

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The Novascotian says that the scheme for raising a Joint Stock to engage in Woollen and Cotton manufactures is now fairly before the public. The editor then, at some length, gives a sketch of the progress of manufactures in the old world, and concludes with the following observations:—

"We have been led into these reflections by the announcement with which we commenced this article. We disclaim every intention of throwing cold water upon any enterprise. Such a course of procedure would be entirely opposed to all our professions. But we would respectfully caution all who contemplate engaging in manufacturing pursuits to weigh well the consequences previous to embarking in them, there is so marked a difference between *making* and *manufacturing*, that we feel it our duty to call attention to the fact. While, therefore, we are sanguine that a woollen factory would succeed to admiration in this country, we confess ourselves by no means satisfied of the success of the manufacture of cotton goods. There are some branches of business perfectly legitimate in a country, when at the same time there are others in which it would be sheer folly to engage. We have, happily, several existing illustrations of the former, and, fortunately, but few of the latter.

"Within the past few years considerable has been achieved in developing our industrial resources. Allen has driven the imported article of buckets, &c., out of the market; Lindsay has, by superior skill and industry, monopolised the colonial market for his matches; the Richmond saw and planing mills have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the spirited proprietors; the article of Laster, at one time largely imported from the United States, is now furnished in great abundance in the province, and at a lower rate than that imported; and we have intimations from various quarters that other commodities manufactured from wood will be produced in this country. There are besides these many other commodities at present imported, which might be produced in the province. We have reiterated evidences of the skill and industry of our population. The straw bonnets and articles of woollen manufacture, sent from Truro to the world's fare, to come off in London, are gratifying proofs of what might be accomplished under a judicious system of training, &c. But we must be understood as distinctly repudiating the imposition of an inordinate duty on any article merely for the sake of protection.

"A business that requires protection to sustain it, is essentially an unprofitable employment. We think we are safe in asserting that the branches of manufactures most successful and prosperous in the United States, are those which never had, because they did not require, protection. While on the other hand those which demand an immense capital for their establishment and support, are languishing and profitless after more than a quarter of a century nursing. Taken as a general rule, all experience proves that any protection afforded to manufactures, beyond a mere revenue duty, prevents the healthy expansion and growth of the system. The Agriculture of England, the Timber trade of the Colonies, the sugar growth of the British West Indies, and the cotton manufactures of Massachusetts, are amongst the most striking illustration of this great fact."

FREDERICTON.—The Reporter throws out some most admirable hints respecting the impolicy of persons burnt out at the recent calamitous fire, building up their houses with wood instead of stone or brick. This is a question which deserves serious consideration; and we agree with the editor that the small extra expense of constructing their habitations and stores with the latter articles, should not induce them to incur the additional risk. We should like to see a general law passed by the Legislature, prohibiting the erection of wooden tenements, beyond a certain size, in all the towns and villages of the Province. We have plenty of admirable stone, and plenty of clay for the manufacture of bricks. Our common safety requires such a law. The destruction of wooden-built towns by fire, judging by past experience, appears inevitable, and it is but politic to guard against the evil by judicious enactments. We take the following extracts from our contemporary's remarks:—

"The late frequent recurrence of fires in this city, and their generally if not uniformly originating in outhouses, has at length led to the general impression that something more than mere accident is concerned in our disasters. The people are therefore getting really startled; and their uneasiness is much increased by the circumstance of some imposters—people of color we believe—having prophesied that the upper part of the city will be destroyed on a future day, which in accordance with the conduct of the enlightened advocates of the late *Millenium*, they adjourn from time to time as the falsehood becomes apparent. Few of course would be found silly enough to believe *Sambo's* pretended revelations; but many are afraid that the *will* may become father of the deed, and that mischief may be done in order to establish the truth of the prophecies. These va-

gabonds should therefore at once be placed in a position where their foreknowledge and abilities to fulfil it would at once become dormant.

"All who know the country will readily grant, that the destruction of wooden built towns, is nothing more or less than a question of time.—In the ordinary course of events they are all at some period burned; and whether by accident or design, the great point at issue—namely the destruction of property—is alike certain. This certainly naturally supplies us with two precautionary suggestions; the one, to make the most of our present circumstances, by guarding well our present species of property—our frail but beautiful fabrics—the other to change our whole system of building as soon as possible, and substitute brick or stone for the too common material of wood.

"We are aware that in a country which is essentially a wooden one, the use of the 'staple commodity' appears in the first instance, a shade cheaper than the others; but when we bring into account the combined safety or durability of brick and stone, the balance is quickly thrown on the other side, and the best will be found the cheapest. To us it has often been a subject of wonder, that stone is not in more general use; and more especially in the country districts, where an excellent building is found in almost every upland farm. It is no unfrequent sight to see vast piles of building stone erected here and there where they have been removed from the surface of the land in the process of clearing, while the owner of this imperishable material may be found raising a wooden house, which must either rot down or be burned in a few years."

"Once more, taking into account the durability of brick or stone, and the amount saved in a few years from the difference in their respective grades of insurance, not to say anything of the easy mind which that man enjoys who considers his property secure, we would advise every one here, about to engage in the erection of new buildings in the spring, to give the subject a thorough consideration, and we have little doubt that all such will come to the same reasonable conclusion with ourselves."

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The Editor of the Novascotian says:—

"We were shown at the store of Messrs W. Scott & Co., on Saturday last, a very beautiful Hearth Rug, made by a lady at Truro, which for beauty of design, durability of material and elegance of finish, has never been surpassed by any imported article. It is intended for the Great Exhibition in London in 1851."

The Lady spoken of in the above paragraph is Mrs Fleming Blanchard, a daughter of Mr George Johnston, of Chatham, Miramichi.

LARGE HOGS.—A Correspondent at Upper Nelson, writes as follows:

"I noticed in your last paper the weight of several hogs, killed in Chatham and Black River; but Upper Nelson 'can't be beat' in this particular. Mr Rowland Crocker lately killed three which exceeded five hundred pounds each, and one which weighed 795 pounds. Hurrah for Upper Nelson."

EUROPEAN PROSPECTS.—Under this head the New York Herald has the following paragraph. Brother Jonathan likes to boast a little of his prowess, which frequently smacks a good deal of French gasconade. The following is a good illustration.

"It is said of Napoleon, that on a certain occasion he predicted that within fifty years Europe would be either Republican or Cossack. It would really seem that the prediction is about to be verified, not as we would wish, but rather as we should deplore. The truth is, we are sorry to say, that according to present appearances, Europe is becoming Cossack more and more every day; and we fear that the time is not distant when, with the exception of France and Great Britain, Cossack sway will be undisputed on that continent, and that, unless the game be blocked, even those two countries will fall victims to the ambition of the great Northern power. Philip of Macedon overran the whole of Greece, and verily it seems that Nicholas of Russia intends to overrun the whole of Europe. It would be a strange thing if the United States had, before long, the duty imposed upon it of rescuing the father-land—that is, England, and France, too, from the grasp of the Russian bear. It is not at all improbable that such will be the ultimate result. If the usurpations and aggressions of Russia should extend so far as to injure our commerce with the old world, it would become necessary for us, for our own sakes, to save France and England from its grasp."

ANNEXATION.—An exchange paper says that there are 4000 Nova Scotians in Boston, and 200,000 Canadians in the United States. Can any person inform us how many New-Brunswickers are now residing in the neighboring Republic? There must be a goodly number there. We are rapidly annexing ourselves by emigration.

TEMPERANCE.—The *Athenaeum*, a new

paper devoted to the cause of Temperance has been started in Halifax.

The Editor of the Buffalo Advertiser makes the following pertinent remarks on the destruction of a large quantity of grain by fire in a distillery in that town:

"A few days since we announced the burning of a large amount of grain at Detroit, and it was set down as so much 'lost.' But we consider the immediate destruction of grain by fire as incomparably better for the community, and far preferable, to the use made of it as noticed above. When it is wholly destroyed, the 'loss' is at an end. But when it is converted into intoxicating drinks, 'that steal the reason and damn the soul' the 'loss' has but commenced. The sixty cents per bushel is but a small consideration compared with the misery, and woe, and ruin, and poverty and crime, which follow it, in its changed state, through all its aftercourse. Could all the grain that is converted into whiskey in the United States be gathered together in one vast pile and consumed in a general conflagration, the 'gain' to the community would be incredible. Our national revenue would be but a small sum alongside of it."

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the following article:—

"There is a distillery at Richmond, Virginia, which annually consumes in the distillation of whiskey, the enormous quantity of 150,500 bushels of grain, being an average of 500 bushels a day. Of this amount about 120,000 bushels of corn are required, which, at sixty cents per bushel, will yield \$72,000 to the producer. But this is not all; about 30,500 bushels of rye are also required annually, which at 70 cents per bushel, will realize the sum of \$21,350."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Lecture Season of the Institute in Chatham, will commence on Thursday evening next. The Rev. Mr. HENDERSON has kindly consented to deliver the opening Lecture.

CALIFORNIA.—A late number of the New York Tribune furnishes the following sketch of the state of society in the "land of gold." It is anything but inviting.

"California is in the main a healthy country, yet there have been many deaths in it during the past season, and there was much sickness when the Panama left. One standing reason for this is the irregular life led by many of its people. San Francisco is a Sodom, where vice and debauchery stalk brazenly at noonday—where there is properly no female society, no literature, no decided moral and religious influences operative on the great mass of the people. To become suddenly and immensely rich is the very general and absorbing purpose; the grossest sensualities are the current relaxations. The gamblers are the most powerful and wealthy class, while a large majority of the females are a scandal to womanhood. With Gambling and Lewdness, Intemperance of course goes hand in hand; and the aggregate per man of utterly detestable, poisonous, diabolical Liquors consumed throughout California was never equaled elsewhere since the world was made. Gambling, Licentiousness, late hours, irregularities of all kinds, and an inordinate consumption of bad (as well as better) Alcoholic stimulants, would insure heavy bills of mortality even in Switzerland. We are prepared to hear, therefore, that the Cholera has been quite fatal in California, though neither so fatal nor so protracted as if it had broken out three or four months earlier. * * *

"One of the best signs for California which has fallen under our observation is, the number of valuable citizens now returning to the old States for their families—not less than one hundred by this arrival. Most of them have pitched their tents for life, and will henceforth know no other home than the Land of Gold. These are mainly upright, steady, energetic thirty men, who have established characters in the new State, and whose families will silently but steadily contribute to the diffusion there of morality, purity, refinement and the innumerable comforts of home. Health and happiness attend them!"

IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.—We have inserted a notice of the Annual Meeting of this Society, by order of the Secretary, Mr Edward Williston. We have complied with this demand, being apprehensive that its non-appearance would be a disappointment to the members of the Society. It is to be lamented that private feelings will not allow some men to discharge their duties in a courteous manner. This is not the only note we have received from this individual of late, couched in similar offensive language.

SCRAPS.

Resolve not to be poor. Whatever you have got, spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness! it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable, and others extremely difficult. "I live in Julia's eyes," said an affected dandy in Colman's hearing. "I don't wonder at it," said George, "since I observed she had a sty in them when I saw her last." A young fop about starting for New Orleans, proposed to purchase a *lost preserver*.

"Oh you don't want it," said the clerk, "a bag of wind wont sink."

There is this paradox in pride, it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.

An Editor in a Fix.—An editor in the Western part of New York is in a bad fix. He dunned a subscriber for his subscription, which he refused to pay, and threatened to flog the editor if he stopped the paper.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Northumberland Division, No. 37, located at Chatham. The following persons have been elected Office Bearers for the ensuing quarter:—Alex. Loudon, W. P.; William Mason, W. A.; Robert Brown, R. S.; Charles L. Hawbolt, A. R. S.; James Patterson, F. S.; John Cairns, T.; Robert Murray, C.; Robert Marshall, A. C.; John Whitehead, I. S.; R. L. Thomas, O. S. James Caie, Esq., takes the Chair of the P. W. P. The election of John Mackie, Esq., as D. G. W. P. of Northumberland Division, has been confirmed by the G. W. P. of the Province.

ORIGINAL CONUNDRUMS,

BY THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Why is the Hon. Alexander Rankin like a Liberty Cap? Because he is always at the head of the pole! (Poll.)

Why is the Sons of Temperance Hall like the stern of a Queen's ship? Because it is situated behind the powder magazine.

Why is a sporting winter dandy like a butcher? Because he is up to the business of slaying. (Slaughtering.)

Why is an old wine-bibber like a chair? Because he is accustomed to *sup port*, (support.)

Why is a prime sausage like good *usquebaugh*? Because it is seasoned by *thyme* (time.)

Why is the tongue, when amidst a bad set of teeth, like the Pyramids of Egypt? Because it is surrounded by *decay*.

Why is one aping after higher society, like the grievances of an old pauper? Because he is endeavoring to get better bred, (bread.)

Why is a young girl full of affectation like an old coal mine? Because she has many unpleasant *airs*.

Chatham, December 26, 1850.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of fifteen letters. My 8 12 4 7 6 15 is a town in Germany. My 12 2 7 4 8 a city in France. My 2 7 3 13 5 a Scottish Island. My 3 10 11 6 a city in the South of Europe. My 9 7 4 11 6 2 a peninsula in Europe. My 1 4 5 10 3 9 13 an European Island. My 8 2 10 11 6 a river in France. My 13 1 4 6 5 8 a town in France. My 2 6 14 13 11 a town in Southern Asia. My 9 2 4 7 10 a town in Africa. My 12 6 7 13 a city in Turkey. My 12 7 4 5 9 6 14 an African Island. My 1 13 9 2 10 a Chinese Island. My 9 2 11 13 a river in Europe. My 11 6 13 9 10 a city in Japan. My whole is the name of a well-known instrument.

PROBUS.

Shediac, 1850.

Marriages.

At the shipyard of Messrs. J. & T. Jardine Richibucto, on the 26th instant, by the Rev James Law, A. M., Mr THOMAS JARDINE, to Miss AGNES ORR, both of the Parish of Richibucto.

On the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, near Woodstock, by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, of Fredericton, James, eldest son of James Rankin, Esq., to LUDIA, youngest daughter of John Shea, Esq., all of the Parish of Northampton, and County of Carleton.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of January next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at or near the Court House, in the Parish of Newcastle, for the purpose of

Electing Town and Parish Officers,

For the said Parish, for the ensuing year, in accordance with the Act of Assembly 13 Victoria, Cap. 20, in such case made and provided. At which meeting all the Rate Payers on Property in the said Parish, who may have paid their Rates for the present year, are particularly requested to attend.

The Overseers of the Poor, the Collectors of Rates, and the Commissioners of Highways, for the said Parish, are also required to lay before the said Rate Payers, at the time of, and before such Election takes place, their accounts, respectively, for examination; of all which the parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

EDWARD FARRELL,

Town Clerk.

Newcastle, 27th December, 1850.

Miramichi Immigration Society.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Newcastle, on the First Tuesday in January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Office Bearers in the said Society, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Rules of the Society.

EDWARD WILLISTON,

Recording Secretary.

Newcastle, 27th December, 1850.