisis in France is over, and the old story is revived that the President is making great efforts to procure the Throne of France, it is even hinted that a Revolution is contemplated, in the hope that in lieu Napoleon, might be elected more favourable to the Prince.

General Cavaignac will be a candidate for the presidency of the Republic, and the Democratic party are numerously represented in the Assembly, and it is said that the Democratic party of Europe look upon that the will implicitly obey the provisions of the constitution.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Minister of Foreign affairs has received Lord Howden's letter on the subject of Spanish intervention in the affairs of Portugal, and the state of affairs relative to the Montemolin marriage were progressing favourably for the Quadruple Alliance.

SWITZERLAND.—The Hungarian refugees now at Kutahia the seat of the French Commissioner, arrive to their passage through France to America.

GERMANY.—The Emperor of Austria intended visiting Lemberg about the 20th April, to have an interview with the Czar on the frontier. It is stated that the most intimate relations subsist between the Austrian and French Governments. This, it appears, is not agreeable to the Emperor of Russia, and Count Nesselrode has in his usual addressed another note to the Austrian Minister of Foreign affairs on the subject.

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that the Italian Revolt and the Italian patriots for two years longer; but the Bolton is inclined to refuse, and throw himself on the protection of England and France.

The Portuguese insurrection has subsided.

The Indian mail had not arrived. There is nothing later from the Cape of Good Hope.

IRONWORK AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—In the west nave there is to be a cast-iron open-work dome, the joint emanation of the Coalbrook Dale Company and Mr. Bell, sculptor. It is supported on six double pillars, is of elaborate rustic cast-ironwork bronzed, and to the top of the weather-vane (formed by a statuette of "Eolus,") is 49 feet, weighing 15 tons. A cast-iron porch-entrance from the same foundry, 60 feet wide, of elaborate decoration is to be placed across the north transept. The pillars we are told, are of novel construction in cast-iron, bronzed, with finials of fine-art character, and large vases at the two ends of the fencing. In front of this last is to be a cast-metal fountain of Cupid and a swan, life size, in a tazza 7 feet across, decorated with an ornamentation of the white and yellow water-lily—the whole in a basin 13 feet in diameter.—(Builder.

American Contributions.—One of the greatest curiosities among the American contributions is a packet landed on Monday, which consisted of an air-exhausted metal coffin, in which a human body could be preserved for ages without undergoing the slightest change towards decomposition. It contained a bouquet of flowers, which is as fresh as when it was first placed there. There is a large quantity of glass from Massachusetts; also specimens of Australian wheat in the straw, of tobacco, cotton, seeds, cod-liver oil, blacking, patent iron safes, catawba wine, stationery, books, bookbinding, oak tables, spring chairs, picture frames, looking glasses, pilot bread, water and soda crackers, soap stones, specimens of flour and preserved meats, and of a self-acting safety valve.

A printing machine, for composing and distributing, on an entirely new principle, is to be shown at the Great Exhibition.

The splendid winter palace of the Sultan's brother in law, Mehemet Ali Pacha, at Constantinople, has been consumed by fire. The loss is calculated at £150,000

A Paris journal is, it is said, on the eve of publishing an authenticated romance and tales by the Emperor Napoleon, written when a youth.

Letters from San Francisco of the first February announces that a copy of the *Alta Calaforna* had been printed in letters of gold, formed from a solution of the ore of the mines, for transmission to the Crystal Palace.

EFFECTS OF NOT ADVERTISING.—A clerk in one of our mercantile establishments writes to his friends at home:—"I have a plaguy easy time of it now a days; very little work to do; our firm don't advertise."—*American Paper.*

There are several large spots just now on the sun's disc, one of them of unusual size. They may be seen with the naked eye, smoked glass being used to prevent injury to the sight. It is calculated that the largest of them measures, from margin to margin, 47,000 English miles.

We regret to have to announce the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. John Dickens, father of the celebrated novelist. Mr. Dickens was in his 66th year. He formerly held a situation in the Navy Pay Office, but had long devoted himself to journalism, principally in the reporting department.

A GOVERNOR'S BIBLE.—The Governor of Texas, in a recent proclamation for thanksgiving, gives a spiritual quotation which may be new to our readers:—"In the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible, '*The winter of our discontent*' is gone."—*Weekly News.*

THE JEWS.—Seldom says, "Talk what you will of the Jews, that they are cursed, they thrive wherever they come; they are able to oblige the princes of their country by lending him money; none of them beg: they keep together; and for their being hated, my life for yours, Christians hate one another as much.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE EXHIBITION.—Serjeant Adams, the Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, stated from the bench last week, that the Court had determined to pass, in every proved case of pocket-picking at the Exhibition, or in the Park, during its continuance, a sentence of nine months' hard labour.

A "FRIGHTFUL EXAMPLE." Drunkenness is not allowed; nor is there, except in Whydah, much opportunity for it. As a public example, the king kept a drunkard, and fed him on rum, and exhibited him at the customs, that his emaciated and disgusting appearance might shame his people from making beasts of themselves; this terrible example is dead.—*Forbes' Dahomy and the Dahomans.*

TRAGIC ACCIDENT.—During the performance of the fourth act of the opera of "Lucia," at Elbeuf, on the 18th ult., M. Carre, who sang in the part of *Edgardo*, undoubtedly excited by the emotion of the scene, plunged the blade of his dagger deeply into his breast. He instantly fell, and was carried of the stage in a state of insensibility. The wound although serious, is not likely to prove dangerous.—*Paris Paper.*

The *Record* intimates that Mr. Drummond, member for West Surrey, is a believer in the second coming of Christ, and that, following an ancient custom of the Jews, he had a vacant place left at his table, and a good knife and fork left for the promised King, as if he might be expected, not only in human form, but with human wants. Hence the allusion of Mr. Grantley Berkely to the gold knife and fork.

A [illegible] ville, and a ball of a pyramidal form, having a point of strongly-tempered steel, have lately been tried with success by the inventor, M. Devisme, in France. The balls were shot at an iron target, and at the distance by which ordinary balls would be distanced most of the targets, these new ones pierced it completely through, without the points being blunted.

The Dublin playgoers have had a risk, and have nearly been killed in a theatre, because of a shocking bad bridge. "Pasha Paulina" is performed the 4th act of a story and cat in the dilemma of the bad bridge, there were two commissioners and the press was summoned to the Royal Theatre, to witness a comedy performed under such circumstances, but unknown to the audience, that the bridge, crowded with a mass of human beings, was in a state of dilapidation, and ready to collapse, if disturbed. Intelligence was conveyed to the Lord Mayor by the commissioners, who immediately ordered the house to be evacuated, and the audience were dismissed, to the great disappointment of the lovers of the drama.

THE TRADE OF AMERICA.—One of the most remarkable features in the commercial history of the United States, is the rapidity with which the trade of the country is passing into the hands of the Yankees. Formerly the trade of the Mississippi was in the hands of the people of New Orleans, but now it is in the hands of the people of the Eastern States, who have established themselves there, and are rapidly monopolizing every other pursuit.

[illegible]

Vincent Gough has got possession of the princely mansion and its lands of Killymoon, one of the first residences in the county Tyrone.—His landlordship paid £21,000. It yields £4,600 a year. Some time since the timber alone would yield £20,000.

Smith O'Brien, on leaving Port Arthur, was [illegible] with cordial greetings. He landed in good health and spirits, and is now at New Norfolk, where he has an immensity of space to perambulate.

MUTINOUS!! A short time since twelve men deserted from the detachment of the 97th regiment stationed at the garrison of this City. The Major in command, having been apprised that they had landed at Eastport, left here for that place with High constable Stockford in the *Creole* on Tuesday last. Upon his arrival at Eastport however, assistance in aid of their apprehension could not be obtained "for love or money;" and the officers who went in pursuit returned in the *Admiral* the next day, disappointed in the object of their mission. We learn, that the Constables on the Island, would have been quite willing to render aid for a *consideration*, but these officers being elected by the people, they feared the opposition of their constituents at the next election day!

When our western neighbours will bear in mind, what we have done more than once in aiding the arrest and return of their public offenders, we think that they must agree with us in the opinion, that in the present instance, they have not acted upon the principle of "one good turn deserving another."

New Vessels.—A substantial barque of 473 tons, called the *Briton*, built at Quaco, by Messrs. Fownes and Melvin, who are also the owners, was towed into this port last week.

On Saturday, a fine ship of 838 tons, called the *Crescent City*, was launched from the yard of F. & J. Reddock, in Portland. She is owned by Messrs. W. & G. Carvill, of this City.

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday last, from the building yard of Mr. John McDonald, Courtenay Bay, the remarkably fine ship *Eagle*, intended for the Eagle Liverpool & Australian line. The E. is 1,064 tons, copper fastened, and built of tamarac, oak, and pitch pine. She is 186 feet over all, 35 feet beam; her cabins are superb, being constructed of walnut and mahogany, and superior to any thing of the kind which has emanated from this port.

On reference to another column, under the head of 'New Brunswick Shipping,' our readers will perceive that the *Eagle* has already been noticed in a Liverpool paper. We have no doubt, but that on her arrival there, will realise the good character which has gone before her.

Another new Steamer.—The *Pilot*, built by Mr. Sime, and owned by Capt. T. M. Smith, A. Seely, and I. Bedell, Esqs., made her trial trip on Tuesday last, and was found to answer admirably. The machinery being put up under the able superintendence of Brother Wm. Pratt, it is needless to speak of its efficiency. The Carpenter work, which is both substantial and neat, was executed by Brothers Amos and Thomas; and is commanded by Brother Brown. The P. is intended for Towing, and general purposes, and has our hearty wish for her success.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the Members of the Mechanics' Institute was held at the Hall on Monday evening, when the Report was read, which gave a very satisfactory account of the state and prospects of the Institution. The income for the past year amounted to £428, and the expenditure to £441, a considerable portion of which arose from the discharging of old liabilities. The debt has been reduced to £162. The Library now contains 1250 Volumes. The Report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed. At the close, the following gentlemen were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year,:—

President—W. J. Ritchie, Esquire; Vice Presidents—J. Patterson, L. L. D., and J. W. Lawrence; Corresponding Secretary—Jas. R. Ruel; Treasurer—W. L. Atery; Recording Secretary—W. Hutchinson, jun.; Directors—R. Shives, G. Fleming, R. Foulis, J. J. Munro, G. H. Lawrence, J. S. Melick, I. Woodward, J. Allan, J. McLardy, R. Lorimer, W. F. Smith, and G. W. Smith.

A SIMPLE CUPPING INSTRUMENT.—At the last meeting of the Suffolk District Medical Society for Medical Improvement Dr. Gould exhibited to the members a novel instrument for cupping. It was made from a hollow India-rubber ball. One quite thick and firm being selected for the purpose, must be cut in halves, which then forms two complete cups. In applying one, all that is necessary is to place the concave surface on the part to be cupped, and press down the centre to exhaust the air, after which the fingers may be taken off, and the ball will be found to adhere, and quite firmly, too, by means of the vacuum created. For the ordinary purposes of cupping, this simple contrivance will be found most efficient, and particularly in dry cupping. It has advantages over the glass cups, either with or without the cups, and the cost of a dozen of them would not exceed a dollar; besides, there can be no breakage, or liability to get out of order, nor is any thing required to exhaust the air from them, save the pressure spoken of, when they are applied. To the country practitioner, who cannot always have leeches at his command, this simple and cheap substitute will be most acceptable. Dr. Gould has not entered it for a patent, nor do we think he will, but gives it to the profession as the result of an accidental discovery. It was suggested by a distinguished obstetrician present, that the same contrivance on a larger scale might be made serviceable in certain cases in extracting the foetus, *a la Simpson*.—[Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

THE APPALLING OCCURRENCE AT DANVILLE.—The Lawrenburg Chronicle of Wednesday, gives the particulars of the injury to the Methodist Church, at Danville, by lightning, on Sunday last:

The congregation were kneeling in prayer, just before the sacrament was to be administered. There were no previous indications of a storm, except a slight sprinkle of rain, and a cloud which seemed to be gathering in a northerly direction. The steeple was first struck, and much shattered. After tearing the main timbers, the electric fluid divided into two separate currents—one passing through the ceiling and along the chain by which one of the lamps was suspended, both of which latter were demolished, thence down into the midst of the assembled congregation—tearing up the floor and pulverizing a pew, and instantly killing three persons, and injuring many others. The pews were all shattered, and the floor torn up, in some places, literally pulverizing many other pews.

[illegible]

A CURIOUS SUICIDE.—A determined suicide occurred lately in Cork, under circumstances which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police in Cork, Sir Thomas Deane, Bart., in the affidavit, and that the deceased, who was a man of two years to a tree. We then [illegible] end of a rope to a tree, and then [illegible] the other end of the rope round his neck, and then [illegible] the other end of the rope round his neck, and whipping them on he was immediately strangled.

[illegible]

Bill.