

landed and literary gentlemen must still regret the gentle team which carried them the whole day through a series of pictures amidst the cheerful light and air of heaven.

THE ARTS OF PEACE.

Philosophy teaches us to look to chemistry for the increase of food, and it is probably to the same agent that we shall be indebted for the final pacification of Europe. Peace as yet has but given us breath for war; but that our repose has not been entirely lost, and that we have lived as friends that might one day prove enemies, may be seen in our preparations for rupture. What science in the management of projectiles—what discoveries for the wholesale destruction of life have been the fruits of our leisure:—lost hitherto unfortunately, but laid up in the arsenal of imagination for due occasion. It could not be merely with the intention of amusing the after-dinner hours of the United Service that Captain Warner developed his beautiful idea of destroying a navy at one explosion, that Perkins suggested a gun to be loaded by shovels which would keep up an everlasting fire, or that Professor Schonbein discovered a truly formidable application of old cotton stockings. To what tend all these grand experiments but to make the implements of war too hot to handle, by reducing the great powers to the necessity of fighting in the style of the Kilkenny cats, of whom nothing was left but the tips of their tails. Extremes meet, and thus by a circuitous route we attain a peace consolidated on the firmest ground—the mutual dread of the consequences of war. As for Congreve rockets, Shrapnell shells, and other puerile fireworks, they may do well enough to tickle the Kaffirs and New Zealanders; but, amidst the majestic operations now contemplated, they are scarcely worth a thought.

It is a peculiarity of the gun loaded with Professor Schonbein's cotton that it kills without the least noise. This will certainly take a great deal of the bounce out of the art of war—a questionable benefit, the bounce being sometimes as good as the thing itself. Not to speak of the interest it excites in the *Gazette*, and its influence on the funds like that of the moon on the tides, we can imagine no better safety valve for a redundancy of national valour. In difficult political questions it sometimes succeeds better than the most artful diplomacy.

It is true that *Lear* praises a silent mode of slaughter, and in the madness of his revenge is for having a troop of horse, "shod with felt," to steal upon his enemies and "kill, kill, kill." But this, however it may look like "business," is a mere lunatic fancy. Every practical soldier knows that the fanfare of trumpets and the roar of artillery are necessary to inspire him with courage, and to deaden those natural feelings and sentiments which would else unfit him for his dreadful trade. How the army will receive Schonbein's silent artillery we cannot imagine.

Sir Thomas Browne, that quaint, speculative old Physician, when his son Tom was engaged in the sea-fights between this country and Holland, thought little of his risk of life and limb, compared with the horrid noise of the guns. It was a pity he was only acquainted with the softening powers of cotton when stuffed in the ears. The young sailor wrote back, that the noise was not so intolerable—but that for a sea fight beer was the thing, and he should be glad of a tierce or so of good middling ale.

The inundations furnish the absorbing topic of the week in France. All other matters give way before the overwhelming interest of these fearful disasters. Even the *fêtes* in celebration of the Montpensier marriage have been postponed. An extraordinary credit of about four millions of francs has been authorized to repair the ruins and relieve the sufferers. People think of nothing else.

An epitome of the distressing incidents which marked the devastating progress of the waters will be found elsewhere. Whole villages have been depopulated—thousands of human beings reduced in a day to the extremity of want—bridges have been swept away like feathers on the wind—huge manufactories destroyed and immense tracts of land laid waste. The diligences travelling along the roads on the margin and in the neighbourhood of the Loire have been exposed to the most imminent perils; in some instances passengers were drowned in the carriages from the rapid rising of the waters, and the impossibility of escape; in other cases they ascended to the roof, clung to trees, and either perished from the cold, or escaped by miracle.

Somewhere about 1825 a similar event occurred in the same part of the country, but on that occasion the calamity was enhanced by the setting in of a frost when the waters had risen to a great height.

PAYMENT OF LABOUR ON PUBLIC WORKS.—Presentments to upwards of £700,000 have already been granted by the Board of Works. This week there has been a vast increase in the number of persons employed. Sixty thousand persons were employed up to Saturday, the 24th. One source of temporary embarrassment has arisen from the great quantity of silver required to pay the wages of the labourers. This had been in some measure anticipated by the Government, and a week or two since the "Comet," war steamer, was employed by the Treasury to deliver a considerable quantity of specie at the branches of the Bank of Ireland in Cork, Waterford, Galway, and other towns on the Irish coast. In some of the inland districts there has been much inconvenience, owing to the large quantities of silver required. Last week £500 in bank notes was forwarded by the Board of Works, for the payment of

the numerous labourers employed in the neighbourhood of Kells, County of Meath; but not more than £40 could be converted into silver in the whole place, and it became necessary for the Board of Works to obtain the requisite supply from the banks in Dublin. Within the last two months the silver currency in Ireland has been increased to the extent of £100,000. In a week or two, however, all these matters will adjust themselves.

THE EXPECTED BREVET—WOOLWICH, OCT. 27.—It is now confidently believed that the general brevet, so long spoken of, will come out on the 9th Nov., the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and will be on a very extensive scale. With regard to the Royal Artillery, it is expected that eleven colonels will be removed from the corps to the rank of Major-General, the retired list being now very low, embracing only six officers.

The Queen and the Prince Consort arrived at Windsor Castle at six o'clock, on Saturday evening from Hatfield. Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, commanded by the Marquis of Worcester. During the greater part of the journey it rained excessively. Both her Majesty and the Prince looked extremely well, and in excellent spirits after their journey.

It is now understood that the period determined upon for her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to take her departure from Windsor, to honour with a visit the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, is Tuesday next.

Lord John Russell gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers, on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Chesham place. Nearly the whole of the noble Lord's colleagues were present.

Sir Henry Featherstonhaugh, the oldest Baronet in the Empire, expired on the 26th instant, at his seat, Up-park, Sussex, at the advanced age of ninety two years, during seventy two of which he enjoyed the title. He was born in the year 1754, being the son of the first baronet, who received the honor in 1747, by the only daughter of C. Lethieulliere, Esquire, of Belmont, Middlesex. He married in 1825, being then far advanced in life, Miss Mary Anne Bullock, of Orton, but does not leave any issue.

STRAY CATTLE.

STRAYED into the premises of the Subscriber TWO COWS, one Red, and the other Black, marked White on the forehead; the owners may have the same by paying expenses.

H. J. HANSARD.

Kingsclear, 1st. Dec. 1846.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

AS the period is approaching for the recommencement of the issues at the Infant School, contributions are solicited at the earliest period, to enable the necessary supplies for the Winter to be laid in.

"It should be understood that the operations of the Society are not intended to interfere with the exercise of private benevolence towards objects with whose cases parties may be well acquainted, and whom they may deem deserving of their more enlarged bounty, but rather to protect the community against the influx of persons belonging to other Parishes, and to guard against mis-directed charity to the undeserving, whereby the means of relief to the deserving are diminished; and to give relief in that form which prevents the possibility of misapplication which is too frequently attendant on donations in money. For this purpose the Ticket system has been adopted—one place of issue selected—and a Register kept of all parties relieved,—thereby making Subscribers the dispensers of their own charity, preventing imposition by bringing all to one place for relief, and enabling a reference at any moment to each case, and the means of further investigation, if required.

"It is hoped that the benefits of such a system will be so apparent as to induce general support in a community which is much exposed to the influx of persons having no just claims upon it, while it affords the fullest security that no one will be sent away unrelieved, as far as their immediate necessities require."

The Register kept daily at the place of issue exhibits the name of the applicant relieved, the number of the applicant's family, the party recommending, and the amount of relief afforded, with such remarks as any particular case may call for; and is open for inspection.

Contributions of Clothing, Potatoes, Meal, &c. received at the Infant School; and of Money, by the Rev. Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Wolhaupter, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Reade, and Miss Fayerweather, and at Beek's Book Store, where Tickets may be procured.

Frederickton, October, 1846.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution any Person or Persons from purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by the Subscriber, in favor of one John M'Intosh, for £75, dated the 17th day of January last past, and payable the 20th day of June next, as no value has been received for the said Note.

St. Francis, 30th March, 1846.—tf. ROBERT KERR.

All Letters must be Post-paid.

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