

Lloyds in England, to be one of the best descriptions of timber for ship building purposes. On the right of the "trophy" facing *Cours la Reine* are various and innumerable samples of mineral and agricultural produce. The left side of the department facing the Seine displays different descriptions of manufactured goods, and a superb collection of stuffed birds and animals. Round the "trophy" are two Canadian carriages finished with the most exquisite taste. The luxurious carriage built by Mr. Gingras, of Quebec, is remarkable for the elegance of its make, the richness of its trimmings, and above all for its extreme durability. The travelling phaeton from the factory of M. Leduc, Montreal, is of very light and elegant build. Two Fire-Engines are placed on the opposite side. Their power equals their compactness which is very superior. The smallest, that of Mr. Perry, of Montreal, is made on the ordinary plan; the larger, by Mr. Lemoine, of Quebec, is built on a new principle of the application of the cylinder (*de cylindre a double action*). This invention has obtained a Canadian patent. The body of the engine is of very rich workmanship, is supported by only three wheels, and decorated by two views of Quebec, the one representing the Indian Village at which Jacques Cartier, the French navigator, landed when he discovered and took possession, in the name of the King of France of this portion of the American continent, the other represents modern Quebec. Models of the public works of Canada also surround the "trophy." They prove that this country has undertaken vast projects, is in as advanced a condition as the first nations of Europe, and that there enterprises of the greatest magnitude can be successfully carried out. On the side of the *Cours la Reine* is placed a model of the gigantic Victoria Bridge, the largest bridge in the world, its length from one bank of the St. Lawrence to the other being about a league. The height of its pillars is 25 metres, and the distance between each pillar 35 metres. The superstructure is formed of a tube of iron plating, on the principle of the Menai bridge. In front the visitor beholds the model of the locks of the Lachine Canal built in order to avoid the rapids of the river St. Lawrence at this point of its course. These locks are two hundred feet by 45, with 9 feet depth of water, and the representation on a small scale of the ingeniously contrived flood gates of this canal is pleasingly given side by side with models of the chief edifices of the neighbourhood. The glass cases forming the border of the Canadian department contain a great variety of extremely curious articles of Indian manufacture, many of the most fantastical description;—cloths both of woollen and linen fabric, and other products of Canadian industry;—tanned leather of various kinds, some exclusively confined to Canada such as porpoise leather, caribou and moose skins;—saddlery;—cutlery;—boots & shoes; and raw and dressed hides in great number. An extremely fine aerolite is also to be seen here. It was found in October 1854 at Madoc, (Canada,) and weighs 160 kilogrammes. This lump of native ore contains only 6 per cent of nickel and is exceedingly curious on account of its rarity, and will doubtless attract the attention of geologists and all lovers of mineralogical science. The variety of the resources of Canada, the beauty of its timber, the valuable qualities of its minerals and the fruits of its husbandry were far from being doubted in France, but if we regard with attention the several contributions sent hither we cannot but be impressed with the idea that this Colony contains an active, industrious, enterprising and progressive population. There can be no question that its riches would increase beyond measure if labour and capital were more largely expended on their development. Its soil on account of the varied climate, is suitable for the culture of tobacco and maize—crops which need the heat of the tropics—and its iron equals the best descriptions of that of Sweden. The mineralogical department, under the superintendence of Mr. Logan, an able Canadian geologist, challenges the attention of men of science by its perfection of arrangements, and the interest attaching to its contents. We may here announce that Mr. J. C. Tache has almost completed a work which he modestly entitles:—"*Esquisse du Canada considere sous le point de vue economiste*." This work is remarkable for the clearness and simplicity of its style. We have had the good fortune to have perused several chapters of it, and are enabled to say that it exhibits an accurate description of the state of this transatlantic colony, where the half of the population speak our French language.

VICTOR BERGER.

The Quebec Chronicle says that Major General Home, the new Commander of the Forces in Canada, arrived by the last mail steamer from England, and is now in Montreal.

#### THE WAR.

Our affairs in the Crimea are again becoming both critical and unpromising. Recent intelligence from before Sebastopol proves that our suspicions were but too well founded, and that the repulse of the 19th was mainly, if not wholly, attributed to the want of sufficient numerical strength to cover the rear of our position, and to attempt a general assault upon the fortress. We cannot believe that our engineers are such consummate blockheads as not to be able to construct siege and field works so as to withstand the fire of the enemy. The truth is, that they have not strength to throw up their defences and attacking batteries with sufficient rapidity, and that in the time thus lost, the enemy, having superior force at their disposal, can throw up counter-defences and enfilade the whole of the newly acquired positions of the Allies before a gun can be brought to bear upon them.

And how this system, of warfare will end is not difficult to predict. The success of the whole expedition, we have repeatedly stated, depends mainly upon which proves the more successful in the race of reinforcements, and it appears now that the withdrawal of the Allied troops from the Tchernaya was deemed necessary, Prince Gortschakoff having received a reinforcement of thirty thousand picked troops, which enabled him to send a division to support Liprandi, who was threatening Tchernaya and Kamara, having received 10,000 cavalry only a few days previously. The enemy had also burnt down a large portion of the town, with a view of depriving the attacking forces of shelter, and to facilitate the construction of mines, which is one of their favourite means of defence, and which we have reason to believe, will reduce Sebastopol to one mass of ruins the instant the garrison finds it has become untenable.

In this state of affairs we may surely venture to ask, what is to be done? The garrison of the fortress was fully equal to its defence, previous to the arrival of 30,000 fresh troops. And with such large reinforcements constantly pouring into the Crimea, something fearful must take place, if proper measures be not taken to cut off the enemy's communication with Russia Proper. The army at Eupatoria must be sufficiently reinforced and without a moment's delay, in order that Perekop may be besieged, and the passage of further large bodies of men prevented by every possible means. We have much stake now before Sebastopol to think of retreating or, leaving the Allied armies surrounded by what is becoming an overwhelming force.

The Russians must, at the present moment, be far superior in numbers to the French and British armies, and while they can act on the defensive, and wait for our assaults with the greatest advantage, the Allied Generals cannot afford to spend a moment in inaction, while reinforcements are being sent out. General Pelissier is unquestionably an able and brave General, but he cannot perform supernatural feats any more than other men. He can never take Sebastopol except by the bayonet, and with sufficient force to attack the town at all points in front of our advance works. This force he evidently cannot command, and it appears almost a helpless and deperate waste of life to think of continuing attacks upon one or two fortifications, and attempting to carry such a fortress by storming it piecemeal.

The road by which Gortschakoff received his reinforcements is open to equally large drafts of troops for the defence of Sebastopol. And it is perfectly insane to think that Russia has not the troops to send into the Crimea, or that she will spare any amount of life and money to keep her grasp on that country. We have therefore to prepare ourselves for the receipt of intelligence from the seat of war, which is by no means likely to be favourably either as regards the progress of the siege or the ultimate fate of the Allied armies.—We look upon 200,000 men as perfectly invincible. But Russia entered upon this war with a full knowledge of what was likely to take place.

And after more than twelve months active preparations she must now be ready to meet upon her own territory an army which is less in numbers than she had been led to anticipate. And unless some unforeseen accident occur to place the Allies in the Crimea on the vantage ground, the result will show that to her the force upon which we rely so much is comparatively trifling. But while matters stand in their present critical position before Sebastopol, we are informed from Galatz that on the 17th inst the Russians on the left bank of the Danube opened a hot fire on the spot where Turkish batteries were being constructed. This news, it is added, requires confirmation. But what could be more natural than to find large bodies of

Russian troops concentrating on the Pruth, and to hear of their advanced posts on the Danube assuming the offensive?

Are we to suppose that when they have sent a sufficient force against the Allies in the Crimea, that they will not make an attempt to invade Turkey, if only to cause a diversion to the Allies in favour of Sebastopol? It may all be very agreeable to lay this flattering unction to our souls, but in war we must look to what is possible and probable in a military point of view, and we feel convinced that the next really important information we receive from the East will be the announcement that the Russians have reappeared in force on the Pruth and are preparing to cross the Danube into the Dobruddschas.

And to meet all these difficulties and dangers the Allied Governments will find that there is no course open to them but that of liberalising their policy and invoking the aid of these popular elements which they have so far eschewed with the utmost caution. The sole strength of the Western Powers against the Muscovite lies in the moral and political feeling which is to be found throughout Europe against Russia. And until they call upon those nations which Russia has prostrated by the sword, to rally round the Allied standard and will restore to those down-trodden people their natural rulers, guardians, and boundaries this war will continue to exhaust the blood and treasure of France and England with a merciless hand.

As long as we thought it possible for the Allies to carry on the war with a fair prospect of success and a speedy restoration of peace, we were strongly opposed to embroiling other and enfeebled countries without arms, money, or material of war in a contest which might have exposed them to much worse consequence than the general public can have any idea of. But now that England's policy is war, and must continue to be war, nothing can be more suicidal than to think of pursuing a course which deprives us of the popular voice of Europe and the services of those nations who are ready to take up arms under the constitutional standards of the West.

We have, in fact but one reliable source of strength to oppose Russian aggression and endless bloodshed, namely the universal popularity of our cause. And while we reject the generous sympathies of Europe in our favour, our success in the field will remain more than doubtful, and the war will preserve the interminable character it now possesses. We may be as exclusive in politics and as pedantic in morals as we please but there is no monopolising war. and it is useless to attempt to be Pariticanal over bloodshed. The great voice which is to decide this unholy war in our favour, must yet be suffered to speak out and denounce, with a voice as loud as the thunder of heaven, its longer continuance as it has hitherto been continued.—*English Paper.*

#### SANATORY SUBSTANCES.

As the warm weather is now at hand, it will no doubt be very useful information to many persons to be told what are the best substances for removing offensive odors from sinks, &c. Copperas or sulphate of iron, is a very excellent substance for slushing drains and sinks. By dissolving half a pound of it in a pail of hot water, and throwing it into a sink once per week, it will keep down all offensive odor; and from the situations of many houses in all our cities, it would greatly tend to health and pleasure for the inhabitants of each to do this. The chloride of lime, or the chloride of zinc, will answer just as well, but these are expensive substances in comparison with copperas, (sulphate of iron.) Lime is also very useful, and is no doubt a cheap deodorizer, but it is not a very good one; copperas therefore is preferable to all these substances. But there is another substance which is far superior to either copperas, the chloride of lime, or zinc, as a deodorizer, both as to quality and economy; we mean charcoal powder—made of ground wood charcoal. Charcoal powder possesses the quality of absorbing ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, and carbonic acid gases in a superior degree to any other substance. Placed in the vicinity, or spread among decaying animal or vegetable matters, it absorbs all the offensive and hurtful gases, and keeps the air sweet and wholesome.

We really hope that charcoal powder will soon come into extensive use as a deodorizer and disinfectant. It appears to us that it can be ground in mills in the timber regions, where wood is cheap, transported to our cities, and sold at a very moderate price. We are convinced that a plentiful use of fresh ground wood charcoal for sinks, damp floors, and the drains of cellars, would greatly tend to prevent disease in many places by the absorption of miasma.—*Scientific American.*

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in Water-street, which spread very rapidly. The weather was calm, but the combustible materials ignited with such rapidity that the whole heavens were lit up with the glare. The Fire Companies were early on the ground, and worked with a zeal and activity rarely witnessed. Before the arrival of the Engines, the flames had obtained great headway, the buildings being of wood, from two to three stories high, and as dry as punk, having been seasoned by the sun's rays for a long number of years.

It is not precisely known where the fire originated, or how it was occasioned, but it was first discovered bursting out in the rear of the house occupied by Dennis O'Connell. It thence extended to the adjoining building, and swept the range of the buildings on Merritt's wharf, owned by Charles Merritt, Esquire, and known as the old Queen's Warehouse. It thence spread southwardly as far as the store occupied by Messrs M'Morran and Dunn.

The following is a list of the sufferers:—Buildings owned by James Smith, Esquire, and occupied by Messrs. M'Morran & Dunn, and Mr. C. Lenord, Sailmaker. Insurance on the building and goods. House and store occupied by Mr. G. Woods, Soap and Tallow Chandler; no insurance. The building was owned by W. Jarvis, Esq.,—House and shop occupied by Mrs. Murphy, and owned by Charles Merritt, Esq. Insurance on stock £250. House occupied by the widow Murphy, and house and shop occupied by Dennis O'Connell, and owned by Dr. Coxetter.

In the ranges of buildings on the wharves, owned by Mr. Merritt, and the Rev. Mr. Disbrow, were the workshop of Messrs. C. Sulis, T. Oliphant, W. F. James; the blacksmith shop of Mr. J. Lemont and the sail loft of Mr. Thomas Brundage. Mr. John Mahoney had from 1500 to 2,000 bushels of oats in Merritt's store at the end of the wharf, which were all destroyed; no insurance. Mr. Grivan, also lost about 12000 bushels salt, but was insured. The building of Mr. Wm. Finn, on Water street, was also much damaged.

A fine schooner called the "Groveland," lying aground in the slip, was greatly damaged. Her masts and rigging were destroyed, and her upper works burned off. Capt. Kavanagh, the owner, had no insurance on her.

The buildings generally were old, and of not much value, but the occupants who were turned out so suddenly lost most of their effects; one poor woman, the widow Murray and her ten children were driven into the street with nothing but the clothes they had on. The owners of the buildings were generally insured.

Several accidents occurred, and one man named Shay, had one of his legs broken by the fall of a piece of timber, and received other injuries.

Had it not been for the extraordinary exertions of the Fire Department, there is no knowing the extent of the damage which would have been caused by the conflagration, or where its ravages would have been stayed. On this, as well as on other occasions, they have proved themselves equal to any emergency.—*[New Brunswicker.]*

**A WIFE AS WAS A WIFE.**—The "N. Y. Eve. Post," tells a story of a merchant in that city who, when first married, told his wife that for every scion she produced he would place at her disposal \$3,000. After a lapse of years he failed, and upon informing his wife of his embarrassments, she quickly placed in his hands bonds to the amount of \$30,000, as the products of her industry, remarking at the same time, "You see, Charles, that I have not been idle; and if you had been half as industrious as your brother over the way, I should now have \$60,000."

**TELEGRAPH TO NEWFOUNDLAND.**—It is announced that the telegraph between New York and St. John, Newfoundland, will be in working order in the course of six or eight weeks. When completed, the European steamers are to stop there on their way to and from Europe, so that the passage of news between Boston and Liverpool will not probably occupy more than six or eight days. The cable which is to be stretched across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, left London nearly a month ago. It is about 70 miles long, and consists of three insulated wires covered with gutta porcha, placed round a tarred rope, covered with strands of tarred hemp, and the whole bound together with a strong wire a quarter of an inch thick, wound spirally around the cable.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

One of the worst things to fat on is Envy. It is as difficult for a grudging man to raise a double chin as it is for a bankrupt to raise a loan. Plumpness comes not from roast beef, but from a good heart and a cheerful disposition.