words when he shall have finished (hear, hear).

Mr. Cooke continued.—He had no wish to trespass too long upon their attention; but having been invited, as a Protestant of Dublin, to that meeting, he had attended, and he felt it to be his duty to [illegible] the lecturer, and to give reasons for rejecting his proposals (hear, hear). He would repeat his statement, that they (the Protestants) looked upon the Church of Rome as the foretold apostasy, and were able to show how the predicted marks of that apostasy applied in every particular to that Church; and he called upon the Romanists present, instead of giving clamorous opposition to the statement of fact which were undeniable, and arguments which were unanswerable, diligently to investigate for themselves, and not rest satisfied with the dictum of any man (hear, hear). A few words more. He accepted, in the fullest sense, the rule laid down by the lecturer, that the prevalence of religious truth amongst a nation rendered it great, powerful, and prosperous; and that contrarwise, the prevalence of religious error only led to national degradation and misery. Now, in Ireland, one of the most Roman Catholic countries in Europe, the national ruin, beggary, and humiliation, were almost unprecedented in the history of nations, and were, certainly, traceable to the cause mentioned; while, on the other hand, England, as long as Protestant principles was maintained in her senate, and cherished by her people, was a bright and glorious example of a nation professing the true religion—enjoying all sorts of worldly prosperity, and perfect freedom in consequence (great applause, and renewed interruptions.) But he (Mr. Cooke) would go farther—he would take Mr. Cooke to the very centre and seat of the Church of which he was a priest, to the city of Rome itself, and he would ask where were there the proofs of its profession of a true religion, in the prosperity, peace, and happiness of its people? Nay, he would, in conclusion, ask him, did not its unfortunate, paralyzed, and deplorably wretched condition give incontrovertible proofs that the religion which led to such abject misery and degradation, could be no other than an erroneous and apostate one? (great applause, interruptions, clamour, &c., during which Mr. Cooke resumed his seat.)

Father Ignatius then rose and said that the last speaker had said much that it could not be pleasing to [Roman] Catholics to listen to, and on topics which he (Father Ignatius) did not think had anything to do with the object for which the meeting was called; which object was simply to see what steps could be taken to secure the united prayers of all religious sections of the community, for unity in the truth. He could not see what harm there was in the proposition, not how it could injure any Protestant to admit the propriety of offering up prayers for union among professing Christians. He had not called the meeting for controversial discussion, but for the consideration of that subject; and if any other person, except the last speaker, desired to make any suggestions or modifications of this plan, he was willing to hear him.

Mr. Alexander King, an independent minister, then rose and said, that, if there were any expressions of approbation or disapprobation of anything he should say, he would retire forthwith from the meeting (uproar).

Father Ignatius begged of Mr. King not to carry out his threat of retiring, and implored of him, for his sake, to forgive the poor [Roman] Catholics (hear, hear, loud laughter, and cheers).

Mr. King then made a few observations on topics not connected with the meeting, and, after a few more words from Father Ignatius, the assembly broke up, the Romish party being evidently crestfallen, as their priestly champion did not, even in a meeting, called by himself, attempt to disprove the charges brought against their Church of having apostatized from the faith, and being placed outside the pale of Christianity; while the absurdity of the reverend passionist's prayer-crusade was rendered patent to all.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 27, 1851.

THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

There is perhaps no country in the world where more time is spent in listless idleness by females in the Rural Districts, than in the North American Colonies, and there is perhaps no country where the means of employment is more rife. Both the climate and soil of this Province from its earliest settlement has been notorious for the production of Flax of the first quality; yet much as its growth and manufacture would tend to the profitable employment of our agricultural females, it is a singular, and a melancholy fact, that with all the attributes of soil and climate, it is only here and there a little patch is occasionally grown for the use of the family alone—the idea of making it a profitable crop by its manufacture being wholly out of the question. Our knowledge of the habits of the Wives and Daughters of our Farmers, leads us to the belief, that this lack of economy and industry does not arise from an actual disposition to Idleness, but rather from a supposition that the people of the Provinces cannot compete with the Parent State. To a certain extent this is true, especially where expensive and extensive machinery is involved in the manufacture; but when it is taken into consideration that we have land here for almost nothing, and free from tax, tythe and rate, and the simplicity and inexpensiveness of the machinery required for the manufacture of flax, the only wonder is, that we have so long delayed in beginning to produce an article, for which the country is so well adapted, and which has proved such a source of profitable employment in the obscure districts of Ireland.

"In a letter addressed, by Mr. Hall Dixon, to the Viceroy of Ireland, beseeching his Excellency to encourage flax growing, the writer gives the following illustration of what is achievable from the produce of only three acres of flax, which had been purchased by an eminent Cambric-house for 15s. per stone, and proved by the firm to be equal, if not superior, to any foreign flax, for which they had given 26s. In reference to the home-grown flax Mr. Dixon says:—'The entire produce of the three statute acres will be 120 stone, and will give to the farmer £50. This flax is now in process of conversion into cambric handkerchiefs, capable of being spun to thirty hanks to the pound, and is to be span by the hand. Mark the employment this will give. It will afford constant employment for 12 months to 132 women to spin it, 18 weavers will be occupied a like period in weaving it; and it will require 40 women a'year to hem, stitch, (or vein,) the handkerchiefs. Thus giving employment for twelve months to 190 persons. It is curious to trace the results of the process which this flax is undergoing; it will produce 210 webs of cambric, each web containing five dozen handkerchiefs, each dozen will be worth 40s., and the entire when finished will be worth £2,100.'"

These facts, and of which there can rest no shadow of doubt, will we trust force themselves on the notice of those gentlemen who have already distinguished themselves in the promotion of the truest and best interest of the Country that of Agriculture; and we sincerely hope that a premium for the best specimins of both Flax and Linen, grown and manufactured in the Province, will in future stand at the head of the list of the Agricultural Society for the improvements in that noble science. Another and a no less important source of employment for idle children both in town and country could be found in the growth and manufacture of grass for hats. It must still be fresh in the memory of most of our readers, [illegible] and held for a series of years a monopoly in the manufacture of hats for summer wear, both for Gentlemen and Ladies, and respectable persons were not considered well dressed in Summer unless they sported their Leghorn. The production of this fabric proved a source of great employment and profit to the Italians, until the girls of those obscure, and isolated Islands, the Orkney's, commenced to grow the grass and manufacture the Hats, when after a little experience they successfully, by domestic industry (rivled) and drove out of the English market, the production of a foreign land. We have every confidence that in this province the same results would follow. Let then our agricultural patrons but import the grass seed, from the Isles, distribute it and offer a premium for the best Hats and Bonnets made from the straw, and the time would not be far distant, when the importation of summer hats would be no longer known. Thus while a large sum yearly *send out* to purchase the article would be saved to the country, our rosey cheeked village maids would be taught industry, and to accumulate wealth.

The Geological Department.—We had fondly hoped that our Geological friend Gesner had passed away into that oblivion from which some untoward circumstances, (to us unknown) had originally dragged him. The Doctor came into this Province with the glorious administration of Sir John o' Harmony," and vanished with his exit, after having played sundry "fantastic tricks before high heaven," which made our coffers light. This gentleman it will be remembered by many of our readers, played a deep, and to the Province a very expensive game, by insinuating himself into the graces of an extravagant and thoughtless Governor, who flattered by the Doctor's fawning, installed him, to the exclusion of better and more scientific men, in the office of Provincial Geologist. The result is now a matter of history, that the Province payed some thousands of pounds for his "*discoveries*," the sum total of which was, that by a Blitz-like magic he converted the *jaw bone of a whale*, into that of a Mamouths, and with an effrontery scarcely to be conceived, asserted that he had discovered the residue of the skeleton. This accomplished, the Doctor's *fame* grew thread bare, and being out at *elbows*, thought it high time to be out of the Province, and thus the Doctor vanished, like the poor player, who strutt, and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is seen no more. Subsequently we hear of our erratic hero great alike in things diminutive as well as mighty, again at his "*discoveries*," when he astonishes the gaping folks of Prince Edward's Island with a new species of *potatoe*, free from disease, *small* very *small* but still a potatoe, and a new "*discovery*." The above remarks have arisen from reading a communication in the last "Observer" written by Mr. R. Foulis. Of the matter at issue between Mr. F. and the Doctor we know nothing, but we know the two men, we know, and have known Mr. F. for the last thirty years, as a truly scientific man, and one who was at all times ready to impart information to such as sought it of him, and to impart it in a truly philanthropic spirit; the other we know as an empiric, a very juggler, a mountebank in Science, and a dolt in Literature. Such men as Gesner, going about "seeking whom he may devour" deserves the execration of all good men, as such we have deemed it our duty to give the above statement.

Postal Arrangements.—It affords us unusual pleasure to be able to announce, that the very liberal postal arrangements for the North American Colonies, by virtue of Mr. Barberie's Act of the last Session of the Legislature, will come into operation on the 5th of July next. By this arrangement, all Letters not exceeding half an ounce, will pass from one extremity of British North America to another, at the uniform rate of three pence, and all Newspapers and Pamphlets not exceeding two ounces, no matter where printed, will pass free. And further, that all printed Books, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, if pre-paid, and not exceeding half a pound, six pence. For a volume exceeding a pound one shilling sterling, and an additional shilling for every additional pound. A Postal Convention has also been entered into with the United States, regulating the postage of Letters, passing from the Colonies into the States, or vice verce, at the uniform rate of six pence, pre paid or otherwise, at the option of the sender. No accounts to be kept on either side, but each party to retain what it may receive. The only exception to this rule will be with Letters for California, which will be for the half ounce Letters, Fifteen Cents, or nine pence, sterling, the prepayment being also optional. The device on the three penny stamp will be a Crown, surpounded with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. On the six penny stamp will be the impress of Prince Albert's head, while the shilling stamp, will exhibit that of Her Majesty. This arrangement, while it reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Barberie, the Member for Restigouche, must be hailed by all classes as one of the greatest boons ever bestowed on the Colonies of British North America.

Carleton.—Immediately after the establishment of the ten hours' system, in Carleton, the working men there, with their numerous friends, determined to commemorate this pleasing event, in a permanent and useful manner. A subscription was set on foot, with the proceeds of which an excellent bell has been imported from Boston, by Mr. John C. Littlehale. On Monday evening last a suitable frame was erected on the north west corner of the Market square, on the south side of King street, and the bell placed thereon, which has since been rung at the usual times of commencing and "knocking off" work, greatly to the satisfaction of the working men of Carleton. We regret to learn however, that a few interested individuals have manifested their objections to the locality of the bell, urging that the position of the frame work may interfere with the future improvement of the square! This objection is puerile and absurd, because, when improvements are commenced, the fabric can be easily removed. Not many years have elapsed, since a Market House stood on King's square, on the eastern side of the Harbour. Its *site* however, has now become a matter of history, and it will in due time, be far beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant." We trust that the reasonable wishes of nineteen out of twenty of the inhabitants of Carleton, will meet with no further vexations and childish opposition; as, since the schoolmaster went abroad, the strength of the "one man power" has met with a rapid decline.

Masonic.—Tuesday being St. John's Day, the brethren of Hibernian Lodge, assembled in their lodge room, St. John Hotel, at *high twelve* to instal their newly elected officers—when Brother George F. Smith was inducted to the Master's Chair, Brothers John Willis, Senior Warden, D. Seribner, Junior Warden, G. Burns, Secretary, J. W. Craig, Treasurer, J. Crouch, S. D., John Sullivan, J. D., John Bowyer, T.

A Bad Job.—Connecting the *Creole* with the *Admiral*, at the moment she was receiving the largest share of public patronage, and of course putting the fare up [illegible]

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

It affords us much pleasure to find that the people of Canada West are beginning [illegible] North American Colonies. Recent experience has taught them that to look for Liberality or Reciprocity from their Republican Neighbours, is the imagination of a vain thing. They are a people concentrated all in self, and no other argument than that of their own interest can move them, hence they begin to turn their attention in the right quarter, by looking to a Union of the Provinces, and an outlet to the ocean through British Territory. The British Government also appear to partake of this *new light* and are anxious for its consumation, hence the offer of Earl Grey to furnish money for the Halifax and Quebec Rail Road. However we may differ as to the detail of this magnificent project, two things are very certain, that no where else can we obtain the money at the price offered by the British Government; nor can we ever become a great or a prosperous people, without the desired Union. Hear the *Kingston Argus* on the subject:—

"We perceive from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia papers, that the anticipations were, that the Governor General in his Speech would allude to the Union of the British Provinces of North America—the expectation was also pretty general amongst people in Canada. That he has not done so there is reason to regret, as it is certainly a question which cannot too soon be brought under the consideration of the people, whether it be carried into execution now, or at a future time. In considering a measure, however, of such vital and paramount importance, all paltry political party spirit should be banished, and the leaders of the various parties should invoke a spirit of patriotism which would cause them to sear far above those selfish interests and party views, which are so apt to bias the minds of even the most honest and upright statesmen in ordinary cases. The North American Provinces extend out in the Atlantic at a point nearer to Europe than any other portion of America, from thence Westward to the Pacific, and North to the Russian possessions, including in their almost boundless extent the most extensive internal water communication and the richest agricultural territory in the world. No one can glance at this splendid territory—larger in extent than all the United States, (California included,) with a soil equal, if not superior, both in agricultural and mineral wealth; with an atmosphere so healthful as to have become proverbial, and with every facility for supporting a large, hardy, and industrious population, but must feel that they ought to be one and indivisible—that they are intended by nature to form one great country, united and bound together by a constitution and laws, as well as by those bonds of brotherhood which link them together by the ties of blood.—We believe that the advantages of a Union of the Provinces is now almost universally admitted, and that it has become only a question of time. When shall it take place? There could not be a time more fit for bringing this subject forward than the present. The policy of the Imperial Government towards the Colonies had rendered such a step absolutely necessary, by the position which they are now called upon to assume. In all but name we are now to take our place amongst the nations of the earth. As the United Provinces of British North America, with a population of five or six millions, we can do so without fear, and can afford to fling annexation, reciprocity, and all such humbugs, into the teeth of brother Jonathan, and tell him that we have both as large and as noble a territory as he has, that we can do without him as easily as he can without us.

Supposing the Union of the Provinces decided upon, the next question which presents itself regards the constitution to be adopted. We conceive that the only one which would suit all the different sections of the country is a Federal Government on the principle of the United States, with State Legislatures for the management of the internal and local interests. This system of government, which has been found to work so harmoniously on the other side, would do away with all that heart-burning and jealousy which so frequently arises regarding local legislation—(one portion of the country crying out that the other has been most favored)—and it would greatly tend to maintain that good feeling amongst the different Provinces which ought to exist, but which has been found to be frequently endangered in the case of Upper and Lower Canada, by the mutual jealousies thus created. The United British Provinces thus bound together, would be enabled to take a stand worthy of their parent; and when the Railroad to Halifax is completed, connecting with the trunk Railroads through Canada bringing us within a week of Great Britain, it will bind to our parent land by ties both of interest and affection. Who can say what the future destiny of the United British Provinces will be. Is it at all probable that the Railroad would be allowed to stop at Lake Huron? No. Great Britain will soon discover the advantages of such a route to the Pacific, and will appreciate the advantages of binding to them with the strongest ties of affection that portion of her children who would hold in their hands the key to her Eastern Empire. Fifty years ago, the United States, proud as they now are, and high as they hold their heads, by no means had as good prospects of future prosperity as the Provinces now have if they were united.—It is for us then to follow the policy which has built them up, as closely as the difference in our position admits of. If we adopt their motto, e *pluribus unum*, and take a leaf from their past history for our guide, fifty years hence will find the British Provinces not far behind, and will be a worthy rival to compete with Jonathan for the commerce both of the Atlantic and Pacific."

Trinity Church Sunday School.—We are gratified to learn that this excellent Institution, which has now been established for upwards of twenty-five years, and is the Parent School in this City, is still steadily advancing, and that in no period in its history has it been in a more flourishing or efficient condition than at the present time. There are now over fifty teachers, and between 600 and 700 children on its books, upwards of 500 of whom are in general average attendance. These numbers are also continually and even rapidly increasing, so much so, that it has become difficult to arrange the numerous classes in the large building erected for their accomodation. These facts are encouraging in many respects; they indicate the hold the valuable instruction imparting upon the minds of Churchmen, the powerful agency that is being exerted for the dissemination of religious truth among the rising generation, and that the labours of past years have not been fruitless, but eminently blessed by Him who has promised to remember the cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple.

The Annual Examination of the children, took place on the 20th inst., in the presence of a large number of persons interested in the progress and prosperity of the school. It was conducted by the Rev. the Rector, Rev. Messrs. Stewart, Armstrong, and De Vernet. The Honble. Mr. Justic Parker, and other by gentlemen, also rendered their assistance. The result was highly satisfactory. In many instances a readiness of reply was exhibited, united to a clear apprehension of sacred truth, that gave convincing evidence of the value of the instruction imparted in the school, and much encouragement to those engaged in it.

On Sunday evening, children, with their teachers assembled in Trinity Church. The Church was crowded in every part at an early hour, and the service throughout was most impressive and inspiring. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, in his usual earnest and affectionate manner, from Prov. x. 1, upon the advantages and effects of early piety both here and hereafter, and the fearful consequences resulting from its neglect. The Rev. Gentleman concluded his eloquent discourse by [illegible] collection was taken up in aid of its funds, which amounted to the sum of £19 9s. 8d.—*Witness.*

Pleasure Trip.—In this issue will be found an advertisement for a Pleasure Trip in the Steamship *Admiral*. Thus affording our fellow citizens an opportunity of visiting the great Republic, while celebrating its Independence. Also a chance to see the novelties of Boston, among which stands conspicuous, the sweet song of the Swedish Nightengale, who is about to sing her last song in Yankee land. The *Creole* also offers a similar treat to such of our citizens as feel inclined to avail themselves of the opportunity, and at the very moderate price of Six Dollars for a passage going and coming.

☞ In reference to the communication of a "Citizen" in our last, reflecting on the conduct of Dr. Waddle, of the Lunatic Asylum, we feel it our duty to state, that we have made some enquiry relative thereto, and cannot discover any just grounds for the accusation—but on the contrary, that the Commissioners of that establishment fully concur in the step taken by the Doctor, in the premises.

Collision.—On Monday night last, the steamers *St. John* and *Union*, on the river, ran foul of each other, and did some considerable damage. Both vessels contrived to reach their respective destinations. We learn that the occurrence was purely accidental.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the steam ship *Europa*, arrived at Halifax after a boisterous passage during which she had to encounter stormy head winds. She left Liverpool on the 14th inst. Such items of news as are furnished by the Mail will be found below. Out of 92 passengers by this conveyance, 25 landed at Halifax.

The Cotton market had slightly advanced; sales of the week 46,210 bales. The market for Breadstuffs was more active. Flour had advanced 1s per barrel, and Indian Corn 6d. per quarter.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continued to improve.

Freights were dull and vessels plenty.

Timber Market.—The demand for logs continues limited, dealers acting with caution, and only purchasing for present wants. A large stock of Quebec and St. John Yellow Pine on hand, which merchants will be anxious to work off, as that the prospects for importations this year do not at present look very satisfactory.—The low price of Baltic wood will contribute to some extent in damaging the market for Colonial. Spruce Deals are in request, and sell readily, to arrive, at the current rates.

Parliamentary.—The Army and Navy estimates have been voted by Parliament, including £200,000 for the expenses of the Kaffir war.—The latter vote was opposed by Mr. Hume and others, on the ground that the Colonies should furnish the money for their own protection.—Mr. Anstey's motion respecting the State prisoners in Van Diemen's Land had been withdrawn. A new measure for Chancery Reform had been introduced. Doubts appear to be entertained whether Government will proceed with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

A Demerara house in Liverpool had suspended payment, as had also the Messrs. Finch, iron merchants, whose liabilities are said to be £180,000.

Ninety Hungarian refugees have arrived at Southampton from Constantinople. The British Government intended to defray their expenses to New York.

In Ireland great efforts are making to open the Dublin and Galway Railway by August 1st. The engineer had pledged himself that it should be completed by that time, when it was expected that the first train would be filled by American citizens.

Germany.—Most, if not all the institutions which existed before the revolution, are now re-established. Several of the minor diets had been convened.

A serious coalition had occurred at Hamburg between the sailors in port and the Austrian troops in port; six had been killed and a great number wounded.

FRANCE.

The speech of President Bonaparte at Dejon, when received in Paris correctly reported, turned out to be a speech of a most violent character against the Chambers. The excitement was very great, but the applause of the Bonpartists did not deceive the French Ministry. They insisted at once that the President's speech should be suppressed and the version given by the *Moniteur* was agreed upon and telegraphed to Paris where even with the chief things taken out, it made a prodigious sensation.

The Ministers with M. Dublin returned to Paris, and Louis Napoleon followed the next day with the full consciousness that he had made a political blunder. On Tuesday the Bureaus of the Assembly met to choose their Presidents, &c., and the Bonapartists were all excluded to a man.

Great excitement prevailed in the Assembly upon the first motion, which was to pension certain soldiers of the line, inviving a principle affecting the Republic. The left opposed the motion, and it was rejected by 366 to 295.

This is the first blow of the Assembly, but during the debate, a much more important incident occurred. Gen. Changarnier took an opportunity of speaking on the question, and advancing to the Tribune shook hands ostentatiously with Leon Faucher, and M. Duflot, the two ministers. The General then, in a few words spoken amidst profound attention, said no man could induce the army to act against the laws of the country and change the Government. What pretext was there for enthusiasm? The left loudly cheered. The army was deeply penetrated with the sentiment of its duties and dignity, and would not now lend itself to the act of inflicting on France a Government by force.

This was not the era of the Cæsars when one Emperor was deposed to-day and another raised to the purple by drunken Pretorian soldiers.—The discipline of the army was too firm to allow it ever to march against the Assembly.—Not a battalion or a company should be found to obey a chief if he gave such an order. Therefore, Representatives, you may deliberate in peace.

This intrepid speech was loudly cheered, and the Ministry having declared officially that the President's speech in the *Moniteur*, was the only version they recognized, the interpolations upon it were withdrawn, but the subject must be resumed in some other form. The blow has now been struck by the President against the Assembly and a courageous General vouches for the loyalty of the army to that body, and a second General Cavignac, is ready to draw the sword to support Gen. Changarnier, if necessary. The Socialist party are in raptures with Gen Changarnier's speech, whilst the organ of the Elysee strive to undervalue its importance. Whilst Changarnier and Cavignac remain firm Louis Napoleon can never succeed in overthrowing the Republic to make himself Emperor.

The growth of larch, which, it is said, is as lasting as the English oak, is much recommended by the *Builder*.

The American packet-ship Prince Albert, from New York at London, brought 30 boxes of oysters as a portion of her cargo.

Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., a sound Protestant and Conservative, is the only candidate in the field for the representation of Argyleshire, and no opposition is expected.

The Fan Paddle-wheel.—There is deposited in Class 51 in the great exhibition, a model of a perfectly new surface, propeller, called the "Fan Paddle-wheel," [illegible] nish's fin, or to the screw-propeller applied at the surface, instead of being submerged, and which, from its simplicity, strength, and economy of construction, even as compared with the common wheel, would appear to combine all the *desiderata* for the best application of steam-power. In form it is a rotatory fan, the segments of which are so many isosceles triangles, expanding from a centre boss affixed to the shaft, until their united extremities occupy the limits of the paddle-box; these segments or blades necessarily enter the water, and leave it, obliquely, whichever way the wheel is turned, alternately compressing or dividing the water right and left; and whilst keeping up a perfect continuity of action (one of the leading features of the invention), cause the least possible vibration, many, and altogether avoid the slightest lift of backwater. Mr. Lee Steves, the inventor, favourably known to nautical world as the founde, of the *Shipping Gazette*, claims for the "Fan Paddle-wheel," as the natural result of these propulsive advantages, an increase of speed, from its use, of from one-eigth to one-sixth beyond that now attained by other surface-propellors with the application of the same power, and the consequent shortening of the passage to or from America by about two days.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Public Income and Expenditure.—A return has been printed at the instance of Mr. Hume, showing the amount of the public revenue and expenditure for each year from 1822 to 1850. The total annual receipts during this period have ranged from £59,829,691 in 1824, to £50,408,579 in 1835. The total expenditure was highest in 1827—viz., £56,336,826, and lowest in 1835, when it was £48,787,638. The following years show an excess of public expenditure over the receipts:—1826, 1827, 1831, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1847, 1848. The amount of the deficiency has ranged from £345,226 in 1838, to £3,979 539 in 1842. The highest amount of surplus revenue during the period under review was £4,744,581 in 1822, and the lowest £614,759 in 1832

The solar eclipse, which will take place on the 28th July, 1851, will be partial in Great Britain, but total over a large portion of the European continent. The eclipse will commence here at three minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon, and terminate at a quarter past four; magnitude eight-tenths on the northern limb.

The *Yorkshire Gazette* states that Lord Londesborough, who for many years was an advocate for Free-trade principles, has avowed to the Premier that he can no longer support the government on that question; and hereafter his lordship's powerful influence will be in favour of the principle of protection of British industry. His lordship is an extensive landed proprietor in all the three ridings of the country.

The Speaker of the House of Commons is to be raised to the peerage at the close of the present parliament.

Mr. J. L. Stevens has in the exhibition the model of a paddle-wheeled steamer, the properties of which, he contends, are such that a vessel of large proportions would make the run across the Atlantic in two or three days less than the time now occupied.

Harwich elections has terminated in favour of Mr. R. W. Crawford, the Free-trader, by a small majority of six over Mr. Prinsep. After the poll the hustings were torn down by a mob, and the fragments carried in triumph through the town.

Effects of Free Trade.—The beautiful estate of Pen Park, near this city, with the mansion attached, was sold last week, by the executor of the late William Bushell, Esq., for the low sum of £5800. Only six years ago it cost the late proprietor £9000. On free-trade principles it ought to have fetched £10,000; but free trade, common sense, and matter of fact, constitute a rule of three not within the arithmetical solution of modern theorists.—*Bristol Journal.*

There is a very strong party in London who are busily engaged for the purpose of amending the chancery law practices, which loudly call for redress.

The Bristol papers state that Miss Sellon and the Sisters of Mercy have left Plymouth, and have taken a house in Lower-green, in that city.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that it is credibly assured "the Bill for the suppression of the Queen's Colleges is actually in Ireland."

Mrs. Gore Langton, now deceased, has left her lady's maid the interest for life of £10,000.

Her Majesty has purchased, at the exposition, a tiara of sapphires of great claire and size, and a brooch, consisting of two enormous rubies, set round with diamonds, by Lemonnierre, of Paris.

Under the head "Cost of the present Kaffir war," the *United Service Gazette* says, "We hear from very high authority at the Cape, that the cost incurred in the first month of hostilities was about £260,000, and that it has cost between £80,000 and 90,000 per month since."

The *Sunday Times* states that Father Ignatius has altogether discarded shoes and stockings, and attired in this manner, called a few days since upon the Rev. Dr. Cumming, and challenged the reverend gentleman to a discussion of the truth of the Romish faith.

The publishing office of the *Illustrated London News* is said to send out weekly, on ordinary occasions, the extraordinary number of 70,000 and 100,000 copies, and on such an occasion as the opening of the exhibition nearly 200,000 copies.

A few days since, a gentleman paid into the Commercial Bank of London, Lombury, under the assumed name of Charles Inglis, the sum of £700 in Sovereigns, directing that it should be applied to the purposes of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution.

The marriage of Lord Edward Fitzallan Howard and Miss Talbot, it is stated, will not take place until the close of the ensuing month, or early in July.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on Friday week, Charles Nash, a parliamentary agent, who has been connected with railways, appeared for judgment. His cause was heard on a former day, and reported. Mr. Commissioner Law adjudged him, at the suit of Mr. Thwaites, to an imprisonment of eight calendar months from the vesting order, for a vexatious defence. The judgment will date from the 1st of February, when the vesting order was made.

Under a decision of the Court of Session, ministers of the Established Church of Scotland are exempted from poor-rates to the extent of between £4,000 and 5,000 a year. In Ireland, the Established Church clergy are amongst the most [illegible] more than any other class, in the [illegible]

MUTINY IN THE WATERFORD WORK HOUSE.

A few days ago, in consequence of the guardians having resolved that the able-bodied male paupers must work from 6 in the morning till 6 in the [illegible] dinner, about one hundred of them turned out and refused to work, or comply with the regulations of the board. The police were sent for and arrested twelve of the ringleaders, and brought them before the magistrates.—Having shewn repentance of their refractory conduct, and promised to resume work, they were, after a severe lecture from Mr. Tabuteau on the impropriety of their mutinous conduct, allowed to return to the workhouse.—[Waterford Mail.

Town Land Valuation in Ireland.—The total expenses of the valuation in each county in Ireland in which it has been completed and is in use, have amounted to £160 145 12s 7d. The valuation commenced in October, 1842, and is still proceeding. The average cost is 2½d per acre. The total number of acres valued up to the spring assizes of 1851, was 14,917,621. The number of acres the tenement valuation of which is in progress, but not complete, is 2,463,300.

British Army.—The strength of the British army is 123,768 men of all arms, beside 58,000 odd of pensioners, yeomanry, &c. Ireland engrosses an army of 25,000 men. The reason is obvious; Ireland is not entirely Protestant. If she were, a few regiments would be a superabundance.

Protection.—The eighth edition of a pamphlet by Sir Lytton Bulwer entitled, "Letters to John Bull, Esq., on Affairs Connected with his Landed Property," has just been published. His views are Protectionist in their character. He foretells that there will be a duty on wheat in a year. He has always, he says, been opposed to the repeal of the corn laws.

An Interesting Group.—The Bishop of London, Cardinal Wiseman, and Father Gavazzi, says the *Builder*, were, on the 12th ult., standing shoulder to shoulder at the private view of the exhibition of the National Institution of the Fine Arts. We suspect the Cardinal would sooner be counting his beads at the Shrine of "the good St. Edward," than meet the glance of the lightning-tongued orator of the Italian Reformation.

In the smouldering ruins of a factory in England, which was burnt a short time since, a girl was found dead beneath some beams of timber, in the attitude of prayer. In that dread hour, what secular knowledge could have been of such momentous consequence to her as that Scriptural education, which had taught her to pray to, and Worship her Maker in the days of her youth! What a consolation that he has given the glorious promise "Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee!"

Convents.—A proposition has been made in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies to prevent the erection of convents, and to pass a law forbidding any women under twenty-five years of age taking the veil, but it is not stated with prospect of success.

Emigration.—From an early period this morning Patrick's quay has been thronged with carts of luggage and crowds of people, about to leave by the splendid screw vessel the Albatross, for Liverpool, *en route* for America. We understand that no less than 500 emigrants proceeded by this vessel to Liverpool.—Southern Reporter of Saturday.

Emigration.—This county is nearly depopulated. Every comfortable farmer and able-bodied labourer has either gone, or is preparing to go to America. Day after day sheals pass through this town on their way to a country where, at least, they will be able "to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."—(Roscommon Journal.)

Communication.

Mr. Durant.—The following extract from the *Spectator* may not be wholly inapplicable to this Province, as well as elsewhere:—

"A great many Church Musicians have introduced, in their farewell voluntaries, a sort of music quite foreign to the design of church services, to the great prejudice of well-disposed people. These fingering gentlemen should be informed, that they ought to suit their airs to the place and business; and that the musician is obliged to keep to the text as much as the preacher. For want of this, I have found by experience, a great deal of mischief; for when the preacher had often, with great piety and art enough, handled his subject, and the judicious clerk has, with utmost diligence, called out two staves, proper to the discourse, and I have found in myself, and in the rest of the pew, good thoughts and dispositions, they have been all, in a moment, dissipated, by a merry jig from the organ loft."

Now with all due allowance for the pleasant exaggeration of the essayists, and admitting that the evil complained of was greater in Addison's day than it is in ours, there is certainly room for improvement in many churches in this particular. We have never, indeed, heard what the spectator denominates a "merry fig," but we have voluntaries which did more credit to the organist's execution, than to his appreciation of the day and the place. Apropos to this extract from the Spectator we quote, from memory, an anecdote of the long civil war in Spain. Chaliers and proclamations, and pronunciamentos, were monthly issued, and even oftener, and the loyal were compelled to accept all—a thing as difficult as to reconcile the Pope's infallibility with his blunders. One day, a regiment being in attendance at mass, a soldier was taken out of the ranks as organist; and the gravity of the whole corpse was in an instant put to flight by his playing, as a voluntary, the music of a popular political satirical song, the *refrain* of which was, "Swallow it! Swallow it!" The ludicrous associations provoked a smile, and although the player covered up the theme with skilful variations, the air was recognized through them all, and the commander of the soldiers was compelled to convert himself into chief of the synagogue, and order the soldier to desist. He was not quite prompt enough, however, to prevent a most indecorous burst of laughter.

Herein lies the difficulty. Profane music, or even solemn movements which the congregation have been in the habit of associating with other scenes than the house of God, and with other thoughts than those of devotion, make the mind wander; and even if the skill of the performer does vary, and conceal the origin of his notes, his ingenuity then becomes the subject of attention. What pertains to the public worship of the church should be marked and Clarinet, and secure from confusion with any other objects. Our minds are prone enough to stray, under the best and most solemn circumstances, and we must beware how we suffer their erratic impulses to be tempted away. The music of the church should be holy, such as is used for no other purposes than those of a devotional character. Otherwise it distracts rather than elevates.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. *Editor*.—There is perhaps not a spot on the whole globe where humbug is more commonly practised than in this Province; nor perhaps a place which exhibits less self-reliance, or less patriotism. I am lead sir to these remarks from an advertisement which is now going the rounds of the City papers, purporting to receive tenders for the building of a Fire Engine, for the Parish of Portland—while the naked truth is, that the Committee, who are to receive the tenders, have fully made up their minds to send the money out of the Country, and to encourage Foreign [illegible] than Domestic manufactures. A [illegible] is to be found in the simple [illegible] specifications as on [illegible] dodge) for the [illegible] charade. Yours [illegible]