St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. M. Drake & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d. IN ADVANCE;—3s if not paid until the termination of the year;

but as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the Credit system, and stop the practice of making good subscribers contribute for those who never pay, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 6 copies of the Chronicle, to one address, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ BY THE YEAR.—The rate of advertising by the year is six poundsper column, and half, quarter, or eighth part of a column in the same ratio.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

GOODS.

By the "Gipsey," "Charles," and "Richmond," &c., received and for Sale:—

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags Board fine Cut Nails, at 2½d. per lb.; 35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y, and 10d'y Horse Nails; 50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y, and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head Nails; 10 casks 2½, 2¾ and 3 inch Boat Nails; 10 casks 4½ and 5 inch Spikes; 700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool Carpeting; 300 do Fine Scotch Wool Carpeting; 25 kegs yellow Paint; 5 boxes Cocoa Paste; A variety of WOODEN WARE.

ALSO—By the "Albert" from London:

A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish Channel, North Atlantic, Nova-Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c., &c,
6 Ten inch Brass Compasses;
24 Log Glasses; 36 Parallel Rulers;
12 Gunter Scales; Quadrants, Thermometers, Ruled and Plain Log Books, &c.—For sale by the Case.

JOHN KINNEAR.
St. John, July 18, 1851.

THE FANCY ARCADE,

CORNER OF KING AND CROSS STREET.

KEEPS constantly on hand for Sale, Gold and Silver WATCHES, a neat assortment of Gold French and English Jewelry, Fans, Perfumery, Scented Soaps, Colognes, Hair Oils, Liquid Rouge Extracts, Musical Instruments, Violin Strings, hair, clothes, tooth, nail and other Brushes, Feather Dusters, gilt Framed and Zinc Mirrors, Steel Pens and Holders, lead and slate Pencils, Drawing Paints, Sun Glasses, Spectacles, Watch Guards, Fob Chains, Steel Beads, and Purse Trimmings, Crossbea Boxes in great variety, playing, courting, and conversation Cards, Alabaster Goods, silk Purses, French Paper Weights, Fire Crackers, Work Boxes and Writing Desks, Stationery, and upwards of 2000 other different articles.

N. B.—This establishment is well worth the inspection of Country, Wholesale as well as Retail purchasers, as the Proprietor selects his Stock personally from Foreign Markets.

J. CROUCH.
August 1.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 200 acres of Land only 8½ miles from Carleton, on the farm is a good House, Barn, and other Buildings, about 25 acres cleared, with a fine water privilege running through the same, and a lot of valuable timber on the premises. It fronts on the St. Andrews Road, and is elegibly situated for a summer retreat, or for a farmer.

The Property will be sold or exchanged for property in the City. Apply at the Office of this Paper, or to WILLIAM SCOTT.
September 5, 1851. *Smith Street, York point.*

German Window GLASS,

VIA LONDON.

700 BOXES consisting of 7x9 to 10x12, 10x14 to 12x15, 12x18 to 20x30 and 24x36 to 34x46 with all the intermediate sizes.

ALSO—6 cases containing 1200 feet double thick Glass, 28x30, 24x36, 26x38, 30x40 and 32x44; the above is for sale at the usual low prices either in Boxes, Cases, or by the Pane.

ALSO—25 dozen Silvered Plate GLASS from 10x8 to 30x20 with the intermediate sizes.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Direct from the Manufactory,

Nassau Street, New York:—

INDIA RUBBER OVER COATS, Capes, Bags, Leggings, &c., in great variety, for Sale at GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock street, less than elsewhere. *Also*—More of those superior Oil Clothes I have sold so many of this season, by the Dozen or single suit.

THOS. R. JONES.

NEW BOOKS per Creole.

THE Scalp Hunters; or Romantic Adventures in the Northern Mexico, by Captain Mayne Reid;
Life in the Open Air, by H. Barton;
Ellen Stanbury, by H. Hazlewood;
Confessions of a Nun of the Catholic Church;
The Tor Hill, by Horace Smith;
The Admiral's Daughter, by Mrs. March;
Dick's Works, 5 vols. in one;
The Web of Crime, by E. Winchester Reynolds;
The Edinburgh Review for July.

Also—The late Boston Papers.

Sept 5. B. O'BRIEN.

SAUSAGES & BELLOGNIES.

THE Subscriber at his old stand in Pond Street has commenced his season for SAUSAGES and BELLOGNIES, and prepared to supply the article either Wholesale or Retail, and in any quantities. Having to meet the increased demand, he has established a horse power cutting machine.—The article may depend on his Goods being made of prime meats, and can be had genuine only from the Stall, his stand is the Market. Mr. J. Lesher, Mr. Gaskin and Mr. Cothers, Charlotte Street.

The public are hereby cautioned against impositions by persons who are in the habit of making an inferior article, and selling them as the production of JACOB WEBER.

St. John, October 3, 1851.

Perfumed Spirits and Chocolate.

Now landing ex *Albert*, from London, viz:

8 CASES Farina's genuine Eau de Cologne;
Lavender Water, Extra quality, Rose, Bergamot, Orange, Bouquet, Jasmin, in three bottle;
Farina's FRENCH CHOCOLATE, in cakes and tablets. For sale by

EANNEY STURDEE & CO.
August 1.

JEWELRY.

THE largest variety of JEWELRY in Fredericton, American as well as English, may be found at the Fancy Arcade, corner of King and Cross Streets.

October 31. J. CROUCH.

LINSEED OIL.—25 Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by

May 16. S. L. TILLEY.

Manufacturer of Monuments, Tablets, & Architectural Ornaments,

IN MARBLE, FREESTONE, AND GRANITE.

Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

FELLOWS & CO.

Apothecaries, Foster's Corner.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to sell of the best description and at as low prices as can be obtained of any Establishment in British North America; DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Horse and Cattle Medicines, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES.

Our Medicines are selected with the greatest care in order that only the most choice ones shall be used in preparing prescriptions.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.—Ayers Cherry Pectoral, Anderson's Pills, Acoustic Oil for Deafness, British Oil Bottons, Brandreth's Pills, Bateman's Drops; Balsam Wild Cherry, (Wistar's); Balsam Liverwort, (Gardner's); Bed Bug Bane; Baking Powder, (Babbit's); Buchan's Hungarian Balsam; Connell's Pain Extractor; Cramp and Pain Killer; Cadenles Copaiva, ditto Copaiva and Cubebs, ditto Castor Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Congress Water; Curtis and Perkins Vermifuge, Court Plaster, Black, ditto do. Flesh color; Chemical Fly Paper Dalby's Carminative, Dutch Drops, Dyspepsia Bitters, Davis Pain Killer, Devanport's Pills, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Essences, all kinds, Essence Spruce; (black), Evans' Pain Killer, Fellows' Toothache Drops, do Dyspepsia Bitters, ditto Medicated Boneset Candy, Fellows Extracts Rose, do. do. Vanilla, do. do. Bitter Almond, do. do. Lemon, Fellows' Rheumatic Panacea; Fryar's Balsam; Fox Poison, (Strychnine); Godfrey's Cordial; Gardner's Balsam Liverwort; Hay's Liniment; Headache Remedy; Harlem Oil; Hewes Liniment; Holloway's Pills; ditto Ointment; Henry's Magnesia; Husband's Magnesia; Hooper's Female Pills; Hardy's Sarsaparilla, do. Jaundice Bitters, do. German Pain Killer, do. Columbian Anodyne Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam; Juno Cordial; Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Indian Vegetable Pills, (Wright's); James Powder, (True) Indian Dyspepsia Pills; Itch Ointment; Judson's Extract Cherry and Lungwort; Jaynes' Expectorant; Kidder's Liniment, Kiddles James, Powder; Longley's Great Western Panacea; Lee's Anti-bilious Pills; Laporiques Solution Chloride Soda Medicaments, Mason's Fever and Ague Bitters; Mrs. Morton's Lung Pills, Mother's Friend Bitters; Mrs. Gardner's Balsam; Norton's Chamomile Pills; Pulmonary Balsam R. & C., Pond's Pain Destroyer; Pepper Sauce; Payson's Indelible Ink; Rushton's Indelible Ink; Roses Propriety Medicines; Roberts Poor Man's Friend; do. Alterative; Spohns Elixir of Health, ditto Headache Remedy; Steers Opodeldoc; Schillitz Powders; Swain's Panacea; Sands' Sarsaparilla, S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sherman's Blossanlan; Strengthening Plasters; Starch Polish; Sherman's Worm Lozenges, do. Cough Lozenges, do. Poor Man's Plaster; Stoughton's Bitters; Saratoga Water; Towsend's Sarsaparilla; Turlington's Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water; Tobias' Venetian Liniment; Vermifuge, Fahnestock's ditto Curtis & Perkins; Warming Plasters; Welds' Strengthening Plasters, Worm Syrup Roses; Worm Lozenges.

Horse and Cattle Medicines,

Carleton's Condition Powders; do. Founder Ointment; do, Ring Bone and Spavine Specific; Marden's Ox Liniment, Dalley's Animal Galvanic Salve; Tartersalls Heave Powders.

PERFUMERY.—Lobin's Extract Jockey Club, Do do. Patchouley, Do. do. Jenny Lind, Do. do. Millefluer. Do. do. Honey Suckle, Do. do Mignionette, Farina's Eau de Cologne, domestic Eau de Cologne, Do. Lavander Water English Lavender; Water, Pommades and other preparations for the Hair, Jockey Club Pomaeum, asst'd; Pommade Divine, Millefleur Pomatum, Philacome, Ladies' Pomatum, assorted, Bears Marrow do. Ox Marrow do. Mompelas Huile Antique, Circassian Cream, Chrystal Cream of Honey, Bogels Hyperion Fluid, Phalon's Hair Invigorator, Extract Honey and Rosemary, Cold Drawn Oil Rosemary, Extract Rose and Rosemary, Rowland's Maccassar Oil, Balm of Thousand Flowers, Bandoline, Burton's Egg Preparations, Preparations for rendering the Skin soft, fair, and transparent; Vinegar of Rouge Patey's Cold Cream, Violet Powder, Chalk Balls, Meen Fun, Burton's Kephalia, Bogles Hebcaonia, Milk of Roses.

Preparations for the Teeth.

Charcoal Tooth Paste. Do. do. Powder, Vegetable Tooth Powder, Botanic ditto, Ambrosial ditto, Rose ditto, Orris do, Camphorated do.

SOAPS, &c.—Rossell's Shaving Cream, Guerlain's do. do. Palm Soap (Berry's), Naples ditto; Burton's sand Wash Balls, do. do Tablet, Shaving Powder, Balm of Thousand Flowers, Real old Brown Windsor, White Windsor, Oxygenated Soap, Walnut Oil Soap, Naval and Military Soap, Fireman's Soap, Military Shaving Soap, Kenan ditto, Cocoanut Oil ditto, Ambrosial Shaving Cream, and a variety off cheap Fancy Soaps.

Sundry Fancy and Toilette Articles—Turkish Hair Dye, Eagle's Hair Dye, Naples Hair Dye, French Depilatory, English depilatory, Smelling Bottles, Silver Top, an elegant assortment.

The largest assortment of BRUSHES in the City, comprising English, American, and home Manufacture, of excellent quality, and unprecedented low prices.

September 5.

Furniture Ware-Rooms PRINCE WM. STREET,

Adjoining the Bank of British North America.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand or will make to order FURNITURE of every description, of the best materials and workmanship, as cheap as can be obtained in the City.

Persons wishing to obtain good and substantial Furniture can be supplied on better terms than at any of the Furniture Auction Rooms in the City.

MATTRESSES of all kinds made at short notice.

UNDERTAKING attended to. Hearses and Palls furnished. ROBERT NISBET.

St. John, N. B. Aug. 1, 1851.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND OYSTERS.—Just received by the steamer *Pilot*—9 barrels of the largest and finest OYSTERS ever offered to this public. They are open for inspection, and will be sold at 9d. per dozen in the shell, 2s. 3d. pr peck or 8s. per bushel. ☞ Now in store and landing.

October 24. WM. DAVIS.

Poetry.

ENGLAND AND ROME.

"England expects that every man will do his duty."

It were treason to Old England,
To her God, her Church, her laws,
To her nobles, to her peasants,
And to truth's all glorious cause,
To allow the Romish despot,
Black with falsehood, red with blood,
To uplift his scarlet banner
Where of old the martyrs stood.

It were treason to Old England
Not to shout, "No PEACE WITH ROME,"
Or permit a foul invasion
Of the free-born Briton's home;
Or hold parley with the Pontiff—
Foe to God, and foe to man—
Who would make Victoria's palace
Subject to the Vatican.

It were treason to Old England,
Which held Rome in abject scorn,
And to every living Briton,
And to millions yet unborn,
If the soil that was besprinkled
With the noble martyr's gore,
Should by Antichrist's base legions
Once again be trampled o'er.

It were treason to Old England,
To say "peace" where "war" should be—
War against all sin and error,
War against the Papacy.
Let the voice of truth's loud trumpet
Shake the earth and rouse the dead,
And let millions of true Britons
Strive for what their father's bled.

It were treason to Old England,
To stand calmly coldly by,
While Rome's banner floats above us,
And her troops are drawn nigh;
Then awake, ye heavy sleepers,
Put truth's glorious armour on,
To the conflict, where await you
Triumphs such as man ne'er won!

Triumphs glorious, triumphs lasting,
Triumphs heavenly, Divine—
Foeman fleeing, hosts pursuing:
Lord, the glory all be thine,
Onward fathers, onward brothers,
While you struggle, while you battle,
Babylon the Great doth fall!

LIFE.

What is life but self-denial,
Daily care and daily trial:
Hopes that lead us blindly on,
And vanish ere the goal be won!
What is life but toil and sorrow,
Still renewed with each to-morrow;
Toil that speeds the frame's decay,
While sorrow wears the heart away?

Tail! And is there then no cure!
Live we only to endure!
Hoping still and still believing,
Belief and hope alike deceiving?

Pause. The trial soon is o'er:
Others too have toiled before,
And the blessings that we see
Are the fruits they won for thee.

Won 'mid struggling hopes and fears,
Won by sacrifice and tears:
As they labored, labor thou,
And thou shalt rest as they do now.

Miscellany.

"A DOLLAR A DAY AND FOUND.—A gentleman who resides in the vicinity of the city, and those early mornings are devoted to the culture of a large garden which is attached to his house, finding himself somewhat behind hand in his horticultural department this spring, accosted a healthy looking Irishman, who was passing his gate one morning, with the inquiry it he would like a job? "Sure sir and is it that same I'm looking after" said Paddy in a rich brogue, which won upon the heart of him by whom he was addressed, and who immediately replied—I shall want you four days—what wages do you ask for?" Why, sir, returned the son of Erin, as I live a good bit away from this, and my going home for males will bother me days work, while an extra mouth at her honor's kitchen table is nothing at all, I'll just come for a dollar a day, and you shall find me."

This was agreed to; and, as Pat had his rent to pay the next day, and wanted some thing for the *childers*, the gentleman paid him four dollars on the spot, and the work was to be commenced the next day. The next day, however, and the next, and then the whole four days passed by, and Pat was never seen at the garden or the gate!

It might have been a month after the above occurrence took place, when the parties meeting by accident in the street. Pat was accosted by his former employer in a angry tone, with—

"Well, sir, and why the devil did you not come to work for me according to your engagement?"

"Sure, sir," said the Irishman, (with a respectful twitch at the rim of his well worn tile,) "it's meself that was ready to do my part of the bargin? But yer honor is at fault this time, any how."

"And pray how?" asked the other.

"It's yersiff, I'm not deny ver honor agreed to give me a dollar a day and find me."

"And didn't I give you a dollar a day and pay you before-hand too?"

"Thrue for you; yer honor did that same—ye give me a dollar a day—but—ye didn't *find me*."

"Find you, scoundrel! I ransacked every street in town! but where the devil were you."

"Shooting at Muddy Pond Woods, yer honor,"

The gentleman gave Pat a dollar, and told him to call at the garden when he wanted work—but to be sure *find himself*.—*Boston Post.*

NOVEL WAY TO EVADE TOLL.—A few days ago, some young men, near Doddington, being unable to pay toll for a donkey which they had with them, dressed it up with a coat and hat and raising it on its hind legs, proceeded to support it through the gate with these consoling words, "Come along brother, we've been a drunk, as you pretended to be."

SUNDAY MUSIC.—In Cincinnati, on the 21st two policemen arrested a whole German orchestra, for giving a free concert on a Sunday night. The Mayor discharged the orchestra, and reprimanded the police.

The *Post* makes the following remarkable statement: "People die at the rate of five a minute, taking the whole world together." At the rate of five a minute, the number of deaths in a year would be a little over 2,600,000, and as there are about 1,000,000,000, of people on the globe, it would require about 400 years to clear them off by death at that rate. The real number of deaths a minute is never fifty than five, we suspect.

CONSERVATIVE CATECHISM.

Q. What do you mean by Conservatism?

A. Loyalty and honesty, or an attachment to our form of Government as settled in 1688, for securing civil and religious rights and liberties.

Q. What is an Ultra Tory?

A. A fool.

Q. What is an Ultra Whig?

A. A rogue.

Q. What is a Radical?

A. Both; that is to say, as a rogue having no money in his own pockets, he wants to help himself out of yours and mine—and being a fool, he thinks we shall let him do so without resistance.

Q. What is a Liberal?

A. A selfish, greedy, discontented, overbearing, tyrannical fellow.

Q. What is a moderate Whig?

A. Much the same as a moderate Tory; that is to say, a man who is ready to do to others as he would they should do to him.

Q. What is meant by Reform?

A. Correction of abuses, and progressive improvement, by separating evil from good.

Q. What are Annual Parliaments?

A. An alleged cure for every political ill, at the expense of universal turmoil once a year, and sending up raw, unpledged men to Parliament, to undo what their predecessors had done.

Q. What is Vote by Ballot?

A. A most convenient mode of exercising the Elective Franchise, even though the Elector has partaken so liberally of the *good cheer* usual on such occasions as not to be able to speak or stand.

Q. What is Universal Suffrage?

A. A monstrous supposition, that the man who has no stake in the country is just as much interested in its welfare as the man who has.

Q. What is a Voluntary?

A. A person who believes that *every* Christian should use *all* his power and influence for the glory of God, excepting those Christians who have the *most* power and influence—the King and the Magistrates.

Q. What is a Churchman?

A. A person who believes that it is impossible to enjoy even temporal happiness apart from religion; and promote true religion among his subjects, if he would attain the civil ends of his magistracy.

A PERSIAN AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.—Some excitement among the fashionable and political circles in England has just been created by the arrival in that country of an Ambassador from Persia, with a view to promote the arrangement and settlement of commercial relations between the two countries. The name which he rejoices in, is Sheilah Khan, and an interesting description of the appearance of this distinguished stranger is thus given in the late st London papers:

"As an accredited ambassador direct from the court of Teheran has never been known in this country, some considerable interest was excited at Southampton by the arrival of his Excellency. He is a fine, handsome man, about forty years of age. He was dressed in the costly and picturesque costume worn by the highest ranks in Persia. The sleeves and collar of his cloak were ornamented with gold embroidery; the clasp of his girdle was studded with diamonds, and a brilliant star was suspended on his breast. He wore the high, conical cap of the Persian country—he was accompanied by a dragoman and a servant. An extensive suite accompanied him from Persia to Turkey, nearly the whole of which he took leave of at Constantinople. The ambassador reached Constantinople by way of Trebizond and the Black Sea. During his voyage the other passengers, and sat alone in the saloon with his diet than liberal Mussulmen usually are. He drank his tea out of a glass tumbler, making it sweet and hot, without milk or cream. He rigorously abstained from wines and spirituous liquors. He smoked much. His manners on board during the voyage were extremely gentlemanly, and he is evidently a man of education and refinement. He cannot speak English. His secretary, and who acted as dragoman, is a true born Persian, and was educated in India. His Excellency is a Musselman, belonging to the great Mahommeda sect of Ali. He is remarkably strict in his religious observances. Every evening, while on board on the Euxine, he prostrated himself and said prayers for about two hours. He had a number of ornaments in his possession, adorned with jewels and precious stones.—One of these ornaments contained an emerald as large as a small plum. Most of these had been presented to him by the Shah of Persia, to mark the favor and esteem of his sovereign."

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—It is a perverted public sentiment that esteems the industrial pursuits more humble than clerkships, and trade, and assigns to the producing classes a lower grade in social life than is awarded to the mercantile portion of the community. The adage of Pope, act well your part, there all the honor lies, is a sublime truth. It should nerve the sons of our farmers and mechanics to assert the dignity of their callings, as the true and only source of the public wealth, and to maintain their claim to personal respectability. But to do this successfully, they must cultivate their minds and manners, and see to it that in science and general knowledge, and refinement, they are not behind those whose delicate pursuits have generally secured the pre-eminence in personal adornment and social elevation. Let them take the illustrious Franklin for their model, and emulate other mechanics who have risen to wealth and high public respect, and they will never have occasion to be ashamed of their business or condition in life.

A FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.—A Miss Cashman, at St. Louis, Missouri, has undertaken to walk a mile an hour for five hundred consecutive hours.—She commenced at 6 p. m. on Friday, the 10th inst. and during her first twenty-four hours, her quickest mile was performed in fourteen minutes, her slowest in nineteen minutes and twelve seconds, and the rest at various periods between. She is said to be a graceful as well as a rapid walker. While on duty she is dressed in full Bloomer Costume, consisting of pink silk dress, pink trousers, and bonnet trimmed with cherry-colored ribbon. Large crowds were drawn together to witness the novel spectacle.

REAL AND IDEAL.—Dow, Jr., in one of his discourses, in which he describes the contrast between semblance and reality, hits off a ball scene:

"A woman" says he, "may not be an angel, though she glides through the mazes of the dance like a spirit clothed with a rainbow, and scattered with stars. The young man may behold his admired object on the morrow in the light of reality, perchance emptying a wash tub in the gutter, with frock pinned up behind—her cheeks pale for the want of paint—her hair unused and mossy, except what lies in the tureen; and her whole contour wearing the appearance of angel rammed through a brush fence, into a world of wretchedness and woe."

In Berlin, the Government is making an effort to place duelling out of fashion, and lately compelled the Survivor in an affair of honor to be present at the *post mortem* examination of his victim, and watch the proceeding.

In the condition of men, it frequently happens that grief and anxiety lie hid under the golden robes of prosperity, and the gloom of calamity is cheered by secret radiations of hope and comfort, as in the works of Nature, the bog is sometimes covered with flowers, and the mine concealed in the barren crag.

DINNER TO HENRY GRINNELL, ESQ. IN NEW YORK.

About one hundred and fifty English residents of this city gave a complimentary dinner at the Astor House, last evening, to Henry Grinnell, Esq., as an acknowledgement of his munificent liberality in aiding the search of Sir John Franklin. This occasion was one of much interest. Mr. Grinnell, who was confined at home by sickness was represented by his son, Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, and there was present Surgeon Kane, Passed Midshipman Griffin, who was commander of the Rescue. Acting-master Murdaugh, Midshipman Lorell, all of the expedition; Col. Gardner, U. S. A., Capt. Stone, of the Niagara, Recorder Tallmadge, Mr. Mathew, consul at Charleston, and other invited guests. Anthony Barclay, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's consul-general at this port, presided. The dinner was elegant and sumptuous. It was an Astor-House dinner, and worthy of Messrs. Coleman and Stetson's reputation. An object of much interest was exhibited at the lower end of the room. It was the American flag which Capt. Wilkes carried in his antarctic expedition, and Lieut. Delhaven in his arctic. It bore an inscription to the effect that it was at the service of any one who would carry it further.

After briefly referring to the unanimity felt on the occasion, the president gave the usual preferred toast, "The Queen, God bless her." The English national anthem was played by an excellent band, and was afterwards sung by one of the guests, the band joining in the chorus. "The President of the United States" was the second toast, and was received with nine cheers, the band playing "Hail Columbia."—These disposed of, the president reverted to the more special object of the evening.

He remarked that modesty was usually the companion of merit, and it was especially so in the person of Henry Grinnell. He regretted the absence of the gentleman whose magnanimity and more than princely munificence they desired to honor. The British expeditions were sustained by the Government or by those interested in the safety of relatives and personal friends. But Mr. Grinnell had been prompted only by the feelings of pure benevolence and philanthropy. He sought no aid from the public exchequer. He bore the whole expense of it himself. Such a heart as Mr. Grinnell's was the Koh-i-noor of humanity. And though the search was unsuccessful, the gratitude he felt toward Mr. Grinnell was none the less ardent and sincere. He would need no marble bust or sculptured urn to perpetrate his memory. Already had he raised himself a monument more durably than brass. Two nations—America and Old England—would amicably contend for the honour of recording his nobleness and generosity. He gave as a toast—

Henry Grinnell, Esq.—Whose humanity suggested, and whose princely liberality despatched the Arctic expedition of the *Advance* and *Rescue*, in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, our countrymen.

Mr. C. Grinnell acknowledged the toast in very neat and appropriate terms, and announced that his father felt that his work in this respect was not yet completed, and that he had therefore offered his two vessels for a second expedition. A burst of cheering greeted this announcement. Mr. G. then, at his father's request, gave the following sentiment:—

The Rescue of Sir John Franklin—May it never be abandoned until his fate be positively ascertained.

The president, in introducing the next toast, remarked that the greatest and most worthy enterprises depended for success upon the courage, energy and fortitude of those to whom their execution was entrusted. These virtues had been eminently displayed by the officers of the expedition, which by their gallant conduct had won the world's admiration and respect. He proposed the health of the gallant and scientific men of the American Arctic expedition.

Alexander Grinnell responded. He was for Sir John Franklin. They were glad to pay tribute to science by such an undertaking. Sir John Franklin and his countrymen were not strangers. They spoke a common language, and when the American expedition met that of England they met as brethren. He deeply regretted that their progress had been arrested, and that they had been compelled to abandon the search. He spoke in terms of cordial eulogy of the British officers and seamen, whom the American expedition had met in the Arctic seas. The expedition had not been successful. Traces of the gallant Sir John had indeed been found, but they were sad memorials—the graves of some of Sir John's companions. The field of search, however, was not altogether abandoned. The flag of England still floated over the vessel sent out by Lady Franklin.—A more gallant ship, or more gallant officers and men could not be found. Perhaps relenting fortune had reserved for the Prince Albert the happiness which had been denied to the Advance and the Rescue.—God grant that it might be so. He concluded by wishing health, happiness and success to Mr. Kennedy of the Prince Albert, his officers and men.

Mr. Barclay here suggested that perhaps the terms of the toast he had offered were not fully understood. When he used the words "scientific officers of the expedition," he referred to Dr. Kane and Dr. Vreeland, the medical officers to whose honor it should not be forgotten that amid the fatigues, privations, and exposures of that long arctic voyage, not a man was lost by sickness. All who went out returned in health to their families.

Dr. Kane, who was warmly greeted, responded. Thoughts, he said, were crowded upon his mind, to which he would gladly give expression if he could. He thought of the circumstances of the expedition, a year ago. They had then parted from the gallant countrymen of those who were now before him.—Anxiously did the Americans count the hours of the great ice-drift in Wellington Channel, which daily separated them farther from their English brethren, for they felt sure that whatever might befal the Advance and the Rescue, the officers and crews would find a refuge and a home if they could but reach an English vessel. This evening was not the first time that he and his associates had enjoyed English hospitality. They drank the health of England's lady Queen amid polar seas, and Englishmen had there cordially shared in the remembrance of the President of the United States. The identity of race brought them together in heart. He recalled with pleasure the memory of Austin, and Penny and their noble-hearted and gallant company.

He made special allusion to Sir John Ross—"glorious Sir John Ross," whom they met in his beautiful yacht, the Felix, ploughing through fields of ice with as much hope and joy as if he were at the head of a regatta. He had promised Sir John Franklin that if disaster befel him he would himself undertake the search for him, and though more than three score years and ten had passed over his head, he had kept his word. There was, the speaker said, but one British officer whom he would more gladly meet than these, and that was Sir John Franklin himself. He spoke of him as still alive, for he had seen nothing yet which assured him to the contrary. The drift of the American expedition in Wellington Sound he thought proved conclusively that a continuance of it would have carried them into the sea in which Sir John is imprisoned. He rejoiced that the search was to be renewed. For the sake of that noble spirited woman, who has been the animating soul of all the expeditions hitherto, another effort would be made to carry to his relief, that proud flag which has ever braved the battle and the breeze. Humanity makes all men kin. He would make no apology for offering the following sentiments:—

The Country of Sir John Franklin, honored in all the records of his adventurous life—still more honored in the record of her attempts to rescue him.

At this point the chair announced that medals had been prepared for all those who had participated in the expedition. These for the men, with a small sum of money for each will be presented to them on board the North Carolina, at the navy-yard, to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Those for the officers were presented last evening. The president also explained the reason of Lieut. De Haven's absence, which was owing to sickness contracted by coming in contact with some poisonous plants. Mr. Carter was also unavoidably detained.

In acknowledging a sentiment complimentary to British representatives in the United States Mr. Mathew, pressed a deserved eulogium upon Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, who he said was actuated by a high toned feeling and an earnest desire to spread good will among the people of both nations.

The Recorder proposed the health of commander De Haven, and Dr. Kane said that he was professionally aware of his illness, which had resulted from an imprudent exposure in the woods of New Jersey. He adverted briefly to the great worth and equal modesty of his absent friend.

A toast complimentary to the army and navy of the United States was very cordially received. It was responded to by Col. Gardiner.

Richard Irwin, Esq made an eloquent response to a toast referring to the British merchants resident in the city of New York; Mr. Gerard acknowledged one on behalf of the bar of the city of New York; Mr. Raymond, on behalf of the press; and Mr. Young, on behalf of the English press in this city; soon after which the very pleasant festivities closed.

THE GREAT CABLE FOR THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

On Wednesday the great cable 24 miles long, and destined, when sunk between this country and the European continent, was completed at the works of the Submarine Telegraph Company, Wapping, the last coil being securely circumflexed at about four o'clock. This occasion furnished an interesting opportunity for observing the rather novel and noticeable processes employed in the fabrication of this newly devised agency for international communication as worked out through the medium of gutta percha and the wire rope machine. Entering the factory, situated in the High-street, and which though a perfect pandemonium of tar and smoke and steam, has been visited by a number of distinguished individuals, there are two well-constructed, wire-rope machines, each about twenty feet high, and fifteen in circumferance, representing a large iron framework in the form of a copula, with a shaft or cylinder in the centre, worked by a steam-engine of five horse power. Obedient to the ringing of a bell, a concourse of workmen from the wire-rope works of Messrs. Newall, at Gateshead, took their places round one of the machines, employed in the first process. The machine, the action of which is vertical, being set in motion by the steam engine, the first, or interior portion of which the composite cable consists, was paid out on to the shaft. The first layer is composed of four electric copper wires, known as the 16 wire gauge, each encased in a covering of gutta percha of a quarter of an inch in diameter. These, placed in the machine, and with the assistance of the manipulators, are twisted and plaited in spirit convolutions in the manner of an ordinary rope or cable round the shaft. The next superincumbent coil to this consisted of hempen yarn previously saturated in a reservoir of prepared pitch and tallow, and in its turn is tight twisted and compressed, impermeably and by steam power, over the First Circuit of the enclosed copper wires, pen yarn, five or six in number, and about an inch in diameter, saturated in the pitch and tallow, with the view of what the workmen call "worming" the gutta percha. The gutta percha thus protects the delicate wire, and the hempen yarn, in addition, acts as a cementitious material to the more perishable gutta, which ultimately has thrown over it a coat of mail of galvanised wire. This completes the first process, and the manufacture of the rope in the spiral form is for the purpose of giving flexibility. The second process consisting in hauling off the cable so far completed and passing it, in another compartment of the factory, on to another wire rope machine, where the cord is completed, covered over with galvanised wire gauge. This galvanised iron sheathing is to protect and preserve the interior layers from the action of the sea, and the weight is considered to be sufficient to sink the cable *ex necessi gravitatis*. The appearance of a cable thus completely encased in a shining coat of galvanised iron, and divested of tar and dirt, gives it quite a silvery appearance. The coil thus completed is drawn off the machine and draughted out by the men, as sailors haul rope, into the factory yard, where it now remains rolled up into a circle, some five feet in height, and twenty feet in circumferance representing a dead weight of 300 tons. In order to test its completeness, Mr. C. J. Wollaston, the engineer who conducted the experiments last year, and who, in conjunction with Mr. T. R. Crampton, has the carrying out of the engineering arrangements, fired a fusee through the 24 miles of electric cable, from one of the batteries in the building. A steamer has been placed at the disposal of the promoters of the undertaking by her Majesty's government to convey the cable to Dover. The gutta percha wires have been prepared by the Gutta Percha Company in the most perfect style of insulation, and the whole of the one hundred miles of intended communication represented by the four wires of twenty four miles each, have tested and their integrity been found true by Mr. Wollaston, in the Regent's Canal. The manufacture of the cable has now been in hand three weeks, the men working night and day; and it is hoped and expected that the contrivance will accomplish an answerable end.

Few persons are aware of the national value and commercial advantage of completing this last link, the want of which at present detaches disadvantageously this country from so many of her European allies, and her own important possessions and dependencies, and probably this could not receive stronger illustration than combined in the representation of the fact, that when the sub-marine telegraph over the British channel is a thing accomplished, there will be uninterrupted telegraphic communication between England and all the following principal cities and towns of the European continent to which the telegraph is now completed:—Calais, Paris, Lille, Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Liege, Cologne, Hanover, Brunswick, Berlin, Frankfort, Leipzic, Dresden, Prague, Breslau, Stettin, Cracow Vienna, (Trieste, 1450 miles, departure port for India), Venice, Milan, and by the end of the month to Turin and Genoa.