

seum, it is fit for use.—Wet the wool in warm water, squeeze, plunge it in, and keep it moving, often airing it, till it is deep enough. When the dye grows weak add a little more pot-ash, madder and bran.—*Berthollet.*

## News of the Week.

### EUROPE.

*From British Papers to the 4th February, by the Acadia Steamer.*

**Great Blast at the Dover Railway.**—The great blast at the Rounddown Cliff, consisting of 18,500lbs., or eight-and-a-half tons of gunpowder, which has lately produced so great a sensation in the scientific world, was fired off on Thursday, at two o'clock. Long before this hour every height (at a respectful distance) commanding a view of the immense cliff intended to be operated upon was studded with spectators, and excellent arrangements were made by the company to avoid accidents. A line of demarcation was marked off by signals, and police and military were stationed along this line, to keep the populace from approaching within it. The Rounddown Cliff overhung the sea, close to the one whose fearful height is so graphically described in *King Lear*, and commonly known by the classic name of 'Shakspere Cliff'. The original intention of the South-eastern Railway Company was to carry a tunnel through the portion of the height this day blown down, as they have through the bowels of the Shakspere; but, from the circumstance of tremendous falls having taken place on either side during the progress of the works; and from these falls having affected the stability of the cliff, the expedient of blasting it was very judiciously resolved on. A mine, consisting of three cells, was accordingly planned and torped by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the company in the base of the cliff into which the enormous quantity of powder above named was placed and the ignition of the charges by the voltaic battery was performed by Lieu. Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers, who was employed lately by Major-General Pasley in operation against the wreck of the Royal George, punctual to their arrangement, the miners communicated the electric spark to the gunpowder by their connecting wires, on the signal being given—the earth trembled to a half a mile's distance a stifled report, not loud, but deep was heard; the base of the cliff, expanding on either hand to upwards of five hundred feet, was shot, as from a cannon from under the superincumbent mass of chalk seaward and in a few seconds, not less we should say, than 1,000,000, tons of chalk were dislodged by the shock, and settled gently down into the sea below. Tremendous cheers followed the blast, and a royal salute was fired. The sight indeed was truly magnificent. Such was the precision of the engineers, and the calculation of Mr. Cubitt, that it would appear as much of the cliff has been removed as was wanted to make way for the sea-wall; and it is reckoned the blast will save the company £1000 worth of hand labour. Not the slightest accident occurred. On the cliffs we noticed Major-General Pasley, Sir J. Hershell, and many engineers; together with a host of scientific men.

### FRANCE.

**Defeat of the Ministry.**—I write in great haste from the Chamber itself to save post, and if the London

morning papers do not send express- ses you will have this result exclusively. Briefly the French Cabinet has been beaten in a division on an amendment proposed by M. Berryer, the royalist deputy. The secret scrutiny or ballot took place on the following question:—The amended paragraph of the commission was an approval of the ministry in respect to its Eastern policy. M. Berryer's counter amendment was a condemnation of the Central, although indirectly expressed, according to the parliamentary custom here. The numbers stood thus:—

For M. Berryer's amendment	206
on the Syrian paragraph	206
For the Ministry	203

Majority against the Cabinet 3  
There were 409 deputies who voted, and the absolute majority over the moiety of the voters was 205, so that the Cabinet was defeated by one absolute opposition majority and one relative majority.

This defeat, I regret to state, may be regarded as conclusive of the ministry, for although it may not go out on this division, the strength of parties has been tested, and it is evident that the ministry is in a minority. The Durfaure, Passy, Lamartine, and Thiers parties were in the majority. The Right of Search paragraph is now on, but there is immense agitation and nobody will be listened to till tomorrow, and it is now believed that a stronger paragraph than even that of the Commission will be carried against the Cabinet, and then it must inevitably resign to make way for another ministry. Count Mole has the principal chance, but the return of Thiers is by no means improbable event. If so it would be curious, for he went out on the Eastern question in October, 1840.

**Testimonial to Father Mathew—Great Meeting Dublin.**—One of the greatest meetings that ever took in the Metropolis of Ireland, was held at the Theatre Royal on the 26th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a testimonial of the esteem in which the labours of the venerated Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, are held by all classes throughout the land.

The meeting was convened in accordance with a requisition signed by two Dukes, four Marquises, twenty Earls, ten Viscounts and Barons, four Bishops, forty Baronets, thirty members of Parliament, and an immense number of clergymen, of all persuasions, deputy Lieutenants, Magistrates, and gentlemen from every part of the country. Although admission was obtained by tickets only, the Theatre was densely crowded long before the hour fixed for commencing the proceedings. We believe there never was, on any other occasion, a meeting in Dublin so magnificent and imposing, composed as it was of the beauty and fashion, the nobility, the rank, the wealth, and the patriotism of the land, who though differing in religion and in politics, were all on this occasion equally enthusiastic in uniting their voices in praise of an humble Friar, who only a few years since was almost unknown beyond the district in which he resided, but who has since that time, by his indefatigable and blessed exertions in the cause of Temperance, effected more for the benefit of mankind generally, and for his own countrymen in particular, than any other man living.

The people of Ireland, in having determined to erect an enduring testimonial to Father Mathew, have

shown that they appreciate the benefit of his labors and have testified to the world that a great revolution has taken place—a revolution which under the auspices of God has been brought about by this holy man.

At the conclusion of the proceedings of the meeting, Alderman Purcell proposed that a subscription list should then be opened, which was accordingly done. The two first subscribers were his grace the Duke of Leinster, and Alderman Purcell, 100 guineas each. The following are the names of those who took a prominent part in the proceedings of the meeting—the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Headfort, Sir George Hodson, Bart., the hon. Lieutenant Colonel Southwell, Alderman Purcell, Daniel O'Connell, M. P., Mr. Ross, M. P., Capt. Layard, M. P., Mr. Wm. S. O'Brien, Mr. Jas. Haughton, Mr. Ex-Judge Moore, the Rev. Mr. Kirby, and Mr. Thomas Wyse, M. P.

**The Income-Tax.**—In Durham and Northumberland the Income-tax is pressing most heavily upon the working classes, as in consequence of it the masters are, in almost every instance, reducing the number of their servants, that they may be enabled to make up thereby for the sum which the tax detracts from their income. It is also complained that wood lands which produce 20s. 25s. and 30s. an acre, as they grow oak, hazel, or ash, are exempt from the tax, which exemption, it is alleged, was effected by the land owners who made the law.

### UNITED STATES.

Boston Evening Gazette, Feb. 18.

**Death of Bishop Griswold.**—This eminent and venerable prelate and sincere Christian died on Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. He was ascending the steps of the house of the Assistant Bishop, Dr. Eastburn, in Pemberton Square, and fell—receiving internal injury, which occasioned his death immediately afterwards.

Bishop Griswold was 77 years of age, and received the office of consecration as Bishop of the Massachusetts Diocese in 1811.

Commodore Hull of the U. S. Navy, died at Philadelphia on the 13th inst. aged 68 years.

### COLONIAL.

#### PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Pr. Ed. Island Gazette, Feb. 21.

**Unfortunate Accident.**—Emma Lock, a servant residing with Mr. Horatio Webster, of Pownal Street, was nearly burnt to death on Saturday night last. It appears that on the night in question this unfortunate girl sat up after the family had retired to rest, to write a copy, which had been set for her, and had fallen a-sleep. When she woke, she found herself in a blaze of flame, but whether her dress ignited from the candle or the kitchen fire, she is uncertain—Her cries soon called Mr. Webster, who did all in his power to extinguish the flames, but not in sufficient time to preserve her from being dreadfully burnt, particularly about the throat and neck she now lies in a very dangerous state.

**Large Bear.**—One of these denizens of the Forest was lately killed in the neighbourhood of Lot 49, the meat of which weighed 348 lbs. The whole was purchased by Mr T. Desbrisay, Druggist.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:  
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1845.

### ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE Courier with the Southern mail arrived on Thursday evening, at 4 o'clock.

**Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company.**—The Charlotte-town papers received by the last mail, contain the Report of the Directors of the above named company. By it we perceive that all the shareholders have not paid up their subscriptions, which has subjected the company to the charge of interest, which they have resolved shall be borne by the delinquents.

We always thought that the company were required to perform too much with their vessel, and the experience of the last year has made this manifest to the Directors. On this subject the report contains the following remarks.

"They see no reason to doubt of the success of the company, if the experience of the past is permitted to be beneficially used as a correct and guide for the future; if they be authorised to direct the operations of the St. George to the maintenance of the mail and commercial communications of the principal ports of Pictou, Charlottetown, and Miramichi, without being clogged and frustrated in their efforts by the restriction to touch at regular periods at minor points, out of the direct course for maintaining these important communications; if they are not compelled to perform voyages without hope of profit, which bring no compensating advantage to the public, and to lose sight of the great objects for which this national enterprise was originated, in a fruitless attempt to grasp with the same effort the minor and less important ones; if, in fact, they are permitted so to regulate the voyages of the St. George from time to time, proportioning her visits to the above named ports, not according to a before arranged plan, but to the information they may receive of the real wants and demands of the several places; exercising, indeed, that discretion in the performance of their duties which the chosen Directors of a company are generally supposed to possess.

"The Directors are anxious to obtain the attention of the Shareholders and the public to the foregoing observations, as they have come to the decided conclusion that no one Steam Vessel (let her speed be what it may) can perform the conditions imposed in the time required—the necessary rest for the crew, the taking in freight and coals, and the requisite attention to the cleansing of the Engines and Boilers, &c. being duly considered.

As might have been expected, the undertaking has not proved lucrative to the enterprising shareholders; but we are glad to perceive, that the opinion which has generally prevailed, that the boat would not pay her expenses, has not been realized. On this subject the report remarks.

"The Treasurer's and other Accounts brought up to the present year, which will be read to you, and will lie for your examination, exhibit, as you will most likely have anticipated, no very flattering results for the past season; indeed the St. George may be said to have done little more than pay her expenses; and when all the circumstances of the past year are taken into view, little more could have been reasonably expected."

The Directors seem not to be disheartened, but appear to have the fullest assurance of the ultimate success of the undertaking. On the future prospects of the company, the report contains the following paragraph:

"In forming our judgment of the future prospects of the company, it is also necessary to take into consideration that the past year has been one of great calamity suffering throughout these colonies, and it is unreasonable to expect that the company should not share in the general embarrassment. The St. George came into operation at an unfavourable period; she experienced much bad weather, and it was not likely that she should at once enter upon a successful trade, it being most judiciously found necessary gradually