

HOME-MARKET.

In our publication of Thursday last, we offered some observations on the important fact that *Free Trade* acted to a great extent as a prohibition on the importation of goods of British manufacture into Canada, inasmuch as it subjected them to the same duties as the like goods manufactured in the neighboring States, which can be brought into our market without either of these additions to the cost, whereby the American at once largely undersells the British manufacturer; and the latter, finding he cannot sell his goods in the Canadian market at a profit, as a natural consequence seeks a better market elsewhere.

The effects of these are palpable. Canada is a large producer of the necessities of life. So are the adjoining States. The latter, therefore, can never become the market for Canadian produce. The States have been large exporters of their surplus produce to the British market. Canada has been so, but if Free Trade continues much longer, she must cease to export altogether, and sell all her produce at such prices as her Yankee neighbors may dictate. Why is this? She has driven British shipping to seek another market. British shipping is rapidly ceasing, as we have shown, to come to Canadian ports. By these vessels, which come with cargo, return freights to England have been raised, the supply of shipping being less than the demand, and those which come with half cargo or none, come tempted by the high freights; and if the Canadian producer ship at all, he must pay them the freight both ways. The consequence is, that the Canadian producer finds the price which he can obtain for his produce in the British market is such, that after paying such high freight, little or no profit is left, and it is just as well to keep his goods at home. In the last year of Protection, 1846, Canadian flour sold in the British market at from 33s. to 34s. sterling; in 1850, the same flour sold for 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. sterling. At the present moment the best flour sells in the Toronto market for 20s. currency, so that if cost of transit to our own sea port be added to that, and the high freight and insurance superadded, by the time it reaches the British market less than 25s. 6d. sterling per barrel will remunerate him—and we doubt if even that would. He may, no doubt, send his produce to the British market *via* New York or some other American port, but recollect the Americans themselves are also exporters, and after paying duty and cost of transit through the States, each barrel costs the Canadian exporter about two shillings more than his American neighbor, and the latter can at any moment and does undersell him in the British market. The effect of this is, that our Yankee neighbors are craftily shutting us out altogether from that market, and becoming the sole purchasers of our surplus produce, on which they realize in our market the profit which ought to be ours.

British Canadians should put a stop to this system of humbug—they should return to protection—they should give every encouragement to the entrance of British goods into Canada, subject to such a duty as would enable the British manufacturer to undersell the Yankee manufacturer, and yet at the same time prevent them from underselling our own manufacturer, who must be encouraged and protected by every legitimate means. This will at once bring British shipping to our sea ports, reduce the exorbitant freights latterly charged therefrom across the Atlantic, and so render the British market for a long time what it was under Protection of old, the best market for the surplus product of the Canadian.

British goods are no doubt a profitable freight to the shipowner, when they are brought to a profitable market. But there is a still more profitable freight which may be brought to us, and which will find a still readier market—British thews and sinews—British hearts and energy of character—Immigrants. We want laborers who will continue laborers, and not aim at becoming producers in an over-productive country—and we want artisans and manufacturers who will continue when they come to us, *artisans and manufacturers*—who will exercise their calling and not pass to others for which they are unsuited—who will become consumers not producers of the necessities of life. Thus will we be ensured the real prosperity of the country. We must hold out every inducement to immigration on this principle. Living freight will benefit this province more than any other, and pay the British shipowner far better than a dead cargo. By it we will be the better able to accept a low freight in return, with the produce of the Canadian soil. Let the value of his freight not be made his primary object—let that but pay him well, his freight home will be but a minor consideration, and Canadian produce will once more obtain a remunerative price in the British market.

Our Yankee neighbors will understand the value of a living freight. They have encouraged it in every way. In the last 25 years five thousand one hundred and eighty-four persons have emigrated from the United Kingdom. The year 1849 alone sent forth 299,498. But a fractional portion of this vital mass has come to these provinces, where they are so much needed, whilst the numbers to the United States are enormous. Bring them hither, and we shall soon have the best of all markets for our surplus produce—the home market, which will render us alike independent of costs of freights—of duties—of transit—give a due protection to all classes—to Canadian farmers, manufacturers, merchants and shipowners.

Protect all—stimulate all—encourage all—and then we shall find at home the best market, and get at home the best price.

Compliment to Captain Willoughby.—We find the following handsome compliment to Capt. George E. Willoughby, published in the *Buffalo Daily Courier* of the 12th inst. As this gentleman was formerly a resident of this city, his numerous friends will be pleased to learn the high estimation in which he is held by the Buffaloes. The *Courier* says "we saw yesterday, at Mr. Stephenson's Jewellery Store, three beautiful silver goblets, bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to Captain George E. Willoughby, of the Steamer *Ocean*, in appreciation of his gallant conduct in the gale during the night of the 1st May, 1851."—*Hamilton Gazette*.

that the House of Assembly has refused to grant the usual drawback on wines and liquors consumed by the officers of the regiment stationed in New Brunswick. The amount claimed to be refunded to the officers of the 97th was £290, being the duties paid on 500 gallons, upwards of 800 of which was beer, making, according to Mr. Gilbert's statement, an average of 39 gallons to each man (and not 500 as erroneously stated in our last). The officers of the Royals, now stationed at Halifax, also claimed £250 as duties paid by them; both of which grants were refused. Our readers may not be aware that in the Mother Country and the West Indies the sum of £30 per annum is allowed to the officers of each Company as a return of duties on the liquors consumed at the Mess; but when the Regiment is sent to these Colonies this allowance is withheld. The Legislature of each Colony has, however, always made a practice of refunding the duties so paid, in order that the officers may be placed on the same footing in the Colonies as in the parent country. But this session our Legislature has departed from this course, and decided that the duties shall not be refunded. Some feeling is expressed by the people upon the matter. But no doubt many of the members of the Assembly opposed the grants on temperance principles, without the least reference to the amount.—*New Brunswick*, April 26.



WESTERN PLANET.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1851.

THE CLERGY RESERVE.

THIS old favorite hobby horse of the present Ministry, is said to be in good running condition. The fall of 1851, will see him in the field as fresh, and as green as ever. It is said, the old jockies are determined to make capital out of him; we think he will be rather heavily weighted this time. There is no longer an opportunity of upbraiding the Episcopians alone; all the several religious denominations have now, an interest in, and are alive to, the importance of this question. Education is a free state is indispensable. But what is Education? Knowledge founded upon correct principles. Is not Religion then, the foundation of Education. Those who advocate a secular Education, advocate infidelity, and no denomination of Christians can consistently do that; indeed, though many have opposed the Church of England monopolizing these lands, and though many abuses have existed in their management, we think all true Christians must admit that, so bountiful a provision for Religious purposes, should not be yielded up without a struggle. The bequest was made by George III, for the benefit of the Protestant Religion, in Upper Canada. The Act of 1840, divided the proceeds of the sales among the several sects, according to their numerical strength. The principal evil committed at that time was, in giving a share to the Catholic Church, contrary to the avowed wishes of the donor, and the object of the grant. It was a libel on the Religion of Christ. The settlement effected was to be final. Several denominations however, were dissatisfied with the apportionments; none with the principle, of receiving assistance from the State. The dissatisfied have done what they could, to get a more equitable division and, have never ceased to cry aloud, and make known their complaints. This has afforded the present Ministry, a pretext for reopening the question, and attempting a greater wrong, that of misappropriating the whole. Let every Christian unite then to prevent it, and if any thing is done with the matter in Parliament, let it be, to get back the apportionment made to the Catholic Church.

In a new country like this, where the inhabitants are so generally scattered, and so poor, it must be obvious that, without assistance from the State, religion cannot flourish. We are not the advocates of a dominant, wealthy, or an indolent Clergy; much less an ignorant and impoverished one. But, we desire a provision, suited to the end required. A Christian Prince has given us this, as Christians are responsible for its use. And was it not for a Lafontaine domination in the House, there would be little fear of its abuse. The Christians of Upper Canada are yet sufficiently strong to right themselves, if they will but consolidate their strength. In this great question we must discard all party spirit, and sectarian feeling; we must petition as one body, against any other appropriation of these lands save, for those purposes for which they were granted.

FUGITIVES FROM CINCINNATI.—The Arrow arrived at this port to-day with about one hundred and fifty fugitives from the city of Cork, they were very much like the land-pike breed.

We copy the above from the *Amherstburg Courier*, for the especial benefit of a wise government, and for the satisfaction of the anti-slavery society. The Elgin and Wilberforce institutions. The Annexationists and all other enemies of their country either by ignorance or cupidity. Last year they came by dozens, this year by hundreds, next they will come by thousands; we only hope they will go more immediately among their female friends in Toronto. They are much desired by the amiable sex in that pious and philanthropic city; and may fully rely upon the legal protection of Dr. Skiffington Corcoran, Q. C.

THIS convale of distinguishables meet; few know where, and fewer when—what they do, no one knows, and not many seem to care. It is evident however, from the quietness which reigns among our Councilors, that neither ambition or energy countenance the Board. There is little difficulty of the Municipality being plunged head over heels in debt, or of debentures becoming the current coin.

A short time since the Council was desired by the almost unanimous voice of the people, to make one of a company to plank the road between Chatham and the Rond Eau; what active measures have they taken to accomplish this object, will the Reeve please to inform us. The Township Councils both of Harwich and Raleigh, have determined to become parties; has any correspondence ensued, do these bodies mean to wait action until an answer is received from Government, whether the road will be given up or not; if they do they will do wrong; they should be organized and ready to act in any event. *This road must go ahead.*

The Bridge, what is the position of it in relation to the Town; stories are afloat of a very beneficial bargain having been made by our cunning Councilors, surely they are not so modest as to withhold it from the public.

The market lands. As a market is very much required in Town, and as a large portion of these lands have been rented for a series of years past; will the Council please inform the public what amount of funds is on hand, what debts are due from tenants, and what the annual rentals amount to.

THE SCHOOL MEETING.

At a meeting held in the Court House, in the Town of Chatham, on the evening of Wednesday the 14th inst., pursuant to Notice, Thomas McCrae, Esq., in the chair, and Mr. Charles G. Charteris as Secretary. The object of the meeting being to take into consideration the most appropriate way of raising such means as may be required for the purpose of erecting a School House in the Town of Chatham.

It was moved by Edwin Larwill, Esq., and seconded by Mr. William McIntosh.

That this meeting approve of the erection of a large and commodious School House, and were it necessary, would willingly submit to a direct tax for so noble a purpose, but as there are lands set apart for the special use and benefit of the Common Schools of the Town, a portion of which lands may be disposed of, and sundry interests promoted thereby. It is the opinion of this meeting that the School Trustees of this Municipality, should forthwith have surveyed and laid out on Wellington and Fourth Streets, a tier of building lots, of such width and depth as to them shall seem advisable, and that the same be sold at public auction, on a credit of reasonable time, and that the proceeds of such sales shall be employed in the erection of a suitable School House, it being understood that only so many lots shall be disposed of as may be necessary to erect the School House.

Moved in amendment by R. S. Woods, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Robertson.

That the School Lands in this Town be made available for the purpose of building a School House by way of Mortgage, deriving the means of paying the interest thereon, and in part, or in whole the principle through the lease of the same, or the judicious sale of such when opportunity may offer, and in case of a deficiency through a source, that then the Corporation of this Town be required to levy a tax sufficient to meet such deficiency.

Amendment put and lost, original motion carried by an overwhelming majority.

Moved by Mr. Larwill, and seconded by Mr. Burns, that the Secretary be authorized to communicate the result of this meeting to the Board of School Trustees, and that the proceedings be published in the *Kent Advertiser* and *Western Planet*.

The Chairman having vacated the chair, a vote of thanks was awarded to him and the meeting shortly afterwards dispersed.

THOMAS McCRAE, Chairman.
CHARLES G. CHARTERIS, Secretary.

IT is with much pleasure we publish the above proceedings, and we hope the School Trustees will immediately set about carrying out the views of the Inhabitants. It is intended that the property shall be put up at an upset price, and a liberal credit given. The Town Council should issue debentures to the amount required for the erection of the building, and receive the debentures in payment of instalments on the lots, making them payable at such times as will suit purchasers, this will secure a good price for the property, keep the debentures at par, make them current and enable all who choose to become freeholders so to do. The meeting was very numerously attended and agreeably conducted.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will meet to-day, for the despatch of business. The session will likely be short and stormy; new political combinations will be formed, and new lights will shine, but for what purpose we have yet to learn. Mr. McKenzie's Election completes the Radical phalanx, and if age and experience gives wisdom, we shall certainly be a most fortunate people. The Ministry have much to do, if they recover their popularity, and more to do alone. The withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops, will point out the propriety of introducing a new Militia law. A poll tax must be levied upon colored emigrants, and their civil and political rights defined by law; there is not the least doubt, but Her Majesty's Government will permit us to act in this respect, as we may deem most conducive to

entative minds from his position with the government, that he can be of little service to us at present, he therefore turns his back upon us, now we don't like this, although we never approved of his politics, we should like to see him at his post; but as he went go, we must impose his duty upon the gallant member for Essex, or our more distant friend the Hon. J. H. Cameron, either of which will, we feel most confident, do it with pleasure.

RECORD YOUR VOTES.

NO time to be lost, all Deeds, not six months old, must be recorded three months to entitle the owner to vote. A General Election will soon be here! have your Deeds recorded at once. Pledge yourself to no man; keep free till you know who the Candidates are. Several parties are already canvassing, therefore be cautious; the contest will commence so soon, as a certain gentleman can place the offices he now holds, in the possession of the right parties.

We take this method of informing the Reeves of the several Townships; all public officers, and others having printing to do, that at the office of the "Western Planet," such work can be done upon the most advantageous terms, and at the shortest notice. Our materials of type and paper are of the best description. Work executed upon the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike manner.

MONEY!

Will be sold on Monday the 2nd, day of June, one or more shares belonging to the Chatham Building Society, in shares of £100 each.

WE have great pleasure in announcing the birth of a new Society, the name of which is a sufficient passport for it, in the best of circles. "The British Connexion Society" is its name; and its object is stated in the first resolution, introduced by Sir Allen McNabb—a copy of which we publish below. Both Conservative and Reformers may join this institution; it is one, which we would say must become popular, especially as it commemorates its birth on the anniversary of the day which ushered into existence our illustrious Queen. May its branches spread, and its roots strike deep into the affections of those who love England and her institutions.

THE BRITISH CONNEXION SOCIETY.

The British Connexion Society has been established, not so much with a view to the perpetuation of the union which exists between the Parent State, and her North American Colonies, for this union the society believes to be so strong in the hearts of the Colonists, as to render adventitious support unnecessary—but for the purpose of commemorating the happy connexion of the two countries, by social union among fellow subjects, by annual self-gratulations that the blessings of such union are enjoyed and acknowledged, and by impressing upon the hearts of the rising generation that, under such union, Canada has become known to the whole civilized world, and is characterized by her increasing intelligence and wealth. Carried unanimously.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARTIC."

LIVERPOOL, April 29.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool on Monday.

The Princess of Prussia and family, and Prince William of Prussia, arrived at London on the 28th.

The Charge d'Affaires of Portugal has made another unsuccessful attempt to induce the Spanish Government to avoid intervention.

General DeHauteport, has resigned the Governor Generalship of Algeria.

The fugitive insurgents will not be allowed to cross into Austria.

The Viceroys of Egypt has definitely sanctioned the construction of the Alexandria, Cairo and Suex railroad.

We learn from Berlin that notes have been addressed to Austria and Prussia, by the Government of Denmark, insisting on the regulation of the Holstein question.

It is now said that the Prince de Schwartzzenburg will not proceed to Dresden.

The Piedmontese Gazette announces the King having accepted the resignation of Nigri, as minister of France; and having conferred the direction of that department on Count Camille Bonin Dicaever, minister of Marine, Agriculture and Commerce.

MARKETS.

LONDON, April 15.

The wheat trade has been exceedingly dull throughout the week, in this, as well as all the leading provincial markets. Some part of the English supply was left over from Monday, although offered at lower terms, and the dullness then reported has been increased by the large arrivals of flour. Without a notable decline on any one day, prices have been gradually moved downwards, and now range 1s to 2s lower than in the beginning of the month. The market this morning was but thinly attended, and little business was done in wheat that quotations remained nominally unaltered, but with a tendency to decline. The bulk of the supply of Flour is in fulfillment of contracts for delivery to millers and dealers, and is consequently not pressed on the market; but the article was quite neglected, though some reduction would in most instances have been submitted to, in order to make progress. Barley continues to attract attention, and with small arrivals its previous value was fully supported. Oats were in good demand at the prices of Monday, but any attempt to recover the late decline was without success; the arrivals, though moderate, being sufficient to keep advance in check. Beans and peas were quiet as dear, and the latter more in request.

New York, May 10.

Flour—Low grades of western and state are a shade firmer; Canadian inactive at 44

or 45; a few for common to stout state; 44 1/2 to 45 1/2 for Michigan and Indiana; 44 62 a 44 75. Grain—Fair demand for wheat for milling. White Ohio, \$1 01-2; 200 bushels prime Genesee \$1 16. Oats 47 1-2c a 49. Provisions—Pork, \$13 for old prime; \$13 87 for new do; \$14 62 1-2 for old mess; \$15 62 1-2 for new do.

Lard 93-4c a 97-8. Butter 13c a 16c. Cheese 6c a 7c.

BUFFALO, May 10.

Flour is very heavy on sales. Wheat dull at 79 1-2c. Mess Pork \$13. Washed Wool 36c. Freights steady at 48c for flour, and 10c a 12 1-2 for corn to Albany; 54c for flour, and 12c for corn to New York.

Arrival of the "Cambria."

NEW YORK, May 14, 1851.

The *Cambria* arrived at Halifax last night.

The *Cambria* has 30 passengers—20 for Boston, and ten for Halifax. She passed the Africa off Holyhead, at half past 7 P. M. Saturday, 3rd inst.

Cotton was a quarter lower and dull.

Manchester market dull. Flour steady. Indian Corn no alterations but in slow demand. Wheat declined 2d per bushels of 70 lbs. Provisions generally dull. New Pork commands full prices. Bacon held firmly.—Lard advanced 6d per cwt. Money in more demand.

ENGLAND.

The British and Commercial news is unimportant. The absorbing topic is the Great Industrial Exhibition, which was opened by her Majesty on May Day, in the presence of 30,000 persons without disorder or accident.

On the 2nd inst., the Russell Ministry was defeated upon a motion by Mr. Hume to confine the operation of the property law to one year.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill was read a second time.

Emigration from England and Ireland continues unabated.

FRANCE.

All danger of a Ministerial crisis in Paris is over, and the old story current that Louis Napoleon is making great efforts to prolong his term of office.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese insurrection has subsided.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Had demanded of the Sultan that he should retain Kessuth and his followers for two years longer.

The Sultan is inclined to refuse, and will throw himself on the protection of England and France.

Nothing from Germany.

BUFFALO, May 19th 1851.

The President of the United States arrived here this P. M., at 4 o'clock, on the steamer "May Flower," accompanied by Mr. Hall, Postmaster General, and Attorney General Crolyden.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, the President and his Cabinet, were received here by the Mayor and a Committee of Citizens, by five military and eight fire companies, and four Associations, which, together with the citizens congregated, were supposed to number from 14,000 to 16,000.

CANADA AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

LONDON, 18th April, 1851.

Sur.—The Crystal Palace is now close on completion, and the Commissioners are determined to open it on the 1st of May. Indeed it would be a national disappointment to retard it. The Queen is to open it in person, and the day is looked for with great anxiety, for the peace of the city. Whatever may be the information possessed by the Government, as to the intentions of the foreigners, who are here in countless numbers, I can neither hear nor see anything to justify any fear of disturbance. The Ministry are, well prepared for anything that may come. The article in the *New York Herald* on this subject, has created much bad feeling here. For me, I know the character of that journal, and laugh at what it says, but with the English people generally, who are ignorant of its style, it is different. As I am looked upon something in the light of an American, I come in for a share of their criticisms.

The Canada Division, Mr. Houghton is determined shall not be behind for display in fitting up. He has certainly done everything to give as good an effect as possible to our productions, and I am convinced that by his attention to our interests, we shall not be inferior to other nations in competition with us. Our goods, with one or two exceptions, have all arrived safe, and are now being displayed. Hilton's Furniture is greatly admired for the wood and the workmanship. Herbert's Pi and also attracts very great attention. The Fire Engine is examined with close scrutiny, and draws much notice. Australia surpasses us in specimens of copper, some of them weigh half a ton containing 75 per cent of pure metal. Our grains are very much examined, as also our specimens of wood. I am sure we shall beat the Americans, both in our display, and in the prizes we shall draw. From their general puffing much more was expected of them; and it is thought odd that after all their great bragging they do not occupy one half of the space allotted to them. As a nation they will not come up to a third class Power, and they will see this themselves by and bye.

On Tuesday, while I was engaged arranging our goods, all at once there seemed to be something up, beyond the common. So, after a few minutes, I heard a general speaking of the Queen's name. To me this chance was not to be lost, so on I rushed to where Her Majesty was, and was much astonished when a gentleman pointed her out to me. There was England's Queen, without escort, or pomp or pride, busily examining the statuary, dressed in plain black, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the Royal children. For the first time, since Lord Elgin signed that outrageous Rebellion Losses Bill, I felt as if I could have shouted God save the Queen. The people did not speak. All seemed dumb-struck from respect, as they surveyed the Royal pair. As her Majesty and the Royal family passed, every head was uncovered, and every one made them a salute, which was graciously returned.

Her Majesty visited. Now, thought I, is my time to speak to Queen Victoria. I made all haste to uncover some goods, but before my task was completed, they arrived where I was. Hilton's Furniture was the first thing that their attention was directed to. I shewed it to Her Majesty, explained the wood, of which she admired the beauty, and expressed her sentiments warmly. I then exhibited the grains, the wheat first. Her Majesty thought much of the Beans, and the Prince pronounced the wheat and the peas excellent. All the time the Queen was examining our goods, thousands stood round uncovered, and I thought it no wonder that the people adored their Sovereign.—*Montreal Gazette*.

IRELAND.

A project has been put forth for establishing a line of steamers between Dublin and Glasgow.

Father Matthew returns to Ireland in August. Mr. John O'Connell, M. P., has been admitted a member of the Limerick Roman Catholic Association.

Mr. Sergeant Murphy will be returned for the city of Cork, in place of Mr. Fagan, M. P., who has resigned.

A greater breadth of land is now being ploughed up in Ireland for potatoes than during the last four years.

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., has been returned for Enniskillen by a majority of 85 to 68 over his opponent, Mr. Collum.

Captain French, who has just returned to Galway from India, will stand for the representation of the town next election.

Funds are being raised at Longford to secure the election of Mr. More G'Ferrall, ex-Governor of Malta, as a member for that county.

Letters from London confirm the statement that Galway will be reported against by the Transatlantic Packet Station Commission.

The Irish South-Eastern Railway is entirely finished from Carlow and Lilkenny, and Mr. Dargan, the contractor, finally arranged with.

The income of the Sunday-school Society of Ireland last year, was £2152; number of schools 3004, scholars, 226,515; gratuitous teachers, 19,753.

Mr. More, a member of the National Board of Trade for the Promotion of Irish Manufactures, is expecting a large cargo of Irish slates to America.

Mr. James Stevenson, of Drough, has sold this year, in the Belfast market, the produce of three acres of flax, and netted the sum of £99 threepence.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Having understood that since our publication on Friday last, an order was issued respecting the mailing of Foreign publications here, we made application at the Post Office Department, for information on the subject, and received for answer, that "it is intended that pamphlets, &c., printed in the United States, shall when posted in Canada, be conveyed through the post at the same rates of charge as Canadian pamphlets, &c." A letter conveying instructions to the above effect, has been written to the Post Masters at the principal offices in the Province. "We were further informed, that no 'department order' has been issued, since the Post-post order of the 19th April. We understand that the Post Master General is absent from town, and has been so for several days past. Probably on his return the necessary department orders shall be issued, in cases where at present circulars are temporarily substituted for convenience.—*Colonist*.

PROTECTION FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES.—James J. Strang, Mormon Chief of Beaver Isle, in a letter addressed to Gerrit Smith and published in the *Liberty Paper*, denounced "the new act of Congress for the encouragement of man-stealing," and says that the Mormon community of which he is the head, will afford protection to the fugitives, and "make them heartily welcome." He declares that Beaver Isle and the neighboring island in Lake Michigan would be entirely safe as a place of refuge for oppressed men of color, and that no force can be brought there sufficiently potent to take them away. In addition to this, he says they are founding a colony on Drummond Island (on the American side), and Clo-fume's Island (on the British side), in Lake Huron, which might be deemed more secure. Each of these Islands is some 100,000 acres in extent.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Magnificent Present from the King of Prussia to Professor Morse.—We have just had the pleasure of seeing a present sent by the King of Prussia to our countryman, Professor Morse, in acknowledgment of his success in perfecting his Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, which is pronounced by his Majesty's Commissioner, after comparison and experiment, to be the most efficient of any in the world, for great distances. The present consists of a magnificent solid gold snuff-box of elaborate workmanship and design, enclosing the Prussian Gold Medal for Scientific Merit. The medal has on the face the medallion head of the King, Frederick William the IVth, surrounded by exquisitely executed emblems of religion, art, jurisprudence, medicine, and the arts; on the reverse, Apollo drawn by four fiery steeds, in the chariot of the sun, traversing the zodiac, while from the head of the god the rays of light are dating abroad!—*N. Y. Observer*.

A LAUGHABLE NOTICE.

We are indebted to the *Washington News* for the following advertisement which was posted up in a tavern in Newbern, while the Legislature was in session at that place. Mine host, it seems, was an honest well-meaning fellow, who had conceived an idea that the members were the very salt of earth, and had listened to the complaints of some of them, relative to the doings of a few speaking characters, who did not belong to their fraternity. It placed in the most conspicuous places in his house.

"Look Here!—The following rules of order will be hereafter observed in this Hotel: Members of the Assembly will go to the table first, and the gentleman afterwards."

After reading it over, he did not exactly like it. It didn't say anything about the rowdies and blackguards; so, to caution them very particularly, he added—

"Nota Bene. Rowdies and blackguards will please not to mix with the members, as it is hard to tell one from the other!"