[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Great Britain.

"TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO!"

[BY MEZAPHNA.]

Glorious trio—happy three
Monarchs of Rock Island isles,
Ever be thy Homesteads free—
Great Britain!

'Neath the Heaven's pavilion high,
None on Earth can with you vie;
May your glory never die:—
Great Britain!

Hearts of Oak—and minds of Steel,
While ye aid the Public Weal,
Make the WORLD *your glory* feel:—
Great Britain!

For Potentates can ne'er undo,
The glorious act of WATERLOO,
While triumph crown'd the Son's of you:—
Great Britain!

E'en the vicious and the vile,
Cannot! dare not! won't revile;
Thy NELSON—hero of the *Nile*—
Great Britain!

Let the Cannon's pealing roar,
Echoing loud from shore to shore,
Chaunt the praise of gallant MOORE:—
Great Britain!

While ne'er a Story yet was told,
Glistening, burning, as of gold,
As the deeds of WALLACE bold—
Great Britain!

Thy Connells, Currans, Chathams' too,
Pitts and Peels, and DERBY's true,
Bright galaxy none can view:—
Great Britain!

And e'en the infant early learns,
To honor BYRON, MILTON, BURNS,
And *Shakspeare*—now 'neath graveyard "Urns"
Great Britain!

While the Pean shouts shall ring,
Angels hither Chaplets bring,
To crown the brow of thy fair Queen:—
Great Britain!

But of all who blest us most!
Triumphantly we'll sing and toast!
Thy WILLIAM THIRD *of* ORANGE *boast!*—
Great Britain!

While ages young, or yet unborn
Shall catch the sound—or gaily join,
The hymns to "WILLIAM *and the* BOYNE!—"
Great Britain!

FISH FOR FOOD.

More fish must be eaten in our own country.—We are growing fast, and with the rapid multiplication of mouths, additional substance will be needed to fill them. More fish should be called for, by the new mouths, as well as more beef, corn and potatoes. But apart from the prospect of increased numbers, the market at home is not as large, with the present population and present circumstances, as it should be. The class to which we allude are laborers in our cities and towns.—These people are great consumers of meat, principally beef, and generally fancy that such substantial food is necessary to sustain men at their hard labor. But the idea is fallacious. Continual use of stimulating food is injurious to the system, and especially in the summer season, when meat is, in any state, not particularly wholesome, and when animals are known to be peculiarly liable to humor and disease. It is not to be wondered at where flesh is a considerable article of food, at this season, those malignant diseases, called summer complaints should be especially prevalent. Light food is required in warm weather, and if men do not in that season force themselves to the use of stimulating viands, they will easily adapt themselves to light substances. But it is certain their health will be better at all seasons by varying their diet, substituting partially a weaker food for the uniformly strong to which they are now so devoted. And by usage, nature will be just as well satisfied in this way as the other. A great number of laboring men, of course, will deny the correctness of our argument, but there is a class, and a large class too, who cannot fail to acknowledge its validity. We refer to the adopted citizens, natives of Ireland, England, France, Germany, &c., men who are now among the most inveterate beef-eaters of the country, but who, in the old countries, were necessitated to a much weaker diet; and who can remember that when meat was a rarity to them, they were just as well able as now, provided they have no other food to sustain hard labor. There are other reasons to recommend the course we propose; this is a vicious taste which continually craves one kind of food. Taste is only properly cultivated by the use of a variety of kinds, and the pleasure arising from a taste thus exercised is much greater than that resulting from one perpetual stimulus. The change is again recommended by economy. Meat is always a dear article of food, and with the present rate of increase in population, and a continuance of the present beef-consuming rage, the cost must be more and more enhanced: the certain tendency of this circumstance is a continual depression of the working population of which they must be as sensible as any. The remedy, of course, is in that substitution, partial or entire, which must eventually happen of sheer necessity, if choice is delayed, of some other food. We hope, with the spread of intelligence, so rapidly increasing, to see our mechanics, artisans, and laborers generally correcting the abuses in their modes of living, which they have been so long subject to, and advice which they have so long disregarded. In the case of their food we would recommend to them all the use of fish in lieu of at least half of their meat. Good qualities of dried or pickled fish, properly prepared with the accompaniments of the ordinary dinner vegetables, will not, we venture to say, be long liable to the charge of unsavoriness, or deficiency of nutritive power.—For breakfast, too, a broiled fish is at any time better adapted than a beef-steak, however tender, and however pressing the invitations it conveys through the olfactories; and for tea, a stripped dried pollock is in all respects preferable to the daintiest bits of smoked beef.

While our mackerel stands out as an unrivalled fish, it has always appeared to us, that with the ingenuity of our Eastern people, they are far behind in the preparation of fish of various kinds for the market. Foreign sardines sell at fifty cents per box by retail, and any weaking man could eat a whole box full with but little trouble; yet a great quantity of them are used by our wealthy classes, because they are so well prepared. When have we had prepared herring like the Dutch, or haddocks like those from the Shetland Isles? A beef steak is poor stuff in comparison with one of those haddocks for breakfast. Our fishermen should pay more attention to the preparation of various kinds of fish.—*Farmer, Mechanic and Cabinet.*

CURIOUS IGNORANCE.—In the Berlin correspondence of the *Times*, a curious illustration is given of the ignorance of the peasantry in Polish Prussia. For a long time it has been a popular belief among them that Kossuth has received enormous grants of land from the "King of America," and they are doubtless looking to the same potentate for some early relief from their own wretchedness. Meanwhile they grasp at any occasional advantages that may be presented them in other ways, and a rumour of a "Rothchild lottery" has lately furnished a most extraordinary temptation. The great Rothchild, it has been represented to them, is under sentence of decapitation; but on account of his past services to the monarchs of Europe, they have consented to accept a substitute provided he can find one. To accomplish this he has got up a grand lottery to consist of many thousand tickets, the whole of which will be prizes with one fatal exception. Whoever draws that number will have to be beheaded in his place. Notwithstanding this continuance the applications for the tickets been so numerous as to cause the Government officials considerable trouble, and the papers have apparently found it desirable to lend their aid to disabuse the people of their folly. A somewhat similar hoax was practised a year or two since in one of the agricultural districts of France, and on that occasion it was also sufficiently successful to give the authorities some annoyance from the inquiries of anxious candidates.

How many people occupy this world, is a question often asked and but seldom answered. There is a difference among writers as to the inhabitants of the globe; some estimate the number at 700,000,000, while others go on as high as 600,000,000. The annual loss by death is computed to be 18,000,000, or 1,500,000 a month, 346,154 a week, 49,315 a day, 206 an hour, or more than 3 persons per minute.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, May 28, 1852.

RECIPROCITY.

The tone of some of our American exchanges, which have favored reciprocity [illegible] very amusing. When finding fault with certain of the Provincial journals, which have expressed themselves hostile to any reciprocal arrangement, unless the same is based upon fair and equal terms, our friends on the opposite side of the Saint Croix, assume quite a lofty magnanimity, and advise the colonists to take an enlarged view of the matter, and by no means to permit trifles—such as a free surrender of our fisheries, and the navigation of our rivers—to stand in the way of negociation.

This is all very fine in its way, but we are yet to learn what the surrender of our fisheries, and the free use of our rivers have to do with the matter. The reciprocity bill as it originally appeared before Congress, simply proposed a free interchange of certain articles therein enumerated, and is wholly silent about the other privileges, which our wily friends have lately proposed should be conceded to them. The fact is, that when the reciprocity measure was first publicly suggested at Washington, considerable anxiety was manifested in the Provinces, that the arrangement proposed, should be at once perfected. The imprudent zeal thus exhibited, was promptly taken advantage of, and Jonathan with his usual cunning, has steadily held back, in the fervent expectation, that as the Colonists shewed such an earnest desire to close the bargain, they would be quite willing, that such *trifles* as the fisheries and rivers, should be thrown in by way of bonus!

We are sustained in the view which we have always entertained of this matter, by a number of well written articles which have of late appeared in some of the leading journals of Canada where the people are deeply interested in the discussion of this important question. Equal terms and these only, are what the writers are willing to submit to, and in the event of the Americans refusing to agree to them, then a remedy is suggested, and which we have in our own hands---a Zolverein tariff, exactly adopting the American scale of duties, and falling or rising as liberality manifested itself, or wholly disappeared on the other side of the border. An arrangement of this character, and in the adoption of which, perfect unanimity should manifest itself, whilst a free interchange should prevail between the Colonists themselves, would not be without its effect, for if it did not induce a fair, equal and liberal reciprocity of trade between the Republic and the Provinces, at all events, such a line of policy must result in the promotion of home industry and the permanent advancement of our vital interests.

By the following article, which we extract from a Manchester paper, of free trade politics, we find that one sided free trade, is becoming somewhat obnoxious in England, to even the free traders themselves.

"THE AMERICAN DIFFERENTIAL DUTY ON TEA.—We understand that the directors of our commercial association have determined to address the Board of Trade upon the subject of the differential duty of 20 per cent. now imposed by the customs of the United States upon tea imported from Great Britain, or in fact, from other than the "port of origin." No such duty is imposed upon tea imported into Great Britain from the United States; and it is contended, among other reasons for the application, that the existence of the American duty is prejudicial to England, because an importer who had, or wished to have the two markets for the disposal of his cargoes, would of necessity be compelled to import into the United States, which would thus be made the depot for tea. We believe that the directors of the association intend to urge upon the Board of Trade that steps should be taken to induce America to place the United Kingdom under the most favoured nation's clause of our treaties, which would involve the differential duty; or, failing in this, that *a differential duty to an equal amount be imposed upon tea imported into England from the United States* There is also a differential duty upon coffee and other articles of foreign produce; and we believe reference will be made to those articles in the representation of the Board of Trade."

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—This question is again before parliament. It is earnestly to be hoped, that this impolitic endowment will soon be witheld, and for all time to come. It is really outrageous that a nation governed by a monarch, who must be a protestant, and essentially comprised of a protestant people, should tolerate such a mal-appropriation of its revenues for a single day. The "hush money," even as a matter of *expediency*, has proved a downright failure. Have the priests who have been educated at Maynooth, encouraged orderly conduct among their flocks? A thousand Captain Rock murders and rick burnings, answer in the negative. Is obedience to the laws, and submission to "the powers that be," inculcated by those who have graduated at this institution, and been fed by the public bounty? Let the "denunciations from the altar," and the heart rending atrocities, which have been stimulated by them, furnish a reply.

Upon the ground, that true religion is outraged, by the expenditure of this iniquitous appropriation—that the wholesome laws of the land are set at defiance by the unruly principles taught at Maynooth, and upon another consideration too—and a substantial one—that protestants should never part with one farthing of their substance, to promote the advancement of popery, we do sincerely trust, that ere the present session of the Imperial parliament is brought to a close, that the foul blot—the Maynooth grant---will be obliterated, and forever, from the statutes of the United Kingdom.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—We copy the following article from a *Canada* exchange. It furnishes matter for pleasing reflection. Let railways be once established and skilled labour will be in very extensive demand in this Province. Our people are naturally ingenious and possess aptitude for almost any scientific employment, as there is abundance of testimony to prove. Stupendous undertakings, like the one the British North American delegates are now negociating about in London, are not apt to be disposed of in a summary way, but, in due time we trust to announce a successful issue.

"We learn, with great pleasure that a manufactory of Locomotive Engines, on a large scale and in most competent hands, is about to be established in this city; W. L. Kinmond, of the firm of Kinmond & Co. of Dundee, in Scotland, has determined to advance in the same line in Canada, where Railroads and all necessary equipments for the same are now in great demand. We understand that the Montreal and New York Railroad Company have warmly entered into Mr Kinmond's views, and have leased to him for the purposes of his manufactory, on very liberal terms, the very extensive Engine House and Workshops at their Montreal terminus. Mr. Kinmond expects from Scotland, by the first ships a large quantity of machinery, and material, and some 50 or 100 Scotch engineers and operators. Mr. Kinmond has contracted to supply the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad Company with twelve or fifteen locomotives and tenders at certain specified periods: when it is remembered that each of these engines will cost about £2000 currency, our readers will appreciate the advantages of such an expenditure in the city of Montreal, to the benefit of our own trade and the employment of our own labour, instead of exporting so much of our capital for the support of foreign manufactories."

"MAN WORSHIP AND RELIC WORSHIP."---The *Freeman* lately asked what the *Chronicle* meant by the above expression. As we had deliberately used it, we afforded to our cotemporary a very civil explanation. Justified by the liberty the *Freeman* had taken with us, we put a question to him in return, enquiring how it came to pass that *Saint Thomas* left behind him, not merely one scull, but actually *two* of them, which are said to be treasured up to this day, in Spanish Monasteries. Now, had the *Freeman* possessed a common share of courtesy, he would either have solved the difficulty, or declared his inability to do so. Instead of pursuing this course, however, he virtually abandons the authenticy of the duplicate sculls and abuses the *Chronicle*. Such conduct is Jesuitism all over, and nothing else.

Being left without the valuable aid of the *Freeman*, in this dilemma of the sculls, we are driven to the explanation afforded by the Monks themselves, who *solemnly* declare that they are *both* genuine relics. These worthies observed, that as one scull was larger than the other, the smaller sized one belonged to Saint Thomas, when a boy, and the other, after he had arrived at man's estate! *So much for relic worship!*

Devoid of sense, inert and harmless as the *Freeman* describes the *Chronicle* to be, it is self evident by his paper of Tuesday last, that the few remarks we made about "Man worship and relic worship," administered to him such a good wholesome "crack of the satiric thong," as made the "galled jade wince," and drove him to Jesuitism and shuffling instead of solid argument. The *Freeman* ought to know by this time, that when a Lieutenant Governor, receives *every* mark of respect due to his rank and office, none but those who believe in "Man worship and relic worship," will expect any thing more.

QUEEN'S WARD ELECTION.—The contest for the office of Alderman for Queen's ward, was decided on Monday last. The competitors for Aldermanic honors on this occasion, were Wm. H. Needham, and John W. Cudlip, Esquires. The last named individual proved successful.

The course pursued by Mr. Needham at the last session of the General Assembly, as exhibited by his strong advocacy of the Liquor bill, a synopis of which we published in our last number, we believe to have been the main cause of his defeat. Those who were opposed to this measure, characterized it as coercive and tyrannical, and declared it to be in opposition to the views of a large majority of the people. Of course, all, or nearly all persons interested in the traffic, were influenced by the conviction that the recent enactment encroached upon their long established immunities, and neither time, exertion or money were spared, to effect the overthrow of "the little alderman." Politics, we apprehend had nothing to do with the matter, and there can be no better proof adduced to establish this impression, than what has been afforded by the fact---that men in government employment appeared at the poll and voted against him. The opposition however, will grasp at straws, and vainly endeavor to establish a different hypothesis. We *know* better.

Mr. Needham having lost two elections by reason of his advocacy of temperance views, presents strong claims upon temperance men, who are faithful to their trust, for sympathy and support. And all such, must be recreant to their principles, and will furnish an example highly prejudicial to their advancement if they do not manifest by their acts, that one of whose championship, they have had reason to be proud, is *now*, more than ever, justly entitled to their substantial regard.

THE MORNING NEWS AND REFORM.—For the last ten or twelve years, the *Morning News* has been contending for reform. He has been guided by no light, save that of his own crude and undigested conceptions. He has been influenced by no solid *principle* by the adherence to which, he might reasonably hope for success. Blown about by every wind of doctrine, his views have always been wild, insane and chaotic. Like a reckless, careless, slovenly artizan, who scatters his materials and his working tools in all directions, the would-be Hampden of the News, is in a terrible quandary, when the tri-weekly and imperative longings of a vitiated portion of the community demand his incubrations.

We are inclined however to do justice to the News. Politically he and his have accomplished nothing---and never will. Socially, however, he has been more successful. After twelve years of hard labor, he has succeeded in erecting a monument, which will certainly---brief as its existence may be---remain as enduring as his literary and political fame; we allude to that magnificent object, so attractive to strangers, and our fellow citizens, and so truly emblematical of the mental calibre of the individual who presides over the radical destinies of the annexationists in New Brunswick. Lest our readers should anticipate the *thing* to which we refer, we shall keep them no longer in suspense [illegible] THE PICTURESQUE FOUNTAIN ON THE KING'S SQUARE! Flow on thou transcendant gun-barrel-squirt, and at each convulsive throw, remind the liege, of how much has been accomplished in the cause of sound and permanent reform, by the tri-weekly belchings, of the grammatical and logical patriot of the *Morning News*.

Two Days Later from England!

The steamship *Humboldt* arrived at New York on Sunday last, from Havre, via Cowes.

The Humboldt brings 138 passengers and 150 tons freight; also dates from London and Southampton to May 10th, from Havre to the 9th, and Par isto the 8th. The Humboldt was obliged to leave Havre three days earlier than her regular time, owing to the states of the tides on the French coast.

Steamship America, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th, having made the passage in 10 days and 8 hours.

The steamship British Queen, from Liverpool for the Mediterranean, put into Holyhead on Sunday the 9th, noon, on fire and had been flooded, but at 9 P. M. the fire was still burning.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England on the 8th had increased to twenty millions sterling

The Arctic expedition passed Cape Wrath lighthouse April 20th.

The London Times says a conference was held at the foreign office on the 8th, regulate the succession to the Danish throne, when the young duke Glocestersburg was formally recognized as the presumptive heir to the crown of Denmark.

The emperor and empress of Russia arrived at Warsaw May 2. Martial law proclaimed at Presberg on the 25th April. Incendiary fires were of daily occurrence in Hungary.

Accounts from Paris were almost exclusively devoted to the then approaching fete of the 10th of May. When the Humboldt left it was fully anticipated that the proclamation of the empire would take place. An official warning had been given by the government to the Pays. This slip produced much surprise, as the Pays had been considered a warm supporter of the administration. A similar warning had been given to the Republic, and the Emancipator, of Brussels, had been stopped by the French post office.

An attempt made by Barbes and one of his fellow prisoners to escape from prison had been frustrated.

PARIS, May 8th.—The viscount De Conchin, ex-representative, has refused to take the oath of fidelity, and resigned his office as member of the council of the Loire.

The government steamer left Toulon on the 4th with three hundred political prisoners for Algeria; among them M. Bied, ex-repre entative.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA!

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria* arrived at Halifax yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst. She brings 52 passengers.

The news is interesting, but not important.

The *fete* in Paris passed off brilliantly, without any attempt at the Empire.

Corn was dull, and Money abundant.

The Cotton market was active, without any change in price. The sales of the week reached 111,000 bales.

The bullion in the Bank of England is now above twenty millions sterling!

FREIGHTS.—In consequence of the excess of tonnage brought into Liverpool by the westerly winds, charters can be made at about half the prices of last month. Freights to New York, 10s. to 11s, for iron; to Boston, 15s. to 37s. 6d.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The motion to abolish the paper duty and the newspaper stamp has been voted down in the Commons. The majority against the measure was nearly 100. The subject [illegible] still under discussion. A motion was brought forward in the Commons on Thursday, for a committee to enquire into the system of education pursued at the Roman Cathalic College of Maynooth. The motion was met by an amendment that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider a Bill to repeal the Maynooth endowment and all others grants in aid of Religious institutions. A long debate ensued, which brought out the whole force of the House. Further consideration of the question was adjourned until the 18th inst.

In the course of the debate on the Militia Bill on the 14th, it was stated that Government intended sending a military force to Australia, the Colony to pay the expenses.

The Woolen manufacturers of England are alarmed at the prospect of a deficiency in the supply of Australian wool, caused by the flight of the shepherds to the gold mines. A deputation had been appointed to draw the attention of the Government to the subject.

Two destructive accidents happened in the Welsh mines. The first was an explosion of fire damp, by which 80 persons perished; and the other was the flooding of a pit, by which 28 were drowned.

The Crystal Palace is definitely bought for £70,000, by the Directors of the Brighton railway, who intend by the aid of a joint stock company to erect it at Sydenham, and open it as an exotic garden by the 1st. of May.

Rumour says that Lord Glengall will supercede Lord Dalhousie as Governor general of India.

Business in Manchester continued very active, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts were satisfactory.

Kossuth's relatives were at Dresden on the 5th inst., on their way to Bremen.

A decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany abolishes the Constitution, and restores matters as they were before 1848.

An Englishman named Murray has been sentenced to death at Rome for associating with political assassins.

FRANCE.—The long-anticipated 10th of May passed over with the greatest *eclat*, and without the slightest disturbance. 60 000 troops were drawn up in the Camp de Mars, and not many short of half a million were spectators of the ceremony. At noon, the President arrived at the head of a brilliant staff, and proceeded to review the soldiers; after which, the presentation of standards; surmounted by the Imperial eagle, was made to the Colonels of the various regiments. He subsequently addressed them in a speech, very adroitly put together, in which he says:—"The roman eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon, was the most striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared with our misfortunes; it ought to return when France recovered from her defeats, and, as mistress of herself, seems no longer to repudiate her own glory. Resume then, soldiers, these eagles, not as a menace against foreigners, but as the symbol of our independence—as the souvenir of which our heroic epoch, and as the mark of each regiment, nobly earned, and in defence of these emblems that have so often led our fathers to victory."

The address was immediately placarded throughout the city. The Clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, mustered to the number of 800 around a gorgeous altar erected in the field, and bestowed their blessings on the Standards.—About 2000 crosses and medals were distributed. The troops then defiled before the President, and the ce emony concluded.

The Minister of the Interior has written to Morage, exempting himself from taking the oath of allegiance to the President. General Changarnier also refuses to take the oaths. He says that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has frequently attempted to make him swerve from the straight line which he had traced for himself, and to induce him to lend himself to his ambitious designs, by offering him the rank of Marshal, as well as promising him other preferments and advantages.

AUSTRALIA.—An arrival from port Philip brings dates to the 29th January, from the Victoria gold fields. 11 days later. The yield of precious metal was unchecked. Labour commanded very high rates; reapers 28s. per day. Gold was selling at £2. 18s. to £3 per ounce.

INDIA AND CHINA.—A telegraph despatch from Trieste anticipates the India mail, with Calcutta dates to April 7th. The expedition against Burmah had sailed to attack Rangoon. There were new outbreaks on the north frontier of India. Freights at Bombay, £3 10s. to £3 15s. per ton, for London or Liverpool.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from St. John, May 8th, Amelia, at Dublin; Eskor, at Pentland Firth: 9th, Fame, at Gloucester; Wanderer, off Peterhead.

Sailed for St. John, May 7th, Mary, from Queenstown: 9th, Commodore, from Liverpool: 13th, Achilles, from Shields.

Arrived from Virginia, Algoma, at Penarth Roads; from Wilmington, Richard Cobden, at Liverpool; from New Orleans, Queen Pomare, and Belmont, at Liverpool; from Mobile, Delta, and Eldorado, at Liverpool; from Apalachicola, Jane, and British American, at Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile, Kitty Cordes, from Liverpool Off Liverpool, 15th, steamer Asia, from New York

SANDWICH ISLANDS—THE VOLCANOE.

We have advices from Honolulu to the 13th, and Lahai to the 19th of March, which give us additional accounts concerning the late volcanic eruption on Mauna Loa, which were received in Honolulu to the 2d of March. *Polynesian* says that—

"By an accurate measurement of the enormous jet of glowing lava where it first broke forth on the side of Mauna Loa, it was ascertained to be 500 feet high! This was upon the supposition that it was 50 miles distant. We are of the opinion that it was a greater distance, say from 40 to 60 miles. With a glass, the play of this jet, at night, was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A colum of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projected into the air to a distance of 500 feet, was a sight so rare, and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of 40 or 50 miles. The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over a hundred feet! In some places this river is a mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points, it has filled up ravines of 100,200 and 300 feet in depth; and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuries are cut down before it, like the grass before the mower's scythe! No obstacle can arrest it in its progress to the sea. Mounds are covered over—ravines are filled up—forests are destroyed, and the habitations of man are consumed like flax in the furnace. Truly, "toucheth the hills and they smoke." We have not yet heard of any destruction of life from the eruption now in progress. A rumour has reached us that a small native village has been destroyed, but of this we have no authentic intelligence. Two vessels had sailed from Hilo, both filled to their utmost capacity with people who desired to witness this great eruption. The eruption seems to have broken out through an old fissure, about one-third down the side of Mauna Loa, on the north-west side, and not from the old crater on the summit, called Mocquweowen. The altitude of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the bay of Hilo, (Byron's bay) must be some 50 or 60 miles. If it succeed in reaching the ocean at the point supposed, after having filled up all the ravines, gulches, and inequalities of a very broken country, it will undoubtedly be one of the most extensive eruptions of modern times.

It was stated in recent lecture, a report of which we find in an English paper, that many of the most expensive workings of Iron now known, were, in all probability, known in the earliest periods; and it appears certain that the mineral fields recently discovered in the County of Northampton were known and worked by the Romans. The quantity of iron manufactured in that country had proceeded rapidly in excess since 1740, until in the last year the quantity manufactured was not less than 2'500,000 tons, and the value of all descriptions of goods was not less than 16,424,000*l.*

☞ A small steamer called the J. D. Pierce arrived in this harbor on Saturday last. We understand, that she is to become British property—the excessive and *unreciprocated* liberality of the Imperial navigation laws, permitting the transfer—and is shortly to ply between Fredericton, Woodstock and the Grand Falls. The J. D. Pierce, only draws 23 inches of water, is propelled by two high pressure engines operating upon a wheel at the stern of the boat. This steamer [illegible] and was formerly engaged in the Kennebec river.

FIRES.—On Tuesday forenoon, two buildings, situated near the eastern end of Elliot row were seriously damaged by fire. Owing to the prompt and energetic action of the firemen, the flames were ultimately arrested, before they communi cated to several valuable properties immediately adjoining.

On Thursday, a row of dwelling houses at the Straight Shore was entirely destroyed by fire. By great exertions on the part of three engine companies, which were soon on the ground, valuable steam mills and large piles of lumber, contiguous to the fire, were fortunately saved. The wind at the time being from the northward, sparks were carried across the river, and set fire to a house in Carleton, which was saved, with trifling damage, by the Carleton fire company.

LATE COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS ANNA AUGUSTA AND TRANSIT.—Since the publication of our last, another of the persons injured on board of the Anna Augusta has died in consequence of the severe scalding received on the occasion. A Coroner's inquest was summoned, and a long investigation has been held before this tribunal, which has resulted in a verdict deeply implicating two of the crew of the Transit, and one person belonging to the Anna Augusta.

His Honour the Administrator of the Government arrived in this City from Fredericton, on Thursday the 20th inst., and took lodgings at the Waverley House. His Honour was present at the parade of the troops in Garrison, in honour of Her Majesty's birth-day, on Monday last, and returned to Fredericton by the steamer that left here on Monday evening.

"BOSTON STEAMBOAT LANDING."—Pettingall's slip, now bearing the above designation, has been leased by the enterprising owners of the Steamer *Admiral*, with the view of affording superior accommodation for the landing and embarkation of passengers and freight. This enterprise deserves commendation, and shows a disposition on the part of the Admiral's proprietors to keep pace with the urgent requirements of these stirring times.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We are indebted to Messrs. McMillan, the agent for the work in this City, for the June number of this splendid periodical. The number contains double the usual matter, besides several beautiful engravings executed in the most artistic style, and of themselves, worth double the price charged for the work.

NEW VESSELS.—Launched on the 20th inst., from the building yard of Messrs. W. & H. Wright, a splendid ship of 1100 tons register, called the *Constance*. She is pronounced to be one of her enterprising builders best specimens, and for materials and workmanship cannot be surpassed. The C. will add another to our numerous fleet of merchant ships.—*New Brunswicker.*

LAUNCHED, on Wednesday last, at Sand Point, Carleton, a fine Brigantine called the Stella, of the burthen of 214 per register. The S. was built by Mr. George Stackhouse and does him great credit. She is owned by the builder and Mr. James Thomson of Carleton.

☞ We are again indebted to Captain Belyea, of Steamer Maid of Erin for late Boston papers. It appears that money is abundant at Boston, and is loaned at a reduced rate of interest. We do not notice any other intelligence of importance.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.—John Johnson, Esq., M. P. P., was yesterday appointed to this office by the Administrator of the Government in Council.

Passenger in the Steamship Africa at New York—L. H. DeVeber, Esq., who arrived here in the steamer Creole on Saturday evening.

LYNCHING IN CALIFORNIA.

The Calaveras *Chronicle* of the 1st April, a California paper gives the following account of the last lynching scene in that lawless country:—"Carlos Edava, on Wednesday last was apprehended and charged with the robbery of a purse containing $800 in dust. The vigilance committee immediately assembled, and proceeded with the trial, and the testimony adduced against him was so conclusive, that he finally acknowledged the truth of every charge. On Thursday morning he was informed that he was sentenced to be hung, which tidings he received the utmost coolness, and requested that the padre at San Andreas might be sent for, and also desired a good bed and plenty to eat and drink. To the priest he confessed having perpetrated a number of burglaries and robberies around San Andreas and Mokelumne Hill, and made himself out such a hardened villian, that the Priest refused to accompany him to the scaffold. At ten minutes past two o'clock P. M., the gong was sounded, and crowds of people, in answer to the summons, assembled at Dickenson's Flat west of Main street, the place of execution. Some eight hundred persons, of all classes, were present as spectators, betraying no excitement, and seeming satisfied that the sentence was just. Fifteen minutes before 3 P. M., the prisoner was brought to the place of execution by the committee. He mounted the scaffold with dogged indifference, continuing to smoke his cigar while ascending. He then requested the privilege of speaking a few words, but spoke so low that but little of what he was saying could be understood. At precisely five minutes of 3, the rope having been adjusted, the signal was given, and Edava struggled violently for some minutes, his neck not having dislocated, notwithstanding he fell a distance of 3 2-1-2 feet. He managed to reach with his hands pinioned as they were, to the rope above his head, which he grasped, and endeavored to release himself. At a quarter past 3 the physicians pronounced him dead, but he remained suspended ten minutes longer, when the body was taken down and given in charge of the committee, who buried it. Everything passed off without excitement."

INDEESE FRENCH UNDERTAKINGS.—The Paris *Corsaire* says:—In reference to the enormous works undertaken at present either in railways or in towns, some persons appear alarmed lest the considerable call for funds, which must be made in consequence, should be a source of danger to public credit, and lead to a crisis, like that of 1848. The following are the sums which are to be required:—59 millions for the loan of the city of Paris; 120 millions in shares, and 80 millions in bonds for the Lyons Railway; 26 millions for the bonds of the Northern Railway; 25 millions for the Strasbourg bonds; 120 millions of Orleans bonds for the amalgamation; 12 millions of bonds for the line from Strasbourg to Basle Wissemburg; 30 millions in shares, and 30 millions in bonds, for the Avignon Railway; 50 millions in shares for the Western Railway; 12 millions in shares, and 4 million in bonds, for the Dijon to Rennes Railway, 16 millions in shares for the Rheims to St. Dizier Railway; 11 millions for the Cercuis Railway at Paris; and 64,291,000f. for the loan of the city of Paris—in all, 648,291,000f. (Government loans.) In the above enumeration the real total is, therefore, only 597, 291,000f.

☞ The London *Lancet* records the death of a tailor's wife from eating peas. There is just suspicion, on examination, the stomach was found to contain in its lower half, nine ounces of peas in a pulpy state, their color not corroded, but most of the skins were removed. The contents of the stomach were much blackened. The intestines contained a mass of peas, very tightly packed, of uniform stamina, resembling in these found in the stomach and wholly obstructing the tube. Their weight was about a pound.

From Barbadoes we have accounts, taken from the Grenada Chronicle, that on the 6th ulc, a strip of land one head, of unusual dimension, was cast ashore on the inward part of the island. It had been unfortunately eight feet high, and is that of a Senator in the act of speaking. He is partially bald, and holds a scroll in his right hand the left grasping a scarf which is partially thrown over him. The papers conjecture now but grounds we do not learn, that it may be a part of the ill-fated steamer President.

The fever was gradually abating at Demerara. Both the Inspector General of Police and Lieut. Bate had died of it.

THE END OF FANTICISM AND FOLLY.—The wife of Michael Catt a resident of Decker township, in Indiana, was shot on Monday of last week by her soon-in-law, a Mr. Young, to whom she approached disguised as an apparition. Mr. Young had been previously conversing about the spiritual rappings, ghosts, &c., and it is probable was much excited on supernatural subjects at the time. Mrs. C., in a mood of merriment showed herself to him, [illegible] ball passed through her neck, and occasioned death in a short time.

A gentleman in Tennessee, affected with a cancer on the nose, effected a cure by boiling half a peck of the inside of oak bark in two gallons of water, reducing it to the consistence of molasses. He spread it upon silk, and applied it fresh twice a week.

☞ A system of giving fire alarms by means of the magnetic telegraph has gone into operation in Boston. There are nineteen bells which ring by the electric fluid, and the alarms designate the localities of the fires, by denoting the district.

MARKING NEWSPAPERS.—A circular from the First Assistant Post Master General, decides that marking an advertisement in a newspaper, sent by mail, does not subject the package to letter postage.

It is said by the United States papers that a gold mine in South Carolina yielded in the month of March, 26,167 penny weights of the precious metal.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—

The second communication of "A." is before me. I have to complain of that writer, that, instead of meeting my former remarks, he has evaded the point urged by me, and branched off into other matters. The object of the first communication with which I troubled you, was to intimate that "A." was in error in stating that the Editor of the *Temperance Telegraph* sought to do away with the use of Wine at the Lord's Table. This he said was what he understood to be the object of the article.

In his first communication he asks; "Did not our Lord use wine at the institution of the Sacrament? Did the Apostles and early christians make use of any other a emoit when they commemmorate the dying love of the Redeemer?—Did any of the Fathers introduce a substitute on such occasions?" These questions lead directly to the inference, that the writer in the *Telegraph* advocated the abolition of wine from the Lord's Table, and the substitution of some unauthorized element in its stead. Such is not the case. The Editor of that paper, in the article under discussion declared, that "the vile compounds which are palmed off as the wine of commerce" are not fit for the purposes of the holy Communion, and recommended for the uses of that Sacrament, the simple expressed juice of the grape. Bearing in mind, that the cup used at the institution of the Eucharist was declared by our Lord to be, "the fruit of the vine," I ask, is such a recommendation equivalent to doing away with the use of wine at the Sacrament? is it equivalent to "advocating principles incompatible with the maintenance of the ordinances of the sanctuary pure and complete?" Where, I beg to enquire, is it declared that fermentation is a necessary condition to the wine of the Holy Table in order to the validity of the rite? It is said that the employment of unfermented wine is an innovation upon the "uniform practice" ever since the institution of the Lord's Supper, and a precedent is wanted to support it. Here is a precedent. The cup used at the institution of the Eucharist was, according to the Scriptures, "the fruit of the vine." Unfermented grape juice is also the fruit of the vine; therefore, it is a fit element in which to celebrate that ordinance. Either let "A." prove, that grape juice, unfermented, *is not* the fruit of the Vine, or let him admit, that the endeavour to put away Alcohol from the Lord's Table, is not "incompatible with the maintenance of the ordinances of the Sanctuary pure and complete, as they have been handed down to us." With respect to the arguments of the Editor of the *Telegraph* as to the different kinds of wine used by the Jews, your correspondent says, "I maintain that he has failed to prove that the Jews made use o both kinds of wine." So far from concurring in this statement, I beg leave to say that, in my opinion at least, the two articles in reply to the correspondent of the *Church Witness*, establish a very strong case in favour of the view, that two kinds of wine were in ordinary use among the Jews. Your correspondent thinks that the indiscriminate use of the Greek word *Oinos* for both kinds of wine by the seventy translators, "is *against* not *for* this view." Dr. Clarke, Dr. Doddridge and other eminent biblical scholars, who were perfectly aware of this indiscriminate use of the Greek term, were of the opinion, nevertheless, that the Jews had unalcoholic, as well as alcoholic wines; and the opinions of such critics must be considered of more weight than that of my opponent. His conjecture that the Greek translators would not have used the same word for different kinds of wine if they had known the difference; and his assertion that "their fertile imaginations would have coined a word for unalcoholic wine if such a beverage had been known among them," cannot be admitted as argument, they savour too much of the "fertile imagination" of your correspondent to have any weight in deciding the question.

For an answer to the enquiry; how could the unfermented juice of the grape be kept in a state fit for use? I beg to refer to the editorial in the Telegraph of the 20th inst., where various methods employed by the ancients, are pointed out by which this may be done.

As to the alleged "irreverence" of the article which drew forth this correspondence, is a mere matter of opinion. Those who believe that holiness consists merely in speaking softly, and wearing a solemn expression, may think they discern irreverence, where others, who consider true religion to consist in "doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God," discover none. I do not see any irreverence in the production in question; and I say this without pretending to be more righteous than my neighbours, or disparaging the sincerity of other's scruples.

Nor am I one of those who regret that it has been written. It has already led to the claims and benefits of Temperance being admitted and advocated in the Church Witness, a paper which has hitherto carefully abstained from noticing the subject at all. It has evoked discussion; and the Temperance question is one, having claims of such a character, that the discussion of them cannot take place, without leading to the result of its merits being more fully appreciated by candid and benevolent minds, and thus promoting its success.

A LOVER OF FAIRNESS.

Marriage.

On the 20th inst., by the R