LITERATURE.

LATTER DAY PAMPHLETS.

Edited by THOMAS CARLYLE.—(No. 2.—Stump Orator.)—Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.: 1850.

This admirable Essay is powerfully directed against the modern becoming and all-pervading "mere tongue," which constantly pervades and blights the machinery of all public affairs and public business. Mere tongue and eloquent oratory, in the present day, unfortunately secure popular regard and influence, even among those who profess to be sober, or thought practical; and so the greatest gifts the most godlike faculties being thus made of no effect, and Brothers faith being made powerless, confusion prevails and nations are hurrying downwards to destruction. Hence the popular sympathy and confidence in public affairs is strong and cautious men of great worth and deserving are in time, neglected and mistrusted; hence, the natural result, that public employments and affairs are for the most part, left to pretending and self-approving and self-promoting men, accepted and allowed. It is against this vicious state of things, this depraved public taste, that the caustic pen of Carlyle is truthfully wielded in the present Essay; he manfully contends that there is far too much talking and too little doing among public men and public servants in modern days; that there is more "sound and fury" than honest principle and integrity among the directors of public affairs; and that less of the former and more of the latter would be infinite advantageous to communities and nations. We cordially concur in these views and ideas; and therefore recommend this pungent Essay to popular perusal, (especially as we are on the eve of a General Election,) with a hope that its influence may prove widely beneficial.

The following brief extracts will afford a specimen of the talented author's exercitations on the interesting subject:

"*First*, that excellent speech, even speech *really* excellent, is not, and never was, the chief test of human faculty, or the measure of a man's ability, for any active function whatsoever; on the contrary, that excellent speech needed always to accompany excellent speech, and was and is a much rarer and more difficult gift.—p. 3.

"The spiritual disease we accordingly see, in fact, in every province of our affairs, from this our prostrate respect to power of speech, is not curable. For indeed it is the natural consumation of an epoch such as ours. Given a general insincerity of mind in a secular generation, there will certainly find the Tongue could lead and rule, and honour; and the Doer be left in the obscure corner, with activity lamed, or working scrowfully forward on public unworthy of him. All men are devoutly prostrate, worshipping the eloquent talker; and no man knows what a scandalous old thing it is."—p. 5.

"Talk never yet rewarded grade any man's or nation's affairs; nor will it, years, except towards the *Limbus Patrum*, where all talk, except a very select kind of talk, lodges at last."—p. 22.

"In the general professions as in the educational, and in human things throughout, in every province and every time, the true finished or perfect man is not that of talking, but of understanding and doing with a view to performance. An intellectual man can talk too much, and perform too little. Generally, it is just into the maximum of talk, there will be less and less performance come of it; talk being so easily quickly handy in operation, it will work itself at last there will no work, or thought of work, be got from it at all."—p. 27, 28.

"Wisdom, the divine message which every soul of man brings into this world; the divine prophecy of what the new man can and shall new and prophet capability to do, is minimised by old silent nature. I suppose it never can be completely at all, be reduced in words; for it is written in a strange fashion, of endowment, passion, desire, opportunity, granted to the man; interprets itself in presentiment, vague struggles, passionate endeavours; and it is only long after, in words, what he was about.—p. 31.

"'Public speaking,' 'Parliamentary eloquence!' it is a Moloch, before whom young souls were made to pass through the fire." * * * * "A galvanic life of mere Stump Oratory; screeching and gabbling words without wisdom *without veracity*, without conviction more than Stump-Oratory. A fitting gut that! It is a thing admired by the vulgar, and rewarded with orders in the Cabinet and other emoluments; but to the wise it is a thing not unmixed with a malicious rather, and ghastly and lurkful, as the spectre of shrieked spectres in the streets at midnight!"—p. 32.

The Work is on sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, the Publishers' Agents in St. John. The 5th No. of these interesting Pamphlets is announced to come on "*Parliaments*," and will, no doubt, prove a moral and powerful sequel to the "*Stump Orator*." B.

LITERATURE FOR THE QUARTER.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for April, 1850.—THE LONDON QUARTERLY, for April, 1850.—American Editions; Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York; and sold by J. & A. McMILLAN, Agents for this City.

The reading public are much indebted to the press of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., for their commendable efforts to furnish the American people with all the British, we might say the European, Literature, immediately on its arrival in this country, and to furnish it at the cheapest possible rate. It is very gratifying, moreover, to find that a reading taste is on the increase in the United States and in the British Provinces. A few years ago and the only possible means of obtaining access to the leading periodicals of Britain, was by importing them directly from the British publishers, and that, too, at nearly three times the price for which they can now be had. The consequence was, that few were tempted to read, and the readers were prevented from reading by the enormous price of the journals. Now, any of the five reprints can be had from the press of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., for $3 per annum; any two for $5; any three for $7; any four for $8; and Blackwood's and the four leading Quarterlies, for $10 per annum. The four Quarterlies are—The Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster, and North British; the Monthly is Blackwood, the most popular Review of Great Britain. Having noticed these periodicals fully on a former occasion, we deem it unnecessary to go into further detail at present.

The two numbers which stand at the head of our present paper are full of interesting matter. The strong intellect and the subjects treated with the characteristic judgment and talent by which these works are sustained. This number of the Edinburgh Review contains ten articles. The leading article is Scientific—the subject being Astronomy. The talented writer gives a full description of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; its history, appointments and work. The article is elaborate, but well digested and replete with information truly valuable to every lover of science. The second article we have read with deep interest, being the Review of a book, the very existence of which is to us unknown or expected, and never intended—the Rev. Sydney Smith's Lectures on Moral Philosophy, being the synopsis of a course of Lectures delivered during the years 1804-5—delivered at the Royal Institution. Only 100 copies are printed for private circulation. Any thing from the pen of the Rev. S. Smith deserves the grateful commendation of the Edinburgh Reviewer. The third article is on the subject of Sanitary measures for Towns and Cities—an article for every man who wishes to preserve his health, and for every body corporate, whether Physicians or Town Councillors, who wish to prevent disease and mortality in the cities. The fourth article is a judicious review of the works of Walter Savage Landor; three including—"Heliodora," "His Collected Works," 2 vols., and his "Poemata et Inscriptiones." The fifth article is an ably written and extensive account of Polynesia and New South Wales. The 6th article—Different Questions on the subject of Taxation—7th, on Commercial Notes, Rumours, &c. The 8th article is philosophic and highly interesting, being the review of an Essay by George Lewis, Esq., London, on the "Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion." The 9th article is on the Vexata Quæstio of British Policy in the matter of Corn Trade. The 10th article is on the "Political Condition of Germany during the year 1849 and the past part of 1850."

The LONDON QUARTERLY for April contains eleven articles.—The first being a review of the Life and Writings of Giacomo Leopardi—the Sir Walter Scott, or Frederick Richter of Italy—embraces a clear and elegant account of the Literature of Italy, once the most enlightened, but for many centuries the least enlightened, of Christian nations.

The second article is a review of Ranke's History of the House of Brandenburg. His history of the Popes of Rome came through the hands of this able Reviewer some time ago.

The third article embraces the question of Female Education, being a history of Queen's College. The article is a review of several Lectures, &c. &c., on the subject of Female Education.

The fourth article is a continued review of Grote's History of Greece.

The fifth article is one of the most amusing and facetious articles we have ever read. It is a review of the "Pillars of Hercules; or a narrative of travels in Spain and Morocco," by David Urquhart, Esq., M. P.

The 6th article is Political, being headed "Facts in Figures." The data on which the article is based are the following:—Free Trade.

Times.—Diary of a Dutiful Son—Review.

Times.—Hand Book of London, &c.—Review.

The 8th article is on the Dolly's Brae Riots. The subjects of Orangeism and Processions have been ably handled by this Journal on former occasions.

The 9th article is on the subject of Southern and Central Europe.

And the 10th article is the review of a great variety of hastily written Pamphlets, Histories, &c., Political and Revolutionary, by M. Guizot, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, &c.—the general state of Europe.

All the subjects are ably wrote in these master journals, and too much praise cannot be given to the enterprising publishers of those old-country periodicals immediately on their arrival in America. We expect daily the forthcoming number of the Westminster Review, having read an account of its valuable contents in a Provincial newspaper we had by the last British Mail. R.

MR. COBDEN ON THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—In the course of a speech, Mr. Cobden, at a meeting in the Borough of Marylebone, on Thursday, in favour of the exhibition, he made some remarks upon the difficulties which the commissioners had to contend with in carrying out this great exhibition, and urged, in forcible terms, the necessity for strenuous co-operation and liberal donations from all parties. He then referred to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, speaking of him, not as a prince, but as a working man. He would not flatter any one, but he hesitated not to say that his royal highness had done three times as much as any other man in the promotion of this object, whilst from the time until next year he would have more mental anxiety, daily labour, and perplexing toil than any working man. He would rather be Prince Albert, associated with this exhibition, than the Prince Eugene or Marlborough of history, associated with the battle fields of victory.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Delegates have been appointed to attend the great exhibition of 1851 from all the great powers of Europe. France, Russia, Austria, Spain, Prussia, Italy, Belgium, &c., are to be represented.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 29, 1850.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA!

One Week Later from Europe.—Important Intelligence.—Recall of the French and Russian Ministers from Great Britain!

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The splendid new steamship *Asia*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in 8¾ days from Liverpool—the shortest trip across the Atlantic on record, bringing Liverpool dates to the 18th instant. The Asia was off Halifax harbour at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, but the weather being foggy she could not run in. The following report of the news was received here yesterday by Telegraph at the News Room.

It will be seen that the French and Russian Ministers have taken umbrage at the manner in which the Greek question has been settled in London, and have been suddenly recalled. The affair looks serious, and has somewhat affected the funds.

The *Cambria* had not arrived home when the Asia sailed. The Atlantic was advertised to sail for New York on the 29th inst, and the Vicatory for Halifax and New York, on the 1st of June.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is stated to be in a satisfactory state—indeed, it is said to be flourishing.

Cotton was firm, and no fair descriptions a further advance of ⅛d. had taken place.

The market for Breadstuffs has improved, and Flour has advanced 6d to 1s per barrel. Corn has also advanced 1s to 1s 6d per quarter, and Wheat 2d to 4d per bushel.

Provisions were firm at previous quotations.—Coffee remained without change. In some descriptions of sugar an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt. had been made.

In Timber there is no change to notice.

Freights were dull, and less demand for vessels; the number of passengers offering was small.

The Money Market had been somewhat excited in consequence of the misunderstanding with France and Russia, occasioned by the settlement of the Greek affair, and Consols closed on Friday at 95 to 95¼ for money, and at 95 to 96⅛ for account.

The only news from Ireland is the favorable state of the weather and the encouraging appearance of the growing crops.

The weather in England was also favorable to the operations of the husbandman, and a bountiful harvest was anticipated.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN MINISTERS!—The details of the settlement of the Greek affair have given offence to the French and Russian governments, and the terms accepted by Greece appear to have been so unsatisfactory, and have so roused the anger of these two powers, that the Ambassadors of both France and Russia have been precipitately recalled from the British Court. In the French Assembly, great indignation is expressed against the British government, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been highly complimented for the promptness and decision with which he acted in recalling their Minister.

It is said that no person in England was aware of this affair until the absence of the two Foreign Ministers from the Grand Plenipotentiary Banquet, usually given upon Her Majesty's birth day, came to be known (which by the way is kept in England on the 15th of May).—The Earl of Lansdowne in the house of Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, have been questioned by several members, but their explanations appear to have been very unsatisfactory, and there is every probability of a *breeze* with France. The Consol market, which is always a test of public opinion on these subjects, fell ¾, but partially rallied again.

FRANCE.—The quiet of Paris is only maintained by the presence of 150,000 troops in and about the capital, but a serious outbreak is much dreaded. The new Electoral Law appears to meet with great opposition, and petitions from all parts of the Country are pouring in against it. M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, is opposed to its provisions, and has therefore absented himself. This fact is seized upon as a strong point by the people who petition against it.—Several Majors and officers of the National Guards have been punished for signing a petition against the new law; and altogether the appearances are quite alarming. Louis Napoleon has been prevaded upon to retire to Fontainbleau for a short time.

The prospects of the coming crops in France are very discouraging. The farmers have sowed but little, and it is thought the produce of the next harvest will be far short of the requirements of the nation. Added to this, incendiary fires are of frequent occurrence.

GERMANY.—Several petty Princes have seceded their sovereignty, for the purpose of unity and to strengthen the empire.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—In these Countries the Church question has become of much interest, and is now declared to be one of life and death. A strong party is at work, who have openly declared they will not desist till all Churches, of every denomination, shall be entirely free from all Government control.

RUSSIA.—Great preparations are making by order, and under the direction of the Russian Government, to make a prominent figure in the Exhibition of the Industry of all nations next year.

TURKEY.—The Porte has declared the Hungarian Refugees *free*, and intimated the intention of the Turkish Government to give military employment to such of them as have embraced the Mahometan faith.

The island of Samos has revolted, caused by Greek intrigue. Serious disturbances have occurred in Bagdad, and throughout Syria.

An event has just occurred at Constantinople which is said to be unprecedented in the Annals of the country—the Sultan has decorated eight *Greek Archbishops*.

A violent Earthquake had occurred at Smyrna.—*New-Brunswicker of this morning.*

PROTECTION.—*Dissolution of Parliament.*—On Thursday an almost unprecedented application was made to her Majesty's Government. A nobleman of the highest rank (the Duke of Richmond), attended by several other peers, eight county members, and a large body of gentlemen, waited upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the purpose of placing in his hands no fewer than *ten thousand and sixty-seven* addresses to the Throne, expressive of the distrust felt by hundreds of thousands of her Majesty's subjects with reference to the present House of Commons, and their earnest prayer that her Majesty would be pleased to dissolve that assembly, and so afford to her subjects the opportunity of manifesting their real feelings on the controverted points of free trade and protection. These addresses will, no doubt, be rejected by the Ministers.

Amongst the "rocks ahead," which the ministry have to encounter, is a motion for a *differential duty on sugar*, which is to be brought forward by Sir E. Buxton on the 8th of May; and which is certain to lead to one of the most important debates of the session. The Protectionist that absents himself ought to be called upon to resign.

The Rev. R. H. Herschell, of London, has proposed that a conference of Christians of all nations should be held in connection with the exhibition in 1851. The subject has been warmly taken up by Sir Culling Eardley.

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society has awarded a silver medal, of the first class, and £30 in money, to Canton Purdy, of the Infanta, who so nobly rescued 162 persons from the Cushla Macree. They also awarded £5 to the mate and £3 to the boatswain, the officers in command of the Infanta's boats, and £12 for distributing among the rest of the crew.

Captain Austin's expedition, consisting of the Pioneer, the Resolute, the Assistance, and the Intrepid, which have been fully equipped and provisioned for three years, at an expense of £20000, sailed on Saturday morning from Greenhithe to prosecute a vigorous search for the missing ships of Sir John Franklin.

Lady Franklin's Northern expedition, under the direction of Commander Codrington Forsyth, is being put on foot with all dispatch, and contributions are being raised to secure the necessary funds. It is estimated that £1,000 will be required, and towards this Lady Franklin has given £1,000; Messrs. [illegible] Rolland, and W. Franklin, £100 each; Mr. Green, the eminent shipowner, £50.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., a schooner of 140 tons burthen cleared out from the Liverpool docks for Davis's Straits. It is stated that she is destined to share in the exploration of the Arctic seas.

One of the wealthiest Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers—Mr. Turchill—had been arrested on a charge of forging bills to the extent of £40,000. £22,000 had been discounted when he was taken but the money was recovered.

According to current report the poet Tennyson will be raised to the laureateship. The *Athenæum* objects that the emoluments of the post should be bestowed upon a writer already receiving a pension of £300 per annum, and possessed of no unequalled genius.

The town of Belfast, Ireland, seems to be growing very fast indeed, for its population has increased from 18,000 to something over 50,000, to above [illegible].

An ingot of gold weighing 350lb. is said to have been sent to the Pope as a present from Chili.

Many hundreds of agricultural emigrants are leaving Scotland via the Clyde, for New York.

The Duke of Devonshire gave a grand ball at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, on 24th ult., which was attended by all the leading members of the aristocracy. The venerable Duke of Wellington was present, attired in his full uniform as a field marshal of the British army, and appeared in fine health and spirits. The American Minister, and Mrs. and Miss Lawrence were also present.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans, with the Comte de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, and attended by a numerous suite arrived at Dover by her Majesty's steam packet the Vivid, from Ostend and proceeded to London.

DEATH OF REV. RICHARD REECE.—The English papers announce the death of the venerable Rev. Richard Reece, Wesleyan minister, in the 85th year of his age. He died on the 27th of April. He was the oldest preacher in the Wesleyan Church, and was the first representative from that body to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

A FORTUNE.—An old woman, residing at Church hill, Brought-on, and who lies for many years travelled the country, and was known by the name of "Mustard Moll," (Mary Boyes,) has recently been acknowledged the heir to a fortune of from ten to fifteen thousand pounds.

CANADA.—An amount of £450,000 is now being raised in the London Money Market on behalf of the local Government of Canada. The security consists of debentures, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and redeemable in 25 years. They are issued at par, and a considerable portion of them have already been taken.—*Times.*

Cholera and small pox are ravaging in Calcutta. The deaths from the former are said to exceed considerably 400 a week.

The great brass gun at Bejapore, in India, which, it is probable, will be removed to this country, is the largest piece of ordnance in the world for its calibre. Its length is 14 feet 1 inch, and its diameter, at the muzzle, 5 feet 2 inches.

FRANCE.—The anniversary of the Republic was celebrated with great pomp. All was quiet. Not a single arrest occurred. On Saturday, Napoleon's death was celebrated. On Monday, the Napoleon and the Voix du Peuple journals ceased to exist. This will promote much good. The Council of Commerce and Agriculture passed, on Monday, after a very animated debate, a resolution which recommends that political economy should be taught in the French schools, but not from a free trade point of view, but with a view to the legislation which protects French industry. The new election law passed by a large majority, although the Mountain, General Lamoricière and Cavaignac voted against the government.

Pavements of broken asphalite rock, dipped in mineral tar oil, have been adopted in Paris. The new material gives great facility of traction, absence of noise, economy, and salubrity.

A RUSSIAN LADY-DIPLOMATIST IN PARIS.—The arrival of the Great Polar Star, the Princess S——, from St. Petersburgh, has given a singular impetus to the world of fashion. The fair stranger is noted for her courtesy to each and all about the Elysee; her habits are singular, and she interests by her very eccentricity. She receives, during the day, *en grande toilette*, with lighted rooms and closed shutters, to exclude the day. At ten o'clock at night her horse is ordered, and she gallops to the Bois de Boulongne, attended by a bevy of fashionable cavaliers, charmed at this novel promenade by moonlight. Sometimes the President and Lord Normanby both accompany the fair equestrian, and the party remains lingering in the green alleys of the wood until the dawn. The Princess is of most remarkable beauty—a Pole by birth, and married to one of the highest officers about the person of the Czar. She is said to be highly accomplished and greatly skilled in diplomacy. The Emperor places the highest confidence in her talents and fidelity to his cause.

ITALY.—His Holiness has determined to confiscate the property of the deputies of the Roman constituent assembly, to the amount of 11,000,000 francs.

TURKEY.—We have news by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer from Constantinople to the 29th ult, and from Malta to the 26th. Among the passengers by the Euxine are three Hungarian refugees from Pallas. Soon as they landed they received assistance to proceed to London, from the Mayor of Southampton, and Mr. Noel, a relative of Lady Noel Byron, the widow of the great poet, who resides in Southampton.

The *Wanderer* of Vienna says, that the Porte has communicated to the Austrian Internuncio that it has definitely fixed the term for the confinement of the Hungarian exiles at nine months from the first of July last, and that at the expiration of that period they will be at full liberty to go wherever they choose.

The Ottoman government have despatched an admiral and about forty engineers, officers, and shipbuilders to Bussorah, to make a dock, build ships, and launch a fleet in the Gulf of Persia.

Friday last being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth day,—on which Her Majesty completed her 31st year,—the same was observed by firing the usual salutes by the Military; the public offices were closed, and flags displayed from the shipping, &c. In the evening, fire-works were discharged from Block-house hill.

The Brigantine Fashion, 81 tons, Capt Bingay, cleared at this port on the 22d instant, for a deep-sea fishing voyage in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. She takes a large supply of salt and empty barrels, flour, pork, beef, fishing gear, and other useful articles for a fishing voyage; and is fitted out by Messrs. R. Rankin & Co of this City. We wish the Fashion, and the vessels who have preceded her in the same business, full fares and every success.

FIRE.—This forenoon, a fire broke out in the steam Saw Mill at the Straight Shore, owned by Capt. Alex. Leslie, of Liverpool. One side of the main building and the roof are burnt, as is also the shed at the end of the Mill; but the machinery, in consequence of the timely assistance of the engines and people from the City and Portland, sustained little or no injury. A high northerly wind was prevailing at the time. The Mill is insured.

While the above fire was progressing, an alarm took place in the City, caused by a chimney in a house owned by Mr. Christy, in Pitt street, taking fire. We believe the roof was somewhat injured by sparks igniting on it.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.—At a Meeting of this Association on Monday evening, 20th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Dr. Botsford, *President*.—E. A. Wiggins, John Owens, and Edward Allison, Esquires, *Vice Presidents*.

Mr. John W. Cudlip, and Mr. Joel Reading, *Secretaries*.

Mr. H. L. Tilley, *Treasurer*.

Messrs. W. A. Robertson, John H. Gray, W. R. M. Parks, William Leavitt, William Thomson, Edward Kaye, Charles M. Gove, George Morrisey, and James A. Harding, *Committee*.

Dr. Botsford has (we observe by a letter published in yesterday's *Morning News*) declined the office of President of the Colonial Association. The Dr. says, however, that "As a member of the Association I shall ever be ready to assist in its deliberations, and trust that it will now enter upon a decided and energetic course. Had it done so when first organized, it is evident the interests of our Province would not now so readily have been trifled with or overlooked."

MILITARY.—The Transport Ship *Rosslyn*, with the 82d Regt. (Cameronians) arrived at Halifax on the 19th current, in 14 days from Barbadoes.—The 7th Regt. (Royal Fusiliers,) will embark in the Bombay for England.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Merlin*, Capt. Coubin, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, from Greenock, via Newfoundland. The Merlin, it is stated, is to proceed to Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, for the detachments of the 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment, stationed at those places, whence she will return to Halifax and receive on board the remainder of the 97th, and bring them to this City.—The 1st Royals will then embark on board the Merlin for England.

NEW VESSELS.—A very fine looking Ship, of about 900 tons, called the *Ottima*, was launched from the building yard of Mr. Hugh Irvine, of this City.

A beautiful first class new Ship, of 755 tons, called the *Amazon*, left Kingston, by Mr. W. P. Flewwelling, on moved through the Falls yesterday. She is said to be in every respect a very superior vessel.

The *Lois*, a new copper fastened vessel of 148 tons, built at Alma's Bay for Mr. C. E. Cross and Messrs. J. & B. Lugrin, was towed into the harbour a few days ago.

THE AMERICAN OCEAN STEAM SHIPS.—*Collins' Line.*—The New York Herald, in noticing the accident to the Atlantic's machinery, has the following remarks:—

"What is the matter with our American engine manufacturers? Why is it that every New York ocean steamer cannot, in her first year, cross the Atlantic without some dirty accident? The fault is not in the proprietors—nor in the shipbuilder—nor in the rigger—nor the carpenter—nor the captain—nor the engineers. The sin lies at the door of the engine manufacturer alone. Some rod, or pump, or valve, or piece of machinery, is the thing that gives way. Why is it so? No such accidents happen to the machinery of the Cunard steamers. These boats are never allowed to start until they have been tested for a week or ten days, night and day. If there is a flaw in the machinery, it is discovered before they start, and repaired. Our people are in too great a hurry—positively too great a hurry. Let us take time, and do things calmly and completely. We can do as well as Sawny, of Greenock, or John Bull, of Liverpool."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Sweeney, Constable, of the City, was unfortunately drowned yesterday at the Straight Shore, from a small boat, while proceeding on board a woodboat lying there. His body was recovered soon after, but every means employed to resuscitate him proved unavailing. He has left a wife and family to deplore their sudden bereavement.—*New Brunswicker.*

The Hon. Mr. Chandler left here on Tuesday last, for Boston; and the Hon. Attorney General departed on Friday for the same place. We believe it is generally understood that these two distinguished members of the Government will proceed to Washington without delay, not officially, but in their private capacity, to learn what is really going on there with reference to reciprocal free trade, with the view of taking such steps as the exigencies of the case may require, for guarding the interests of this Province in any negotiation which may be going on. It is quite likely that they may visit Toronto before their return, to ascertain the state of feeling there, especially with reference to a federal union of these Colonies, a question which is engaging the grave consideration of many thinking men.—*Cour.*

CANADIAN ASSEMBLY.—*Toronto, May* 23.—In the House of Assembly, last night, Col. Prince's amendment to address in answer to the speech from the throne, that the Court of Chancery ought to be abolished, and equitable jurisdiction extended to Common Law, was rejected.—Hon. H. J. Boulton's amendment, that Parliamentary representation should be house hold suffrage as adopted, was also rejected—37 to 13. The annexation question will be fully discussed. The Ministry have a very strong majority, and carry everything with a strong hand.

TORONTO, May 15.—Last night, a fire broke out in a back building adjoining the Odd Fellows' Inn, lately kept by Mr. Rennick, corner of Adelaide and Yonge-streets. It swept all the buildings on Yonge-street northward, as far as the Bay Horse, and four houses on Adelaide street east of Yonge street. They were all wooden buildings. The flames then crossed Yonge-street, and consumed six or seven valuable buildings belonging to Messrs Ketchum, Tyner, and Hamilton. There are about twenty houses burnt, and from twenty-five to thirty families rendered homeless.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—Friday next, 24th of May, is the Birth-day of our Most Gracious Sovereign; and with four splendid Regiments, and Artillery and Sappers in proportion, a Review will take place on our Common that would, in a country with railroads and cheap travelling, bring thousands into the city to witness the display.—*Halifax Novascotian.*

The barque *Adelaide*, Capt. Doane, is to sail from Halifax for California, on or about the 10th of June.—The barque *Corsair*, Allen, left Halifax for San Francisco, on the 30th ult.

Two schooners from Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, bound to Halifax, with 4,700 barrels flour and some wheat, arrived at Quebec on the 19th inst. in tow of a steamer.

Price of Flour at Montreal, 18th instant, 23s to 23s 9d.—Lower Canada red wheat, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel.

Flour at New York, 24th, £5 50 to $5 75, according to quality; Rye Flour, $2 87; Corn, Western yellow, 65c per bushel.

RIO JANEIRO.—An arrival at New York on Thursday last, from Rio Janeiro, brings intelligence from that City to the 30th March. The yellow fever continued to rage at Rio without any abatement, but had rather increased in violence.—The average deaths were about 250 daily. At the neighboring towns were affected with the epidemic, even to a lesser extent parts of the country.

The yellow fever and also broke out at Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande, St. Catherine, Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video.

A RELIC OF THE CABIN TIME.—A watch was shown to us this morning which was carried by Lord Cornwallis at the time of the battle of Yorktown. It is made of silver, is of an oval shape, and is enclosed in a wooden case. It has a very antique appearance, as may be supposed, and though in his day was no doubt a "beauty," would hardly pass for one now. It is what is called a military watch, and has inscribed on the inside, "John Mellall, Fleet-street, Fecit." It is now in the possession of a gentleman in this City, who is about to transmit it, through the British Consul, to the family of Lord Cornwallis, in England.—*Bell. American.*

THE CUBA MOVEMENT.—The announcement, made a few days ago, that the Cuba adventurers, organized within our borders, and armed for the purpose of revolutionizing the Cuban government, had actually sailed on their piratical mission, has at length reached Washington in an official form, through the Spanish Minister—Don Calderon de la Barca—who demanded the interposition of our Executive. We learn from our telegraph despatches that the President, with characteristic promptitude, responded to the call by giving orders that a portion of the Home Squadron, including the steamer Saranac, and several other vessels, should proceed immediately to the scene of action, to prevent any violation of our amicable relations with the government of Spain. The Saranac is reported to have sailed on Saturday, and the whole fleet, it is to be hoped, will reach the island in ample time to effect its object.

From all the accounts as yet received, the persons composing the expedition can only be regarded as desperate adventurers, whose chief object is piracy, and the title of "Cuban Patriots," with which we are sorry to find that they have been distinguished in one quarter at least, is an unwarrantable misapplication of the term.

Whatever might be our sympathy with any people in their honorable effort to throw off the yoke with which they are oppressed, we have no authority for extending it to this case.

There is no evidence of a rising on the part of the people themselves, but rather the contrary, and the rumors with regard to the expedition show that those engaged in it are to reap personal rewards, the lowest sum mentioned being $1,000 to the smallest participant in the movement.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

THE EXPEDITION TO CUBA.—We give our readers every day, all the intelligence which can be collected from every quarter, touching the recent mysterious and very quiet-mobile expedition which started from New Orleans for Cuba, for the purpose of revolutionizing that beautiful, but unhappy island.

Some of our contemporaries pretend to the possession of all the secrets of the leaders, and predict, with an apparent show of confidence, the perfect success of the scheme. We have had some opportunity, during the last year or two, to collect information relative to the leaders and organizers of these schemes; and we have received information from various quarters concerning this recent one which has started from New Orleans. But, from all these facts, and judging with the greatest calmness and deliberation, we have come to the conclusion that a more wild and reckless attempt, with more inadequate means, never was before made, than this, which, within these few days, has made so much noise in the newspaper world. We verily believe that not over 2,000 men—if, indeed, so many—have been mustered for this expedition; and that, should they land in any part of Cuba,—they have not the least chance of creating even a ruffle upon the surface of society in that quarter. Their fate, if caught, (and caught they must be) is certain. The Spanish government, in addition to a large land force, has a considerable naval force in Cuba; the British fleet stationed at Jamaica, will join and them; and we have no doubt that the American government has already given orders to their West India squadron, as we have before intimated, to unite in the same purpose at the earliest opportunity.

A successful revolution of the people of Cuba, on their own account, and by their own nation, would be hailed by the American people with gratification, sympathy and applause; but this expedition against Cuba does not present one single feature calculated to excite the sympathy of the public, and accordingly we perceive, with very few exceptions, a uniform tone of condemnation adopted by the American press, regarding it as organized on wrong principles, and with bad materials. The only end of it will be disaster and death of most, if not all, of those engaged in it. It will end in a bloody hoax.—*New York Herald, May* 21.

Of General Lopez, who commands the expedition against Cuba, the Washington Globe says:—

"The idea of Lopez commanding an army of Yankees is of the ludicrous enough. He does not speak English we believe, and is, it seems to us, rather a queer sort of a general to have the command of a liberating army, and that army composed of North Americans. He who fought ten years against liberty and independence in his own country—Venezuela—and who served many years the most despicable of tyrants, Ferdinand VII., is not over the kind of a man suited, we think, either to the taste or the principles or the temperament of such men as have joined him in this quixotic demonstration against Cuba."

[FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.]

IMMIGRANTS.—Within the last ten days, twenty thousand immigrants have arrived in this city. They are to be seen in every street, and take up their temporary quarters in the warehouses about the piers, and in the small boarding houses, in the lower part of the city. Generally, they are of a thrifty character, and the wisest take their departure for the South and West. Some of them bring money, with which they can purchase land, and settle down quietly, in peace and contentment, in the beautiful regions of the interior. The idle and thoughtless remain in the city, to share in its poverty, misfortune, disappointment, and crime. The probability is, that for the next two months, there will be an average of not less than twenty-five hundred persons each day, thus arriving from foreign shores. Such an influx to our population seems to demand the greatest attention of the city authorities, and of our philanthropists, to give the immigrants proper hints for their future happiness.—*N. York Herald, May* 21.

SUMMER TRAVELS.—The hotels at the North are gradually filling up with distinguished Southern families, on their annual tour. In every city and district, we have noticed an unusual number of arrivals, and already, in this city, preparations are in progress for home and foreign tours among our fashionable people. Among those who are travelling in this country, there are many distinguished Europeans, and several fashionable families from the West India islands. The facilities for travelling have been so much improved and extended, within a few years, that we are now beginning to witness a very general taste for these agreeable summer excursions.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In the House of Representatives, a message from the President of the United States was read, accompanied by the correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister, by which it appears that the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canada Canals will be opened to citizens of the United States, in the event that the bill for the reciprocity of natural products shall become a law.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Cloth Factory Stopped Operation.—Cloth Factory on F street has stopped making large claims, for the present, and by the stoppage, thirty or forty men have been thrown out of employ. The proprietors, Cotton Hill & Co., have been obliged to adopt this course on account of the low tariff now in operation. The English manufacture heavy cloths and send them here for sale at a lower price than American workmen can afford to make them.—[South Boston Gazette.

Nearly half of the six hundred Iron Furnaces in Pennsylvania are said to have been stopped, together with 109 forges.

POWER OF PARDONING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The publication paper, says the Portland Advertiser, does not, as many suppose, lie in the Governor alone. It all executive acts, the Governor of Massachusetts is assisted by nine constitutional advisers, called a Council.—Among other Committees, one on pardons is appointed. Before this Committee the applicants for pardon or commutation of punishments are allowed to appear by their counsel, and arguments are heard. This Committee report their decisions to the Governor in Council, and they are almost always accepted, or, at least, form the basis of their subsequent action.

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.—There are at this time no less than eight ocean steam ships—contracted for and on the ways, or receiving their machinery—at this port. Setting down their average value at $275,000, we find that there is here invested, or in process of investment, an aggregate capital of $1,950,000, equal to nearly *five million of dollars.*—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

The British ship Timoun, Batts, from Liverpool, April 23d, came up from quarantine yesterday, with 230 passengers—mostly Irish. She left at quarantine the brig Cordelia, with 112, and the schooner David, with 100 passengers. The David sailed in company with the ship Fowler, from Donegal, Ireland, for Boston, with 300 passengers.—*Boston Times. May* 23.

MINNESOTA.—This territory, the latest of the territorial pupils of Uncle Sam, is rapidly increasing in population, wealth and general prosperity. We see it stated that the town of St Paul, the temporary seat of government of the territory, is crowded with newly arrived emigrants, and at St. Anthony's Falls the same activity prevails.

A large fire occurred in Charleston, S. C., on the 16th instant, commencing on Argyle's Wharf, and consuming three large cotton stores and a number of counting houses,—loss $350,000.

The steamer Constitution, from St. Louis for New Orleans, took fire at the wharf at Memphis, Tenn., on the 20th inst., and, with a valuable cargo of grain and tobacco, was totally consumed.

Mrs. Osgood, one of the sweetest poets of the day, died in New York last week; her husband is a Portrait Painter of considerable eminence; he recently returned from California, where he had accumulated a handsome fortune in a few months.

THE TEA CULTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Dr. Junius Smith, of Greenville, South Carolina, in a letter dated May 1st, speaks of his experiments in growing tea in this country as highly successful. The plant maintains its original physiology and follows its Chinese paternity, putting out its foliage at the same period that it does in China. All Dr. Smith's plants have taken root, the buds began to develope leaves about the 20th of April, though the spring has been backward, and he could at this time collect a sufficient quantity of leaves to make first rate tea. He says the leaves are most tender and delicate, and he can now understand why it is that we cannot obtain the first quality tea from China. The first growth of the leaf is so delicate that it is quite impossible to divest it of humidity by firing or roasting to sustain so long a voyage, besides the almost certainty of destroying its rich and precious aroma. When the tea is cultivated here, this process of roasting may be dispensed with. With variety of soil, abundance of cheap land, and facilities of transportation, Dr. S. thinks that if we do not cultivate our own tea, we ought to be tributary to those who call us barbarians.—Every farmer, certainly in the Middle and Southern States, may grow his own tea in his own garden, without the slightest interference with his ordinary agricultural pursuits. We think, now that it is demonstrated that tea will grow here, some of our agricultural societies should offer premiums for the first and best supply of tea grown upon American soil.—*Newark Adv.*

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—Fifty-six vessels have sailed for California since the fifth of April, six of which were steamers. The steamers now take the principal part of the passengers. The number of vessels which have sailed for California from the Atlantic coast since the excitement first began has been about 1120.

Jesse Hayrick, a California adventurer, who has recently returned home to Boston, announces in the papers there, that he is prepared to pay in full, with interest, all outstanding demands against him, and requests persons to present their claims.

NO MORE CHINESE IN CALIF