of the twelve dioceses into which the island is divided.

Let no man imagine that it is not his interest to be engaged in this choice of a spiritual overseer. All the intermediate ranks, from the peer to the peasant, are more or less effected by the [illegible] The rich in his tenantry and household, the poor man in his cottage and family. True religion diffuses among all classes peace, contentment, and industry; and promotes improvement in schools, refinement, and agriculture. These are a few among the many blessings which shall result to the nation, from having "men after God's own heart" elevated to the episcopacy.

We would also advise another remedy, which might prove more efficacious than the former, because it would go more deeply to the root of the evil.

Let the clergy of the diocese meet, in the event of a vacancy to a bishopric, and nominate by ballot three fit and proper persons to the office, for the final selection of one of them by the Queen. In the event of a vacancy in the incumbency of a parish, let all the clergy of the diocese assemble, and select three clergymen, in the same manner, for the final choice of one of them by the Diocesan. And when a curacy is vacant in a parish, let the Episcopalians, who pay rent-charge or minister's money, assemble and vote by ballot for three candidates, who have been on probation in the parish for two Sundays in the exercise of their clerical duties, and thus assist the Rector in his final selection of the most suitable minister. The admixture of the laity, and the infusion of their judgment in the administration of the affairs of the Church, would tend greatly to promote her growth and strength, as is proved by the state of the district churches in Dublin, and in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Beloved Brethren,—These are our convictions and suggestions. If they should meet your approval, well—we shall rejoice; but if not, it is clearly manifest that some prompt and energetic and sovereign remedy should be immediately taken to correct this great national evil. It is evidentally our duty to indoctrinate our own people with the Gospel of Christ, and to proclaim its truth and beauty to all in our land, who are in darkness and the shadow of death, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear. Popery, is watchful, active, and aggressive, while we are drowsy, inactive, and yielding. Popery has Maynooth College, with £30,000 a year, for the free manufacture of 520 priests annually for the British Empire; and is, as it were, a papal depot for the Roman Pontiff's captains in the Queen's dominions. Popery has £125,000 a year, for training the youth of Ireland in the Priests' National Schools, and which may, in truth, be called Maynooth's preparatory establishment for the young. There appears also to be attached to these public endowments an immunity from control and punishment. For instance, the President of that College was convicted in the year 1846, in the Court of Queen's Bench, and fined in damages and costs, by a special jury, for a gross and malicious lible and yet he retains to this day the office of Principle in that Government College, notwithstanding the brand of guilt that has been fixed upon him by her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench!! This, forsooth! may be to teach that vice is a virtue, and immorality worthy of reward and the imitation of youth!!

We come now to the second suggestion which we have to make namely—

PROTESTANT INSTRUCTION.

It is not enough in the several parishes of Ireland merely to preach the Gospel in the pulpit, and teach the cathechism in the school. Popery—the worst and most formidable adversary to both, must be met by Protestant instruction to young and old, systematically, daily, and regularly All classes should be made as well acquainted with the deadly errors of Rome, and with the best means to confute them, as with the Lord's Prayer. With a view to thatgodly end, we have published a Proclamation to the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland; from the converts of the Priests' Protection Society, which has been perused with the greatest avidity by the people, wherever it has been exposed to public view in Ireland and in England. This Prolamation, or one similar to it, containing the truths of the Gospel, and refutation of the twenty-five fundamental, noxious errors of Romanism, should be sterotyped in equally large and legible character, and be always posted in the vestibule of every church throughout the British Dominions: and a Protestant Cathechism, approved of by the Bishops of the Church, should be introduced and taught in all and every school throughout the same extensive sovereignty.

CONCLUSION.

Brother Protestants,

In conclusion, let us repeat our humble opinion, that those two contemplated improvements, which we have this year suggested, if rightly carried out, would do more to revive vital Christianity in our Church, and to disseminate its glorious principles throughout the world, than any other instrumentality that could be devised. They would give life and vigour and knowledge to all her members, and furnish them invincible weapons of war, which all her enemies would "neither be able to gainsay nor to resist." We should ever remember, that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strongholds"—that our defence against Roman aggression does not so much consist in penal statutes and legal enactments, as in the armoury of the living God. Let every one of us be armed with it, from the youngest to the oldest, and we need not fear what men can do unto us—no, nor all the powers of earth and hell besides.

The might of Britain does not consist in her rock-bound coasts—her bristling fortresses—her powerful navy—her invincible army—her commercial enterprise; nor in the wisdom of her senators—the eloquence of her statesmen—the learning of her philosophers—the science of her schools—the poetry of her bards—the harmony of her music. No; the might, the power the omnipotence of Britain, is the Gospel of Christ, preached and planted in the hearts of her people. God's Bible is her real beauty, her shield, her bulwark. That Book once dishonoured and corrupted, you may write Ichabod upon all her gorgeous greatness; for then her national glory shall have departed.

"Oh! may its lamp, thro' all the night
Of life, make plain our way!
Till we behold the clearer light
Of an eternal day."

Let the Bible be exalted in your hearts, brethren, and you need not dread Popery, or *semi-Popery*. The latter denies salvation by grace—justification by faith—the all-sufficiency of Christ's atonement—the regenerating work of the Holy Ghost—the necessity of inward sanctification—the sole authority and sufficiency of the Scriptures; and substitutes for those soothing doctrines the dotages of Rome—salvation by human works and merits—conversion, the mere assent of the mind to a creed—regeneration by water baptism—pardon of sin by priestly absolution—union with Christ by partaking of the Eucharist—membership with the mystical Church of God by external profession—the Holy Scriptures of truth sufficient and safe only as they are allied to unwritten human traditions! This semi-popery in the Church is the offspring of Popery, and breathes the pestiferous savour of death unto death, no less fatal to the soul than Papacy herself.

We thank the press—the Irish, the Scotch, the English, the American press—for the gratuitous circulation it has given to our publications, upwards of two hundred thousand copies of which have issued immediately from our Society, since the commencement of our labours in the year 1844. We thank all our Christian friends for their continued generous support; and especially our British brethren, for their bounty, most cordially bestowed, and which has chiefly enabled us to vest in Government stock the sum of £1,000, to secure with it for ever an equal amount, bequeathed by the late Dr. Heròn, for the permanent benefit and maintenance of our Society's work: a work, until we shall establish a Protestant Catholicity on earth; a Catholicity which will not terminate with earth; it will exist in heaven, and animate all to come, through the ages of eternity—the Catholicity of the Redeemer's love.

Protestant brethren, join us, then, in this heavenly task, in the year before us. Emulate us in effecting the improvements we have now pointed out, for the lasting diffusion of Christ's pure religion; not merely until the cry of "No Popery" is heard in every house, hamlet, palace, and castle in the British dominions; but until every voice on earth, wherever the "Man of Sin" is known or heard of, shall sing aloud in hearty, hallowed sounds, "No Popery;" till hill to hill, and wave to wave, land to land, and sea to sea, convey the sound of the sonorous significant words, NO POPERY; and Echo only, with a million voices, answers, from every hill, and sea, and land, and shore, NO POPERY!

SHE IS DEAD—NOWHERE, NOWHERE TO BE FOUND!

We remain, Brother Protestants, until death,
Your devoted and affectionate Servants,
THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

23 Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

TREASON IN THE BUD—PRIEST CAHILL.

It may not be generally known that the above fire-eating priest is working himself into a violent fit of sedition, in the hope of getting half a million of the *loyal* Popish young men of Ireland "to endanger the stability of the British throne," and "strike their brutal enemies to the earth."

Let the pious priest, however, speak for himself. Alluding to the possible arrest of a Popish bishop for violating the law, he says, in a public letter to the Roman Catholics of Ireland:—

"With regard to arrest and imprisonment, I say that the attempt would not only require the presence of an army, *but it might endanger the stability of the British throne (!!)* I should like to see the Prime Minister who would dare to drag *certain bishops whom I know* from their residence to the country prison. In the first place, every 100*l.* so raised would cost the Government 10,000*l.*; it would cost the country the loss of internal peace; and it might in the end (if often repeated) *cost the Queen her crown.* Depend upon it, that the Roman Catholic bishops can write ten cities after their names if they please."

Aye, but if they do so they must abide the consequences. Here is the magnanimous plan of this new chieftan to create an agitation so formidable as might, in the end, cost the Queen her crown:—

"Give me an association of five hundred thousand young men, and I will tell you we may laugh the penal laws of England to scorn. We shall assemble twice a year simultaneously—viz, the 24th of June and the 24th of November: we shall meet in each parish, but make no speeches: *we shall count our numbers, give three cheers for Ireland, and go silently home*: there is no law against shouting; the Attorney-General cannot file and *ex officio* against shouting; and, I tell you, continue to do this simple thing of meeting in our strength, England never will or never can eventually insult or enslave us."

Tremendous combination! Enough to strike terror into the heart of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington and the British Government!

Hear the rampant treason of this loyalty loving priest again—

"I tell you it is come to this with us, and we must take our stand and live or die, or strike down the nefarious machinations at present in preparation for us. I hate boasting, and braggadocia, and bullying; but, *before avenging heaven, I would rather die in the field or on the scaffold* than bear the present burning brand of *England's triumphant scorn.*"

Aye, that is the cause of this holy man's anger and fury—England's triumphant scorn of the vile dogmas, the lying wonder, and the blood-stained criminalities of the apostate Church of Rome—scorn that it is heartly participated in by millions; also, accompanied, at the same time, by deep solicitude for the best interest of the victims and dupes Priest Cahill and the other agents of the Pope in Ireland.

Once more hear the "open and advised speaking" of Father Cahill. Alluding to England he says—

"Believe the fact that at this moment she is viewed with suspicion, hatred, and revenge, by universal Europe; and if any circumstance should turn up to give her a national check, all Europe [Popish Europe] would universally celebrate the jubilee of her downfall; and would, like *vultures* above the dead tiger, clap their wings in triumph *over the dead body of this ferocious and blood-thirsty nation*-[viz., England]. With enemies from without, and *enemies from within*, if we are true to our determied opposition, we shall soon compel the Russels of the Senate-house to seek other work than burning the blessed Virgin; and—*proh pudor*—making laws in the face of Europe and the world, like the Russian brute, to enter the cloister of timid nuns. But if Irishmen submit to this indignity, the iron of slavery should pierce their souls for ever: if they submit their shoulders to this ignominious yoke, and permit an *official* insult on their sisters and daughters, they deserve the death of the coward slave; and on the first time when the filthy *English official* shall execute his dirty work of visiting the rooms of our consecrated virgins, *we shall deem it a crime against God and liberty not to rise up as one man from our valleys and mountains, and strike our brutal enemies to the earth, or die in the honourable struggle against this infamous tyranny.*"

Mitchell and other "felons" are now suffering the penalty of using language less rebellious than this. We shall see if the Attorney General will take to task the present inciter to rebellion for the above language; if not, we beg to ask is it any wonder that murder, treason, and other crimes abound so much in Ireland!

We tell priest Cahill, however, and all whom it may concern, that if he and his 500,000 young men would dare to rise up from their mountains and valleys to do their atrocious work of massacre and treason, they would assuredly be met by an array of Protestant strength, loyalty, and power, which would speedly tame their savage ferocity, and disarm and chastise the bands of conspirators against the majesty of British law who would fight the Pope's battle in Ireland against the Queen.—*Dublin Constitution.*

The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company.—The Fleet of this Company will shortly be augmented by the following vessels, which are in course of construction with all possible dispatch. As early as June next some of these vessels will be launched, but a longer period will of course be occupied in putting on board their machinery and getting them ready for sea. This large addition to the Company's Fleet, owing to the directors availing themselves of last year's profit and the reserved fund (£149,282), will be effected without any call being made upon the proprietors:—

The *Amazon*, hull building at Blackwall, engines at Limehouse, 2,256 tons, 800-horse power; R. and H. Green, shipbuilders; Seaward and Capel, engine-makers.

The *Demerara*, hull building at Bristol, engines at Greenock, 2,318 tons, 800 horse power; Wm. Patterson, shipbuilder; Caird and Co., engine-makers.

The *Magdalena*, hull building at North fleet, engines at Glasgow, 2,250 tons, 800-horse power; William Pitcher, shipbuilder; Robert Napier, engine-maker.

The *Orinoco*, hull building at Northfleet, engines at Lambeth, 2,245 tons, 800-horse power; William Pitcher, shipbuilder; Robert Napier, engine-maker.

The *Parana*, hull building at Southampton, engines at Greenock, 2,252 tons, 800-horse power.

Communication.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor,—According to the hint expressed in my last letter, I intend to bring this subject to a conclusion, as I consider it is now the time to act, not to write; for there are, I believe few persons of information in this city, who do not admit the utility of infant-schools. I must therefore come to the point—are we to have an infant school, or are we not? Now, if we have a school, we must have a school-hall, either rented or erected, and fitted up for the purpose. It is true that a house and yard might probably be found that would in some manner answer the purpose, but it would require about half as much to pay one years rent and fit it up, as would be required to build a new one expressly for the purpose; and as the health of the children, as well as the efficiency of the school, depends much upon the situation and spaciousness of the school-hall and playground, I would, (much as I lament the present state of affairs,) rather see the infants running at large in the streets, than see fifty or a hundred promising children wedged up together, as they are in many of the common schools of this city, in a small half-under ground school room, half-lighted, half-ventilated, scarcely half-taught, and not at all exercised; children cannot (and they should not) sit long in one position; nature requires that their little limbs should have plenty of room, and a proper amount of muscular exercise;—their school-hall should therefore be in a dry, elevated, clean and airy situation, it should be oblong to save expence in roofing and fitting up—it should be on the ground flat or basement story, in order to allow a ready exit to the playground. The size should of course depend on the number likely to attend. Fifty pupils would require a room thirty feet long by eighteen broad, and ten high; a hundred pupils one of forty-five feet long, by twenty or twenty-two broad, and twelve high; a hundred and fifty pupils one fifty-five long, by thirty broad, and fourteen high; and two hundred pupils, the greatest number that can be undertaken by one teacher,) would require a room at least sixty feet long, by thirty-five broad, and sixteen high. There should be also a reading room attached, for the more advanced pupils; this, however, need not be large, and might be in the teacher's apartments, which can be most cheaply erected as a second story to the school-room.—The play-ground should be ample, neatly ornamented with flower borders, gravel walks, fruit shrubs, &c., which the children will delight to keep in proper order. The ground must be inclosed to prevent intruders, and should present numerous apparatus for play and exercise. Now all this would necessarily require some money, and this brings us to the trying point. We know there is plenty of money in St. John, we know also that those who possess this money generally approve of infant school education, and that they have been on other occasions public spirited, laying these considerations together, we are encouraged to give them a fair trial without coaxing or flattery. And we particularly expect the ladies of this city to come forward on this occasion, as ladies have always done elsewhere, to give the good work an impetus.

A subscription paper will be left ready for signature at the office of this paper, and all those who consider it a duty will, we doubt not, come forward and attach their gratuitous donations to defray the necessary expences; we trust they will not give grudgingly, but according as God hath prospered them; and as we do not desire the establishment to be under the particular domination or control of any sect or party, we hope the christian community will come forward individually and personally. And as I have no motive or desire to be known as the writer of these letters, having no object in view but the general good, I will not head the subscription list, but I will be among you and contribute my mite, and will moreover give further advice from time to time, whenever I consider it necessary or calculated to do good; in the mean time, I would suggest that as soon as a sufficient amount shall have been subscribed, a general meeting of the subscribers will be called to elect from among their own number a committee to collect the subscriptions, enter into contract for the erection of the house, purchase ground for the house and yard, engage a proper teacher, &c. I am aware that the idea of collecting money and building a house appears at first to be rather an undertaking; but every day will make some of the difficulties disappear. Our first endeavour must be to raise the money; £100, I imagine, would be about the amount, which I think may be very soon raised; I will be watching its progress with anxiety.

Respectfully yours,
MENTOR.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Having had occasion to visit your City, I came on in the "*Creole*," and having read in the Eastport Sentinel that that boat was anything but efficient, I determined to test her qualities, which, to my surprise, I found quite equal to any boat in which I had previously travelled. To begin with, the boat is symmetry itself, admirably built of the most durable woods, well fastened and most beautifully coppered. Her fittings inside are very superior to any boat you have at present on those waters, and I believe her speed is second to none, either American or British. I am at a loss to account for the conduct of the writer in the Eastport paper, unless I attribute it to envy, perhaps he may be in some way connected with, or interested in the success of the *Admiral*, and fears the *Creole's* being put on the line may interfere with her in a pecuniary manner. Be that, Sir, as it may, it is a matter of much gratulation to the travelling public that they can now be "put through" without the inconvenience of changing boats at Eastport, as was formerly the case. It is therefore to the enterprize of Messrs. Hatheway and Small, the proprietors of the "*Creole*" that the public owe the present accommodation, and I cannot but think they are fully entitled to at least a fair share of public patronage.

I am, Sir, yours,
A TRAVELLER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I regret to state that an opinion has too long prevailed that we cannot compete with the other Provinces, or our Republican neighbours, in the production of articles connected with the Arts and Sciences. To those who entertain such an idea, I would mention the circumstance that the beautiful Banner borne by Chrystal Section, No. 6, Cadets of Temperance, was worked and presented by the young ladies of this City to Chrystal Section. Of this splendid piece of workmanship not only should our ladies feel proud, but also the juvenile band to whom it was presented. Both our City and Province have cause to rejoice, that we are no longer indebted to the importer for such articles, but that home industry and the busy hands of our own fair daughters are fully competent to the production of such rare and beautiful needle work. This truly elegant and beautiful Banner was also displayed at the Temperance procession recently held at Fredericton, where it attracted the attention and admiration of all beholders. That this first essay of juvenile ingenuity may be followed by many other and surpassing works of art, that shall stand unrivalled on this side the Atlantic, is, Sir, the ardent wish of your obedient servant.

CARLOS CRYSTAL.

In reference to the Communication of "*Carlos Crystal*," we would take the opportunity of observing, that Mr. James Holman of this city, an Artist of no mean merit, painted a Temperance Banner, which was taken on to Boston, and used in a demonstration procession; and it affords us much pleasure to learn, that it was pronounced by judges, the best specimens of the Art, that day on the ground, altho' some of the best Boston Artists have exhausted their skill in furnishing Banners for the occasion. Perhaps Mr. Holman will prepare a spice of his quality for the forthcoming exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute.—We would further suggest that a fund should be [illegible] ing premiums to the most deserving. Mr. Anderson, of this City, an artist of some merit, will perhaps also furnish a proof of his skill on the same occasion.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 23, 1851.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Franklin*, steamer, arrived at New York, on Monday last, bringing London dates to the 7th instant.

"The wisdom's in the wig," says the old saw, but this trite saying, like many of its fellows, is now proved to be a vulgar error. The Whig Ministry have really proved themselves anything but wise, and we are pleased to find that their days of grace are fast shortening. On several important questions they have found themselves in most ominous minorities. They may set their House in order, for most assuredly the time is close at hand when Lord John must make his final bow, and Stanley will be the cry. We give below the most important items of news:—

In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., Lord John Russell informed the House of the course the government proposed to pursue in consequence of their defeat by a Majority of 14 on the motion of Mr. Hume, against the renewal of the income tax for three years. His Lordship said that the Cabinet was prepared to bow to the decision of the House, and to submit to the appointment of a select committee of inquiry to consider the details of the obnoxious tax. The duration of this impost is therefore doomed.—The reverse of the ministry on this question was received with universal joy.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 6th, it was mentioned by the Government that the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land had thought it his duty to withdraw the tickets of leave granted to the Irish prisoners, McManus, O'Doherty, and O'Donahue, in consequence of their misconduct, and to subject them to certain terms of imprisonment.

On the evening of the 6th inst., the ministry were again virtually defeated in the House of Commons, on a motion introduced by Lord Naas with reference to the spirit trade. Lord John Russell said that the effect of the motion would be a reduction of duty on spirits, which the ministry were not prepared for. The motion was pressed to a vote of reference to a committee, and the members were 159 on each side.

Mr. Roebuck said that he would put it to the noble Lord, whether after this fourth defeat he would still retain the reins of government, and urged him to resign for the sake of his personal reputation.

Lord John Russell somewhat tartly replied, that he would take care of his personal character and reputation without Mr. Roebuck's aid or counsel; that resignation of government was a grave matter, involving very serious consequences, and that while the ministers were not disposed to allow the character of the government to be impaired, neither would they, under a sense of defeat, hastily resign office.

The subject there dropped, but the ministry are evidentally too weak to guide the legislation of Parliament.

The Crystal Palace continued to be thronged with thousands of admiring and wondering visitors. On Monday, 5th, the price of admission fell from £1 to 5s a head, and about 8400 persons were admitted at that price, and £1000 sterling were taken at the doors. The demand for season tickets also continued, and the receipts altogether were estimated at £2000 a day.

The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser writes as follows, under date of May 6th:—

"Another important announcement was put forth last night in the House of Commons, which will have some effect in conciliating the people and pacifying the impatience with which they are looking for a more vigorous administration. It was, that various reductions will be adopted in the expense of our public establishments; in accordance with the recommendation of a Committee of the House which sat last session on the subject of official salaries. Thus, for the future, the salary of a Lord Chancellor is to be fixed at £10,000 per annum instead of £14,000, and that of our ambassador to France at £8,000 instead of 10,000; while in various other departments new adjustments are to be made, in which the same principle of economy is to be carried out.

Nothing further has been done with the bill against the papal aggression.

The vote against the ministers on the income tax, caused them to postpone it, or it would have been proceeded with early this week. It is to be taken up next week.

Among the deaths is that of the Earl of Bantry, in his 84th year.

Emigration from Bremen.—From 1st January to 28th April, 51 vessels left Bremen for the United States with 7690 passengers.

France.—From Paris we learn that the 4th of May, the anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, had passed off without the slightest attempt at disturbance.

The confusion of parties was still very great in the French capital, and the greatest uncertainty prevailed as to the probable solution of the approaching political problem.

Portugal.—From Portugal we have late intelligence, with accounts from Lisbon, to the 29th, and Oporto to the 30th ult. The telegraphic despatches received by way of Paris and Madrid, announcing the insurrection of the Oporto garrison, on the 20th ult., is fully confirmed. No contest, however, took place, and but three lives were lost.

Marshal Saldanha entered Oporto, on the 27th ult., and was greeted with a most enthusiastic reception by the entire city, which turned out to meet him. The insurrection in his favour was spreading in all parts of the kingdom. The troops were unanimous for his cause, and were marching to join him from all points. The King had left Coimbra, and was retreating from Lisbon, most of the forces under his command having also pronounced for the revolution.

Cons: The ministry resigned, and the Count himself had fled from Lisbon. Fears were entertained of the rising of the Popular or Junta party, unless the Queen should quickly take steps to clothe the victorious Saldanha with full powers to form a ministry, and it was further feared that Saldanha's party would require the abdication of the Queen and proclamation of a regency. A Spanish army of observation was being collected on the frontier.

Clerk of the Supreme Courts.—The situation becoming vacant by the death of Colonel Shore, the Executive Council have appointed to that office William Carman, Esq., formerly a Member for Northumberland County, with a reduced Salary of £250, thus effecting a saving of over £500 a-year, which saving, we trust, will be applied in a manner satisfactory to the public and beneficial to the Province at large.

A Pensioner.—We learn that the Honorable Thomas Baillie has accepted the retiring allowance of £500 a-year, as proposed by the House at its last sitting. He leaves office on the first of October next ensuing. Public opinion appears to second the flattering remarks that Robert D. Wilmot, Esq., will be appointed to fill the vacancy caused thereby.

OSSIAN E. DODGE.

"A Knave detected, calls the Judge a Rogue."
Curran.

It may be fresh in the memory of many of our fellow citizens, that last fall, a diverting vagabond, calling himself "*Ossian E. Dodge, the Boston Vocalist*," after foreshadowing his approach with [illegible] this City for the ostensible purpose of amusing the public, but in reality for the purpose of raising the wind, *à la Diddler*. On his first night, finding himself before a liberal and enlightened audience, a thing to him, we presume, unprecedented, he, Mr. "Quaile," "*kinder Quailed*" before the assembly, and fearing detection, and having the custom of his country vividly floating before his eyes, that of Lynching, Tar, Feathers, and sharp Riding rails, he candidly confessed he was not a singer, the *thing* he had given himself out to be, but a mimic! The audience, altho' feeling themselves tricked, sat it out, that is, grinned and bore it, but of course treated the fellow and his audacious roguery with that contempt which is due to a Bottle Conjurer, a Wooden Nutmeg vender, or a Yankee swindler out of luck. Master "Quaile," or Dodge, finding a greater amount of penetration than he had bargained for, and finding we were up at least to his Dodge, preferred shifting his locality to that of "*playing to empty benches*," and we next hear of his public *feats* in Halifax, where, if we are to take the opinions of the Press as authority, his self published fame was but short lived and ill-requited. His description both of this City and the St. John Hotel are too palpably false and gross to pass current, even in his beloved Yankee land, as many hundreds of the most respectable portion of his countrymen can certify; and it is very doubtful to us if Mr. Dodge, whose language bespeaks him a denizen of the back slums of Boston, ever before sat at a table so bount fully and elegantly furnished as that of the St. John Hotel; indeed, we are informed from a respectable and undoubted source, that while there he expressed himself to that effect. And yet we find the ungracious cur, like a surly dog, snapping at the hand that fed him.

We have always felt a leaning for persons driven to the necessity of exercising their talent for public amusement, and would be the last to uncover their nakedness, but where we find insult coupled with vagrancy, we think it becomes the duty of the press to check to the utmost of its power such pestiferous immorality. Since Mr. Dodge's letter in the "*Boston Museum*" relative to this Province, we have taken the pains to enquire how he was received in his native country, and the result is anything but flattering to that *toorthy*. We learn that in the town of Ellsworth, (Maine,) that in order to replenish an exhausted exchequer, he came the same Dodge as he did in this City, and that so palpable was the imposition, that he was mobbed by the populace, and had to flee for safety. In St. Andrews he met a similar treatment, and but for the friendly interference of the Sheriff, who came to a timely rescue, he would probably have been made better acquainted with the taste of the waters of the horsepond, than with "the weak solution of lard and dish water." In which was fried the dried beef served up at the Inn at which he dined on his route from Windsor to Halifax. Mr. George Christy, the Mail Contractor, whose generosity is proverbial, states that such was the supplication and pleading of poverty practised by Dodge, that out of sheer charity he returned him half his fare. Indeed, the whole tenor of his career is replete with meanness, fraud, and hypocrisy. In one of his letters he gives as a mark of servility of the Provincials, that he saw a man take off his hat in a Banking house, while he, with Yankee independence, (*quere*, impudence,) kept on his *Otter*. Now had Mr. Dodge travelled, or been at all conversant with good Society, he would have learnt that such an act was a true index of politeness, and not servility, and just what a French Red Republican, with ultra views would and does do every hour of his life; but perhaps Mr. Dodge has yet to learn that it is difficult to make a silk purse out of a sows ear, hence his error. And speaking of ears, who ever saw such an enormous pair exhibited as those appended to the cranium of this same Ossian E. Dodge, the match of which we never remember to have seen on any terrestial animal, save that of a donkey. But we will not be scurrilous, but will conclude with this piece of advice to that self-important gentlement. Never play with a Bitt, until you have had a spice of his quality. Will the "*Boston Museum*" please copy this for the benefit of Mr. Ossian E. Dodge, their lying correspondent!

Domestic Arts and Sciences.—We have much pleasure to be able to state that an opportunity will be afforded in September next, at the Mechanics Institute, for the Exhibition of works of Arts and Science, *Floral, Agricultural*, and *Pictorial*. Persons desirous of contributing will therefore, being duly warned, govern themselves accordingly. Small as is our community, and obscure as is our position, we speak advisedly when we say that there are many persons in this City, the works of whose hands would be no mean contribution to such an exhibition. We have recently seen specimens of Sculpture, Crayon Sketchings, Wood Cuts, Copper Plate Engravings, and Oil and Water Color Paintings, the productions of our fellow Citizens, that would not disgrace the Galleries of older and more polished Societies. We are delighted to find that our young Artists will no longer be compelled "to blush unseen, or waste their fragrance on the desert air." We are pleased also to find that the display will be accompanied with a treat for "the fair daughters," in the shape of a Concert and Pic Nic, which are thrown in as make weights. The ostensible cause for which is, the raising of a fund for the liquidation of the sum of £162 now due by the Institute. As we view it, both the *means* and the *ends* are fully justified and call for public support.

The News.—We are extremely sorry that George of the "News" should have taken our remarks on his speech at the Mayor's feast in such dudgeon, as it was only intended as a hint for him to keep his mouth shut in future. It appears that he has yet, to learn the difference between *twaddling* in the News and addressing a company of gentlemen. But as we consider his presumption and vanity has been sufficiently punished by our remarks, we will hand him over to the tender mercies of the Editors of the Woodstock and the Woodstock Sentinel, both of whom appear at this time to be amusing themselves with his brothers. Does our friend George really feel so grieved that he has caused heartburnings amongst papers?

Free Labor in the West India Isles.—The tyrants in human form, who would enslave their fellow men, and reduce the image of the Supreme Being to the condition of the brute beast, have long contended that without Slavery the West Indies must cease to be productive of the fruits of earth. This theory, we are happy to be able to state, is now fairly exploded; the labourer, like the winds of heaven which he breathes, is free, and the prospects of the present season, as well as that of the last, is of the most cheering kind, while in some of the Isles they are blessed with an overflowing treasury.

☞ We are indebted to Captain Belyea, for late American papers.

Delegation to Canada.—It is generally believed that the Hon. Mr. Chandler, on behalf of this Province, will accompany the Hon. Joseph Howe to Canada as a delegate for this province, for the purpose of consulting on the best modes to be adopted for the carrying out the great Rail Road scheme for the provinces. We learn that their deliberations on this momentous question are not [illegible] interests, but to be prospective [illegible] only by the broad principle of general utility.—Should Mr. Howe take St. John in his route, we think we can promise him a heartfelt, and most cordial reception from our fellow citizens. The month of June is named as the time of their starting.

Another Steamer on the River.—The *Anna Augusta* is now lying at Carleton, ready to take the route on the River, and has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted with new Boilers, and is in every way deserving of public patronage. There is a novelty connected with her other appointments, that of a neat Gas Apparatus for lighting her throughout. She starts on Monday next, under the command of Captain Barker, a gentleman both in manner and efficiency, admirably qualified to fill the office. The boat is owned by our enterprizing friends, Messrs. Hatheway and Small, and has our best wishes for success.

☞ The St. Andrews Standard announces the arrival of the Brigt. "*Arisdale*," with rails and other Ironwork for the Rail Road now being constructed.

It will be seen by the following article that our neighbours at Eastport are reaping a golden harvest from their fisheries, (in British waters,) while to the people of this Province the great privilege becomes a nullity. The Charlotte Gazette talks of the listlessness of our own people, as compared with Yankee enterprize, but does not tell us at the same time, that Eastport is almost the only market for our fishermen, and the American Government (very wisely) takes the duty paid by the British fishermen, and gives it as a bounty to their own, thus placing our men at a double disadvantage. This, it strikes us, is the cause of the apathy complained of, and not want of enterprize. When Protection and bounties in this Province are resorted to, to the same extent as in the United States, then, and not till then may we expect the same amount of enterprize. We are pleased to learn that the government of the sister Province has concluded to protect their fisheries, by placing an armed force along their coast to keep off intruders:—

"The capital invested in the Fishing Business in Eastport—in real and personal estate, according to the Marshal's schedule—is $83,500—as follows:

Humphrey Pike,	$5000
U. S. Treat,	6000
W. W. Buckham,	5000
Samuel Buckham,	4500
Ass Buckham & Co.,	4000
John Buckham,	3000
John French,	6000

—the annual product of which is valued at $85,000. Not to enumerate the vast quantities of dry and pickled fish and oil put up and shipped by others, Mr. Treat put up, last year—

9000 cans Salmon and Lobsters,
8000 do. Meat,
1000 do. Vegetables,
2000 boxes Herrings—
at a total value of $17,000."

☞ The steamer El Dorado arrived at New York on Saturday last, from Chagres. She waited two days for the mails and specie by the steamer Panama, which arrived at Panama on the 2d inst., with 200 passengers and $1,000,000 in gold. The Panama left San Francisco in company with the Isthmus—the latter steamer also having 200 passengers and $1,0000,000 in gold dust. Dates from San Francisco are to the 15th of April.

All was quiet at Havana when the El Dorado left.

The Temperance Demonstration, on Monday forenoon, made a grand and imposing appearance; the Procession, including the Divisions of this City, Portland and Indian Town, was of great length, and with their Banners and Regalia, and several Bands of Music, attracted crowds of spectators to the Streets through which the Procession passed.

In the evening a *Tea Soiree* was held in the South wing of the Custom House Building, which was elegantly fitted up with flags, flowers, spruce, lamps, for the occasion. It was attended by nearly a thousand persons, including much of the beauty and fashion of the City and vicinity; a number of interesting speeches were made, and the greatest good humour and unanimity prevailed throughout the vast assemblage.—The whole affair was admirably conducted, and reflected the greatest credit on all the parties concerned.—*Observer.*

South Bay Boom Company.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the South Bay Boom Company, held on Monday 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. John Robertson, F. A. Wiggins, John Pollock, John Wishart, A. McL. Seely, Edward Allison, and N. S. Demill Esquires; and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, A. McL. Seely, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

Thomas McMackin,
Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer.

Death of Hon. George Shore.—On the afternoon of Sunday last, Lieut. Colonel the Hon. George Shore expired at his residence in this City, after an illness of three days' duration.—Col. Shore came to this Province in 1804—was an officer in the 104th Regiment, and marched at the head of the Light Company of that corps to Canada in 1813, where he served during the continuance of the last American war. After returning from Canada, Col. Shore was appointed Aid-de-Camp and Private Secretary to the late General Smith, then Governor of the Province, and subsequently at different periods filled the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General. In 1825 Col. Shore was permanently appointed to the office of Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, which office he continued to hold up to the time of his death. The deceased was also at one time Inspecting Officer of Militia, and was afterwards appointed Adjutant General, which office he held at the time of his decease. Besides filling in turn, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the country, the offices which we have already enumerated, the deceased was more than once an Executive adviser of the Crown, and for many years had a seat in the Legislative Council of the Province. In public life Col. Shore was esteemed for the correct discharge of all the duties appertaining to his office; and in private, those who know him best bear testimony to his charity, which was given without ostentation, and to acts of kindness, to his friends which they will not soon forget.—*Head Quarters.*

Beginning to Thrive.—The schooner Richmond, Evans, Master, owned by R. D. Wilmot, Esq., is now loading at one of the wharves in this City, for Boston. The Richmond has already on board 2,200 bushels of oats, and 7,500 lbs. of butter, both the produce of Carleton county. The remainder of her cargo is to be made up of deals, &c. This is the first vessel which has loaded at Fredericton for a foreign port, but we understand that there are others on the way to take cargoes and clear from this port.—*Ib.*

Cape Breton.—The trial of Lieut. Green, 39th Regt. for shooting at and killing a private soldier belonging to the Company stationed at Sydney, and who was at the time attempting to desert from the service, the painful circumstances attending which are of course fresh in the recollection of our readers, will take place next term of the Supreme Court of Cape Breton. We learn that the Hon. J. W. Johnston has been retained as Counsel on behalf of the Defendent Lieut. Green is held to bail until the trial comes on. The case will necessarily be a painfully interesting one.