From Late English Papers.

Mr. Salomons, a Jew, as member for Greenwich, has created some excitement, he having refused to take the oath of abjuration in the form prescribed by law, but persisting in taking his seat. The oath contains the words, "on the true faith of a christian," which up to the present time are a stumbling block in the way of all Jews, Turks, and heathen, whom the laws of Christianity of the nation may foist upon a British Legislature. It is maintained by some that this oath was never intended for the exclusion of Jews, and yet it would be hard to distort the plain and obvious meaning of the of the phrase into any other signification. Those who attempt it pay but a sorry compliment to their own profession of the Christian faith. Certainly it may be allowed to the framers of the oath,-that they took an enlarged view of their responsibility, and designed thereby, in addition to other motives, to preserve intact the Christian character of the British Parliament, in so far as human means could effect their purpose. If then, that was the case in their day, how much more necessary ought it to be now, when the liberal spirit of the age is tolerant of every vicious principal that can work itself into consequence through individual impudence or talent, or by the force of numbers, or the power of gold employed for bribery and corruption. A rich Jew, taking advantage of this unchristian liberality, and dexterously applying the other means at his disposal, becomes the instrument by which the only real check in the civilized world to the general diffusion of infidelity is to be removed. It has been seen that owing to the peculiar circumstances attached to his case, the passage of a Bill by the Commons, by a small *majority*, although it has been unhesitatingly rejected in the Lords, he is in a position to assert his seat within the House of Commons, undismayed by the terrors of the serjeant-at-arms, and quite regardless of any threatened imposition of pains and penalties. A spurious liberality passed the Jew Bill, and as a precedent it will lead to more extended relaxations, and be followed by a train of consequences, not perhaps very dissimilar to those which have unchristianised France, or those which have followed the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and are now creating such excitement in England. Abstractedly there may be no great harm in allowing to the Jews a perfect enjoyment of all the political and civil rights of Englishmen; it is not likely in their present cursed condition, that they will ever inspire much respect in any Christian nation, or attain to that influence in government, which would enable them to be dangerous to Christian sentiment, against which it is well known they cherish a malevolent feeling, which their impotence alone makes harmless; but this does not make the legislation in their favour less a violation of Christianity, upon which basis all our political and civil institutions may be said to rest. The House of Lords has invariably adopted this view of the subject, in its rejection of the Jew Bill; and hence has arisen the question on Mr. Salomon's case, and the difficulty of dealing with it. The Commons having virtually sanctioned the principle of admission to their own House, are debarred from the exercise of that which as effecting themselves they may consider and inherent right, by the exercise of a constitutional power in a distinct branch of the Legislature. It is doubtful it the House of Lords will be able to maintain the position they have assumed; or whether or not the integrity and independent action of that branch of the Legislature may be impaired by a concession to the views of the Commons. The progression of the present day, in so far as British legislation is concerned, affords occasional melancholy instances of declension from the spirit which actuated the builders of the British Constitution, and from the religious policy in which its chief stability has hitherto been deemed to consist.

The Peace Congress met at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday July 22. The great hall was crowded to excess, and the platform was completely crammed by delegates, a vast number of the gentlemen being foreigners. Besides the English delegates, there were representatives from many of the states of Europe and from America. The following Resolutions were passed:—

1. That it is the especial and solemn duty of all ministers of religion, instructors of youth, and conductors of the public press, to employ their great influence in the diffusion of pacific principles and sentiments, and in eradicating from the minds of man, those hereditary animosities, and political and commercial jealousies, which have been so often the cause of disastrous wars.

2. That as an appeal to the sword can settle no question, or any principal of equity and right, it is the duty of governments to refer to the decision of competent and impartial arbitrators, such differences arising between them as cannot be otherwise amicably adjusted.

3. That the standing armaments with which the Governments of Europe menace each other, amid professions of mutual friendship and confidence, being a prolific source of social immortality, financial embarrassment, and national suffering, while they excite constant disquietude and irritation among the nations, this Congress would earnestly urge upon the Governments the imperative necessity of entering upon a system of national disarmament.

THE CENSUS AND FREE TRADE.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

We conclude with the words, rendered now more impressive from the entire confirmation they have received through subsequent revelations of disaster, with which we ended a similar essay two years ago:—"Let the free traders be of good cheer: they have done marvellous things. They have *stopped the growth of our population, and for the first time during five centuries rendered it retrograde.*" But the now ascertained result has greatly outstripped what we then predicted—so much have the real effect of free-traders' measures gone beyond what the most gloomy imagination among the protectionists could then anticipate. Irrespective of plague, pestilence, and famine, they have caused a chasm in five years in the Irish population of 1,500,000 souls; in the whole empire of 900,000. They have sent, for the last three years, from 250,000 to 300,000 people yearly out of the country in search of that food of which they were deprived at home. They have with one blow swamped the poor law amendment act in England, rendered necessary a crushing rate in Ireland and Scotland, and made rates higher in England during two years of boasted prosperity, when measured in grain, their real standard, than they ever were before in the worst years of deplored misery. They have extended crime, during these two boasted years, to an extent never before known in the chronicles of this disaster. They have, on the admission of their ablest supporters, rendered agricultural industry unremunerative for two years and a half over the whole country. They have cut 9,000,000 annually of the income of trades and professions, £20,000,000 off the rent of land in Great Britain. They have destroyed all hope, as long as their system is continued—of reducing the debt; and have added 20 per cent. to its weight by taking as much off the incomes of those by whom it is to be paid. They have extirpated in a few years 200,000 cultivators in Ireland. They have lowered, by their momentary system railway property at least half over the whole empire and cut a moiety of its whole commercial wealth. They have rendered the nation dependent, in three years, for a fourth part of the entire food of the people on foreign states. They have compelled the government, by the cheapening system, and consequent decline of the revenue which it is possible to extract from the people, to lower the national establishments so much that the occurrence of disaster, or the first breaking out of hostilities, is a matter of certainty; and the maintenance of the national independence, if the present system is continued for any length of time, has become impossible. They have destroyed £100,000,000 worth of property in the West Indies. They have sown the seeds of separation by severing the bond of protection in Canada, and diffused such discontent through the other colonies, that, in despair of preserving, they are prepared to abandon them. They have repealed the navigation laws, and caused two thirds of the annual increment of the shipping employed in carrying on our trade, to pass into the hands of our enemies. The Peace Congress, headed by Mr. Cobden, has done that which no war congress in modern times has been able to effect. They have caused the disappearance, in five years, of a million and a-half of our people, while the most sanguinary war recorded in our annals was attended, in the same time, by an increase of as much. They have stopped the increase of the remainder by depriving so many of them of bread. They have been worse enemies to human happiness than either the rivalry of kings, or the ambition of their ministers; they have done that to stop the growth of mankind which neither the guillotine of the Convention nor the sword of Napoleon had been able to effect. They have not only mowed down the present generation, but prevented the possibility of its restoration; for they have deprived the majority of those who survive, not only of subsistence for the present, but hope for the future.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 22, 1851.

The Halifax and Quebec Railway.—The impression has gone abroad that the Conservatives of Halifax are opposed to Mr. Howe's scheme of carrying out his great project, with which the European and North American Railway, through New Brunswick is directly connected. We copy the following extracts from the published assertions of Messrs. David Allison and Thomas R. Grassie, the Conservative candidates respectively for the Town and County of Halifax, Mr. Allison says—

"To prevent any misapprehension of my views respecting the Railway, I have been advised to publish a more detailed statement of them than appears in my card.

"I am in favor of constructing the Railway under the direction and controul of the Executive by means of a Loan obtained under the Imperial guarantee pledged to Mr. Howe.

"I consider this promised guarantee the most important advantage which has yet been gained towards the accomplishment of this great object.

And Mr. Grassie is equally definite, when he observes as follows:—

"Now, so far from being opposed to Mr. Howe's proposal of making the Railroad a Government work, to be built upon the credit and resources of the Province, I was from the first developement of that plan, at the large meeting in Temperance Hall last last year, so impressed with its being the most feasible mode of getting the work accomplished, that I seconded that gentleman's resolution on that occasion; and as I have thus far seen no other mode so practicable or so likely to be attended with ultimate success. I still hold to the same opinion; nor do I fear that the scheme is likely to be attended with such a detrimental result to the resources of the Province as some think. On the contrary my own opinion is that the impetus to be given to every branch of industry, in the promotion and carrying out this great work, will so increase our resources above their present amount, that the interest required on the outlay of, the capital will scarcely be felt as a burden; certainly not a greater one than the sum already agreed on to be given towards this great work.

When we have also the assurance of the advocacy of the present Whig ministry in favour of the Imperial loan, and likewise the promised support of the Earl of Derby—lately Lord Stanley, the leader of the conservative party in the house of Lords, the conviction presses itself home to our minds, that the prospect of a successful issue, is all but realized.

Rates and Taxes.—The enormous amount of taxes paid by our citizens, and the very limited good that results from their wasteful expenditure is beginning to draw public attention and men of small incomes are heard to complain of the weight of the impost. We could point out individuals in this city, whose incomes do not exceed twenty shillings a week, who are, (because they appear decent in the Street,) taxed two and three pounds per annum, while many men of four and five times that income are entirely overlooked. We also have it on good authority that in the Parish of Portland where the population does not exceed 8,000 there are more names on the tax gatherer's Book than on the Book of our City Tax gatherer, while the population here is nearly three times as numerous.—We would not be understood as at all censuring our City Assessors, or accusing them of a dereliction of duty, as it is quite impossible that they should *under the present objectionable system*, be able to discover who should, or who should not pay taxes, what we would suggest as a remedy, is, that a more efficient system should be adopted, such for instance as in practice in England, a person should be employed to ascertain the names of all persons entitled to pay taxes, as well as the true value of all properties and incomes, this information being furnished to the Assessors the same rate of taxation would furnish some Thousands more than is at present collected. Or if the same sum as at present was assessed for, the burden would be much lightened to every individual Rate Payer.

The Boot and Shoe Trade.—Boston is not without a rival in the boot and shoe trade. New York is rapidly increasing its manufacture in these articles. We see by statistics of the trade, published in the Post of the latter city, that 100,000 pairs of of boots and shoes are manufactured weekly, estimated in value at $152,000. There are 24,100 men and women employed in the business; the wages of the former averaging from $6 to $10; of the latter, from $2 50 to $5 50.

There is a time for all things, and that of the downfall of Popery among the rest, and that that time is fast approaching is our firm belief. In England where from its being first tolerated, then courteously treated, and latterly undisguisedly patronized by a Government whose laws pronounced it a "damnable Heresy," it has become rampant, and has exhibited itself in all its native deformity; so much so as to arouse the nations voice in loud acclaim, and cause the Legislature of the Land, always alas too tolerant, and too unsuspecting, to arise in its might at the bidding of an insulted people, and again replace those trammels on a besotted and incorrigible *sect* whose only aim is undisputed and absolute Tyranny, over both the bodies and souls of their fellow men. *The papal aggression bill* has now become a law of the land, and that it will be followed up with still more stringent enactments, must be apparent to all who observe the "Signs of the times. In this opinion we are not alone, as will be seen from the following nervous remarks from the "*Dublin Church Sentinel*." The recent treasonable attempt of Pope and Papists, to envelope England in its *besotted darkness*, has we conceive, under providence furnished the means (at no distant period) for its utter expulsion from the Realms of Victoria.

The Bill has passed: It now only waits the sanction of her Most Gracious Majesty, which will be right cheerfully given, to make it the law of the land. Yes, notwithstanding all the crafty manoeuvring of Lord John Russell to pass a measure that would be unreal, unsubstantial, and delusive—despite of all the bullying, braggadocio, and bluster of the Pope's representatives whom British folly has exalted into the position of legislators—despite the threats of violence and rebellion freely indulged in, chiefly by nominal Protestants—yea, despite of all the influence, foreign and domestic, which the Papal antichrist could bring to bear against it, *the* bill—we mean Sir F. Thesiger's bill—has passed triumphantly through both Houses of Parliament, and will be law, perhaps, as soon as this sheet will reach the reader's eye.

We look upon the bill as a Protestant triumph.

The bill declares the Popish Church to be a pretended one, an impostura, a counterfeit—its Bishops to be pseudo-bi-hops, impostors, knaves, wolves in sheep clothing; and it lays penalties on such of them as will exercise the usurped functions to the injury of the bishops of the Established Church, in whose dioceses such Popish prelates may plant themselves. The bill is, therefore, the expression of the nation's voice against Pope and Popery, and is a national warning to the Romish community, that their religious system is a fraud, a cheat, and a lie.

The bill is, therefore, a Protestant triumph.

But, may there not be danger in enforcing its enactments in Ireland? Not the least. Should Paul Cullen, John M'Hale, or Daniel Murray, act in violation of that bill, if the penalty were ten times more severe than it is, it could be inflicted as quickly as the whipping of a pick-pocket, or the transportation of a swindler. The talk about "the millions" of Irish Papists, is all moonshine. The Protestants of Ireland are quite numerous and brave enough, without the aid of military or police, to crush a rebellion in four-and-twenty hours, should such be attempted.

The Orangemen of Ireland are alone strong enough to put down any attempt at violence, on the part of rebellious Papists.

But the attempt will not be made. The law will be obeyed by the Popish prelates; or, if not obeyed, the penalty will be paid, however reluctantly, if the law be enforced, as we trust it will be.

Our chief source of satisfaction with the bill is, that it is a step in the right direction. The nation has now proclaimed Popery to be a lie, and renewed its protest against it. Can it stop there? Certainly not. Can it continue to endow them which it has once again, and in so solemn a manner, pronounced to be a burlesque on Christianity, a parody on revealed religion, a gigantic and audacious usurpation of the law of God and man? Can it teach, at the public expense, legions of Mass-priests? Can it instruct in the idolatries and blasphemies of Popery, myriads of the rising generation? Can it supply Popish chaplains for the army, and for prisons and workhouses, and priests for the Colonies? Can it, in a word, with any degree of consistency, give even the remotest support to a system which the bill just passed brands, as before said, with "the indelible stigma of the public abhorrence?" We think not.

Then, Protestants of the United Kingdom, prepare for action. "The snake is scotched, not killed." Let all supplies to the Pope, from the British Treasury, be stopped; let all grants from Maynooth, and other Popish institutions, be withdrawn; let Christian institutions take the place of those, and down goes Popery in Ireland; a blessing will descend on the British nation, and England be once again the envy and admiration of the world.

Obstruction of the Ferries.—In crossing the harbour in the Steam Ferry Boat, it will be observed that vessels of every tonnage, as if purposely so arranged, are moored directly in the path of the Boat, thereby rendering the Navigation very difficult, if not somewhat dangerous. Last week we had occasion to go to Carleton, it was low water at the time, and the tide was running very strong, a vessel with a long raft trailing down stream lay exactly in our track, the strength of the current prevented our going a head of her, her length, the length of the raft, and the strength of the tide, threw us so far down as to bring us in contact with another vessel moored a stern of her, which but for the first vessel and raft, lay quite out of the passage of the boat. In our endeavour to head this vessel, being in the strongest run of the tide, the Boat came in contact with her, when a tremendous crash was the consequence, and which did some damage both to the boat and vessel, as well as nearly throwing the passengers and horses on the deck off there legs by the shock. It strikes us that an order should be issued to the Harbor Master to keep this part of the harbor clear, so as not to impede the passage of the Ferry Boat at any time. The steam ferry is one of the greatest accommodations, ever afforded by our Corporate Body, and should receive every facility for efficient action, from those whose duty it is to give it their attention. We may remark that not the slightest blame is to be attached to the person in charge of the Boat, as under the circumstances, she could not have better managed.

Postal Arrangements.—The cheap rates of Postage recently entered into for this province, has given great satisfaction, and facilities for communication, and is looked upon by the whole community as a great boon. To make the arrangement more complete and more acceptable to the public, it will be necessary to establish "Way Offices," when ever they may be requisite. The want of such an auxiliary is much felt on the Eastern side of the "Reach" to connect with the Kingston Post Office. Another is equally required on the Mahogany Road near Spence Lake, for the accommodation of that section of the Country, and the Irishtown and Pisarinco settlement. We throw out this hint for the consideration of our Provincial Postmaster.

Our King's Square Fountain.—If any confidence can be placed in the rumour now afloat, the *fountain* (so called) is really to occupy the centre of the King's Square. The splendid and costly Lamp at present there, is to be destroyed to make room for this "Tom fool's play-thing." We are informed by a person in the line, that so paltry and insignificant is to be the structure, that it will be difficult to get a tradesman who has any regard for his professional credit to undertake it. There are [illegible] than silly tricks, but this it appears to us, is the most silly of all silly things, to remove an erection which is both useful and ornamental, and at a great expence to the public, to replace it with an object calculated only to raise the laugh of derision at so futile an attempt at splendor. The whole matter as we are informed when set up, will be comprised in a stone bason with an iron tube (say an old gun barrel) in the centre. How magnificant.

A Directory.—The agitation of the Rail Road question which has of late convulsed the Provinces from one end to the other, has not been confined within our borders, but has also reached our Western Neighbours, and drawn their attention to this hitherto unknown land. An unusual number of Americans have in consequence visited the City this summer, drawn hither, by curiosity or a spirit of speculation. It affords us much pleasure to find that strangers are beginning to notice us, and while we hail them with a cordial greeting, we feel that it is the duty of every citizen to extend to them every possible courtesy. On their landing the first question which they find necessary as perfect strangers to propound is, "Have you a directory?" the reply to which is with rather a confused air, No Sir, our Streets are neither Named nor Numbered, consequently a directory cannot be compiled. The stranger smiles, and half audible says, what Goths, *two Centuries at least behind the age.* Now if our Civic authorities will but cause the Streets to be named and the houses and lots to be numbered, we will guarantee, that some one of our many City Printers, will readily furnish a directory, and in that respect at least, place us on a footing with the rest of the civilized world.

A friend of ours writing to this country, thus describes the Crystal Palace:—

"The Exhibition is turning all our heads, I have visited it ten days in succession, and all I can say of it is, that it beats all that has gone before it, it has no precedent, no parallel, it stands alone in its glory, the wonder of civilized nations, a beacon to all the people of the earth!—it is the crowning effort of a mighty nation, determined to advance the fragile car of civilization, by throwing down the gauntlet to the united genius of the globe for competition—to decide which of the great powers are in the position of being best able to produce every thing that will ameliorate the condition and increase the happiness of the human family. The design is creditable alike to the originators and promoters from whatever clime they come, as, but for the hearty co-operation of all the nations that are there represented, it would have been a mighty failure, but as it is, it stands alone a noble monument of the age in whose bosom is concentrated the finest ideas of the greatest geniuses the 19th century can produce.

I wish the people of your continent could see it, as no description, however vivid, can give you the slightest conception of the reality—after all I had seen in drawings, and all I had read respecting its grandeur, when I saw the object itself, I was perfectly overcome, literally oppressed with the sublimity and magnificence of the scene. The whole nation is moving *en masse* to see the Exhibition, the Railways are mad with competition, they are taking passengers at 4s a head from towns 500 miles from the metropolis, there and back, giving 14 days to stay in London, and just think of the price—for 4s., that beats brother Jonathan hollow; all who possibly can, should leave their business to come see it, as the world never before presented such a spectacle.

More Domestic Manufactures.—We a few days since accidentally dropped into the premises of Mr. Jeremiah Goyt, and were introduced to his workshop, where in the quietest way imaginable we found him manufacturing *Carpenters Tools*, Blacksmiths Bellows', and sundry scientific implements for the use of Surveyors, and each in their kind quite equal to anything that can be imported. This gentleman is preparing some articles for the "Glass Palace," which we feel assured will be highly creditable alike to his skill and patriotism. Why not give a preference to domestic manufactures? We have asked the question a thousand times, and will continue to ask it until the whole length and breadth of the land shall with one general shout answer we will.

Fishery Societies.—A Fishery Society has been formed under highly favourable auspices at Campo Bello, and Captain Robinson, R.N., M.P.P. elected President. We respectfully urge the formation of similar institutions in other parts of the Province. Whilst Agricultural Societies have in view the promotion of agriculture, that of forwarding the best interests of the Fishermen, is the object of a Fishery Society. After £20 is subscribed and paid by any locality, £60 is added by a Provincial grant, and the aggregate amount is expended in prizes for the best cure of fish, or in any other mode which the members of each Society may consider the best that can be adopted for the general good. Our friends in Carleton, are seldom "backward in coming forward" in a good cause, an admirable one now presents itself.

Anti-Papal League.—It is confidently stated that this league, consisting of members of Parliament, distinguished laymen, and clergymen of all evangelical Protestant denominations, is now virtually organized, and will speedily commence vigorous operations. The object of this confederation will be to carry the war into the Popish camp, instead of acting as Protestants hitherto have done, purely on the defensive. At a late meeting of the committee, it was announced that twenty-five members of Parliament, several of them noble lords; about 3000 clergymen and minister of the various evangelical denominations, and about 200 laymen, occupying a high social position, have already given in their adhesion. This Protestant organization formed for the purpose of acting on the aggressive, will be publicly inaugurated in a very brief period. When this event takes place, we will be better able to form an estimate of its probable usefulness.

We are pleased to learn that our old friends, the "Original Harmonian Troup" which has just finished a very successful campaign in Halifax, will visit this City in a few days, en route for the United States, and will again delight our citizens with the "Harmony of sweet sounds" on Wednesday evening next, at the Mechanics' Institute.

☞ We are authorized to say on behalf of the Indian Town Club, that when their settle engagements already on hand, they will attend to any new business that may present itself.

The Cunard Steamships have paid at Boston, since they have been running, ten years, duties upon imported goods amounting to $7,905,449. The Tables show that, on the commencement of the New York lines, the amount of import duties fell off nearly one half, but on the third succeeding year they again increased to an amount exceeding that of any previous year. In 1850, the duties were over one million and a quarter. The number of passengers is ward, in the first five years, was 7598, or an annual average of 1494. The number outward averaged about 10 per cent less than the above.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor,—I wish for information. If a public meeting is called to take into consideration the conduct of two of our *County* members, for having done their duty, and this meeting consists of freeholders and freemen of the City only, and no doubt it will, (because it is called at the instigation of two City, as well as two County members,) I should feel obliged if you would inform me, what effect the decision of such a meeting should have upon the [illegible] and Gray—these gentlemen having been elected by *freeholders* only? And you would further oblige me, by stating whether in your opinion, Messrs. Ritchie, Simonds, Needham, and Wilmot, would actually resign, provided an *amended* resolution, approving of the conduct of Messrs. Wilmot and Gray should be sustained, by this heterogeneous assemblage? It is contemplated to propose such an amendment, and therefore I and many other freeholders alike interested in the result—am anxious to have a fair understanding before the meeting takes place, otherwise it may turn out to be

A Perfect Farce.

If our correspondent will inform us, what has become of the Petition to Her Majesty, complaining of the conduct of Earl Grey, in not advising the confirmation of the Railway facility bill, and will also tell us at the same time, where the E. and N. A. Railway subscription books are to be found—which were to be re-opened on the 20th instant—we shall gladly publish our replies to his queries with the information thus conveyed, and thus dispose of two farces at the same time. *Ed. Chron.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Sir, I have seen the "Waverley House of your good City," have been for a short time, one of its inmates. I have experienced its comforts and its elegancies, and as a traveller feel bound to award it that tribute it so justly merits. In handbill phrase I may conclude by saying the House is fitted and conducted in a style highly creditable to the worthy host, and as such I would strongly recommend it to the notice of the travelling public.

A Travellen.

Bazaar at Fredericton.—We would call the attention of our readers to the Bazaar which is advertised to be opened in Fredericton on Thursday next, the 28th instant, and which is, we believe, to be continued during the following day. The object is to raise funds to assist in the erection of the new Methodist Church in that City. The Bazaar, from all that we can learn, will be decidedly the most splendid affair of the kind ever got up in this Country. Contributions from Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, as well as from this city, and other parts of the Province, including various descriptions of ornamental, and useful articles, have been forwarded, in addition to what has been done in Fredericton, and a "stock of goods," including a variety not often exhibited in this Country, will be offered for sale. The Committee of ladies under whose management the Bazaar is got up, who are associated with an additional number of young ladies, will superintend the sale. The Bazaar is to be held in the Garden of Judge Wilmot—a beautiful spot amongst trees, and flowers—and with the additional *beauties* of every kind, which will be clustered there, *for sale or exhibition*, if the days is fine, we predict that it will be well worth a trip to Fredericton to witness it. The excursion up the St. John by steam, is at all times a pleasant one, as it is free from that nurse of outside travelling, sea sickness; and the beautiful scenery of the River will well repay the trifling outlay of time and expense.

It will be seen by advertisement in our column to-day that the spirited proprietors of the river steamers have made ample arrangements for the conveyance of passengers from this City, and we believe that large numbers of our inhabitants, and well as those from other places, will visit Fredericton on that occasion.

We need not say a word to commend the object for which this Bazaar is got up. The Methodists in Fredericton lost their spacious Church and Parsonage which were insured for a merely nominal sum, at the great fire, last November; many of the congregation lost their property at the same time, and these are peculiar circumstances which have very seriously disabled them from erecting such a church as their necessities require; from early acquaintance with many of that community we know that a more liberal people never lived, and we sincerely hope that their present effort will not only be patronized by the presence, but by the money of such as are disposed to relieve the necessities of their suffering neighbours.—*New Brunswicker.*

☞ We notice in the *Courier* a comparative statement of the Revenue of New Brunswick for six months from the 1st January to the 30th June 1851 with the same period in 1850, was £40,049 8 2: for 1851 the returns show a gross Revenue for the six months of £52,029 19 6, total increase in 1851 £12,110 12 9. There is an increase on every specified item in the table, with the exception of "Incidental Revenue which has fallen of £130 1 3. Although a flourishing Revenue is not always a correct index to the general prosperity of a country, yet we cannot discover in the above result any very alarming symptoms of "ruin and decay."

(*From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.*)

Kingstown, 15th August.

Yesterday morning a party of 55 persons started on a Pic Nic to the foot of Long Island in a Yacht, and on their return the boat was capsized and 19 of the number were drowned.

New Line of Steamers from Galway to Halifax!—The following piece of information has been published in Ireland, where it has excited much interest and attention:—

Mr. Edmond O Flaherty, of Galway, who is now in London, has communicated to the correspondent of the *Freeman* the very important intelligence contained in the following paragraph:

Influential parties have made the preliminary arrangements with Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, & Co; of Blackwall, and Messrs. John Penn & Son, of Greenwich, for the immediate construction of two steamers, adapted for the conveyance of 1,500 passengers, and calculated to perform the voyage between Galway and Halifax in between five and six days. A prospectus for the issue of shares will shortly appear, under such auspices as will command support.

A considerable portion of the capital to carry out the undertaking has, it is added, been already subscribed, it is said so much as £50,000. A meeting of the Irish peers and members of the House of Commons was held last evening in London, to adopt resolutions on the subject of a direct postal communication between Ireland and America. Altogether this news is looked on here as of very great importance.

New York Fire Department.—Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department in his annual report just made to the Common Council of that city, says—

There are twenty-six engines in good order, three ordinary, four building, and one rebuilding; forty one hose carriages in good order, two ordinary, and six building; six hook and ladder trucks in good order, and two ordinary; forty ladders and eighty-five hooks; forty three thousand and three hundred feet of hose in good order, fifteen thousand and two hundred feet ordinary—making fifty-eight thousand and five hundred feet of hose. There are thirty-four engine companies, forty-nine hose companies, eight hook and ladder companies, and three hydrant companies. There are two thousand two hundred and eleven men in the Department. If the companies were full, there would be two thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

There have been three hundred and nineteen fires, by which the loss on buildings amounted to one hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars; and on stores, five hundred and forty-eight thousand and twenty-eight dollars; making the loss by fire, as nearly as could be ascertained, seven hundred and seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars. There have been two hundred and thirty-eight alarms.

By the above, it appears, that there has been an increase of thirty-eight fires, and forty-six alarms, over last year; but at the same time, a decrease of five hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars in the destruction of property, which must be gratifying to the Department and to the city.

Revolving Sails.—The Liverpool Journal record the invention, by Mr. T. Watson, of Manchester, England, of a new mode of rigging ships:

"The principal feature in his invention is the introduction of a set of revolving sails, sixteen in number, something similar to the form of a windmill, which are elevated on a wheel, and are attached to a sort of spindle. As soon as the wind touches these sails, they instantly set in motion the spindle, which, acting upon a very simple piece of machinery, propels a couple of paddles. The objects attained are greater speed by means of the paddles, and the advantage of sailing against a head wind. This is a great improvement, as the sails can be pointed with ease [illegible] are not recognized; a stiff breeze is requisite to propel the vessel. The paddle-boxes give the hull the appearance of a double-bowed steamboat. He has rigged a model ship, twenty-three feet long by six feet breadth of beam, according to this plan, for the purpose of testing its capabilities. The inventor has secured a patent for his invention, and is sanguine of its success. 'Should it succeed,' it is said that it will cause a complete revolution in the present system of propelling vessels."

Painful Rumor.—The Wilmington (Del.) Whig of August 1st, records the following sad event:

"During the last few days a report has been in circulation in our vicinity to the following effect: It is stated that on Friday last, as three children were returning to their home from school, near Liberty, in Amite county, they were overtaken by a pack of dogs in pursuit of runaway negroes. The dogs fell in upon them, and before assistance could be rendered, killed and nearly devoured every one of them. The father of the children, hearing their screams and the barking of the dogs, ran out with his gun succeeded in killing two of them. At this time the owner of the dogs rode up, and threatened to shoot the father if he shot any more of his dogs. The distressed father reloaded his gun, and deliberately shot the owner of the dogs through the heart; after which he gave himself up, was tried and discharged. We have not heard the names of any of the parties."

New Wesleyan Chapel.—A neat and substantial building, 34 feet by 40, with an end gallery, has been recently erected by the Wesleyans and their friends at the Old Ridge, St. Stephen's, and that on Monday last it was solemnly set apart to the worship of Almighty God. The congregation was exceedingly large, respectable and attentive, and the services interesting and profitable. The superintendant of the St. Stephen's Circuit, the Rev. G. Barrett, was assisted by the Rev. Wm. Temple, of St. Andrews, and the Rev. Messrs. Eaton, Wardwell and Johnson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. The prospect of usefulness is that neighbourhood is said to be encouraging; for such was the desire to obtain seats in the chapel, that the preference money for the Pews amounted to some $400 above the upset price. An elegant quarto Bible was kindly presented for use in the Chapel by Wm. Todd Esq of Milltown and a duodecimo Hymn Book, by the Rev. G. Barrett.

For the incipient consumption, we know of no better remedy than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and dissipate that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs, and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes of the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam. Some two years since a friend of ours was suffering under what was thought to be confirmed consumption—a severe cough, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c. By the use of the Balsam, he dispelled these alarming encroachments, and is now in the enjoyment of comparative good health.—New England Washingtonian, Boston.

LOST VOICE RESTORED.

New Bedford, Aug. 10, 1848.

Mr. S. W. Fowle:—Having seen many certificates published in relation to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY, I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favor, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle of your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subsided, and her health was soon fully restored.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN.

P. S. Such testimony can be relied upon. Be careful of the article you buy.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For Sale by, S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Married.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, at the house of the bride's brother, Mr. Robert Clavens, of Musquash, to Miss Margery Gass, of this City.

At Simonds, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. James Brayden, of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Mr. A. Dryden of the County of Albert.

Died.

On Thursday, Malcolm, only son of Mr. Duncan Brown, aged 14 months.

On Saturday morning, after a short illness, Alice Cathleen, eldest daughter of Mr. John W. Beard, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Mr. Robert Bardsley, aged 68 years, a native of Cheshire, England.

Yesterday morning, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. John Dorman, in the 74th year of his age, leaving a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.—Funeral from his late residence, Princess Street, to-morrow Saturday, at 3 o'clock, p. m. when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In Portland, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Charles Masten, aged 59 years. Mrs. Masten has patiently endured great and long continued illness; her end was peace.

At Saint Martins, on the 9th inst., Mr. Arthur Ruff, aged 53 years, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn an irreparable loss.

On Sunday, the 3d inst., at Batternut Ridge, after an illness of about eight days, Mr. Grandison Beckwith, aged 42 years, leaving a wife and large family of small children with a large circle of relatives and friends to lament the loss of a faithful husband and tender father, a friendly neighbour, and a faithful member of the Baptist Church for nearly twenty years.

At Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, on the 13th instant, Charles Henry Chalmer, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.—The deceased came to this Province at the conclusion of the War in 1763, and has been a resident in Cumberland for the last sixty years. He held for a long period, the office of High Sheriff of the County.

At the Abbey Manse, on the 22d ult, the Rev. Dr. Macnair, Abbey Parish, Scotland.

In Kings County, Parish of Westfield, on Saturday, the 16th inst., Fanny Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Drost, aged 18 months.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—Arrived,

Saturday—Schr. Alpha, Elder, Rockland, 2—J. W. Cudlip, ballast.

London, Crane, New York, 6—to order, general cargo.

Barque Foster, Hunter, New York, 8—H. Garbutt, ballast.

Schr. Alabama, Wall, St. George's, 2—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Sunday—Brigs. Elizabeth Hastings, Fitzgerald, Boston, 3—J. W. Craig, do.

Monday—Brig Elizabeth, Crosby, Yarmouth, 1—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Tuesday—Brig Competitor, Goudy, Philadelphia, 9—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

Aug. 15th—Ship Leonahgow, Gimber, Liverpool, timber, &c.; Barque Luerwig, Tampson, Hull, timber and deals; Brig Robinson, Finch, London, deals.

19th—Ship Onward, Chase, Bristol, deals; Brig Bennett, Jordan, North Shields, timber and deal; Brigt. Eunice, Spearing, Boston, plank and shingles; Schr. Echo, Holder, New York, lumber; Oliver Frost, Smith, Providence, do.; Mars Hill, Clifford, New Haven, do.

19th—Barque Hamlet, Scott, Liverpool, timber and deals; Lorman, Curtis, [illegible], deals; Brigt. John Wesley, Griffin, Portsmouth timber and deals.