the chimnay line a shilling: on each of its extreme points, a silver fourpence; on the centre of the mould line, a crown; on each of its extreme points, a sixpence; and on the uncovered extremity of the crane line, a card of 2 inches square, so that its sides shall lie either parallel with or perpendicular to the crane line.

Now, supposing these several coins and card to have the same thickness as the silver fourpences, the *font ensemble* will indicate a horizontal section of the foundry; for the three fourpences will represent the crucibles in their furnaces, the shilling the chimney, the penny the crane, the crown the bottom of the mould, the sixpences the iron pouring-baskets, and the card the floor of the annealing oven.

The crucibles were of cast-iron, 24 inches interior diameter, and 30 inches deep, each weighing about half a ton. They were kept *in situ* above the bars of the furnaces by cast-iron supports and subjacent brickwork.

The furnaces about 5½ feet square, were brick; their full apertures were 4 feet diameter; their height above the gratings, 8 feet; their ashpits, 2 feet; and their several flues passed into the chimney which was 5½ feet square at bottom, and in height was many yards.

The iron pouring baskets were supported on wooden frames, and were supplied with pivots; one pivot of each basket having had welded on it at a convenient angle an iron lever about 3 feet long, by which the basket, with its contents, was turned on the pivot of the former without difficulty.

The bottom of the mould, 6 feet 8 inches in diameter, was formed of iron hoops, packed as closely as possible side by side, their edges up, and turned in the lathe till the upper surface had imparted to it a convexity necessary to produce the wished-for concavity in the surface of the speculum when cast.

A half-crown placed centrally on the crown-piece will represent the wooden pattern for the mould; it was full 6 feet diameter, and about 5½ inches thick. The bottom of the mould (the crown-piece) was now included in a quadrangular wood frame, and sand being rammed between it and the wooden pattern, the latter was removed with the crane, and the mould thus made, being so perfectly horizontal was ready to receive the melted mass.

The metals of which the speculum is composed are copper and tin, 126 parts of the former to 57½ of the latter; had it been 58 of tin, the proportions would have been the atomic standard.

The copper employed was fragments of copper sheathing and about 3 tons of it were used; the tin was grain tin. The price of the former is about £100 a ton, that of the latter I do not know.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, the 13th inst., the furnaces were lighted, and in about 10 hours the crucibles were in a state fit for receiving their respective charges.

The metal, which had been previously fused and broken up, was distributed equally amongst the crucibles, so that any accidental difference in it was probably destroyed.

By 9 o'clock in the evening the furnaces were opened, and the flames of nearly homogeneous yellow light which issued from them were splendid. The countenances of the bystanders looked like those of ghosts, while the scarlet coats of the officers present seemed a dirty yellow.

Tackle from the crane was now fastened to one of the crucibles at the extremity of the chimny line, and when raised above its furnace, the revolution of the crane on its centre deposited it as quietly as possible in its corresponding iron basket; it did the same for the second crucible, and also for the third.

By turning the iron baskets on their pivots, the contents of the crucibles were simultaneously poured into the mould, and some minutes elapsed before the undulatory motion of the fluid metal ceased.

In about 20 minutes the quadrangular wooden frame and sand were removed; an iron ring connected with a bar passing through the oven at the back aperture was clamped round the red hot speculum, the tackle of a capstan was hooked to the bar, and the speculum was hauled from the bottom of the mould over an iron railway into the annealing oven. The oven, whose interior had been kept at a dull red heat for some days, was now charged with charcoal, the arches below with turf, and every opening of the oven built up and plastered over, and it is supposed that two months will elapse before the speculum is cool enough to remove with safety.

Not an accident or anything untoward happened during the process; and in 40 minutes from the fuze of the first crucible being moved the speculum was safely in the oven.

The metal is 6 feet diameter, it is 5¾ inches thick at the edges and 5 inches at the centre; its weight is about 3 tons.

By grinding and polishing its thickness will probably be reduced 1-10th or ⅓ of an inch—it will be formed into a telescope of 50 feet focal length, and will, there is every reason to hope, be actually in use this year.

The speculum will have a reflecting surface of 4,071 square inches, whilst that of the telescope made by the immortal Herschel, under the auspices of King George III., had but 1,811.

J. SOUTH.

Observatory, Kensington.

P. S.—The foundry is not many feet from Birr Castle, the residence in Ireland of the Earl of Rosse, and with the exception of the crucibles, which were made by Messrs. Dewer, of Old-street, St. Luke's, all the apparatus employed on this interesting occasion (the steam-engine itself included) was made in the workshops adjoining the castle, under the Earl's immediate directions, by workmen trained and instructed by himself.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Knowledge is power and power is sovereignty. Knowledge should convict, power influence, and sovereignty controul. He that *knows* should therefore be *believed*, be *respected*, be *implicitly obeyed*. The Editors of the "British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine" are men of erudition, therefore they are men of mental prowess, therefore they are literary sovereigns. Thus, with begging one starting-point only, I have arrived at the self-evident conclusion.

They who have studiously perused the pages of the Magazine in question will excuse me for prescribing a circle around my premises:—they have read for themselves: they have judged for themselves; and so have I. I have turned with superabounding admiration to page 182, No. 5, Vol. 2d. I have read and re-read the interesting article intituled "Melancholy History of German Emigrants to Armenia," and never did I realize the value of knowledge more strikingly than I then did. There are embodied the instructive ebullitions of the humility, pious zeal, logic, and classic taste of the senior and junior Editors. And what a privileige to have such giants of the quill set for the defence of the truth! Whether to admire most their qualifications for the work, or their indomitable modesty in accomplishing it, puzzles me to divine. Specimens of the former are found in every line; one solitary specimen of the latter is given in that illustrious paragraph wherein the worthy scribes do judge themselves "no less intelligent, yet certainly more useful brethren" than those who obstinately believe what the Scriptures assert respecting "*the kind apostacy—the battle of Armageddon—the return of the Jews to Palestine,—and the personal reign of Christ*" in the latter day glory. A waggishly inclined reader of said paragraph might misconstrue the design and distort the meaning of the wisdom-crowned editors: but are they *less intelligent*? are they not *certainly more useful* than a host of such men as McNeil, Irving, Fletcher, Coke, or any other millennarian? I pause for a reply! For a proof of their intelligence, see the article under consideration. Their superior usefulness rests on the undoubted veracity of their own word. "Monomaniacs" may accuse them of preaching a "mutilated Gospel"—all millennarians are monomaniacs,—therefore what any millennarian may affirm respecting them must be regarded as the mere ravings of a disordered mind. Moreover our modest Editors have positively concluded that they who differ from them are "*under the influence of worldly feeling, like unto the disciples ere they received the Holy Ghost.*" And, if such be the case, how dangerous the plight of many! Will not the potent argument overwhelm and for ever put to silence the insect—controversialists of the past, present, and to come? What pity these beings of superlative excellence, and usefulness, cannot stand one at either pole, and spread forth their arms to encircle the hemispheres, their fingers touching in mutual recognition of the triumphant influence which should immortalize their names forever! Then all would be, must be anti-millennarians!

A LEARNER.

New-Brunswick, May, 1842.

P. S.—A wicked little urchin, who cannot be tamed into submission, persists in declaring that he will publicly dispute the infallibility of the brace of Editors so soon as a shadow of argument is seen behind their march of intellect.

Query—Does it require some substance to make a shadow?

British News.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

[*From the John Bull.*]

Never, surely, since patriotism first began, were patriots so shamefully used as "Her Majesty's present Opposition." They protest, in the name of the people of England, against the financial arrangements of the Government, yet not a soul from Cornwall to Caithness backs them up. They clamour for the people's rights to petition against the income tax at every stage in the progress of the Bill. They carry their point, and the petitions flock in—not against the measure, but in favour of it. The large towns on which they mainly depended, all desert them. Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, Bristol, all take a decided part with SIR ROBERT PEEL. Notwithstanding all the best efforts of TOMMY DUNCOMBE, London is not to be moved in an opposite direction; and Birmingham itself either stands neuter, or secretly applauds what its Member condemns. Unhappy men that the patriots are—they feel the grievance bitterly—they bitterly complain of it; yet not a voice out of the shirtless throng of which it is their pride to proclaim themselves the special representatives, is anywhere lifted up in commendation of their proceedings.

But even this—lamentable as the case may be—is not the heaviest wrong whereby the patriots are oppressed. Finding them absolutely powerless in matters of practice, they turn their attention to the theory of the Constitution; they strive to awaken some sympathy in their own favour, by moving for annual Parliaments and universal suffrage. Alas, the day, even here the failure is complete. The subject of Parliamentary Reform no longer interests anybody. The wreck of the Whig party turn their backs on such as moot it, and a division of 67 against nearly three hundred, shows that their case is desperate. Oh, JOHNNY, JOHNNY, was it for this, that ten short years ago, Political Unions obeyed thy behest, and burned down cities in their fury. Did the BOWRINGS, the WAKLEY's, the Big O's and the Little O's keep thee, thou widow's mite, in place, session after session, with the expectation of being thus rewarded? While pay and patronage were thine, then indeed allowances could be made for thee. Thou hadst pledged thyself to the finality of thine own pet Constitution, and so long as it served thy purpose, people believed in thy sincerity. But to persevere now, when pay and patronage are both gone—to absent thyself from the House on the night of Mr. Crawford's motion—to give no countenance at all to the good men and true, without whose unwearied support thy right to a pension had never been established—it was an act moreheinous than the most inveterate of thy political enemies could have expected of thee—it was ingratitude of the deepest, the darkest, the most malignant die. And what is the excuse?

His Lordship said some time ago, that he would not listen to any proposal for further changes in the constituency, because England could not afford a revolution every year. His Lordship having once said this, still stands bound by it. The reformed Constitution was of his own framing; he cannot sanction any infringement of it. To be sure it was and what then? His Lordship a few years previous to this, not only said, but wrote a book to prove, that the nomination boroughs formed the most valuable part of the English constitution. His Lordship, saving in certain places where Whigs bore rule, swept them all away. Aye, and later still—his Lordship during one Session took his stand on the inviolability of Church property. In the very next, he brought forward the famous resolution, the which seemed to threaten that there should be no settlement of the tithe question in Ireland, unless a portion of the Church's revenues were applied to secular purposes. After these two striking instances of thimble-rigging, it is vain for him to excuse his recent desertion of his friends by any palaver about consistency. The man who could jump Jim Crow in the two former cases, needed not to have scrupled to jump in the last. His Lordship is greatly blamed by his party, and he deserves it.

Well—there is no evil in this world, which does not bring its modicum of good along with it. The patriots have lost their motion, doubtless; but they have acquired new arguments wherewith to fight the battle on some future occasion. Henceforth the question of Parliamentary Reform, like that which Bishop Butler so ably handles—will be dealt with analogically. The earth goes round the sun once in the course of the year—therefore, there ought to be annual Parliaments. Merchants settle their accounts once a year—so ought the people's representatives. Spring comes once a year—so ought elections!! But why not come a step lower—the moon shifts her horn once a month—So—But stop, we must not go further. Shall we dare to insinuate that any Member of the Reformed House of Commons might be—a lunatic.

A Report has been going the round of the newspapers that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has left the Church of England. They all treat the event as one of considerable importance. The *Times* alleges that his Lordship had not only forsaken the Church of England, but had been regularly admitted a member of a Scotch meeting, in Crown-street. The *Globe* replies, that this is not a correct account—that his Lordship is as much a member of the Church of England as he ever was; and that although it is true that he attends the Scotch meeting aforesaid, he does so from regard to another person, having no particular bias of his own on the subject. The *Globe* further observes, that his Lordship, by being still a professed member of the Church of England, and, at the same time, attending public worship in the Scotch meeting, furnishes a signal proof of his freedom from prejudice, and of his liberal and enlightened sentiments—that his Lordship in fact is far beyond "ordinances," and is journeying by a private road of his own. There are other rumours afloat on the subject. The Muggletonian Congregation of Mincing lane have, we understand, strong hopes of his Lordship's accession to their body, on the ground of some supposed connections between his religious opinions and his views as to the admission of slave-grown sugar; while the *New Moral World* people seem to claim Lord JOHN as a convert to Socialism, from the fact of his having done more to foster Mr. OWEN's creed than any other known kind of religion. Be all this, however, as it may, the matter does not seem to us of much moment. "*De minimus non curat lex.*" Lord JOHN's faith is, we opine, of little consequence to any but its owner—perhaps not even to him—on the principle on which Father Fatsides pronounced it altogether immaterial whether Captain Dalgetty did or did not go to mass with his regiment.

But there is a point of view in which Lord JOHN's desertion may be looked on as a fortunate event—We do not mean the consideration that his attacks as an open enemy may be less injurious than those in the guise of a friend—but we look to the restitution of that which purchased the allegiance of his noble ancestors. Never was a convert bought at a higher price than that paid by the Church for the house of RUSSELL. The stately abbeys and broad lands of Woburn, of Thorney, and of Tavistock were but a part of the enormous gratuities which opened their eyes to the abominations of Popery and the beauty of the true faith. May we not indulge the hope that Lord JOHN's secession from the Church which his forefathers plundered will be followed by that of his noble brother—his Grace of BEDFORD himself; and that some means may be found to make the illustrious house conform to the rule of natural equity, and disgorge their plunder together with their creed. It would be monstrous if, after openly renouncing their allegiance, they should retain the fief they seized as the reward of their adherence. No; their sacrilegious spoils must revert to the true owner, and the walls of Woburn, long the haunt of liberalism, be again restored to the pious uses to which they were originally dedicated.

On dit that the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince De Joinville are about to visit Her Majesty, and that it is their intention to make a tour to visit the public establishments of the country.

The Earl of Ludlow died at his seat in Bedfordshire on Saturday last, in his 83d year, having been 64 in the service. He served in the American war; was wounded at Flanders, and lost an arm near Roubaix. He subsequently commanded in Egypt, Hanover, and the capture of Copenhagen. The title is extinct.

The Count of Nassau, formerly king of Holland, is stated to be dangerously ill at Berlin, and that there is reason to fear a fatal issue to the disorder.

The nuptials of the Prince Royal of Sardinia with the Archduchess Maria Adelaide of Austria were celebrated on the 12th inst. in the Chapel of the chateu of Stopinigi, near Turin, in presence of the King, Queen, and other members of the Royal family of Sardinia, and of the Viceroy and Vice-Queen of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom.

We regret to hear that the Dowager Duchess of Richmond still remains in a very precarious state Lady Jane Peel, who returned to Kemp Town on Monday, has been again called to London by an unfavourable change in her noble mother's health.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The Marquess of Bute will be appointed as Her Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The following extract, says the *Times*, from a private letter, dated Hyderabad, February 1, will, brief as it is, show the feeling which prevails even amongst those native Princes who are supposed to be the closest allies of the British Government:—"'We have now supped full of horrors.' I wonder what they think in England of the Envoy's head on one of the gates of Cabool. The Nizam is thought the best ally of the English amongst the Princes of India General Fraser (the resident at Hyderabad) wrote to tell him officially of the massacre, saying he was certain he would be shocked to hear of the conduct of the Afghans in having murdered Sir W. M'Naghten. His reply was hardly written with official politeness, very coldly saying he was sorry to hear of the death of his friend with no comments on the behaviour of the Afghans. This speaks volumes."

A Clergyman in a parish Church, not 100 miles from Poole, having put a notice into the clerk's hands a few Sunday's since, stating that the services would be morning and evening and morning and afternoon *alternatly*, honest Roger improved upon it, and said that the service would be to "*all eternity!*"

On Thursday last a large body of the handloom weavers, consisting chiefly of the lower order of Irish, went to the office of the Poor Law Guardians, at Wigan, and demanded relief for themselves and their families. This was refused, when they became furious, broke into the board-room and took possession of the papers, threatening to commit violence on the Guardians and officers of the union unless their wants were fully and promptly supplied. Such was the state of the excitement that the Mayor and other Magistrates of the Borough, who are also Guardians, and the former their chairman, that it was deemed necessary to call out the military, and accordingly a company of the 60th Rifles were promptly on the spot; but the malcontents not relishing the bayonets of the soldiery, and seeing the Riot Act about to be read, dispersed. Considerable excitement still exists, and further outrage is expected. A public meeting is also called to take into consideration some means of relief for the distressed.

Contracts were made on Thursday by Government for 60,000 pairs of boots and shoes for the army, and 8,000 pairs for convicts.

The Paris papers of Friday contain the announcement of the death of another French Marshal, in the person of Clauzel, who died at his seat in the south of France the same day as Moncey. According to the *Constitutionnel*, the negociations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium were to be renewed between the present and next session of the Chambers.

The French papers quote the following from the *Globe Belge*:—"A letter from Paris positively informs us that the propositions made by France on the subject of the treaty for the right of search not having been acceded to, the Cabinet of Paris has simply and purely withdrawn them, and has determined to wait events. It is also said to be false, that any other note has been exchanged between France and England than the propositions of M. Guizot, and that which withdrew them."

We have much pleasure in being enabled to lay before our readers the following letter from Sir Robert Peel in answer to that of the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Bristol:—

(Copy.) "*Whitehall, April* 23.

"Sir—I have had the satisfaction of receiving your letter of the 21st instant, addressed to me in your capacity of President of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, and inclosing the copy of a petition to the House of Commons from the Directors of that Chamber.

"This petition, adopted without a dissentient voice, cordially approves of the general principle and purpose of the financial and commercial measures, which it has been my duty, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to propose to Parliament. It sets forth the necessity of making a vigorous effort for supplying the deficiency in the revenue, and for supporting the public credit of the country—and, it expresses the confident anticipation of the petitioners, that should Parliament sanction the measures I have proposed, great advantage will result to the trading and commercial interests of this country.

"Such testimony in favour of those measures, and such assurances of cordial support, are most gratifying and encouraging to Her Majesty's advisers. It was my reliance on the public spirit—of which this petition is an example—that has always induced me to entertain the sanguine expectation of ultimate success, and the confident belief that this great country would cheerfully submit to an impost, unusual, and, under ordinary circumstances, unpopular, rather than incur the evil and disgrace of continued and increasing deficiency in the public revenue, after 25 years of general peace in Europe. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient, faithful servant, (Signed) "ROBERT PEEL.

"John Vining, Esq., Chamber of Commerce, Bristol."

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The transatlantic Mail steam ship Columbia, Capt. Judkins, commander, arrived in the river Mersey this morning. She sailed from Halifax on the 4th inst., and though the passage was performed with damaged machinery, she made the run in fifteen days. At half past nine in the evening of the 13th inst., those on board the Columbia saw a strong light from the N. E. which they supposed to be from a steamer's funnel. They showed rockets and blue lights, but they received no answer. As the light increased, they at length came to the conclusion that it must be a vessel on fire. They immediately bore up, and cleared away the boats for lowering. At midnight they passed within two cables length of her, and saw that she was a large vessel on fire. The engine was stopped, the bell rung, rockets and blue lights were shown, but no sign of life appeared on board the burning vessel. It was evident that she had been deserted. She appeared to be a barque of four or five hundred tons, cotton loaded. She had a round house directly across her deck, mizzen mast standing, gaff down, no topmast and no sails bent.

Experiments have recently been tried by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the value of a composition to supersede the substance with which vessels are at present caulked to render them water-tight—which have proved highly satisfactory. Large blocks of wood, joined by this cement, were submitted to the test of Bramah's hydraulic engine, applied to the extent of 21 tons, without any effect on the joining: and still further to prove its qualities, a number of planks of oak, eight inches thick, and fir 16 inches square, were joined together with the cement, to represent eight feet in height and eight feet in length of the side of a first rate ship of war, without anything else in the shape of bolt or security to assist the composition; and it was on Tuesday set up as a target at the butt in the marshes, at Woolwich. From some ships, however, having anchored within the range, the effect of shot on this mass was not tried till Wednesday, when of three shots fired, every one entered the target, the third in a direct line with the bull's eye within three inches of its outer circle. The effects of these shots were wonderful, tearing the wood to pieces, and in only one instance, where the joint had not been good, showing that they had any effect upon the cement, so as to separate the joined parts from each other. A hole six inches and a quarter in diameter was then bored in the centre of the target, and a 32-pounder shell inserted and exploded by a match, which tore the wood to small splinters without in many places in the least separating the composition. This new invention is said to possess the power of expanding like India rubber in warm climates, and will not become brittle under the coldest temperature. It appears to be a great favourite with naval officers, as it is so clean, having only the appearance of French polish. The name of the inventor is Mr. Jeffrey.

☞ The Chronicle Office is in the Brick Building, at the corner of Prince William and Church streets near the Market Square.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 3, 1842.

By the arrival of the (now) Belgian steamer *British Queen*, at New-York, we are placed in possession of dates from England to the 7th ult. The papers were brought to this city by the steamer *North America* on Monday.

STEAM TO HALIFAX.—Mr. Whitney's steamer *Saxe Gotha*, started on Wednesday evening last, on an experimental trip to Halifax, touching at Yarmouth, Liverpool, &c., this being the first attempt to run a steamer direct from this port to Halifax.—We sincerely trust that this new enterprise may prove successful, and that the inhabitants of the intermediate Ports where it is intended the boat shall touch on her passage, and who will be more immediately benefited by the enterprise, will make such demonstration in favour of the project as will tend to place a new and larger boat on the route, and permanently establish the line.—The Saxe Gotha went to Yarmouth last week, and returned on Sunday, being the first steamer which had entered that Port.

On Sunday Evening last, the Children belonging to the *Portland Episcopal Sunday School*, assembled at St. Luke's Church. The scene was a very interesting one, and rendered still more so by the circumstance of eight adult persons having been baptized during the service by the Rector of the Parish. The mode of baptism was by pouring, and an appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rector of Portland.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Ex Governor Kent, John Otis, Wm. Kavanagh, and William P. Preble, Esquires, have been chosen by the Legislature of Maine, under their Resolutions, Commissioners to proceed to Washington for the purpose of negociating a settlement of this question.

On Thursday the 26th ult., *James Gordon*, shop keeper in Portland, was brought before Justices Allan, Gallagher, and Lockhart, on a charge of having knowingly received stolen property, consisting of old rope, &c; stolen from the booms of Messrs. Robert Rankin & Co., a day or two previous, and after examination, was found guilty and sentenced to ten days confinement in the common Jail of this City, and to pay all costs.—We are informed that this kind of dealing is becoming of frequent occurrence; for the good of the community, the guilty parties should therefore be shown up to the public.

WATER WORKS.—We understand that the Common Council at a meeting last week, came to the determination, in consequence of their own embarrassments, and the unparalleled scarcity of money, not to accept the purchase of the Works belonging to the Water Company. Much as we desire to have these works carried thro' the city, we conceive that no extension of them could take place, by their passing into the hands of the Corporation at the present time. We hope the company will see fit to keep the establishment into their own possession, and that it may be extensively and successfully prosecuted, which we are fully assured would be the case at no very distant day.

The 52d Regiment will leave this garrison for Fredericton during the next week, exchanging by Companies, daily, with the 69th.

ALARMS.—Two alarms of Fire were given in the city yesterday, but were fortunately stopped without damage. The first was in Capt. Cronk's house, Princess street, which proceeded from a defect in the chimney. The second was merely a chimney on fire at York Point.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.—*Fredericton, May* 23 1842.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to dispense with the Militia Company Drills for the ensuing season:—And the General Inspection of the several Battalions will be conducted by their respective Commanding Officers at such times and places, and in such Divisions as may be most convenient; of which they are hereby directed to give due notice, and all persons liable to serve in the Militia are required to attend.

ARRIVAL OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT AT MONTREAL. His Excellency the Governor General of British North America arrived at Montreal on the 21st ult. and was received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of loyalty and good feeling. Two triumphal arches were erected in the city—an immense number of persons joined in the procession formed by the different charitable societies and the militia companies: the sailors belonging to the ships in port, with their ensigns, also joined in the proceedings. A Royal salute was fired—the church bells were rang—the ships and public places were decorated in their gayest colors, and it is stated that not less than 15,000 persons were assembled in the streets, independent of the fair sex and those who witnessed the procession from the windows.—An Address was presented, to which His Excellency returned a suitable answer.

TERMINATION OF THE FLORIDA WAR.—The cruel and unjustifiable system of extermination pursued by the United States' Government against the Florida Indians, is stayed in the American papers to be terminated, there being now only about 240 hostile Indians in that part of the country. The last *sally* act performed by the American troops in that quarter was the *capture of two Indian children, who were wounded, but not dangerously*; the army discovered and destroyed a field of corn, pumpkins, &c. and from the number of huts, it was supposed that ten or twelve Indians, with their women and children, inhabited the place, who had just fled: the *heroes* started in pursuit immediately.—How praiseworthy!

The Rhode Island war has terminated in the flight of ex-Governor Dorr.

CITY OF QUEBEC.—According to a late return of the enumeration of the inhabitants of Quebec, the number of residents is stated to be 31,747, of persons temporarily absent 454; tenants entitled to vote at election in the city 1110; of persons belonging to the Church of England there are 4,024, of Scotland 1,774, of Rome 24,877, of Methodists 794;—there are 499 paupers. Of natives of England there are 1,301, of Ireland 5,023, of Scotland 735, Canada (of French origin) 19,251, do. of British origin 5,142, the continent of Europe 253, United States 78.

WE have this week received the Prospectus of a New Work to be published at Halifax, in three volumes, entitled—*Lectures on the History and Progress of Modern Education, and the Effects of Literature, Science and Legislation upon Religion, Morals, National Character; written with a view of improving the Educational, Literary, and Public Institutions of British North America, by* GEORGE R. YOUNG, *Esq., of Halifax, N. S., Barrister at Law.* "The Lectures," says the Prospectus, "are of a strictly educational character, are addressed to both sexes, embrace the Infant School, the College, the Institute, the Museum and the Library, suggest the principles of a thorough system of practical education for these Colonies, and then endeavour to guide the mind in the general subjects they embrace, free of all party or sectarian views in the great work of self improvement, which is the only sure foundation of extensive acquirements, purity of taste, and solidity of judgment." Such a publication cannot but be of essential service to the Provinces, directing as it no doubt will, the minds of the population to subjects intimately connected with their prosperity, and which have hitherto received less than ordinary attention.—We, therefore, hail its announcement with much satisfaction, and shall look for its appearance with a corresponding interest. We wish it an extensive circulation among our fellow colonists,—and recommend the volume as a highly useful work to be issued from the Colonial Press, written by a Colonial gentleman of known ability, and having for its subject affairs of great and general moment to the "land we live in." Subscription lists are open at the Book Stores in this city, where prospectus, and contents of the first volume may be seen.—*Courier.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUSSEX AND STUDHOLM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the General Annual Meeting of the above Association, held at SHECK's Hotel, Sussex Vale, a large and respectable number of persons interested in the cause of Agriculture were present. When several additional names were added to the list of members. Captain BEER, R. N., in the Chair.

The Report having been read, and the Treasurer's Accounts exhibited, the meeting proceeded to appoint Office Bearers for the ensuing year, when those of the last were re-appointed, with a few changes in the Committee of Management.

REPORT.

Since the General Meeting of last year, the operations of the society have been circumscribed in consequence of its funds being rather limited, and the delay that arose in obtaining the necessary information relative to the price and importation of Rams from England, which prevented the committee from carrying that Resolution into effect, and thereby deprived the members, for one year, of the anticipated benefits. However, we have the satisfaction of knowing, that the money is in good keeping. The Bulls that have been procured, have turned out to be very fine animals, and each of their progeny as have already appeared, bid fair to be a great acquisition.

It is satisfactory to find from the Treasurer's books, that the society will be this season in the possession of funds to the amount of *seventy pounds*, which, when judiciously expended for the benefit and encouragement of Agriculture, must necessarily lay a foundation in those Parishes, not only for present, but for future and growing advantages, which, it is to be hoped, will be duly appreciated by the Members of the society, as well as by those who will yet enroll their names.

It is a matter of much regret that the Grain crops last year were, generally speaking, deficient in quantity, and from a few wet days during harvest, were also injured in quality; but as we have laid it down as one of our unfavourable seasons, in the whole we have no reason for complaint; and notwithstanding which, some samples of wheat produced in this district weighed from sixty four to sixty-five pounds the bushel.

The Oat crop produced a fair average, and large quantities have been made into Meal, which promises well as an addition to our Bread stuffs.

The Potatoe crop did not yield quite as much as at other seasons, but the quality was very superior. Could the navigation of our River be improved, this district may furnish the Saint John market with an unlimited quantity of this article.

It has been proved beyond all doubt that this is a *Wheat growing country*, and some as good samples can be produced from it as any other; therefore the question, whether we will or will not be dependant upon a Foreign country for Bread, depends entirely upon the exertions of our Farming population.

The increase in the value of neat cattle in the United States is surprising, which is owing to the introduction of the Short Horn and Holderness breeds from England, and which enables them to vie with the English graziers, and indeed the latter country is becoming jealous of her rival in that particular. The Americans take specimens to the great Cattle shows in England, and actually bring prizes from thence. A few years ago no such cattle could be found in America as at present, and the improvement must solely be attributed to the cause just mentioned. Is it not a reflection on New Brunswick, that the adjoining state of Maine, with the same climate, and surely no better soil, will produce in our own market larger and fatter Beef than we can, from the simple fact that they take greater pains in selecting good breeds, and in their mode of feeding. But the time has now arrived when it behoves the Farmers of this Province to make more than ordinary exertions in all matters connected with Agriculture.

The next question of importance is improvement in our flocks of Sheep. The country has derived much benefit from those imported formerly by the Central society; but as those breeds were allowed to degenerate for want of proper attention, a fresh supply is much wanted to renew our flocks.

It must now be admitted by all who have tried the comparative value between the old and the improved breeds of Horned cattle and Sheep, that the difference greatly preponderates in favour of the latter breeds, proving to a demonstration, that the profits to the breeder and to the feeder must be two fold.

With respect to the article *Seed Wheat*, which we had under consideration at the last meeting, I have since turned my attention to the subject, and I find in most agricultural reports, that the complaint of the want of good seed is a constant theme;—new kinds are continually being introduced, and as frequently disappoint the expectations entertained; it is notwithstanding, undeniable that the change of seed from one district to another is attended with beneficial results. The mode of treating the land, and committing the seed to the ground early, has much to do with the produce of the crop. And when Lime (which abounds in this Province,) is more generally used as manure, we will find the wheat much improved both in quantity and quality.

The crop of Hay was most abundant, and the winter was exceedingly mild for this climate; stock therefore of all descriptions look well.

The present prosperous state of our funds will enable the Committee in the way of premiums—introduction of stock, and the encouragement of the manufacture of Implements of Husbandry of the most approved description, to stimulate to greater exertions the Farmers of those Parishes. It may be objected by some that the times are bad, markets low, and that it would not be prudent to go to extra expence for the present; but to meet that objection will it not be incumbent on the farmers to increase the quantity of produce, to meet the deficiency in price: times will mend when we least expect it, and he will never lose for being vigilant at his post.

It was then Resolved, That two Bulls of an improved breed be immediately procured, in addition to those already belonging to the society.

Resolved, That six Rams of the Dishley or Cotswold breeds be procured this season.

Resolved, That twenty Bushels of Wheat, for seed, be ordered from Prince Edward's Island.

And that a certain sum be appropriated by the Managing Committee, for the encouragement of the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, such as horse rakes, spring steel hay and manure forks, scythe sneaths, rakes, &c. &c.

A. C. EVANSON, *Sec'y*

Sussex Vale, May, 1842.

STEAM NAVIGATION ATCONSHORE.—The first approach to steam navigation along the coast, has been made by Mr. Whitney, the enterprising proprietor of the New Brunswick steamers, who advertises a trip from St. John to Yarmouth. We regret to perceive that this has been suggested more by the want of employment for the boats on their usual routes, than by a design to form a regular communication with that part of Nova Scotia, and that the trip will be a solitary one, and rather for pleasure than otherwise. While we entertain the hope that Mr. Whitney will be so well remunerated by the experiment as to induce him to repeat it, we hail it as an earnest that he will soon attempt a more enlarged enterprise, by placing one of his boats as a coaster between Halifax and the western ports. The passengers and freight which would offer during the summer months, would without question be amply remunerative; and when legislative encouragement, and the conveyance of the mails were superadded, the profit of the speculation would be ensured beyond the possibility of doubt. If he has a boat to spare, or out of employment, he would do well to risk her upon the lesser chances of success—and we feel assured, that had Mr. Whitney lived in Halifax instead of St. John, he would long ere this have commenced a speculation, the results of which look so promising.—*Halifax Times.*

YARMOUTH, May 27.

SUCCESS!—The steamer *Saxe Gotha*, Captain Vaughan, will arrive here this evening from Saint John, being the first steamer ever entering our port. Her enterprising owner, James Whitney, Esquire, purposes should sufficient encouragement be afforded, to place her on the route between Yarmouth and St. John, or to Halifax, weekly. A Public Meeting is to be held at the Court House at ten o'clock to-morrow, at which Mr. Whitney will be present, to ascertain public feeling in reference to, and discuss the practicability of the undertaking.—We trust there will be a general attendance of those favourable to the enterprise.

The United States frigate Cumberland, pierced for 52 guns, was lately launched from the Navy yard at Charleston, (Mass.); and the Raritan, 62, was launched on the 25th ult. from the Navy yard at Philadelphia. These vessels are intended to carry thirty 32 pounders and four 8 inch Paixhan guns on the gun deck, and 42 lb. carronades on the spar deck.

[From the Boston Mercantile Journal, May 28.]

LATER FROM EUROPE!

Yesterday morning the splendid steam ship British Queen, Captain Keene, arrived at New York from Antwerp, via Portsmouth, England. The British Queen has brought London papers of the 7th, and Antwerp papers to the 31 inst., which contain no news of any moment. The Queen passed large quantities of ice on the Banks—was a day and a half passing through it. She brings 11 passengers.

London, 7th May.—Money Market.—In the Stock markets the business transacted was not of magnitude. On the whole the English stocks were steady, but they left off a trifle under the highest quotations of the day. Consols for money closed 92½ to ⅞; for the account, 93⅜ to ¾; Exchequer bills 36s. to 38s. premium; Bank Stock, 167 to 168; India Stock, 247½ to 248½; 3 per Cents. Reduced, 91⅝; 3½ per Cents. Reduced, 93⅜ to ¾; New 3½ per Cents., 100⅞ to ⅞; and India Bonds, 2½ premium.

The papers by this arrival contain the particulars of the intelligence from India and China, brought by the previous arrival, from which we should conclude that the British are about to retrieve the misfortunes they have experienced in Afghanistan. The disasters appear now to be ascribed more to misconduct on the part of the Anglo Indian forces than to the powers of the Afghans, or even to the difficulties of the country and the season.

In the House of Lords on the 6th inst., Lord Brougham brought in a bill on the subject of election committees, enlarging their powers to investigate charges of bribery.

In the Commons, the income Tax bill had been gone through with, in committee, and was ordered to be reported to the House, pretty much as originally presented.

In the House of Lords on the 6th inst., the employment of children and females in collieries was spoken of, petitions having been presented from various parts of the coal districts, calling the attention of Parliament to the subject.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.—An arrival at New York from Port-au-Prince, says that the town of Cape Haytien, containing about 15,000 inhabitants, was nearly destroyed on the 7th inst., and two-thirds of the inhabitants killed. Nearly all who escaped death by the earthquake, were subsequently destroyed by the explosion of a powder magazine!

At Port-au-Prince, two shocks occurred, and many buildings were injured or destroyed. At St. Marc it was also felt, and some property destroyed. At Gonaives, the greater part of the houses were overthrown, including all the public buildings. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed—and it is conjectured that *all the towns on the north side of the island are a mass of ruins!*

It is *possible* that the above may be exaggerated—perhaps, unfounded.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We learn from the Louisville Gazette, that on the night of the 16th inst., the steam pipe of the steamboat Douglas, when near the mouth of the Ohio, burst from the cylinder, raking through the cabin floor, and discharged its whole contents in the cabin, carrying with it death and destruction. Among the sufferers are mentioned Dr. Hoffman, lady and child, severely scalded—child not expected to live. The Dr.'s sister and child also severely scalded. Mrs. Brown, their servant, dangerously, not expected to recover; Mrs. Johnson and her two children; Mrs. Montgomery and three children; W. Foster and Mr. Marshall scalded severely, and two others slightly. The three stawards were killed on the spot, and the cabin boy severely scalded.

It is said to have been discovered in France, that the great secret in producing the magnetic sleep, is in the subject's elevating his eyes to an angle of forty-five degrees. It has been suggested by a friend, that that is what makes so many people sleepy at church.

NEW PAVEMENT.—We are rejoiced to see that an attempt has been made to introduce into this city the block pavement—so generally in use in New York, Boston, and other Cities of the Union. It forms a solid and compact pavement, keeps perfectly dry, and is very durable.—*Halifax Post.*

A BITER BIT—SERVE HIM OUT.—The Boston Telegraph says a man has been indicted in Boston for libel, which consisted in his having sent a bill to the publisher of a paper in that city, for notice of the marriage of Wm. Oler to a Miss Margaret Crowley, no such marriage having taken place. We hope his trial will result in a conviction of libel. These tricks of fools are petty and contemptible in the extreme; not only so, but they often cause much trouble and distress. He who plays off a joke upon an editor, whose whole time is taken up with his business, sets himself down for a smart man, and prides himself upon his ingenuity. He who sends a fictitious marriage to an editor is depraved indeed. No man ever trifled with the feelings of others. He scorns to be guilty of tricks that would disgrace a knavish schoolboy. We hope, now a guilty one has been discovered, he will be punished according to his deserts.—*Ib.*

RETIREMENT OF THE DUKE