

than just our taking care of our own possessions, and giving no temptation to our allies' cupidity.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Canada, Cuba and California.—*From the Halifax Guardian, May 16.]*

PUBLIC RAILWAY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Citizens held yesterday at the Masonic Hall, to hear an account of the Provincial Secretary's delegation to England, on the subject of Colonial Railways, a string of Resolutions was, after discussion, passed as follows:

Resolved., That the Citizens of Halifax have read with great satisfaction, the letter addressed on the 10th of March to the Hon. Joseph Howe, by Benjamin Hawes, Esq., acting under the direction of Earl Grey, and by which Funds to the extent of Seven Millions of Pounds, to be expended in the construction of Inter-Colonial Railways through the North American Provinces, are tendered to the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on terms which promise the completion of those works at little more than one half of what they would cost without the direct interposition of imperial Credit.

Moved by F. Charman, Esq., seconded by B. West.

Resolved., That the Citizens of Halifax discern, in this offer of the Government and People of England, not only a direct pecuniary benefit, but the indications of an enlarged and enlightened policy, by which the North American Provinces are to be bound together by facilities for rapid inter-communication, and elevated into a Nation in friendly and perpetual alliance with the Mother Country.

Moved by Dr. Avery, seconded by J. N. Shannon, Esq.

Resolved., That while this generous offer, and the declaration of this policy, directly appeal to the deep-seated loyalty and true British feeling which the Citizens of Halifax have uninterruptedly cherished for a century, they impose upon them obligations which it becomes their duty promptly to discharge.

Moved by W. Young, Esq., seconded by J. H. Anderson, Esq.

Resolved., That unanimity of sentiment and action in the Metropole, will tend to ensure the harmony throughout the Rural Districts, by which the measures, that at this important crisis, it will become the duty of the Provincial Government to submit to the Legislature, may be matured.

Moved by the Hon. J. McCully, seconded by the Hon. H. Bell.

Resolved., That the Citizens of Halifax deem it their duty to renew their pledge of cordial support, in order that unanimity elsewhere may be secured, and the difficulties to be encountered beyond the frontier may be dealt with and overcome.

Moved by Dr. Gasser, seconded by C. Robson, Esq.

Resolved., That should these difficulties prove insuperable, the Citizens of Halifax will steadily sustain the policy sketched in Mr. Howe's Letter to Mr. Keating of the 4th of April, and by which Railway communication can be extended from the Capital into the Eastern and Western Counties of Nova Scotia.

Moved by the Hon. Attorney General, seconded by the Hon. E. Kenny.

Resolved., That the Citizens of Halifax, desire to express the deep obligations which they feel to Earl Grey and Her Majesty's Ministers, for the gracious reception given to the Delegates from Nova Scotia, and for the hopes which their policy has inspired. They also respectfully tender to Lord Montague and Stanley their grateful acknowledgements, for the assurance conveyed in their speeches, that the measures contemplated by Her Majesty's Government have been deliberately adopted, with the full concurrence and approbation of the great leaders of public sentiment in the United Kingdom.

Moved by R. McLearn, Esq., seconded by John Esson, Esq.

Resolved., That the thanks of this meeting are conveyed to Richard Andrews, Esq., and to the Citizens of Southampton, for their hospitable treatment of our Representative, and for the facilities afforded him to explain, in presence of the people of England, the high interests with which he was charged.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The great exhibition, now being held in London, is calculated to lead to some very important results, affecting the standard of taste of England and other countries.

Not only will it pleasantly bring together, in a comparatively small compass, specimens of the natural productions of almost all the nations of the world and the artistic skill of their respective inhabitants, and thereby give a mighty and onward impulse to individual and national

genius in the cultivation of the practical arts and sciences; but it will also induce an immediate and proximate association of men with one another, who may be considered as representatives of the numerous nations into which the vast family of mankind is divided, and by this means accelerate the period when the principles of universal peace and brotherhood shall not only be theoretically recognized, but shall have practical manifestation and exercise, which will influence the future destinies of our entire race. We can but truly rejoice at the delightful fact, that

England, world-famed for prowess and victories on the battle-field, has been the first to set the world an example so full of peace and concord, so expressive of earnest desire to cultivate universal friendship. This example will be followed by other nations, and while we would not say that future wars are impossible, we may say, that they are less likely to occur. After the Great

Exhibition has closed, and the multitudes have quieted down, its influence for good will long continue; it will remain among the cherished recollections o

the past, and, we trust, will prove a guarantee for the world's peace for the future. In this point of view, we regard this social and amicable gathering so vastly important, as destined to exert a friendly influence on the interests of humanity throughout all coming time—Whilst it may have been protracted and promoted by the free volitions, and un-coerced actions of human agents, we may consistently believe, that an over-ruled Providence has fostered it with an especial reference to the accomplishment of its own ulterior designs.

This opinion loses none of its force from the consideration, that suitable means have been used, to provide the strangers with opportunities of becoming acquainted with the principles and teachings of evangelical truth. Inside the Chrystal Palace, the Word of God in about one hundred and fifty dialects will necessarily draw attention and excite no common interest; outside the Churches of sound Protestantism will doubtless attract the wandering feet of many, who, in their own Countries, had been accustomed only to a religion of error and superstition in some one or another of its varied and pernicious forms. We may hope that God may overrule the vast assemblage of human beings in London during the Exhibition, and subsequently to the promotion of the best interests of their souls. Prejudice against the Truth may receive such a shock from its contact with pure Christianity, as will, sooner or later, lead to its entire destruction. The seed of the Kingdom may fall into the ground of many hearts, who will transport it to distant localities, where, under the fostering Grace of God, it may germinate, ripen, and bring forth fruit to the Divine glory. God, only wise, has at his disposal thousands of resources to accomplish his purposes of Grace towards men; and we may cherish the hope that spiritual good, as well as temporal, both as regards individuals and nations, will result from the great Exhibition of 1851.—*Halifax Weekly Standard.*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Halifax, May 6, 1851.

Inquiries having been made as to the operation of the circular instructions of the 21st October, with special reference to cases of imported merchandise duly exported to "Canada and Chihuahua," it is deemed proper to instruct collectors and other officers of the customs, that merchandise imported prior to the passage of the act of the 28th September last, is entitled to all the drawback privileges conferred by the laws then in force, on due compliance with the requirements and conditions of those laws. As, however, the law of the 28th September last took effect from its date, merchandise imported subsequently thereto, and taken out of the custody of the officers of the customs, cannot be exported with benefit of drawback.

On a careful re-examination of the subject, the Department is of opinion that the 18th Section of the 28th September last was intended, and is to be construed, as legalizing the practice, previously permitted under the regulations of the Department, of the exportation of merchandise from warehouse to ports in the adjoining "British provinces," without payment of duties, under the provisions of the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and the practice, thus legalised, will be continued in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the circular of the 17th February, 1849.

The circular instructions of the 21st October 1850, as well as any subsequent instructions on the subject, are consequently modified to the extent contained in the foregoing.

W. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

DEATH OF THE HON. GEORGE SHORE.—On the afternoon of Sunday last, Lieutenant Colonel the hon. George Shore, expired at his residence in this City, after an illness of three days duration. Col. Shore came to this Province in 1804—was an officer in the 10th Regiment, and marched at the head of the Light Company of that corps to Canada in 1813, where he served during the continuance of the last American war. After returning from Canada, Col. Shore was appointed Aid-de-Camp and Private Secretary to the late General Smyth then Governor of the Province, and subsequently at different periods filled the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General. In 1825, Col. Shore was permanently appointed to the office of Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, which office he continued to hold up to the time of his death. The deceased was also at one time Inspecting Officer of Militia, and was afterwards appointed Adjutant General, which office he held at the time of his decease. Besides filling in turn, with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the country, the offices which we have already numerated, the deceased was more than once an Executive adviser of the Crown, and for many years had a seat in the Legislative Council of the Province. In public life Col. Shore was esteemed for the correct discharge of all the duties appertaining to his office; and in private he was known best bear testimony to his charity which was given without ostentation, and to acts of kindness to his friends which they will not soon forget.

At 10 o'clock this morning, the remains of the deceased were carried to the Church Yard in this City, attended by the friends of the family. The funeral was private, and conducted without a shadow of ostentation.—*Head Quarters.*

Well done, York farmers! Can't come up to Carletonians yet. Recollect the fat year old ox, killed by Charles Perley, Esq., three or four years since, the beef of which weighed 1007 lbs. Carleton must be the best Agricultural County in the Province. To show what it is now see our extract from the Fredericton Times, which gives but a small amount of the produce exported from this place.

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THE RAILROAD.—We are happy to announce, that the long-expected Brigt Ansdale, arrived in our harbor on Friday last with switches, screws, and the remainder of the iron rails for the first section (10 miles) of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad. Immediately after the arrival of Mr. Julius Thompson, manager of the Railroad, who is daily expected from England, operations will be commenced, and the work carried on with spirit. The tenders for grading the next 32 miles, commencing near Bartlett's Pond, and extending upwards to the head waters of the Digdeguash, were received on Thursday last, but the Directors very properly determined not to close with any of the parties, until after their manager's arrival—the most judicious course that could have been pursued, although causing a temporary delay. We have not heard from any authorised source, that the tenders were opened. It boots but little whether they were or not, as the gentlemen composing the board of Directors possess the confidence of the shareholders; and further, it is neither imperative nor obligatory on them to decide on the tenders the day they are opened, neither indeed could they do so with justice to the company or contractors, as it requires a reasonable time to make up a statement of the various descriptions of the work before they would be in a position to determine who had been the successful party. We will continue to note the progress of the work, and will give timely intimation of the opening of the first section.

Since writing the above, we understand Mr. Thompson has arrived at New York.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

We understand that the Commissioners appointed to settle the disputed boundaries between Canada and New Brunswick, have made a report, by which it appears that Dalhousie and Campbelltown, on the south shore of the Restigouche, belong to the Province of Canada. We should be most happy if such should be the case, as the addition of the energetic and spirited British population of these two large and thriving towns would produce most important benefits upon our Districts—labouring as it does, under all the disadvantages arising from apathy and want of energy, always existing where the majority are French Canadians. Speaking together for the Gaspeons, we should be well pleased that the rumour alluded to should turn out correct, as good Schools, Roads and Bridges, and a general spirit of enterprise, would then be the order of the day amongst us.—*Gaspe Gazette.*

We learn that the time for making the award has been extended.—*Fredericton Times.*

On Thursday last, THOMAS HARDING, Esq., Mayor of the City, entertained a party of his friends at the Saint John Hotel in a very handsome style. Upwards of forty gentlemen, including a number of our oldest and most respectable citizens, sat down to a sumptuous repast, provided in Messrs. Scammon's best style. His Worship was supported by Louis Ian Donaldson, Esq., formerly Mayor, and Henry Chubb, Esq., late Mayor, while the Alderman for King's Ward acted as Comptroller. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts went round, and some very neat speeches were made on the occasion; the whole affair went off admirably, and the company separated in the best possible humor, well pleased with the entertainment so liberally and spiritually provided by His Worship.—*New Brunswicker.*

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

In the evening a Tea Soiree was held in the south wing of the Custom House Building, which was elegantly fitted up with flags, flowers, spruce, lamps, &c., for the occasion. It was attended by nearly a thousand persons, including much of the beauty and fashion of the City and vicinity; a number of interesting speeches were made, and the greatest good humor and unanimity prevailed throughout the vast assemblage. The whole affair was admirably conducted, and reflected the greatest credit on all the parties concerned.—*St. John Observer, May 20.*

BEGINNING TO THRIVE.—The schooner *Richmond*, Evans, Master, owned by R. D. Wilmer, Esq., is now loading at one of the wharves in this city for Boston. The *Richmond* has already on board 2,200 bushels of oats, and 7,500 lbs. of potash, both the produce of Carleton County. The remainder of her cargo is to be made up of shingles, &c. This is the first vessel which has loaded at Fredericton for a foreign port, but we understand that there are others on the way to take cargoes and clear from this port.—*Head Quarters.*

This morning the Messrs. Cameron had in their stall in the Market House, the beef of an ox five years old, weighing 993 lbs. The ox was raised by Mr. Ira Graham of this County, and was as fine a specimen of what can be done by careful feeding as could be anywhere produced.

The same parties had last week an ox raised by Mr. Sutherland, who resides within a few miles of Fredericton, which, when dressed, weighed 834 lbs., and a few weeks previous, another, also fed by the same farmer, which weighed 844 lbs.

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