who led him first through one gate, through a second, and through a third, rather to the right of the rest of the field. 'I said the fellow was a spoon, and didn't know how to leap!' thought Sam to himself. Next came a large grass field, divided in the centre by a post and rail.—

'That chap's blind,' thought Sam; 'he don't see the rail.' The elderly gentleman's horse took it in his stride, as a thing not worth noticing, and over went Sammy's nag too, in spite of all his rider could do to restrain him. The horse alighted on its legs, but Sammy alighted on his back.

(Sammy afterward recovers his horse, and his blood being up, he passes the field at full gallop, shouting 'tally-ho!' and giving the view-hollos' in the manner Tom had instructed. Finally, he rides right in among the hounds, when the master of the hounds rode up to Sam, and treated him to such a specimen of the English language as surprised him amazingly. It is afterward resolved, as a sort of family cabinet council, to give the 'genteel folks a regular good feed in the money-no-object fashion,' old Sims proposing to advertise the bill of fare, 'as is to be, in the country paper, a fortnight before the time, as same as the Lord Mayor advertises his'n.' Letters of invitation are accordingly sent to all the aristocracy of the country, but all decline for one reason or another, save Mrs. Gorgon, Miss Gorgon, and Miss Julia Gorgon, who reply that they 'will have the honor of waiting upon Mr. and Mrs. Sims to dinner.')

Mrs. Sims threw herself back in her chair convulsed with laughter. 'Waiting upon us! ha! ha! ha! Waiting, ha! wait, ha, ha, why, we wanted her to eat.'

Craggs had great difficulty in explaining to the grocer's family that Mr. Gorgon had only adopted the usual form of accepting an invitation.

'Me, what a very queer thing genteel society is surely.'

'What's to be done now, missis?' said old Sims to his wife; 'we've nobody coming but that she dragon; we want a whole lot of people to eat such a dinner as I have ordered. We must have some of our Barbican friends, temporal and the rail, that's what it is?'

'There's Butcher Swiggins; he'd eat enough for two, and a tolerable looking man besides; and Brown and Tonkins, both genteel-looking people.

'I should like to ask some of my young friends,' said Sammy; 'just Jack Tippens and Blue Benjamin.'

'They'll do nicely,' said Mrs. Sims. 'We'll just think of one or two more; they can come down by the rail in time for dinner, and those that are obliged to be in the shop in the morning may go by the mail train.

'Madam,' said Craggs respectful, 'I am afraid—but really I don't think that all the friends you have mentioned have got a single pair of silk stockings among them.'

'Body of me!' said Mr. Sims, 'and is it absolutely impossible to eat a dinner without silk stockings.'

'In genteel society, absolutely impossible.'

'Hang me, mother!' said Sammy, 'if I do not think that there is nearly as much sour as sweet in this genteel society.'

'Stockings or no stockings,' said old Sims, 'I will ax my party.'

And what is more, the party all arrived; and a very nice set Mrs. Gorgon, Miss Gorgon, and Miss Julia Gorgon were found upon their arrival. Well, dinner passed off very joyously with the majority of the guests, many of whom when asked to drink wine, preferred gin.

Old Sims and a steady old friend of his, Joe Brown, followed soon after the ladies into the drawing-room. This, however, was only a signal for others to proceed to business. Gin and punch were generally preferred to wine. Sam produced a box of cigars and pipes for those that preferred them. They had promised old Sims not to sit long, and they kept their word; but making the best of their time, they contrived to make themselves royally drunk before they got into the drawing-room, where Mrs. and Misses Gorgon were very much astonished at the broadness of the jokes that were sported by Sim's metropolitan friends. As soon as their carriages was announced Mrs. Gorgon rose to depart.

Swiggins, Sam, and Blue Benjamin insisted on helping them on with their shawls; and according to the custom of Barbican and Long-lane each embraced his lady, and gave her a spanking kiss. Miss Julia gave a screech as if the world was coming to an end. Miss Gorgon clawed a piece out of her admirer's cheek, while the old lady hallooed out murder.

'There's a spree for you, old six-and-eight-penny!' said Sammy, clapping Craggs on the back

Mrs. Sims expressed to Craggs a fear that they had in some particular, transgressed the customary usages of genteel society.

Craggs said it was nothing—folks were always apt to be a little merry after a good dinner. Not so, however, Mrs. Gorgon, who went open-mouthed through the county complaining of the company that she was asked to meet at Primrose-hall, and the horrid and indelicate treatment that she had met with.

The Sims' were in consequence cut by their neighbors, and thus saw no visitors but those that came down from Barbican and Long-lane. Meanwhile old Sims was buying shares in one railway, and selling them in another according to the direction of Craggs, who told him he would double his fortune in a few months time.

At length came the railway crash—down went shares to nothing. Old Sims was ruined. He wrote to Craggs for an explanation. Craggs in reply sent his own bill, for fifteen hundred pounds. All the time he spent with the Simses he had charged at the highest rates of professional attendance. The mask was of no further use to him, so he threw it off.

Sims then went to another attorney, whose character for integrity stood high, and begged him to look into his accounts.

'I fear you're ruined' said Mr. Vallum after he had gone through the paper.

'And pray Mr. Vallum, what do people generally do under my circumstances.'

'They go abroad, sir—universally go abroad—generally to Boulogne—indeed, always go to Boulogne—very agreeable place I hear—provisions cheap, and plenty of society—billiard-room, and all that sort of a thing. Everything is very genteel there.'

'I hate and detest all genteel things,' said Sims.

Vallum at length wound up the accounts, and found a small residue. Sims had enough to yield him sixty pounds a year, when invested in the funds, besides two hundred pounds to stock his shop again. Everything he had was sold, except one bottle of champagne which he took with him to town. His shop had been let for a year. When the lease was at an end, he purchased the stock of his tenant, and the next day appeared behind the counter; and everything appeared the same as if he had never left it.

When dinner time came, he opened the bottle of champagne, and all his family drank success to the old shop. When the bottle was empty he pitched it through the back window, and laughed joyously as he heard it crash upon the pavements.

'There's the last of our genteel life—I'm glad of it.

'Amen!' said his family.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING.

(Concluded from last Chronicle.)

The Rev. Dr. Cumming moved the following Resolution:—

That this Meeting, while calling on all the friends of the Society to unite in commemorating its Year of Jubilee would express their earnest desire and hope, that whatsoever is done may be in humble dependence on the blessing of Almighty God, and to His glory.

In closing the proceedings of the Jubilee Meeting, one cannot but notice how every feeling, every sympathy, every recollection, has been addressed and appealed to on this occasion. The Duke of Argyll gave his clear and logical statement; the Earl of Carlisle has made a beautiful and severely classical appeal to our tastes and feeling, giving an impulse to our better efforts. Dr. Duff has aroused us by the eloquent and earnest appeal which he made; but I must say, that in a survey of the addresses delivered at this Meeting, I am most touched by the deeply-affecting and impressive statement of the Secretary of the Birmingham Auxiliary, the Rev. J. Angell James. I remember reading a sketch of the Catalogue of Demosthenes; I have read of a more glorious catalogue still—that in Hebrews xi.; and, in reading it, I have been reminded of an expression applied to that beautiful list by one who drew it from a single instance—the roll-call of the illustrious dead; and he said the name was given because, in a certain German regiment, a celebrated hero fell in the midst of the action, and he was so dear to those whom he left behind, that when the muster-roll of the regiment was called, the answer was, "Died upon the field." Mr. James has called the roll of the illustrious dead, the reply is: "Died upon the field"—dead as to their sleeping dust—spectators, it may be, of the glorious spectacle within these walls. Let us, then, run the race set before us, not looking to the noblest that ever fought, to the holiest that ever lived, but to Jesus, "the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame." Let us feel meant to carry on this great work is the noblest monument to the memory of the dead who commenced it; and I am sure that the green turf that lies upon the humblest of them all, with nothing but a dew-drop and the sunbeams of the morning to gild it, is a nobler sight than the mausolea of all the Pharaohs.

"Lives of such men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time—
Footprints which perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's stormy main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again.

W. Jones, Esq., Secretary of the Religious-Tract Society, said—I rise to connect the commencement of the Religious-Tract Society with the Society whose Meeting is about to terminate. In a little book which I hold in my hand there is recorded the first official minute of the desirableness of establishing that noble Institution; and so small was the beginning, that the founders of this Society actually borrowed two or three pages of the minute book of the Tract Society for the purpose of making a record of the proceeding on the occasion.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said—I trust you will all continue to manifest increased interest in a Society which, I have said before, and will now repeat, is the greatest effort of uninspired man for the benefit, temporal and eternal of the human race.

The Contributions to the Jubilee Fund was announced as amounting to £3,203 15s. 9d.

Lord C. Russell.—The Resolution which is entrusted to me, though the last, cannot, I am sure, be considered of no importance. We have had our gratitude enlisted by allusions, to those who took part in the origination of the Society, and now we have to express our thankfulness to the Chairman of this day. Such a Resolution ought, I think, to have been entrusted to the descendant of the first President of the Society; but as it has been given to me, I will observe, that long before I had the pleasure of the Chairman's acquaintance, I like many others, watched his career with great interest. No doubt his Lordship is much indebted for the formation of his christian character to this Society; and I believe I speak the sentiments of the people of England when I say they are quite contented that a Society which is the glory of the land should be presided over by the Noble Earl.

The Rev. George Browne briefly seconded the Resolution.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, July 1, 1853.

It will be seen, from the extracts in our columns this day, that the latest news from Europe is still of a very dubious nature. The firm attitude of resistance to the unreasonable demands of Russia, which has been maintained by the Turkish monarch, has won for him golden opinions throughout his whole empire; all classes of his subjects applaud the firmness and decision of their monarch; and the ancient spirit of the Ottoman race is thoroughly aroused, in determined defence of their sovereign and their nationality. The unjustifiable pretensions of the Northern Autocrat, which if enforced would destroy the independence of Turkey, and for ever cripple her strength and resources, would also inflict immense injury on the commercial and political interests of other European nations; hence it is indispensable that England and France, especially, should resolutely oppose them; while other Continental Governments, in the event of a contest, would soon discover that self-preservation must compel them also to resist the advance of the Scythian hordes. This inevitable combination has placed the Autocrat in a dilemma; he is not prepared to encounter the combined forces of England, France, and Turkey; he has therefore the unpleasant alternative of withdrawing his unjust demands, or rushing headlong into an inglorious strife, in defiance of the opinion of the whole civilized world. In this perplexity he now temporises; his pride and ambition forbid him from wholly retracting; and he therefore gives a further period of fifteen days for further consideration and submission on the part of Turkey; threatening to occupy the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, in case of refusal. This refusal will of course be firmly repeated, and the irruption of the Russian troops into those provinces will immediately follow. It is pretended by some politicians, that inasmuch as those Danubian provinces are nearly independent of Turkish rule, and pay but a nominal tribute to that power, their occupation by Russia will not necessarily occasion war; but it is difficult to conceive how any sovereign power can tamely submit to foreign military intrusion upon any portion of its territory; and we therefore confess, that we believe the danger of a general conflict in Europe to be as imminent as ever. Too much depends on the pride, the ambition, the mere will of one man, one absolute autocrat, to hope that he will submit to cry "*peccavi*," under such mortifying circumstances; and we shall therefore look with anxiety for the next intelligence from Europe.

On this subject we take the following opinion from the Woolwich *Army and Navy Gazette*:

The Downfall of Turkey.—This event predicted a long time ago to take place at the present period, is evidently on the eve of being fulfilled. And although the aspect of affairs at Constantinople, during the past month, has created apprehension in many quarters, that the downfall of the Ottoman Empire will be effected by force of arms, we are of opinion there will be no war in Turkey, as we rely on the fulfilment of the eleventh of the prophecy "that it will fall without hands, or the calamities of actual warfare." We have also a strong impression that this country will not at present have recourse to warlike strife, even to save Turkey from the Emperor of Russia, as in the event of Her Majesty's Government deciding on the defence of the Mahomedans, she will have to enter on that thankless task single-handed against all the other powers of Europe, as no dependence could be placed in the co-operation of France while its present ruler has the control of that country, and the recollections of Waterloo to revenge, when a fitting pretence offers for him to make the attempt—which he would not fail to avail himself of if he could only imagine this country. We have therefore a firm reliance on the rulers of this Protestant country being so prudently as to avoid entering into the foreign quarrels relative to the Holy Places, or to the rights of the Patriarch of the Greek Church. We also trust, that whatever turn affairs may take, this country, although it may be on the most friendly terms with France, will never join in a league with Frenchmen of a warlike nature, or the British arms will incur the risk of being tarnished by treachery on the part of that power.

The Emperor of Russia will not enter on a war for the subjection of Turkey, but wait the course of events on the continent, as it is probable Austria and France will soon come in contact with each other, through the differences which have taken place between the House of Hapsburgh and Switzerland, or by the army of the Emperor of Austria making an attempt to expel the French troops from Rome. The French fleet will, in that case, have to be withdrawn from their present position, and Turkey, finding it can obtain no aid from Napoleon, will ultimately yield to the demands of Russia, and the Sultan seal his own doom and that of the Ottoman empire for ever. The British Government will, no doubt, anxiously watch the course of events, but as the highway to India will remain open, there will be no direct cause of quarrel, at least for some time to come.

On this subject the London *Press*, in a long article, of which the following is an extract, says—

On Saturday our Cabinet met. It sat for three hours and a half. It is understood that the meeting was not serene. It is understood also that the French Government had pressed our's for a categorical answer to the question, whether or no England would act with France in resisting the assault upon Turkey. The question, it is understood, was directly brought before the Cabinet by our Foreign Secretary. Even then he and Lord Aberdeen hesitated, still murmured their confidence in the Emperor and M. Brunow, and their "*belief that Prince Menschikoff had exceeded his instructions!*" But Lord Palmerston, as we hear, took high ground, *and was supported on this occasion by Lord John Russell*. There was no longer a majority for Lord Aberdeen, and it reaches us that it was determined to support Turkey. But we have heard also that, timid, perplexed, and finding himself involved in circumstances with which his small intrigues cannot cope, the Prime Minister still doubts, and will not, even in the face of facts, believe that the Emperor "*meant to deceive him*."

Had Colonel Rose been supported, and France and England acted in concert, the present state could never have been brought about. Don't let the people of this country not comprehend what is at stake. Is peace the object? The success of Russia will be the signal for a general war, and by this time next year a million and a half of men will be devastating the fairest countries of Europe. The daily expanding commerce of the Levant, the trade of the Adriatic, the Danube, and the Black Sea—the main supplies of food for our teeming millions—are all at stake. Something more—our power and our glory. The impending war will not be an affair of a campaign or two; and, at the end of that war, where will be the seat of empire?

The arrogant assumptions of the Papacy of late in Great Britain, and the unconstitutional and unwarrantable encroachments of Romanists in every grade of society, have naturally aroused the Protestant spirit of Englishmen, and incited both the public and the Government of the mother country to resistance, to inquiry, and precaution. Jesuitical influence has amazingly increased of late in England, and insidiously permeates the whole social body; while the suicidal tenets and practices of those professed members of the Established Church, who appear to halt between two opinions, and who impregnate the principles and discipline established at the Reformation, with the corrupt embellishments and idolatrous ceremonials of the apostate Church of Rome, are tacitly encouraging the covert approaches of the enemy, and treacherously betraying the interests which they are pledged to advocate and defend. These facts have awakened the genuine primitive spirit of Protestantism in Great Britain, and the faithful members of her pure and apostolic church now find it necessary to arm in defence of her bulwarks, to watch most rigorously the motions of her foes, and to unite in attacking the outworks of her besiegers. Recent enquiries and disclosures have revealed something of the iniquity secretly practised by Papists, under the dark cover of pretended religious institutions; the impostures, the cruelties, the extortions and oppressions effected by the machinery of nunneries and similar establishments, have in some degree been laid bare; the illegal durance, imprisonment, and compulsory donations of property, to which their inmates are so systematically subjected, have been in some cases brought to light; and the consequence is, that Protestant England, the land of liberty and universal personal freedom, will no longer tolerate such unlawful abuses. Had it not been for the fearless and determined exertions of Mr. Craven Berkeley, the incarcerated Miss Talbot would never have been restored to freedom; her fortune of £80,000 would have been engulphed in the insatiate maw of a nunnery, and instead of wedding the husband of her choice (as since her restoration she has done), and enjoying the felicity of domestic life and social happiness, she would have worn away her weary life in the tyrannical imprisonment of a Popish cloister. This, however, is only one of the innumerable instances of similar oppression and imposition constantly perpetrated in these iniquitous establishments. In this case, fortunately, the victim was of exalted rank and connexions; her friends were wealthy, powerful and influential; and when inquiry into her case was strenuously pressed, the guilty parties dared not resist; and finally the imprisoned damsel and her much coveted fortune were reluctantly surrendered. But how many have been the cases where such fortuitous circumstances did not exist, and where, therefore, the victims have been left to languish and to die in hopeless incarceration and despair? A perusal of Miss Caroline Sinclair's recent work "*Beatrice*," will thoroughly enlighten Protestant readers, aye, unbiassed readers of every creed, on the points above alluded to; and will display, as in a mirror, the entire working of the jesuitical system now in operation in Great Britain. The existence of these facts has induced the British Government, with an anxious desire to secure unlimited personal freedom to every subject of the British Crown, to bring into Parliament an Act for securing the periodical inspection of nunneries; for the purpose of ascertaining, from time to time, whether any individuals are therein confined against their will, or subject to any unlawful constraint, coercion, or oppression, and of affording to all such persons every needful protection, remedy, and deliverance. To such an enactment no human being of proper feeling, genuine religious principle, or humane disposition, can possibly object, since its object is not in any wise to interfere with voluntary seclusion from the world, but only to protect the weak and deliver the oppressed; to check fraud and imposition; to detect and punish cruelty and injustice. The outcry raised against such an enactment by bigoted Papists, can emanate only from the dread that such a law will deprive them in future of much unholy gain; will save many an unwilling victim from being plundered or defrauded of property and of freedom, under the fanatical, ostensible of dedication to the service of the church. The principles and practices laid down and elucidated in Miss Sinclair's *Beatrice* are remarkably corroborated by the remarks of Archbishop Whately, recently delivered in the House of Lords, on the occasion of the presentation of a petition, in favour of the Bill for the inspection of nunneries:—

His Grace, after some preliminary observations, said that "he meant to cast no imputation upon Christians of any particular denomination, but the possibility, and he must add, the probability, of great oppression being exercised in secret matters did, as he thought, call for some Legislative interference, and he was convinced that a Bill might be framed, that ought to be passed, not so much to pledge, as to secure the liberty of individuals. Their Lordships might consider whether it was not possible, certainly, that such a thing as imprisonment or transportation for life might be inflicted upon persons, without coming to the knowledge of any person connected with them and without their having any means of redress. Now, suppose a young woman was received a novice in some institution, and was placed under coercion. Her friends might have some suspicion about her, but on inquiry her existence was denied. They were told that nothing was known about her—or if the novice were in the house, they were told she was too unwell to see such and such a person, or wished to have nothing more to do with them. And there were institutions in this island which were affiliated with similar institutions on the continent. Therefore, as he had said, persons might be sentenced to undergo the illegal penalty, not only of imprisonment, but of transportation for life; and it was no such impossible thing for a person to be spirited away to some foreign institution, and there for ever to be kept out of the sight or knowledge of his or her friends. (Hear, hear.)

He would mention a case that had come under his own knowledge, and for the accuracy of which, therefore, he could vouch. It occurred very lately. A young boy was in the service of a certain institution and resided there. Fortunately he had a father and mother alive. Occasionally he went home to see his parents; but upon one occasion he did not go to visit them as usual. They became alarmed, and inquired about him, but were put off by an evasive answer. At last they became very much alarmed and excited, and went at the head of a body of police to the institution and demanded him, and he was produced, but he was in so dreadfully mangled and lacerated a state as to make one's blood curdle at the thought of the cruelties that had been inflicted upon him. (Hear.) The wish appeared to be, to incarcerate him until his wounds were healed. (Hear, hear.) If he had not had a father and a mother living, their lordships might guess what chance he would have had of redress.

Another instance had come to his knowledge, but in which he was totally unable to prove that any unfair means had been resorted to. A lady in Dublin, most of whose relatives were Roman Catholics, had formerly belonged to that Church, but was then, and had been for many years, a member of the Established Church, and brought up her children as Protestants. She was frequently assailed with offers of pecuniary assistance—being in very narrow circumstances—if she would return to the Church of Rome. Her Protestant friends and acquaintances—relatives she had none—procured for her a situation in England, where she might live with tolerable ease and comfort, and free from that mode of molestation. A passage was even engaged for her in a vessel, but just at that time she disappeared and had never been seen by any of her friends since. They inquired earnestly for her; they traced her from one house to another, and at last ascertained where she was, but could only obtain a message from her saying she had returned to the Church of Rome, and wished to have no further intercourse with her former friends. (Hear, hear.) That might be all very true, but it would be certainly more satisfactory, more calculated to lay aside all suspicion, if she had been produced and said that herself. Remonstrances were made, but in vain, and at last a letter was produced from her which all her friends considered was not in her handwriting. (Hear, hear.) The message and the letter might be from her, but if some Legislative enactment had been in existence which would have compelled her production, he put it to their Lordships whether it would not have been more creditable to the institution itself that its innocence should be established, rather than it should continue under an unjust suspicion. It was not many months ago that that occurred.

That really showed what every one must feel might possibly take place, and surely some redress might be devised such as the law did not now afford. They had been told that if it could be ascertained that a person was confined illegally the law afforded a remedy; but it was the most difficult thing to ascertain whether a person was illegally confined, and in most cases, if there was any such unfair procedure, it might be so conducted as to make it impossible satisfactorily to prove that it had taken place. For the credit, then, of the institutions themselves, it was desirable that some legalized mode of inquiry should be established. If he were prepared to do so, he should not upon that occasion go into the details of such a measure as he thought desirable; but so far from being an encroachment on domestic privacy, or freedom, civil or religious, he was convinced that a measure of this kind was called for, for the better security of the freedom of his fellow countrymen." (Hear.)

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the European and North American Railway was convened in the Commercial Bank Building on Saturday last, to chose Directors for the ensuing year. Samuel L. Tilley, Esq., was elected in the room of C. D. Archibald, Esq., whose absence from the Province was considered a disqualification.

At a meeting of the Shareholders of the European and North American Railway Company, held in the Commercial Bank Building the 25th day of June, 1853, the following Report of the Directors was read and accepted:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors Report, that in pursuance of the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Stockholders, holden on the 25th Oct. 1852, Petitions were prepared and forwarded to the Legislature, praying that such alterations, additions and amendments might be made, as should be necessary to carry out the provisions of the contract of the 29th September, entered into between the Company and Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey and Betts; and such alterations have been made, and the contractors are now engaged in locating and constructing that portion of the line between Shediac and the Bend of the Petitcodiac, which the Directors have reason to believe will be completed during the present season; and they anticipate that the line from the Bend to St. John, will be located before the ensuing winter. The Contractors are prosecuting with vigor the survey of the route from St. John to the frontier of the State of Maine, which the Directors trust will be finished this summer, and the line determined on.

The directors have obtained from the Landowners on the line from the Bend to Shediac, concessions of the land on which the line must pass; and the work generally is proceeding as favourably, under all circumstances, as could reasonably be expected.

The Directors' Report is herewith submitted, and from the account it will appear that with the exception of the small amount of £115 7s. 3d. expended in securing the right of way, and the trifling sum of £35 10s. 2d. paid for Printing, almost no expences whatever have been incurred.

The Company now being fairly organized and in successful operation, the Directors trust that its future proceedings will be marked by that energy and economy which have brought it to its present favourable position.

Respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

R. Jardine, *President*.

Read a communication from the Hon. E. B. Chandler, announcing the appointment of the following gentlemen as Directors on behalf of the Government, viz—Hon. E. B. Chandler, R. L. Hazen, George Hayward, R. D. Wilmot, John H. Gray, John Montgomery; and that they were in attendance and ready to co-operate with such Directors as might be chosen by the stockholders.

Resolved, That the thanks of the European and North American Railway Company are eminently due, and are hereby given to C. D. Archibald, Esq. for his early, courteous, and successful exertions on behalf of the great work; and they regret exceedingly that his absence from the Province and inability to attend Board Meetings, will prevent their having the benefit of his services as a Director during the ensuing year.

Scrutineers having been appointed, and the vote taken, the following gentlemen were found duly elected—Edward Allison, George Botsford, Robert Jardine, D. J. M'Laughlan, Hon. John Robertson, W. J. Ritchie, S. L. Tilley.

Auditors—G. P. Scanlan and J. McFarlane.

At a meeting of the Company and Government Directors, held at 5 p. m. same day, all being present, it was moved that Mr. Jardine be appointed President for the ensuing year, and there being no opposition, he was declared duly elected, and accordingly took the Chair.

Ordered that monthly meetings of the Directors be held on the last Friday of each month.

Ordered that on the commencement of the operations of the Company under the Contract, a Public Demonstration be made, and that the President, with the Hon'bles. Messrs. Chandler and Montgomery, and Messrs. Ritchie, Allison, and Botsford be a Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Extract from the Minutes.

Thomas B. Millerd, *Secretary*.

Temperance Hall Blown up.—From a communication in the *Temperance Telegraph*, we learn that the Hall in Richmond was blown up by gunpowder last week. The villains had so thoroughly laid their plans, and so effectually accomplished their purpose, that the whole of the building was raised from its foundation, and moved some distance out of its place. The beams and ceiling were precipitated into the body of the Hall, the sides and ends of the building burst out, the roof fallen in, the sashes broken, and the building so dilapidated as to render it totally unfit for use, and not worth repairing.

Counterfeit Money.—A lad named Landary belonging to Caraquet, has been committed to gaol in the County of Gloucester, for coining sixpences, shillings Spanish dollars, and five franc pieces. About forty shillings worth of this money was given up to the Magistrate who committed Landry, and it is said a considerable quantity has been put in circulation at Miramichi, by no means badly executed.—*N. Brunswicker*.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to state that Capt. Cordingly, Master of the barq "Lord Mulgrave," was suddenly killed on board that vessel yesterday, by a barrel of pork falling upon him accidently. Capt. C. leaves a wife and family, who are now in this City. It will be remembered that the Mate of this vessel lost his life a few days since at the Breakwater by falling from the bowsprit soon after she came into port.—*Ib.*

A Knock-Down Argument.—The most convincing theological argument which has lately been heard of, is the Protestant footstool with which Father Gavazzi floored fifteen of the Hibernian friends of the Pope, in Quebec. If that footstool belonged to a Mass-house it would doubtless be preserved as a relic, and literally worshiped by the adorers of winking Madonna's and bleeding pictures.

We understand that His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, with that great solicitude which has characterised his efforts for the promotion of religion, has sent a Missionary of the Church of England, the Rev. Thomas Hartin, to dispense the Word of Life among the Laborers employed on the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

Domestic Manufacture.—Messrs. Hatheway, Tupper, and Small's new steamer *Richmond*, is now in operation on the River. The following particulars of her construction are from the *Carleton Sentinel*:—

The hull was built by Mr. W. Dow, and is 125 feet in length, 23 feet beam, and 4 feet depth of hold. Her engines and boiler were built by Mr. G. Fleming, Phœnix Foundry, St. John. She has two engines, one high and the other low pressure, so constructed as to work with one piston rod.—We have now two boats on this river working the high and low pressure together, yet they are constructed quite differently. What is called the exhaust steam in other boats is from the high pressure of the *Reindeer* carried into a receiver from which it works a low pressure engine, the high pressure being horizontal, and the low perpendicular; but in the *Richmond*, the steam is carried from the high pressure cylinder direct to the low, both cylinders being horizontal, and one piston-rod working through both. A great saving in fuel is effected by working the high and low pressure together, as two engines are worked with the same quantity of steam required to work but one. We learn that on her trial trip she fully met the expectation of her owners.

The "Richmond" is neatly fitted up for the conveyance of passengers, and is in every way creditable to her builders, and to her enterprising owners.

New Vessels.—On Wednesday last was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright, a splendid new clipper Ship, called the *Guiding Star*. Her dimensions are—Length over all, 254 feet; length of keel, 231 feet 5 inches; breadth of beam, 41 feet 10 inches; rake, seven feet. She measures 2013 tons, O. M., 1470 tons N. M.—Great as is the merit exemplified in the construction of this fine vessel, it was not needed to enhance the reputation of the Messrs. Wright, they having already earned high honour as naval architects and builders.

On Thursday last, a fine new Ship was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Thos. Potts, at the Marsh Bridge, measuring about 1300 tons, N. M. She is called the *Wasp*, and is owned by Messrs. Gilbert, & Co.

Same day, a new Ship called the *Mindoro*, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Storms & King, who endeavoured this time to excel anything previously built by them, encouraged no doubt, by the fact that their last ship brought the highest price per ton of any Saint John built vessel ever sold in Liverpool.

Our shipbuilders, it would seem, are determined that care, practical skill, and expense shall not be wanting to sustain their well-earned reputation.—*Courier*.

The St. Stephen's Patriot is publishing sketches of our Parliamentary Men. The following is the view taken of the Hon. R. D. WILMOT:

"In person, is of common size, firmly built, and indicates a vigorous constitution. His movements much activity. His features are very pleasing, wearing when in good humor a habitual smile—the very index of good fellowship. But when irritated his countenance assumes a form betokening a violent and hot temper; his complexion is quite fair, and his eyes the tell-tales of mischief and *intellect*. In debate Mr. Wilmot is a rapid speaker—his voice is as pleasing as his features; and he speaks with much force—studying neither rule nor art, he pours forth his sentiments loudly and vehemently; and yet, despite his disregard of scholastic elocution, his sentiments are correctly expressed. Mr. Wilmot is a professed protectionist, and undisguised enemy of vote by ballot. The good old English way, the open, manly, British way, as he termed it, of coming to the poll he delighted in; and any opposing method he denounces most unsparingly. Mr. Wilmot forsook the liberal party, and joined the Government with Mr. Gray; and is as popular as his polished coadjutor, with the party whose cause he espoused. As Surveyor General, we believe he gives the country entire satisfaction. If there be an honourable man among the batch of Government officers, we would venture to say, as Nathan to David, though on a widely different circumstance—"Thou art the man." If Mr. Wilmot would impose knowingly upon the country, we must wait for *proof* ere we believe it; at present, whether protectionist or free-trader, conservative or liberal, we put him down as an upright man—and will until we are convinced to the contrary."

Railroad Meeting at Calais.—Early on Monday, 20th inst. Handbills in Calais and St. Stephen, directed public attention to a *Railroad meeting*, to be holden the same evening in the congressional vestry at Calais. John A. Poor, Esq. of Portland, Me. to address the meeting. Tim Mayor of Calais was called to the Chair; and Edward S. Dyer, Esq. chosen as secretary. N. Smith, Jr. Esq. first addressed the meeting, he dly explaining the different acts and the Charters of the Maine Legislature—advocating the road with zeal and ability. An article in the Bangor Mercury which supports the running of a road from that city up the Penobscot, thence to strike across the country and connect with a road running up the St. John River from St. John, was read by Mr. Smith; this gentleman introduced John A. poor, Esq. to the meeting as "author and projector of E. and N. American Railroad. Mr. Poor's address was worthy of himself and received gratifying manifestations of applause; he expatiated in a bright and impartial manner on the history of those who had exerted themselves for the contemplated road—with the compliment of the Executive Council—his remarks closed by pressing the propriety of taking up stock.—Hon. T. J. D. Fuller followed Mr. Poor in a brief address. Hon. A. G. Chandler being called upon—heartily corroborated the statements of John A. Poor, Esq. and submitted the following resolution.

"*Resolved* That the thanks of this meeting be presented to John A. Poor, Esq. for his very able and lucid speech this evening on the subject, of the European and North American Railroad. Passed unanimously."

The progress of the road in New Brunswick was described by Mr. Smith; and additional explanations, followed from Messrs. Chandler, N. Smith and Poor.

J. C. Stevens, Esq. of St. Stephens, responded to a call for an address on the occasion, in a most felicitous speech; the road, its utility, its connection, by a strong and friendly link, American and British, Government, in one happy brotherhood of feeling, interest, and religion, were all eloquently portrayed by our respected townsman, and elicited tokens of satisfaction. J. S. Pike, Esq. referred to the St. Andrews and Quebec road, and its importance—Other remarks, briefly and pointly expressed by the gentlemen already named, followed—when the *European and North American Railway meeting* at Calais closed, with credit to itself and the community.—*St. Stephen Patriot*.

Corps of Royal Marines.—Second Lieutenant Frederick Herbert Enel to be First Lieutenant, vice Francis Robert Newton, dismissed the Service.

3rd Army.—76th Foot.—Captain Thomas William Carey from the 80th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Campbell, who exchanges.

Fortunate Escape of Gavazzi.—Sergeant Lawson of Captain Stace's Company Royal Artillery who so gallantly defended Gavazzi when attacked by the rioters in Chalmer's Church, has been presented by several members of the Legislature, who witnessed his behaviour, with a gold watch and chain, and a large family bible. The bible, watch and chain were presented to the gallant sergeant on Saturday last at Mrs. Steele's Esplanade, by the Honorable Mr. Boulton, the watch and bible bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented by Members of Parliament of Canada to Sergeant W. G. Lawson, R. A. the heroic defender of Padre Gavazzi at the Riot in Chalmer's Church."

Quebec, 6th June, 1853.

The police force who so gallantly looked on while the Padre was pelting his friends on the head should be presented with their discharge—cowardice as well as bravery has its reward.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

Four days later from Europe.

New York, June 27.

The Steamer *Baltic* arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday. She encountered a succession of westerly gales most of the passage. We subjoin a summary of the news by the Steamer:—

Liverpool Markets.—Quotations of last steamer sustained. A sudden burst of summer weather has checked the speculative feeling in flour and wheat for consumption. Buyers look for an abatement of 6d. per barrel, and 2d. per bushel from extreme quotations. Corn in fair request, without change in value.

The Cotton market was steady, and closed at full prices. The sales of the three days previous to the sailing of the steamer amounted to 25,000 bales.

The Liverpool Iron market was firm. Pork dull, but more doing in Beef. Tea and Coffee dull at London.

In the Money market, the funds exhibited an improved tone. Consols closed for money and account at 99 5-8, ex dividend.

At Manchester a more cheerful tone prevailed, but business was not heavy.

Russia has reiterated its demands on Turkey with the ultimatum of the occupation of the Danubian Provinces, in the event of refusal; but no war was expected. The assurances of the Emperor were of a pacific character. Despatches were received at Paris from the Czar breathing peace and quietness.

It is stated that the delay has been extended for 15 days, to afford time for negotiation, and if not, the occupation of the Danubian Provinces would not necessarily be followed by war. Meanwhile, advices from Trieste state that the French, English, and Prussian officers in the Turkish army, are actively employed in taking measures of defence.

The Russian question now seems to have resolved itself into the view which France will take of Russia into the Tributary Principalities of Turkey, which seems to have been definitely decided upon by Russia in the event of her ultimatum being again rejected. It is difficult to conceive how such a step can be taken without being viewed as a declaration of war.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th instant, in answer to a question of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Cowper stated that it was in concert with the French Government that the fleet had been moved up to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, and that there was the most cordial understanding between the English and French Governments. Both Governments believed that Constantinople will use the same discretion and moderation on exercising the powers entrusted to them, and he hoped that the measure, which was only one of precaution, would insure peace.

A good deal had been said in Parliament relative to the imprisonment of British coloured seamen in South Carolina ports.

The Government of India Bill was only gone into in the House of Lords.

The ships Waterloo and Angelica had arrived from Australia with 74,000 ounces of gold.

Political excitement has not only diminished the price of public securities, but generally checked the disposition to enter into any financial operation.

The British ship Aurora, Captain Cheny, bound from Hull to New York, foundered at sea, taking down with her 29 of the crew and passengers. The captain and 12 others were saved.

France.—Commercial confidence is almost restored; the funds had recovered.

The bullion in the Bank of France had increased nearly one million sterling during the month.

Orders reached Brest on the 10th, to arm two steam frigates and two sailing vessels; nothing is known of their destination.

Turkey.—The Turks, notwithstanding the peaceful appearances, continue to fortify the Bosphorus.

Trade at Constantinople is dull, from a scarcity of shipping, but not much panic had resulted.

Constantinople advices of 30th May say that Turkey had handed to the ambassadors of the four powers a note, explaining the measures taken by Turkey to maintain the integrity of her territories, and declaring that any arrangement with Russia is out of the question while that power persists in its exorbitant pretensions.

On the 30th, the French minister gave Redschid Pacha formal assurance of the support of the French Government. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was to have an audience on the 2d of June, for the purpose of giving similar assurance on the part of England.

The military preparations of the Turks are carried on with great activity.

At the arsenal, 13 corvettes, and several frigates were being armed, and would be got ready by the 2d of June.

One hundred and forty flat boats are employed in transporting the artillery and ammunition to the fleet and citadel on the Bosphorus.

Troops and stores have also been sent to Varna; and the militia are pouring in from all quarters. The troops were to be reviewed on the 30th.

Col. Hernoff, commander of the Russian pontoon brigade, had arrived at Ainga, on the left bank of the Pruth.

The Russian fleet is constituted of 23 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 6 corvettes, and 2 smaller vessels, well manned, but the fleet was deficient in steamers.

Egypt—Previous to Solomon Pacha's embarkation to Constantinople, he had a long interview with the English Consul General.

NAVAL.

Phœnix, screw steam sloop