THE

LAUREAT'S LAY,

Respectfully Dedicated to the Patrons of

THE ST. JOHN

CHRONICLE.

Of all the *changes* in our *changeful* course,
Which nought but *change* and *changing* can exhibit—
The New's Boy" *changeless*, mounts the Poet's horse,
And asks, you'l *change* your *change*, for this his TRIBUTE

Another New Year,—One more changeful link
Of that bright, strong and intellectual chain
That binds us to the Public,—bids us drink
From the full cup of gratitude again,
Pledging a happy future to those friends
Whose firm support has Crowned the prosperous past
And promising to work out nobler ends,
With hardy purpose that shall live and last
Long as *their* Countenance *our* toil beguiles,
And we are sunned by such a host of smiles.

A host! the word is one of multitude
Armies have been concentred in't ere now,
Yet is it not with such a force imbued
As may describe our "troops of friends";—we bow
To all our readers, thousands more
Than fight the Country's battles, read our page,
In calm enjoyment of that peaceful lore
Which sheds its influence upon Youth and Age,
Giving Historic value to the time,
And fixing memory with a mark sublime.

How ART hath rear'd its triumphs we have shown,
How it hath plow'd and till'd and crop'd the field,
Our "*broad sheet*" claims such potent themes her own,
With what a glorious impress hath it sealed
Year after Year of fate!—as TIME rolls on
We form its picture gallery of the mind,
For many after years to gaze upon
Through the dim past of what is left behind,
And as it peers the wonderous vista through,
Dwells on the Glories TIME hath brought to view.

The bygone Year, hath shown our Father-land
Unmoved amidst discordant Elements,
Altho' a *Papal Bull* has touched our strand,
It could not touch JOHN BULL's the Protestants,
That missile, still-born, but with mischief bent
In deepest conclave framed and steeped in Blood
Was by the "MAN OF SIN" to England sent
In hopes to furnish Purgatory food,
But tell him this, no Priest of Italy,
Shall toil or toil, in any British City.

The spirit of our Fathers at the BOYNE.
[illegible] extant, [illegible] through all our [illegible]
[illegible]
We willing yet, our heart's best blood would coin,
On Alters freed from Purgatorial Pains,
The WALLS of DERRY!—still we hear the shout,
Of Patriots, bound to Conquer or to Die,
Who at defiance set the Papist route,
Heedless of life;—nor Knowing AID was nigh,
The Lord of Host, alone was their Defender,
The SHOUT went up,—the WORD was NO SURRENDER!!

How blest are we in this enlightened Age
Who smile at "*Wooden Gods*" and "*Holy Water*,"
At shaven Priests, and Papal thunder's rage
And foolery for which their soul's they barter,
God's word is NOW taught from the Holy BIBLE.
By truthfull men, and not by Juggling Priests,
No man of sense will ever deem't a Lible
To read, and judge himself of what is best,
All Papal darkness now must pass away,
And heaven-born TRUTH shine forth as bright as day.

No more of Popes, we turn to other themes,
In which our Country's weal is more concerned,
Who digs our Coal! who buys! how thick the scam!
And how much money hath the mine returned!
Are questions for the man of speculation,
Effecting every one, or rich, or poor,
Our only chance to raise and be a Nation,
Is opening up the long embosomed ORE;
Let us develope our inert resources,
And wealth will flow, thro' all its natural courses.

A Rail Road, too, from Halifax to Maine,
Would bind us firmly to our Fatherland,
Increase our Commerce, that too long has lain
In cold neglect,—up to a scale that's grand,
Give intercourse with neighbouring States and Nations,
Heal up old feuds, set prejudice aside,
Effect with JONATHAN such kind relations,
That all the world in arms could not divide.
And while it told of bursting into birth,
Would write us DOWN A NATION OF THE EARTH

The World's Industry, soon will congregate
In that great Mart, the modern Babylon,
We trust our "*Bluenose*" boys will not be late
In sending specimens "to brag upon,"
As edge-tools, sleighs—a model of our Port—
A fairy Frigate, built of home production,
Stuffed Birds cured Fishes,—anything in short
Rather than let our fame go to destruction.
Our character's at stake—now who'l redeem it?
Send anything—JOHN BULL will much esteem it.

A Parliament reformed—composed of new men,
Will surely purify our Legislation.
Eschew all rotteness, and act like true men,
And zealously fulfil their avocation.
Consult the country's good—protect home labors—
Encourage Agriculture—Manufactures—
Invite the industrious World to be our neighbours.
Discountenance all croakers, and detractors,
Dress up their girls in Homespuns bright array,
And they'l outshine the blossoms of the May.

Enough—more words were idle—now "*I clear*";
Nor longer trespass, lest I seem uncivil—
I bow again—and wish you happy year,
And still remain your slave—THE PRINTER'S DEVIL.

St. John, January, 1851.

A Factory in Nova Scotia.

It will be seen by the following, from a Halifax paper, that the Yankees are about breaking ground in the sister Province. Here is proof of what would be done by our neighbours in this Province, where we have such admirable water privileges, if we had *the* rail road—

We, the subscribers, Citizens of the United States of America, have considered and investigated the subject, and are of opinion that a woollen and cotton manufactory can be profitably established in this Province, and we set our names down for the following sums:—

F. A. Hunt. - - - - - - - - $7,000.

I feel authorized on behalf of myself and my American friends, with whom I have communicated, to place my name on the list for $7,000; and I have no doubt that the list would soon be completed by citizens of the United States, if desirable; but as an Act of the Legislature for the incorporation of the proposed Company will be required, it appears proper, in my opinion, that the greater portion of the stock be held by Nova Scotians, in this the first step.

F. A. HUNT.

DIVIDEND.—The Maine Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. payable Jan 1. In September last the same company paid a dividend of six per cent.

Notice to the Public.

WE the undersigned DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, do agree to close our Establishments at 6 P. M. from the 1st. January, 1851, to 1st March.

J. & H. Fotherby,	John Fraser & Co.,
J. B. Kemp,	T. W. Daniel,
N. S. Wetmore,	Smellie & Abercromby,
Horsfall & Sheraton,	Doherty & McTavish,
Henry McCullough,	Devine & McCullough,
Ballentine & Bowman,	Beard & Venning,
Gilchrist & Inches,	Magee, Brothers & Co.,
W. G. Lawton,	J. Forsyth & Co.,
J. A. Morrison & Co.,	John Armstrong & Co.

We are requested to state that other merchants, whose names do not appear above, are also in favour of this resolution.

HAYNAU'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—A foreign correspondent of the Philadelphia Museum gives the following flattering description of Haynau's personal appearance:—

"Gen. Haynau is a savage looking wretch.—He is an old man, of livid countenance, eyes prominent and glaring, and long white moustache. He looks blood and thunder. His countenance is really most villainous, and would make the fortune of an artist, as the ideal of a cut-throat—His name needs but little change to render it *Hyena*, and his character needs none at all, as poor Hungary can testify."

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—At the last interview between a condemned criminal and his wife, their child—a bonny wee thing, just beginning to prattle—was playing about the cell. Her eye was caught by the glitter of the bolts which confined her father's legs, and she cried out, in blissful ignorance of their use, "Oh, daddy, daddy, what pretty things! You never wore these at home." "Many a sad thing have I seen," said the honest jailor who tells the story, "and many a bitter cry have I heard within those walls, but never one which made me blubber like a child till then. The mother, Sir, and the poor fellow himself—oh; Sir, it was terrible."

Merchant's Ledger.

We have just heard that the Attorney General charges a fee of two guineas for each mining lease he fills out, and has actually refused to deliver them until this fee was paid. We can scarcely credit the rumour, or his claim being defended on the ground that he *could not work for nothing*, for this is a part of the work for which he receives a salary of £600 a year.—*Fredericton paper.*

ITEMS OF NEWS.

☞ The currency of the world is stated by Thompson, in his Reporter, to be nearly as follows:—"Bank currency, $650,000,000; specie in circulation, $655,000,000; specie in banks, $445,000,000."

☞ In Louisville, Ky, Mr. J. K. Fisher, for sending a challenge to fight a duel, has been fined $500.

☞ Joshua Benson, of Camden, contemplates taking to the World's Fair, at London, a large hog, three years old, lean in flesh, weighing over 1300 pounds.

☞ When a man starts for California he calls the country El Dorado; when he comes back he calls it Hell Dorado.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—The Boston Railway ferry boat is frozen tight in the middle of the river, and passengers cross the ice on foot. The thermometer at Waterleit has been four degrees below zero, and in this city from 2 above to 2 below zero.

TORONTO, Dec 23.—The Chief Commissioner of Public Works has resumed his office and seat in the Cabinet. It is rumored that the Commissioner of Crown Lands will soon follow.

LEWES, Dec. 23, 12 1-2 P. M.—The prevalence of a severe snow storm from the westward intercepts all communication with the breakwater.

SHIPPING IN QUEBEC.—The Quebec Mercury of the 7th says there are no fewer than thirty ships building at that port, varying in size from 600 to 1300 tons, and forming a total of about 27,000 tons.

LOSS OF JENNY LIND.—The distressing rumour of Jenny Lind's loss during the late storm is current here, but wants confirmation. As far as can be gathered it is based on surmise. Nothing has been received from Charleston on the subject.—*Washington, Dec.* 20.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24, 1850.—Yesterday, a heavy snow storm swept over this city, the most severe that has visited us for twenty years. It is feared considerable damage has been sustained.

☞ By reports made for the various collection districts to the United States Senate, it appears that the number of known wrecks of United States vessels, in the year ending June 30th, 1848, was 531; crews of these vessels, 1916; passengers, 1969; lives lost, 477; value of the vessels, $2,021,495; of the cargoes, $2,501,771; making a total of $4,523,176. Amount of losses paid by underwriters on vessels, $1,579,492; and on cargoes, $1,221,827; total, $2,802,319. The largest number of wrecks at any one place was on the Florida reefs, 20.

☞ The mode of taking the census in England is by leaving with each householder a schedule with instructions requiring him to specify certain particulars respecting each person who slept in his house on a given night, under a penalty of £5 in the event of a misrepresentation of facts. The paper is called for on the ensuing day by the proper officer, whose duty it is to verify the statement. The returns exhibit the number of persons; their arrangement, by ages and families, in different ranks, professions, employments and trades; their distribution over the country in villages, towns and cities; and their increase and progress during the last ten years.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.—We learn that the city authorities have commenced several suits in the Court of Common Pleas, against parties in different sections of the city proper, for violation of the laws against the erection of wooden buildings in the city.

The officers of the Fire Department are now engaged in measuring numerous wooden structures in the city proper, and we learn that suits will be instituted against all parties whose buildings do not conform to the requirements of the statute.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE ICE TRADE.—Exports of Ice from this port during November last, 4853 tons—total for the present year, 68,369 tons—increase over last year, 6951 tons. Calcutta takes 1627 tons, annually; New Orleans, 755 tons; Kingston, Jam., 600 tons; and the remainder is exported in smaller quantities to other Southern cities and the West India Islands.—*Boston Transcript.*

☞ The names of the new steam-ships now building on the Clyde for the Cunard line, are to be the 'Persia' and the 'Arabia.'

☞ 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, 26 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 3, 1851.

THE LOST SHEEP FOUND.—While the Revd. F. Coster, and Wm. Wright, Esq., have with a laudable zeal, been endeavouring to "*fix up*" a scheme of finance and management to pay the *one per cent.* now annually deficient on the interest of the "*Corporation Bonds*," we think we have been favoured with a new light on the subject, and that we are prepared to shew the whereabouts of the lacking one per cent. that is not only to make the Corporation solvent—but while it does full justice to the Corporation creditor, will also by bringing their liabilities up to par, put them in a position to liquidate their mammoth debt, without either making a sacrifice of Corporation property, of subjecting them to the unconscionable Razor of the professed Shaver.—Our plan then is simply this,—To keep within compass, and you will be sure to avoid many dangers which others endure—or in fewer words, live within your income. We are quite prepared to hear a shout of disapprobation from all the parties interested, yet we trust altho' they shouted until they made the welkin ring again, it will not have the effect of scaring us from our propriety—here then as in duty bound we commence. We say that in these piping times of poverty £200 should serve the Mayor, instead of £400, and that too, from two cogent reasons—first, that £200 will buy as much of the necessaries of life *now*, as £400 would a few years since—and secondly, that any one being appointed to that dignified office should possess patriotism to the amount of the £200 deducted. The Chamberlain whose salary is now £250, might both safely and justly be reduced; or, if continued at its present rate, we would suggest the propriety of including in the same the collection of the City Taxes, which at present costs too large a sum of money. The offices of Ships' husband to the Steam Ferry, and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department amounting to £150 per annum might be dispensed with, without the public service suffering any inconvenience.—His Honor the Recorder, who now receives £200 per annum, with all his *fees*, might without any stretch of liberality, content himself with pay when he works only, and thereby add his salary to the public chest. We are also informed that the High Constable, *one way and another*, contrives to suck up about £350 of the public money, while £100 would be an ample remuneration for all the services performed by that functionary.—About £70 could be saved out of the proceeds of the Fishery Draft, while if all other appointments of the Common Council were made the most of, by being competed for by qualified persons, a saving of several hundreds more could be effected.—Now we call upon the members of the Common Council to turn over a new leaf, to let all old things be done away with, and all things become new. *This community is both young and* [illegible] selves highly culpable when they award salaries not commensurate with their Revenues. It is worse than folly, it is crime, when those who are intrusted with the expenditure of the Public Revenue, attach salaries to Public Offices which are grievously felt by the over taxed Mechanic, and Tradesman. It is high time that the truth should some how, some where, by some person be brought to light—and in the event of the Corporate Body (as heretofore,) turning a deaf ear to the remonstrances of those who are suffering from the present mal-administration, the people must as a last resource, make a simultaneous effort to save the city's property from being sacrificed, by turning out of office (at the next Civic election) every one who may offer an opposition to the contemplated reform—and fill the vacancies with more useful and more honest men. It is our opinion, that the Civic Board, as now constituted, present to public view, a greater amount of corruption, than at any former period of the city's history.

WE would direct the attention of our Representatives to a letter in this day's impression, copied from the Halifax Colonist, and signed "AN ENGLISHMAN." It is well written, and we think very much to the purpose. The point of his argument is this, that the good people of this and the Sister Province have so securely enveloped themselves in their own importance that they have never once dreamt of the necessity of making themselves known to their brethren across the water, but have contented themselves with finding fault with the Parent Government, for overlooking them in a Political and Commercial point of view, rather than adopting a system for furnishing information relative to the true state of this portion of her Majesty's dominions, and pointing out our real importance to the Mother Country. It is true there may occasionally appear an article in our Provincial papers, which if read in Downing street, or in the Imperial Parliament would furnish information as new to them, as it would be important to the nation—but alas for our insignificance, such things never reach the wished for haven. That we must content ourselves to remain unnoticed by the British people is abundantly apparent, until some system be hit upon for disseminating throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles, such statistical and correct information, as shall shew this teeming country in its true light. There are two ways in which this can be done—the one is by publishing a *British North American Advocate*, in London, with a small provincial allowance annually, from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the other by sending an efficient Lecturer to England, for two or three years, to lecture in all the Rural Districts, and distribute at the same time a well written Pamphlet, replete with correct information, respecting these Provinces. Should this method be adopted by our Legislature, and seconded by that of Nova Scotia, we have no hesitation in saying that some thousands of English families, possessed of CAPITAL, and thoroughly acquainted with the newest and best systems of Agriculture, would be induced to emigrate to our shores. This is a subject on which we could say a great deal more—but want of space at present precludes the possibility of going further into detail. We trust however that our Legislature at its meeting, will take such steps, as while it redounds to their credit, will also open up a way to induce a better and wealthier class of Emigrants to make this the land of their adoption.

THE GREAT FEATURE.—On New Year's Day, as usual, all the horse flesh, all the Boys, and each and every one of Her Majesty's lieges of this City was in full requisition. The day, altho' cold, was exceedingly fine, and every one appeared to be determined to make the most of it. The Great Feature of the day was the display made by the Engine Companies, who, dressed in the livery of the devouring element, (blood red), serenaded the City throughout its length and breadth, while ENGINE COMPANY No. 5, like the "Man of Ross," "set all mouths going," by spreading their hospitable board in their depot—the lower story of which tastefully displayed their splendid Engine, and all the other "dampers" in the most beautiful order—while over head the festive board groaned with the good things of life. As per invitation, the City Authorities, Heads of Departments, the Press, and an innumerable host of friends were in attendance, to the amount of some hundreds. A string of the gayest colors floated from the Engine House to the opposite of the Street, and seemed to say, here all are welcome. Much credit is due to J. CUDLIP, Esq., the Captain, for the admirable arrangement, as well as to his truly efficient company, the whole of whom appeared to vie with each other in attention to their guests. The most cordial greetings took place, many appropriate Toasts were drank, and Speeches made, replete with loyalty and good feeling. The public can never be too grateful to these gentlemen for the present efficient state of our Fire Department.

CARLETON LECTURES.—The Rev. Mr. Lawson, of South Stream, delivered an excellent lecture at the Temperance Hall, last evening, on the subject of "Character." Our limits prevent us from giving an extended notice of this excellent production; suffice it to say, that it was marked by the sound common sense which always characterises the literary compositions of the Rev. lecturer, and was well, and we trust profitably received by a large and respectable audience.

Mr. John Boyd, of the London House, will lecture next Thursday evening.

FIRE.—On Saturday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Store owned and occupied by Mr. James O'Connor, Water Street, corner of Peters' Wharf, soon after the store had been closed for the night. It commenced in the vicinity of the stove, and such was the crowded state of the store, with a valuable stock of provisions, liquors, groceries, and goods of every description, that little was got out without damage. The Volunteer Fire Companies were early at the scene, and through their efficiency *the fire was confined to the building in which it* [illegible] houses adjoining it on both sides. We are sorry to find that Mr. O'Connor's loss will exceed one thousand pounds.

The above accident shews the value of the enactment which limits the height of wooden buildings in certain parts of the city; as had it been of a large description, the consequences could hardly be imagined, especially when occurring, as this did, on such a cold night in the winter.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the St. Andrews Local Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, was held in All Saints' Church, St. Andrews, on the evening of the 24th ultimo, when the following Resolutions were passed:

Moved by Mr. C. W. Dimock, seconded by Capt. Peter Smith—

RESOLVED, That the wise regulations, and prudent management of the Society, call for the continued approbation and support of all the Members of the Church of England in this Province.

Moved by S. H. Whitlock, Esquire, seconded by G. D. Street, Esq.—

RESOLVED, That this Committee have heard with the deepest feelings of concern, of the death of our late venerable and highly respected Diocesan, Dr. INGLIS, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and most sincerely sympathise with the members of the Church in that Province, and with the late Bishop's family, in their severe bereavement.

George D. Street, Esq., of Saint Andrews, and Charles V. Forster, Esq., of the City of St. John, were appointed Lay Deputies of the Committee, to attend the next General Meeting of the Society, to be held in St. John in January next, and were requested to apply for the usual allowance of Books and Tracts.

GEORGE D. STREET, Secretary.

THE BRITISH COLONIES, AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH G. BRITAIN.

HALIFAX, Dec. 21, 1850.

[To the Editor of the British North American.]

SIR—I believe there is a prevailing opinion amongst men of all shades of politics, that if Great Britain desires to retain her Colonies in British North America, she must adopt a different line of policy towards them, or rather the Government of the day must not adopt whatever policy may at the time appear the best for their own political existence; but change the ministerial meaning and the results of the word *Policy*, for the far more essentially British word *Justice*, and let that be the principle for their future treatment of their Colonies. It appears to me that the five propositions originally inserted in the Times Newspaper and which have been published with letters from CROFTON UNIACKE, Esq., deserve the serious consideration of us all at the present time.—I do not, however, think that the fifth proposition could ever be carried out, as that would require our having members in the English House of Commons, which it is to be feared would open the question of our bearing our share of English taxation, for reasons which would be obvious to any one. The great evil that Nova Scotia in common with the other Colonies; in fact, it may be said with *every* Colony, has had to contend with, from almost the hour of her birth, has been *the Colonial Office*. No matter who may have been the Colonial Secretary of the day, the mismanagement emanating from that Office, has become proverbial, not only in the Colonies, but at home, and the expenditure by Great Britain for putting down rebellions in her Colonies, of sums of money more than sufficient to build all the railroads we could desire, and the means of causing the great stream of emigration to flow past us to the United States.—The result to us has been the absence of that prosperity, which we must all more or less feel the effects of. In fact, the baneful influence of the Colonial office as at present constituted, may be compared to the Upas tree, which blights and at last destroys all that comes within the range of its influence. Whatever may be said of Lord Grey as a Colonial Minister, I should despair of every seeing justice done to the Colonies under the present system: no matter who might fill that office, or whatever might be his political opinions, the same kind of Policy would more or less influence him. It is not Politics I am now attacking, but the errors of a system which Great Britain can never cure except by removing it altogether, and she would do well to be guided by the following quotation from Ovid:—

"Cuncta prius tentanda; sed irremediabile vulnus
Ense recedendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur."

Otherwise I fear England will regret when too late the loss of many of her Colonies, and the absence of that good feeling towards her which it is so desirable she should endeavour to retain; and notwithstanding the opinion so many political economists at home as to the useless expense the Colonies are to the Mother Country, the loss of them would soon reduce OLD ENGLAND from her present proud position, that of being The Greatest Nation, to that of a second or third rate European Power. But let us all put this question to ourselves, have we endeavoured to help ourselves? Alas! No, most I fear be the candid reply. What could we have done would probably be asked by many? I am an Englishman, born and bred and am now living amongst descendants of Englishmen, and believe me, there is a national love of justice implanted in the breasts of Englishmen, that were the people of these Colonies to appeal to their Brethen in Great Britain even now in the eleventh hour, we might all await with confidence the result of that appeal, which should be made through the English Press, that mighty engine which has ever when supported by the people, been the means of producing the redress of grievances.

Depend upon it, no English ministry have ever long withstood the general wish of the People as advocated by the press. I am fully aware that many would say—this was a hopeless proposition, as the English newspapers would not trouble themselves about us, but we have never the proper means of having our position, resources and wealth placed before them, but have gone on hoping that a change for the better would come instead of putting our own shoulders to the wheel to endeavour to bring about that change.—Many Colonies have regular paid Agents residing in London, whose duty it is to give every information to those applying to them, and being possessed of maps, and having ungranted lands, are the means of sending many emigrants of all classes to the different Colonies who employ them. The Land Companies of Canada have also their agents in England, to whom any one can apply, but scarcely anything is known of Nova Scotia, and had I not been in this country before coming here to reside, I should (if I had come at all) have arrived scarcely knowing anything about the Colony. I was much surprised last year when applying to Messrs. Saunders, Booksellers, 6, Charing Cross, who keep all the different publications and maps relative to the Colonies to find that the only work containing any information about Nova Scotia, was that short and not very correct account in Montgomery Martin's Colonies, published in the year 1837; and was told by them that there were constant enquiries made for some book on Nova Scotia, and that they could command ready sale for a work containing a good account of it; they further added, that it was very much against the Colony having no recent work containing the necessary information for all classes of emigrants, as the result was those enquiring generally bought some of the numerous publications about Canada and the United States. So that while some other Colonies have been doing all they can to furnish information to those who might wish to emigrate, we have done nothing, and there is no doubt that many for want of the necessary information respecting Nova Scotia, have gone to other Colonies; for depend upon it, John Bull likes to know some thing about a Colony before he goes to it. I was much struck at the time with the reason given to me against investing money in these Colonies, by some gentlemen whom I met in London and elsewhere, a short time ago who, having surplus funds for investment, were talking about some of the contemplated Railways in British North America. All these gentlemen were fully alive to the advantage of receiving a higher rate of interest than could be safely procured in England, and they all said how willing they would be to invest capital in the British North American Colonies, if they could only be certain, what would become of *them*, but they owned that while it appeared so uncertain what would be the future policy which would be pursued towards them by the English Government, they were afraid of investing money in any of the projected Railways. I merely mention this one instance to show how injurious to Colonial interests is the present uncertainty about our future position, and I am convinced that this has had the effect of preventing English Capital from flowing to these Colonies for investment. In conclusion I think the formation of a British North American Society for the purposes proposed by Mr. Outram, might be productive of much benefit, and in the furtherance of such an object, which is not a party question, but a most important one to us all, we should do well to remember the motto "united we stand, divided we fall."

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.—Every merchant in Boston having business communications with California, should send letters of importance through Adams Co.'s Express; for the Post Office arrangements are so execrably bad that no dependance can be placed upon their movements. A friend of mine in business here, who has a box at the Post Office for which he pays six dollars a quarter, has been complaining that for two months he had received no letters from home, and a few days since, feeling very anxious, he went into the office and after a while he found seven letters which had been put one side by mistake. He was very angry, but the clerks begged him not to tell the postmaster, promising for the future to look out a little better. This is but a single instance of every day's occurrence. Another imposition which is practised at the office is this: If a person takes out a letter, and finds it is not intended for him, the clerks will not refund the postage, but will take back the letter and receive the postage a second time from whoever calls for it. By Huskell's arrangements, letters are delivered from his office at least one day earlier than by the regular mail, and as this is a new country, and as persons here are quite as anxious to get advices with despatch as they are in Atlantic cities, you would confer a favor on a host of persons here by advising correspondents to adopt the express. I am located on Sacramento street Wharf, and have a fine opportunity of seeing all the arrivals from the river towns and cities, as all the small steamers come to the next pier. These boats are crowded every time they come down, with the most motley crowd of beings that can be brought together in one crowd in any part of the world. Returned miners in their soiled and tattered clothes, come with and more without gold dust; lazy, dirty Indians, who, having earned a few dollars, come here to see the strange sights, get drunk and go home again; Mexicans and Chilians who have been ejected from the diggings with all their worldly effects, consisting of a suit of clothes, a blanket and a gun; the Californian, with his broad-brimmed glazed hat, gaudy serape, cowhide leggins, straight black hair, well greased, and spurs with a rowel 2 inches long—with a sprinkling of the universal Yankee Nation, here and there a Chinese, and a few wandering Jews, are the component parts of a human cargo which each steamer disgorges on her arrival here from the up river counties. These steamers bring down a few vegetables, salmon, and some considerable gold dust for cargo, and return laden with all the delicacies the market affords, for your miner will not take up with anything second-handed or stale; and although many of them do not earn more than enough to pay their expenses, they always will have the best they can get to eat, drink, and smoke.

There has been a great quantity of gold brought into market the past month, although from the vast multitude engaged in mining, the proportion to each individual is small. The Carolina carried $1,000,000 in dust, and every sailing vessel carries more or less, and it is estimated that the passengers in the barque Florida, which sailed for Panama a few days since, carried with them some $200,000. One poor fellow, who begged a passage on the plea of poverty, and was furnished with accommodations by the subscription of his fellow-passengers, was robbed the night before the vessel sailed of twenty-five thousand dollars in dust, and actually showed the next morning twenty thousand dollars worth more which the thief did not find. Of course he had to walk up to the Captain's office and settle his fare, and got most heartily booted for his meanness beside.

Gold dust is plenty at $15,50, and on the day the Carolina sailed, when there is usually the greatest demand, the brokers would scarcely take it even at that rate. This shows that there must have been an immense quantity taken from the earth during the past month. There are a great many more persons in the mines than people give credit for, and every particle of gold they get is just so much added to the circulating medium, and so much produced. In detail the amount to each is small, but the sum total, which is sure to find its way sooner or later into the market, is very great. A wag strewed some spelter in Portsmouth Square a few days since, and in a short time a crowd was collected in the "diggings," and the papers announced that gold was to be found in the Square. A few minutes satisfied the old miners, but the boys and green-horns kept at it for several days, and at last found that if they had not learned a pretty good lesson, they had at least *spell-ter* out.

The improvements in this city are going on at a rate that would astonish any of the residents of the United States, the busy inhabitants are cutting down hills, filling up valley's, levelling streets, and driving the ocean back from its original bounds. One of the wharves here, Central Wharf, will be, when completed, thirty-three hundred feet long, it is finished nearly three thousand feet, and is a Sabbath day's journey from one end to the other. Other wharves are in the process of erection, and the sound of the pile-driving machines can be heard from various quarters of the city from daylight till dark. These wharves are not of the most substantial materials, and I expect when we have a good blow from the south-east, we shall have some smashing work among the shipping, for almost every vessel has her anchors foul, and when it comes on to blow fresh they will be sure to drag and come smashing on to these piles.

(*From the Quebec Chronicle.*)

THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN CONTRAST WITH THAT OF PRESIDENT POLK.

As people seldom greatly err in the selection of men, for important public trusts, it may be taken for granted, that he, who is raised to the Chief Magistracy of any nation, is no common man. It matters not, to what particular or immediate cause he may owe his elevation, whether it be merely to the tradition of a name, to extreme radicalism, to brilliant oratory, to profound statesmanship, to successful generalship, or to striking and acknowledged principle, that is to say, sense of duty, the mere fact of his elevation to that trust, is proof positive, that he is possessed of no mean understanding, and has great will. He, who is not born to greatness, but seemingly, has greatness thrust upon him, must have that, which is the source of greatness—mind, firmness, and energy. Yet, these necessary qualities for greatness, do not complete the character of a great man. With them, he may be either a good, a bad, or an indifferent character. They merely single out from among the common herd, individuals of every purpose, of every hobby, of every taste, and of every degree, as far as education goes. To take an example from our own country, mind firmness and energy, make a Burke, a Brougham, a Wilberforce, an Exeter, a Russell, a Pitt, a Peel, a Wellington, a Hume, or a Cobden. Of these, it will be admitted, some were and others are great men, yet, as one star differeth from another in glory, so is there no comparison to be made between the great acquirements of a Brougham and the sagacity of a Wellington, or between the unselfishness of Wilberforce and the interestedness of Cobden. Just so, has it been with the Chief Magistrates of the United States; they have all been great; but not equally great; and there is no fair comparison to be made between their greatness. Washington had a greatness cultivated to himself, which was probably more the result of circumstances than of original character. He had led a life of turmoil, and had learned during that life, to attach little importance to hereditary honors; he had built up American fame as he had been the architect of his own fortune, and he had imbibed a spirit of independence he cherished for himself as much as he did for his country.—Cromwell destroyed a kingdom—Washington created a nation. The greatness of Washington then, can bear no comparison with that of Monroe, or Jackson, or Tyler, or Polk, or Taylor, or Fillmore; nor can the greatness of either of these other United States Presidents be compared with each other's. Nay there is the greatest difference imaginable between the characters of Polk, Taylor, and Fillmore. Polk possessed of better talents, was ambitious, almost insolent any time he had a hopper on horseback and he will ride to the devil." Storming at England, he jeered at Great Britain, "balance of Power," claimed the whole Mexican continent, pounced upon Texas and Mexico, and was indeed, only American, not fearing now caring for anything besides. "Polk was the perhaps unwilling instrument of Polk, he was only a fortunate soldier and distinguished magnanimity and a high sense of duty than for any other quality. But he was far from being an ordinary man; he was honest and steady of purpose—one not knowing his duty merely in every position in which he was placed but fearing it and doing it accordingly, caring nothing for applause little if anything for party. That which Fillmore is we learn from his Message. He is honest, independent and of an understanding far above the general run of men. The introduction or first part of the Message is very beautiful. "The law of mortality, says he, ought to have a name as well as personal and individual application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and science should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self interest or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other states, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to the treatment from them." This doctrine it will be observed is the very opposite of the Manifest Polk doctrines—President Munro and President Polk would not suffer any Europeans power to colonize America—they would have had the boundless continent—their aims were "more power" and "self interest," through "national grandizement." But if there is any paragraph in the speech or Message with which we are more particularly pleased than with the other, it is that one which speaks of the policy of taking a large portion of revenue for the support of government from duties on goods:—

"A duty, says the President, laid upon an article, which cannot be produced in this country such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and the industry of our own country to produce the same article which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process, cherishes the skill and invites the capital which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thus benefitting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is that the artisan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

"A high tariff can never be permanent, it must cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such an extent that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer desires is uniformity and permanency, that he may have confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it."

"Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the value and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article as he pays no more duty upon that than upon an article of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an uniform provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material when it enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied."

This speech has indeed induced the Chief to form a high opinion of the Chief Magistrate of the neighbouring Republic, we begin to feel satisfied that there will be no Nevado about eagles treading upon lions tails, no wars to maintain any theory of a balance of power, no instigating of revolutions, and no piratical sympathising during the administration of American affairs by Millard Fillmore, suddenly called by Divine Providence to the responsible situation which he now holds.

FROM EUROPE.—The English Mail steamer Africa, arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 27th ult. with dates to the 7th.

A great scarcity of Silver in England has attracted considerable attention to the subject, and it has taken place in the value of that metal.

A postscript to a letter from Paris dated the 6th says—"I have been assured that a telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris, within the last half an hour, announcing that on Monday a convention was concluded and signed between the Prussian and Austrian Governments, which completely regulates and terminates the difficulties between the two powers."

A meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held at the Rotunda, Dublin, for the purpose of denouncing the "Popish aggression." A strong police force was deemed necessary to prevent the intrusion of a dissentient mob, but they were unable to prevent a good deal of confusion and roar from taking place.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has had conferred upon him for many years the "Cardinal's Hat," but that for certain reasons his grace has kept the conferred honor a profound secret.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION

ADDRESS FROM THE ENGLISH HIERARCHY.

The following Address from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the whole of the suffragan Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, (with the exception of the Bishops of Ely and St. Davids), has been agreed to

[illegible] apartments of the palace is a series of [illegible] portraits of the heads of the family in an unbroken line for 300 years.