

POETRY.

DESCRIPTION OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS,—still grand, though not the same
Unrival'd Memphis, that could seize
From ancient Thebes the crown of Fame,
And wear its bright through centuries—
Now, in the moonshine, that came down
Like a last smile upon that crown,
Memphis, still grand, among her lakes,
Her pyramids and shrines of fire,
Rose like a vision, that half breaks
On one who, dreaming still, awakes
To music from some midnight choir:

While to the west, where gradual sinks
In the red sands, from Libya roll'd,
Some mighty column, or fair sphynx,
That stood in kingly courts, of old,
It seem'd as, mid the poms that shone
Thus gaily round him, Time look'd on,
Waiting till all, now bright and blest,
Should fall beneath him like the rest.

No sooner had the setting sun
Proclaim'd the festal rite begun;
And, mid their idol's fullest beams,
The Egyptian world was all afloat,
Than I, who live upon these streams,
Like a young Nile bird, turn'd my boat
To the fair island, on whose shores,
Through leafy palms and sycamores,
Already shone the moving lights
Of pilgrims hastening to the rites,
While far around, like ruby sparks
Upon the water, lighted banks
Of every form and kind—from those
That down Syene's cataract shoots
To the grand, gilded barge, that rows
To sound of tambours and of flutes,
And wears at night, in words of flame,
On the rich prow, its masters name:—

All were alive, and made this sea
Of cities busy as a hill
Of summer ants, caught suddenly
In the overflowing of a rill.
Landed upon the isle, I soon
Through marble alleys, and small groves
Of that mysterious plain she loves,
Reached the fair Temple of the Moon;
And there, as slowly through the last
Dim-lighted vestibule I pass'd—
Between the porphyry pillars, twin'd
With palm and ivy, I could see
A band of youthful maidens wind,
In measured walk, half dancingly,
Round a small shrine, on which was placed
That bird, whose plumes of black and white
Wear in their hue, by nature traced,
A type of the moon's shadowed light.

FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

February 4, 1840.
John Wesley Weldon, Esquire, having been appointed a Member of the Executive Council, attended this day and took his seat.
William Hunter Odell, Esquire, a Notary Public in the Province.
The Honorable John Simcoe Saunders, Thomas Odber Miles, Stephen Peabody and Nathaniel Hubbard, Esquires, Justices of the Common Pleas for the County of Sunbury.
Charles Peters Wetmore, Esquire, Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sunbury.
John Ambrose Street, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court.
The Honorable John Simcoe Saunders, Surveyor General, in the room of the Honorable George Shore.
David S. Kerr, Esquire, (in the room of G. F. S. Berton, Esquire, deceased,) to be Reporter of the Decisions in the Supreme Court.
February 11, 1840.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
12th February, 1840.

All Deputy Surveyors and other Persons who have communications to make on business to the Surveyor General's Office, or Crown Land Department, are requested to address them to the Surveyor General.

JOHN SIMCOE SAUNDERS,
Surveyor General.

IN COUNCIL, February 4th, 1840.

The undermentioned applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, may have the lands applied for by them on the following terms, if payment be made before the 12th day of April next, and five shillings additional will be charged on each purchase, for postage, &c.

RESTIGOUCHE.
John M'Intosh, 2s. 6d. per acre, down.
Robert M'Intosh, 3s. per acre, down, on payment of the expense of survey.
Richard Carney, 3s. per acre, down.
James Gillespie, do. do.
Michael Gillespie, do. do.
Malcolm Morrison, do. do.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
John Kelehan, 3s. per acre, down.
Michael Dunavan, do. do.

WESTMORLAND.
John M'Quin, 3s. per acre, down, with the usual front.
W. D. Baizley, 3s. per acre, down.
Hugh Smith, do. do.
John Garland, do. do.
John Stevens, do. do.
Absalom Beny, do. do.

SAINT JOHN.
Michael Doherty, 3s. per acre, down.
CHARLOTTE.
Henry A. Peaks, 3s. per acre, down.
Moses Hanna, do. do.
Jeremiah Scott, do. do.
Michael & M. Gleason, do. do.
James M'Brine, do. do.
William M'Brine, do. do.

KING'S.
W. M. Knowlin, 3s. per acre, down.
R. L. Wallace, do. do.
A. P. Perry, do. do.
Henry A. Perry, do. do.
Daniel Perry, do. do.
Michael Flood, do. do.

QUEEN'S.
Lewis Jones, 3s. per acre, down.
Gabriel Fowler, do. do.
Eliphite Jones, 3s. per acre, down.
James Fowler, do. do.
Isaac McCutcheon, do. do.
Thomas Curtis, do. do.
John McCutcheon, do. do.

CARLETON.
M. Dunnavan, 3s. per acre, down.
W. Simpson, do. do.
John Lewin, do. do.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned persons, will be offered at Public Auction at this Office on Monday the 6th day of April next, [see advertisement.]
Michael Shay, Robert White,
F. Gawnil, Thomas Long, Jr.
J. Hovey, Joseph Baxter,
John Brown, D. Caldwell.
The Petitions of the undermentioned persons are referred for want of survey.
James Hamilton, W. Moaglan,
T. Sergeant, Jr., H. Henraham, Jr.

J. Keith,
C. Horsman, 3d.
J. W. Joney,
John Rice,
L. Squires,
John Walton.
The answers to the Petitions of the undermentioned Persons are as follows.
Thomas Sergeant, not complied with.
M. Danphy, complied with.
Samuel Briggs, not complied with.
John Dougherty, complied with, on Petitioner paying up the balance due.
John M'Kena, complied with.
James Hannay, do.
J. M'Farlane, not complied with.
John Kelly ordered, that unless D. M'Gowan do come forward within one month from this date and pay up the balance due on Lot 32, West side Nerepis Road, the land will be opened for application.

Patrick Brennan, complied with.
Eugene Johnson, do. do.
Michael Mullen, postponed until Petitioner shall produce his location ticket.
Charles Miller not complied with.
John Sinclair, complied with.
James Coltart, do. do.
Thomas Wetherall, postponed for further consideration.
John Edgitt, referred to the Legislature.
Robert Payne, do. do.
G. & J. Munro, postponed until next month.
Arthur Ritchie, complied with.
Robert Ferguson, do. do.
G. M'Lean, do. do.
R. R. Dunlap, do. do.
Samuel Nevers, do. do.
A. M'Lean, do. do.
A. Campbell, not complied with, there being no application from John M'Kean to have the lease cancelled.
R. Ralston, Thomas Fraser, Senr. to be restricted to the quantity of lumber applied for by him on M'Collum's Creek.

The applications of the undermentioned persons, for licence to cut Timber and Logs on Crown Lands are complied with on payment of the duty before the 12th day of April next.
Daniel Lee, Sr. M'Dougal Lake.
Nathaniel Underhill, S. W. Miramichi.
Archibald M'Eachern, Molas River.
Isaac Sowerby, Coal Creek.
Robert Jardine, Cocagne River.
Hugh Lackey, Coal Creek.
L. R. Coombs, Grand River.
Samuel Coates, Smith's Creek.
Robert Lackey, Coal Creek.
J. Humphries, New Canaan River.
Wm. Taylor, Richibucto River.
A. Rankin, Barnabys River.
John Belmain, Maquapit Lake.
Thos. E. Perley, Brown's Hayroad.
H. Littlefield, Dunganor River.
W. J. Bedell, Wapschagan River.
A. Boone, Three Tree Creek.
R. B. Jouett, Gaspereau River.
Alexander Clarke, Grand Lake.
Adam B. Sharp, Nackawicac River.
Thomas Hartt, Ormoco River.
John Earle, Newcastle River.
James Taylor, Meneuc River.
William Carr, Geary Stream.
P. Sutherland, Bolands Brook.
James Taylor, River St. John.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons are complied with, on payment of all arrears due by them.
Hugh Ramsay, Upsalquitche River.
Arthur Ritchie, County of Restigouche.
John Jardine, Richibucto River.
J. Montgomery, River Charloe.
R. R. Ketchum, Jackson Town.
W. Hamilton, Restigouche River.
Thomas Prince, Peticodiac River.
Crown Land Office, 8th Feb. 1840.

The undermentioned Tracts of vacant Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the 6th day of April next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
TERMS.—10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale and the remainder within 14 days after.
100 acres, Restigouche, rear part of Lot No. 14, near Black Point. Upset Price, 3s. per acre. The purchaser to pay for the improvements.
100 acres, Northumberland, second tier, South of the S. W. Miramichi River, in rear of Lots 77 and 78, Parish of Ludlow. Upset price 3s. per acre.
200 acres, Northumberland, Lot B. South side of the new Road upon the North River to New Canaan. Upset price, 3s. per acre.
100 acres, Charlotte, North of Smith's base line on the Road from Oak Bay to Woodstock as surveyed for Robert White. Upset price 3s. per acre.
200 acres, King's, Lots Nos. 12 and 13, third tier, North of the Shepody Road. Upset price, 3s. per acre.
200 acres, King's, Lots Nos. 12 and 13, fourth tier, Norton. Upset price, 3s. per acre.
100 acres, King's, Lot No. 14, in the 4th tier, Norton. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS,
Surveyor General.
Crown Land Office, 8th February, 1840.

FROM CANADA PAPERS.
QUEBEC, Feb. 3.
There is no American news of importance The extract given below, from the official paper of the State of Maine, shews the state of proceedings in the United States Congress. We observe, however, that a Bill for encouraging settlers in the Oregon Territory is in progress; thus bringing into play two boundary disputes with Great Britain at the same time.
"Augusta, (Maine) Jan. 28.—CONGRESS.—The federal party in Congress have found a new topic of interminable debate, to carry out the "prevention" policy of Mr. Webster. Driven from the New Jersey question, they have taken up abolition, which answers their purpose equally well. Deaf to the pressing calls for legislation, they talk when they should act.—While the horizon of our foreign relations is overcast with portentous clouds, our fortifications are left dismantled, our navy is decaying, and all the elements of our military strength are weakened by neglect. Weeks are lavished upon factious debate, while not a moment's thought is given to the wants of the country. Even the common necessities of the Government are left unprovided for, and after a session of fifty days, the only bill, which the federal haranguers have permitted to pass the House of Representatives, was a bill to pay themselves."

QUEBEC, Feb. 5.
The New York papers of the 28th Jan. contain the correspondence on the boundary question, laid before the United States Senate, on an Address of that body. Extracts will be found in this day's Gazette.
The concluding part of the letter of Mr. Forsyth, the United States Secretary of State, to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, dated the 16th January, is far from indicating a favorable state of the negotiation. The Uni-

ted States express "assurance" of a disposition to bring the question to an "amicable termination," but that "a persistence in, or a repetition of such acts, on the part of Her Majesty's Agent, as those now complained of, would, if avowed by Great Britain, be considered as but little in accordance with that assurance."
The meaning of this is, that if the British troops remain in the territory claimed by Maine (that is the whole country west of the line crossing the St. John, near the Great Falls, to the sources of the River Metis, and thence along the high lands to the sources of the Chaudiere,) it will be considered as proof of a hostile disposition.
The State of Maine occupies part of the territory in dispute with armed men, builds forts, makes roads, grants land, and the British Government is to evacuate it, under the pretence that the presence of an armed force is contrary to an agreement by which the territory was not to be occupied by a military force of either party. It makes no difference whether an armed force is called a posse or a company or a regiment. The first military occupation of the territory, since the arrangement was clearly on the part of the State of Maine. If the British force is withdrawn, while the military occupation by Maine continues, it will be tantamount to an abandonment of the territory. The posse will extend over the whole of it, and Maine will be in full possession.—If the British force is not withdrawn, the Secretary of the United States' says, it will be considered as a hostile act.
What will be the course of the British Government remains to be seen. It is clearly driven to risk a war, or give up the territory.

Our brethren of Montreal seem to be chiefly engaged, at present, in disputes about the right of the gentlemen of the Montreal Seminary to their estates. Petitions and counter petitions are signing on the subject, to be sent to England, and we are told, singularly enough, that the petitioners who want to pay the seigniorial dues are more numerous than those who do not want to pay them.
We are indebted to the office of the Quebec Mercury for the use of the type of the Report of the meeting of citizens of "British and Irish origin," held at the Albion Hotel in this city on Friday evening the 31st January "to consider the expediency of taking steps to counteract any effects that may result from the measures which may have been adopted by certain individuals, to obtain the restoration of the Constitution as it existed prior to its suspension."
The seventh Resolution, it will be seen, adopts the "conclusion" of Her Majesty's Government, that by the re-union alone, can the difficulties under which the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively labour, be removed, and the meeting leaves the details to Her Majesty's Ministers, and the Imperial Parliament.
TORONTO, January 29.
CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—The House of Assembly presented an address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the estates of convicted traitors, and from the following reply, it would appear that His Excellency awaits the orders of the Home Government on the subject. It is generally believed, throughout the country, that those persons who confessed and were pardoned, will not be disturbed in their properties; but probably this may in some measure depend on their subsequent conduct.
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
The confiscation of the property of traitors to the crown, is a legal consequence of their conviction, and the estates of such as have incurred this penalty are now vested in Her Majesty.
I will direct the attention of the proper officer to the carrying into effect, such measures as Her Majesty's government may determine upon, with respect to the disposal of the property referred to.

The *Christian Guardian*, of Wednesday last, contains the following extract from the proceedings of the reformers, published in 1828, in reference to the disposal of the clergy reserves: "It is the general wish of the inhabitants, that the proceeds of the reserves, should be given to purposes of general education and internal improvements. But, should His Majesty's Government not approve of this, that they should be equally appropriated, under the direction of the Provincial Legislature, for the benefit of christians of every denomination in the colony."
This extract is of great importance, at the present time, for the purpose of shewing the stand which the reformers took at that early period, as to the disposal of the reserves. They desired them for general purposes, but they entertained doubts of their ever being diverted from the purpose for which they were at first set apart,—the purpose of instructing the people in the truths of religion. The alternative which the reformers then aimed at, in case in the particular object of their pursuit, they should be unsuccessful, is clearly and distinctly laid down in the extract above quoted. Her Majesty's government does not approve of the proceeds of the reserves being applied to general purposes, and the provincial legislature has appropriated them for the benefit of all classes of christians, recognized by the laws of the province. This is precisely what the reformers asked for in 1828, and we have no doubt, when they look back to the distracted state of the country since, they will be satisfied with the settlement of the question that has been come to.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.
Oregon.—The Bill submitted by Mr. Linn, in the Senate of the United States, relative to this territory, proposes that Congress shall provide a bounty 640 acres of land for every white male inhabitant of said territory of the age of 18 years or upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years.
There has never been a final adjustment of the question between this country and Great Britain, concerning the right to the Oregon region.
In the meantime a powerful agent and instrument of British influence, the Hudson Bay Company, has fixed itself upon the territory and has extended its operations over a vast region. Within a year or two the attention of public men in this country has been turned occasionally to the subject, and its great importance is beginning to be acknowledged. It will perhaps cost some trouble to retrieve what has been suffered to go contrary to our interests and rights, through remissness on the part of the nation hitherto.

MORE VAN BUREN "SOLICITUDE."

The United States' Commandant at Fort Gratiot, despatched a Sergeant and four privates, into Canada, fully accoutred and armed, to retake a deserter.—They *retook* him. But, we had a Sergeant's guard at Point Edward, and our Sergeant and his men, turned out, and captured the whole party, Sergeant, privates, and deserter. The Commandant has the impudence to send over for his men, but, it was "no go."—Now, what call ye this, my masters!—Our Imperial men, will, of course, return the prisoners, and say nothing about the outrage.—What would Jonathan have said, if a Sergeant and four of our men, in full gill, had crossed to the States, after a deserter.—*Montreal Courier.*

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR:

I am not ignorant of the strictures made upon my Hotel by the "Boston traveller," who visited our village the last autumn. From the character possessed by the whole of that lady's singular effusions, I did not anticipate any injury to my establishment; concluding that her attack upon me would not be deemed a solitary truth, amidst so many false statements and glaring exaggerations as are contained in that new Romance, nor can I think that the fruitfulness of the spleenitic, ill-nature of the malicious, or the outrages of the satyr who fires his shots but only to show his wit, does weigh against the character of my Hotel in the estimation of the public, but as all persons in similar situations with myself are expected to contradict reports discreditable to their establishment, I beg to inform the public, that if any of them are the least undecided as to which side they should give their credence, I shall be most happy to do the "honors of my Hotel," whenever they may call to ascertain the truth.

But Mr. Editor, I am menaced with an injury from a quarter most unexpected by me, I am charged with being a "party man." To this charge I give a direct denial, that to make good I will give you the facts.—Mr. Brown being under contract with the Post Office to transmit a mail daily from here to Woodstock, conceived it would be advantageous for him to fit up his conveyance for the accommodation of travellers, having done this he called upon me with the request to leave a "stage book" at my office, to this I consented; telling Mr. B. that he must be punctual in calling at my Hotel every time he left Fredericton, so that persons who might have "Booked" themselves would not be disappointed in their passage.

Now Mr. Editor, would you infer from a particular "stage book" being at a Hotel that the proprietor of that Hotel had a share, or was at all interested in that stage? Is it not my duty as a hotel keeper to receive stage books from any and every stage that may be running to and from the place? I conceive it is, and for that reason a "stage book" of Mr. B's, remains at my office. Yet, Sir, report has connected me with Mr. B's stage, and as a consequence imputed to me the wish to injure the "Woodstock and Fredericton Stage Coach Company," which has been running the same route for several years—the number of persons connected with that company residing in the upper part of this Province exert an influence over the minds of travellers from that part and the neighbouring states, respecting the character of the different Hotels in Fredericton—and the report having been circulated that I am interested in B's, stage must induce those persons to represent my establishment not in its true character. I am led to believe that this has materially effected the number of visitors, that otherwise might have given me the benefit of their custom. Now, Mr. Editor, I beg to assure the Proprietors of the Stage Coach Company and the public that I am not interested in any stage running from this place, my business is to keep a Hotel and my business I do understand.

It has frequently happened that persons arriving at my Hotel from the different quarters have expressed some surprise at my being able to afford accommodation, saying they had been informed that my Hotel was full—but from having been here before were determined to see for themselves—and in many cases have persons who formerly "put up" with me during their stay here, been induced by such reports to seek other lodgings. From the enlarged state of my Hotel, and which has been elegantly furnished at a very great expense, I am enabled to afford accommodation to almost any extent. Gentlemen and ladies travelling who take Fredericton in their route may always be sure of finding good rooms at Jackson's Hotel, where every luxury of the season is provided, and all attention paid to ensure their comfort. Persons wishing to give parties of any description, can always be furnished with dinner or ball rooms, and suitable accompaniments to order.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. JACKSON.

Jackson's Hotel, Feb. 6, 1840.

POSSIBLE EXTINCTION OF THE SUN.

The question cannot fail to suggest itself here—whether this light producing power may depend, in degree, on the probably ever changing electric state of a glowing globe—whether the sun is now as he was and will ever be, or only in one state or epoch of his efficacy as the radiant source of light and heat? It seems to me most worthy of consideration, whether those puzzling phenomena, indicative of an altered heat in our earth, may not pertain in part to this source, to the onward progress of our heat-giver through the destiny to which law foreordained him? The changes referred to, stretched over epochs in which man was not present, and when of course their progress could not be marked; but even now due attention is not paid to the momentous subject; for the delicate measurement of the sun's direct strength is of greatly more consequence than that temperature, which arises for the most part of a mere terrestrial meteorology.
The further heavens however come here and aid and supply this gap in our knowledge; appearing to substantiate the possibility, if not the reality, of such changes. The new star in Cassiopeia seen by Tyche for instance, indicated some great change in the light and heat of an orb, far more probably than a mere orbital motion. The star never moved from its place;—and, during its course from extreme brilliancy to apparent extinction the colour of its light altered—passing through the hues of a dying conflagration. Can aught of this be seen in the southern star, one of Sir John Herschel's spoils, which is gradually clothing itself with an extreme brilliancy? Many other stars have altered slowly in magnitude, also preserving rigorous invariability of place; and some, as Sirius, have changed color; this star having turned from the fiery dog-star, of old times, red and fiery as Mars, into the brilliantly white orb now adorning our skies.

Is it not likely then, that the intrinsic energies to whose development these phenomena must be owing, act also in our sun? that, in short, he also may pass through phases, filling up myriads of centuries; once it may be, shining on Uranus with a lustre, as burning as that which now dazzles Mercury? How vast are the effects involved in such a change! The rays of the sun are not merely light-giving; for, combined with these, in the same beam or pencil, there are rays whose function is heat-giving; and others equally distinct, which are productive of chemical influence. Now, in the probable

march of our luminary, how great a variety in the relations of these three systems of rays may be involved, and of course what diversities in his action on his dependants!
Imagination, clinging to such conjectures, passes to the august conception of this master of surrounding worlds, this majestic globe, himself organized, progressing slowly through his destiny, ever acting, as he moves onward, on the inner and proper principle of each planet; drawing from it which also may itself vary, according to some intrinsic energy or law, every form and manifestation of which it is capable, and conducting them all through a long and wondrous history. How emphatically does even this guess inform us, that we have only sketches of the history of things—that a leaf or two of the mystic volume is all that ever will be read by man.—*Nicholas Phenomena of the Solar System.*

The soil is the bed in which the roots sink and extend themselves. The stems and trunks of all plants and trees, rise in a line perpendicular to the horizon; and they would maintain this position, were they not disturbed by external agents and the agitation of winds. So universal is this law, that several naturalists have attempted to account for it; and Sir H. Davy in his second lecture before the Board of Agriculture, quotes an experiment of Mr. Knight, undertaken with the view of shewing that gravitation has a powerful influence in determining the direction of the roots and branches. Whatever may be the philosophical explanation of this phenomena, the fact is undisputed; and every person may satisfy his own mind by examining a field of standing corn upon a declivity. He will observe that all the stalks grow upright, and are little influenced in their perpendicular elevation by the inequalities of the ground.

The common oats are erect that stand on the sloping side, as well as those on the level top of the ridge; and all the healthy and vigorous stems are nearly as perpendicular as if set by a plummet. From this peculiarity of plants, a very useful practical inference has been drawn, and which has been confirmed by an unvarying experience: that no more corn or trees can grow upon the sides of a mountain, than upon the horizontal base which it covers, and that whatever the number of acres may be upon the extended surface, they would grow on the level were the mountain removed. From this we may determine the value of lands in particular hanging situations, and the quantity of seed with which they should be sown.

Man in a state of simplicity, uncorrupted by the influence of bad education, bad examples, and bad government, possesses a taste for all that is good and beautiful. He is capable of a degree of moral and intellectual improvement, which advances his nature to a participation with the divine. The world in all its magnificence, appears to him one vast theatre, richly adorned and illuminated, into which he is freely admitted, to enjoy the glorious spectacle. Acknowledging no natural superior but the natural architect of the whole fabric, he partakes the delight with conscious dignity, and glows with gratitude.
Pleased with himself and all around him, his heart dilates with benevolence, as well as piety; and he finds his joys augmented by communication. His countenance cheerful, his mien erect, he rejoices in existence. Life is a continual feast to him, highly seasoned by virtue, by liberty, by mutual affection. God formed him to be happy, and he becomes so, thus fortunately unmolested by false policy and oppression. Religion, reason, nature, are his guides through the whole of his existence, and the whole is happy, virtuous independence. The sun which irradiates the morning of his day, and warms its noon, tinges the serene evening with every beautiful variety of colour, and on the pillow of religious hope he sinks to repose in the bosom of Providence.

Russia and England.—Russia will not easily abandon the project of gaining the alliance of England. It omits nothing calculated to make impressions on the cabinet of St. James. It closes its eyes on English conquest at Cabul. It recommends Persia to yield. It participates in the ill humour of England against Mehemet Ali. And even with respect to the knot of the question, the Dardanelles, Russia offers to allow the Porte to admit four English sail of the line within the sea of Marmora; but Lord Palmerston insists on having eight vessels before the Seraglio.

Exclusive Loyalty of the Dublin Corporation.—At High Sheriff Falkner's dinner in Dublin upwards of 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. There were present the Lord Mayor, the late Lord Mayor, (Alderman Hoyte,) Alderman Smith, the Recorder, Alderman Sir J. K. James, Bart. City Treasurer, Perrin, Drummond, and Baker. We quote from the report in the Dublin Mail, the Orange paper:—"After the cloth was removed, the Chairman proposed 'The church and the Queen.' Drunk with three times three. 'Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.' Three times three and all the honors. 'The Dowager Queen Adelaide.' Drunk, with nine times nine, and all the honors. 'The King of Hanover and the rest of the Royal Family.' Nine times nine, and all the honors. The Chairman then gave 'The Lord Lieutenant, and Prosperity to Ireland.' (Cheers, and cries of 'away, away.'—'He's gone away.'—'So much the better.') The Chairman then called upon the company to fill a bumper. He was about proposing a toast which was quite in accordance with his own feelings, and he trusted that every one around him would fill an overflowing bumper.—'The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William the Third.' Drunk with great cheers.

The Florida papers announce the arrival of Colonel Fitzpatrick, from the Island of Cuba, with a pack of blood-hounds, imported, as we understand, by the authorities of the Territory. We have ascertained that the War Department is only acquainted with the circumstance through public rumour, and knows nothing of the matter officially. It does not surprise us that the inhabitants of a country, which has been so cruelly desolated and when every hearthstone is sprinkled with blood, should resort to any imaginable means to protect their families from the prowling and murderous savages.—*Globe.*
The *Amistad*.—We learn that an appeal has been entered by the Spanish minister, to the decision of Judge Judson on the case of the *Amistad* and the Africans; whereby the case is removed to the Circuit Court.