or to know the grade to which she is exalted that glorious heavenly world, "where they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the Firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."—Dan. xii. 3.

There is another part of Dr. Cullen's speech on which I would briefly comment it is that in which *Lawrence O'Toole* is addressed among other Romish Saints, as a Being endowed with omniscience and omnipotence, and thus competent "*to bless, direct, and strengthen* all their undertakings, and to make them beneficial to their Country and their Religion." My dear friends, does not this seem a burlesque upon the pure and undefiled Religion of the Gospel? Lawrence O'Toole is prayed to, and petitioned as a Being who can hear the prayers and grant the requests of petitioners in this earthly state.

And who is Lawrence O'Toole?

Where in the Sacred Volume is the history of his virtues and attributes recorded?

What spirit from the dead has favoured the church with revelations concerning him?

From what region of eternity can he hear the Petitions and grant the requests of the thousands who, in imitation of the example of the highest dignitary of the Romish church in this country, humbly bow the knee at his footstool?

Say, my friends, is not this the most awful infatuation—the most reckless idolatry?—Oh that under Divine grace, you would cast such idolatrous observances "to the moles and to the bats, andture from *such lying vanities to serve the living God.*'

While I would direct you in faith and prayer and deep humility to that God and Saviour who would not reject the suit of any humble petitioner, I would tell you that *Lawrence O'Toole*, and the other Romish Saints here invoked, are in a condition as little suited for hearing and relieving you as Baal was of hearing his deluded worshippers, who called upon him from morning even unto noon saying, "O Baal hear us," and when the prophet Elijah, mocking their vain petitions, said, "cry aloud, for he is a god, either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth and must be awaked."—1st Kings xviii., 27.

Finally, if Dr. Cullen, or any other learned divine of his church, will show clearly and incontrovertably from God's inspired Word that the Virgin Mary was ever constituted the Queen of Heaven, and that *Lawrence O'Toole*, or the other saints here named, are divinely endowed with the wisdom and power attributed to them by the Roman Catholic Primate, I will cease to derogate from their, or to speak or to write of them as I have done in this letter. But this I again defy all the hierarchy and Clergy of the Romish communion to do—and I would add that the most eminent Cardinal of Rome, cannot bring forward one single authority from God's Word for the adoration or invocation of any departed saint. With such facts, which cannot be controverted, is it to *such a church*—a church which *inculcates* such antiscriptural doctrines and practices—that some of our clergy and gentry have given in their adhesion? Will they continue members of a church which is unable to give "a scriptural reason of the hope that is in them"—a church which the God of Heaven has denounced, and from which he *call his people*, "to come out that they be not partakers of her sins, and that they receive not of her plagues"?—Rev. xviii. 4.

If any ask, can that church be in dangerous error, into which so many of the wise and great and learned of the earth are pressing? I would reply that "the world by wisdom knew not God."—1 Cor. i. 21; "that to the poor the gospel is preached;" and thus "God had chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him."—James ii., 5. And finally, I would remark, that "while the Chief Priests and the Scribes and the Rulers of the people sought to destroy the adorable Redeemer, the people were very attentive to hear him."—Luke xix., 47, 48.

"May God, "who command the light to shine out of darkness, shine into the hearts of all our countrymen, to give them the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ."—2 Cor. iv., 6. Such is the fervent prayer of your sincere friend in the truth of the Gospel,

WILLIAM ANCURN,
Prebendary of Croagh, Diocese of Limerick.

HANOVER.

It has caused some surprise in Hanover that the patent of accession issued by the new king styles the new monarch George V., as George IV. of England was the first King of Hanover; the first, second, and third of the name only Electors. According to the style adopted in Prussia, in similar circumstances, the Electory of Brandenburg are not included in the list of Kings of Prussia, though of the same name as their successors. The present Sovereigns are reckoned only from the first monarch, Frederick I., 1701. The Electors of Hanover were at the same time Kings of Hanover, but it was not expected that the order of succession of the English Sovereigns would be continued as to to names in Hanover. The Berlin journals in announcing the death of the late King styled the present monarch George II., following the Prussian precedent.

The patent, besides the counter signatures of the Ministers, bears the declaration of a secretary, that the Royal sign manual had been appended after the contents of the document had been read in the presence of His Majesty.

The official bulletin of the death of His Majesty, states:

"The disease that preceded the death of the King was a gradual decay of strength, and its continuance, unattended by pain, produced dissolution.—The Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, Prince Alexander of Saxe Meuenfels, and the personal attendants of His Majesty, were around his bed when he died."

A letter from Hanover of the 10th states that the proclamation of the new King has given general satisfaction, on account of the declaration, on account of the declaration that the Constitution will be held sacred. The troops took the oath of allegiance to the King on the 19th.

Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards putting a stop to recruiting on Sundays, without special authority.

The foundation stone of a Mechanics Institute, which is to cost £4,500, was laid at Guroley. The Earl of Carlisle and Setton delivered addresses on the occasion.

Lieut. Pim, on his way in search of Sir John Franklin, dined with the King of Prussia, who gave him letters to the Russian Duke, and wished him success.

The Duke of Newcastle has ordered the tenants on his estate to kill the hares, and he only intends to preserve the birds for his own use.

Several tons of counterfeit Tea have been [illegible] in the London Docks by order of the Lords of the Treasury.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, December 26, 1851.

CHRISTMAS.—This season of general joy and of [illegible] round; we therefore take this opportunity of wishing all our Patrons and Friends a *Merry Christmas* and Happy New Year.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.

This meeting, held at the Court House here on Tuesday, was a complete failure. The room was never over two-thirds, and often not over half full. Some of the speeches were well and gracefully delivered, some so so, and one, that of B. O'Brien, convulsed the meeting with laughter. It was one of those melo-dramatic actings wherein the serious and the ludicrous go hand in hand.

The gravamen of the speeches was carrying the Great Trunk Railway from this City through the valley of the St. John to Woodstock, there to meet the St. Andrews and Woodstock Road, and thence by one line to Quebec. Dr. Botsford observed with sound judgement that the inference fairly deducible from the Resolutions and Speeches was that the meeting sanctioned the erection of the Railroad by Government, and they could expect nothing else than that the Government would make choice of that line most suitable for Imperial purposes as otherwise they could not look for the Imperial guarantee. This is what we call the common senseview of the case, though the other speakers assumed that they alone were guided by common sense. Do the people of St. John know British Statesmen so slightly as to suppose they would agree to guarantee Seven Million Pounds just to suit the trade of a portion of this Province, without any view to its usefulness to the empire as a whole. This last is the object, doubtless, of the leaders of Parliament, that of the internal trade is to them only a secondary consideration, as growing naturally out of the other. The indirect advantages, also, in their estimation, must have been of great importance, though these have not been at all noticed by the several speakers.

Some, indeed most of the speakers ridiculed a military line as totally useless, owing as they alleged to the wonderful loyalty of these Provinces, they requiring no troops to coerce them, and as for defence they were well able to defend themselves. Is it so long ago that we have forgotten it, that England, to quell a petty rebellion, aided by State sympathisers, was obliged to throw 20,000 veteran troops into Canada; and are they indeed so little acquainted with the strength and financial resources of the United States, with a population of 21 millions, and a revenue of some 25 millions of pounds, as to suppose these Provinces, with a population of 2 1-2 millions, and a total revenue of some £800,000, spread too over an immense territory, would be able to defend themselves if a war should happen between England and the United States; and are they not aware that on Quebec the first attempt would be made, and that thither England would have her navy and army to send. Quebec and Kingston once taken British rule in these Possessions would be for ever extinguished, except the citadel of Halifax should delay the conquest of Nova Scotia. We fear our city speakers know little of military matters by their loose talk on the subject. Alone, we would not be a mouthful to the United States. Gen. Scott with 50,000 disciplined volunteers could overrun us in a month, furnished as he would be with cavalry, artillery, and munitions of war at his pleasure.

But laying a military road out of the question, would Nova Scotia agree to carry the Trunk line from Quebec through St. John, and thence to her frontier, and thence to Halifax. Is it a moment to be expected that Halifax will agree to lie further off Canada, by over 200 miles, than the City of St. John; and if Nova Scotia withdraw, will not the Railroad question end altogether in smoke. Mr. Archibald's offer is now, we conceive, out of the question, and thus if the British guarantee be not procured, that scheme, also, will fall to the ground, and we will be just where we were again. Much stress, by all the Speakers, was placed on our not being able to repay the loan. But this also we conceive a gross mistake. It will be, if gone into, no loan; the British government will guarantee the payment to the lenders (the capitalists of England,) of the interest, but they will require no re-payment of the capital. It will be on an equal footing with the debt of England, to be repaid optional with the borrower. If a sinking fund of 1 per cent should be demanded, it will be only as a guarantee to England in case of the alienation of these Provinces from her rule. Whatever portion of the capital is paid off by the sinking fund, just so much yearly interest will be saved; and if the whole should eventually be liquidated, the proceeds of the Railways, beyond their expences will go into the revenue. Nothing can be more senseless, in our opinion, than this cry of repudiation. When certain of the United States repudiated their debt, be it remembered, it was a refusal to pay the stipulated interest; the interest being paid with regularity, the stock can be sold, like any other investment of money for its interest. Besides, a state borrowing is a matter altogether different from an individual with which it is almost always compared. An individual dies, and a debt on his property, which is to be probably divided minutely, affects every member of his family, but a state never dies, neither is it liable to division among heirs, there is therefore no just parallel; if the present generation should leave a debt they will also leave the Railroad constructed by it; if indeed they carried the Railway with them to the grave and left the debt, they would act unjustly, but this is not so. Posterity when the population twenty years hence is at least tripled, will laugh at our fears, but rejoice that their fathers were not altogether moral cowards.

As said by us once already if the line through the valley of the St John be practicable let us by all means have it, but if not let us have what may be found practicable, that we may get out of the mud of the poverty with pride in which we are immersed.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE U. STATES.

Sir Henry Bulwer's correspondence with the American Cabinet has at length appeared in the United States Journals. Sir Henry threatens these States, not only with the withdrawal by Canada of certain privileges granted without reciprocal advantages to it, but also with laying on States produce and manufactures countervailing duties to the amount of even 20 per cent. He also has offered to the Americans the fisheries on our Seas and Bays, with liberty to dry their nets and make up their cargoes, without detriment to private property, on our shores; not including however our rivers and estuaries, on condition that the States receive our Fish as free of duty as their own. This would, prima facie, appear just and reasonable, but would not be precisely so without our giving our fishermen bounties equal to theirs. If parallel advantages would thus be given to the Colonies, we can see no reasonable objection to this arrangement, but Congress nevertheless will not agree to it. Their object is advantages over us, not an honest reciprocity.

Two things, however, strike us in this negociation, contrary to their wont they enter into commercial treaties at all, and next that their Ambassador threatens that Canada will adopt a differential policy in direct opposition to the instructions given to all the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire

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The French Revolution, so gigantic in its character, so bold and energetic in its management, seems to have taken no hold of the public mind of this City. Absorbed in petty squabbles, dictated solely by self-interested motives, about the lines which the contemplated Railway should take, and on which, we dare say, their sentiments will scarcely be asked, they overlook an event which may change the whole policy of Europe and America. History furnishes us no parallel to this revolution, supposing Louis Napoleon to succeed in his *coup-d'etat*: never has there a change so great been brought about by such apparently simple means as he has used. It looks more like a theatrical exhibition than a real event in a nation's progress. If the President succeed, supported by the military forces, in his project, the peace of Europe may not be disturbed, as Napoleon's policy is pacific and militarism; but if he should fail, no one can even conjecture what the issue may be. The pure republicans, who comprehend probably the one third of France, may have agreed to his universal suffrage principles in hopes of retaining the republican form of government; but will they be satisfied with either his plan of a ten years Presidency, or his policy of order as it is called, in opposition to theirs of propagandism abroad, and socialism at home. The Legitimists and Orleanists again, comprehending most of the ablest and most influential men in France, must feel indignant and humiliated at the trick played upon them, and the consequent destruction of their hopes; and they will of course take the first possible opportunity of fighting and avenging themselves. In short, nothing less than a miracle can save France from a civil war, which in its results, will affect every community in the civilized world, not excepting even our small colony. Breadstuffs advanced in England immediately on the news being reported, and the public funds fell in value, so sensitive is that country to every change in the policy of its neighbour and rival. We may expect very interesting news from Europe now by every mail. The Whig peace, and cotton yarn and cloth selling policy may soon be a thing only to talk of, as a phenomenon of portentious evil, and the old English policy of protecting her Colonies, and making their interests hers, be again in the ascendant. We deprecate war as much as any others, but a war that would force Great Britain from her unnatural bias to give strangers equal advantages to those of her own subjects, might be one of providential mercy to her in the end.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* from Liverpool for New York, put into Halifax on Saturday morning last, short of fuel, having been out nearly 14 days. She experienced very severe weather, and lost a man overboard. The Europa left for New York at 12 o'clock, taking with her the New-Brunswick mails!

FRANCE.

The news from France is most important. The affairs of the Country having engrossed attention to the exclusion of everything else. The long dreaded Coup de Etat has been made, and the President having seized the reins of Government, dissolved the Assembly—declared a state of siege—arrested the leading opponents of his policy, and appealed to the people! All this was done at an early hour on Tuesday, the 2d. inst., preparations for it having been perfected with consummate skill and secrecy, during the preceding night, and the whole thing done and completed before any one had the least idea that it was in progress, or in contemplation.

An entire new Ministry was formed during the night of Monday. Proclamations dissolving the Assembly—appealing to the people—restoring universal suffrage, and proposing a new system of Government, were printed at a private printer's, and posted throughout Paris before daylight.—Copies of these and of Circulars from the Ministry and the Prefect of Police, printed in like manner, were dispatched to all the Provinces announcing what had been done, appealing to the nation at large, and conveying stringent orders and instructions to all the officers of the Government throughout the Country.

The President's proposal is, the instant restoration of universal suffrage—the instant election by the people, and the Army of a President, to hold office for ten years, supported by a Council of State, and by two Houses of Legislature; and that during the few days required to complete the elections, the Executive power shall remain in the hands of the President. The election to take place during the present month, and the President promising to bow to the will of the people can be made known. Meantime he demands a preliminary vote from both the Army and the People, to declare whether they confide to him the Executive power ad interim.

The President declares himself to have been forced into this measure, and it is ascertained that Changarnier, Thiers, and others of his opponents, had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on 2d inst., and were together in the very act of confirming this decision when they were themselves arrested and conveyed to Vincennes. Many members of Assembly have given in their adhesion to the President; it is stated as many as 200 during the first day.

Up to Thursday night, the success of the movement seemed certain, and London advices to Friday night did not alter materially from the same prospect, but new elements were constantly mixing in the struggle.

The latest intelligence from Paris states that a decree has appeared ordering the voting on the 20th inst. to be secret instead of public. There were rumours of fighting being continued, but nothing affirmatory has appeared in the London papers. The latest published accounts state that the insurgents were put down after a severe struggle. Barricades have been thrown up in earnest. At half-past one o'clock on Friday about 5000 troops, moving along the Boulevards, were fired upon from the neighboring passages and houses close by, which was returned, and the combat lasted briskly for upwards of half an hour. The destruction appears to have been great, and many of the sufferers were very innocent, but imprudent persons who had come out from curiosity, and were carried along with the stream of fugitive rioters.—It is said that a gentleman and his daughter were killed in this way near the Rue St. Honore.—The gauntlet is now thrown, Louis Napoleon must persevere or fall. Much will depend now upon the old majority; if they rally to him, smartly and shootism will be avoided. Many of them have felt this.

Marshal Soult, one of the most distinguished of French soldiers, and one of the most exalted of French statesmen, died on the night of the 20th ult. aged 82.

The steamer Sultan, at Southampton from Gibraltar, brings news of a bombardment of Rabat and Salee by the French fleet, which lasted eight hours, causing great loss of life to the Moors. It was also reported that the fleet then proceeded to Tangier, for the purpose of bombarding that place, and Her Majesty's ship Janus had been despatched to protect British interests.

The English money and Stock Market had been seriously affected by the sudden and astounding intelligence of a crisis in France. Consols had fallen in one day 2 1-2 per cent., but before the sailing of the Steamer, had recovered to within one per cent. of their value. Trade generally had been injuriously affected from the same cause, but had again rallied.

Cotton 1-8d. lower, Sales of the week 39,000 bales.

Flour and Grain slightly advanced and in good

To the Editor of the London Mechanics' Magazine.

COLT'S REVOLVER CLAIMED TO BE AN ENGLISH INVENTION.

Sir,—A great deal has been said lately respecting the claim of Mr. Colt to the invention of the revolving pistol. I will, perhaps, throw a light on the subject if I state that in the year 1835, between February and September, we made the barrels of 200 muskets and 200 pistols, upon precisely the same principle as those exhibited by Mr. Colt, for a gentleman named Collier, Fountain-court, Strand, upon which occasion the lubricating fluid, now so universally used by engineers, viz., soap and water, was first introduced by us; one of these very barrels was, in formed, exhibited in the English Firearm department of the Exhibition. We have one also in our possession, and can easily prove our assertion by our books, which we shall happy to show to any gentleman upon application, so that the matter may be set at rest as to Mr. Colt being the original inventor.

JOHN EVANS & SON.

Engine Lathe and Tool Manufactory, 101 Wardour-street, London, Oct. 1851.

NEW LAW OF EVIDENCE IN ENGLAND.

Perhaps the most of our readers are aware that on the 1st of November last, an Act of Parliament came into operation in the Mother country, which enables plaintiffs and defendants to give evidence in Courts of law, in their own cases. Some of our cotemporaries have urged that this law should be re-enacted in New-Brunswick. Our own impression is, that it would be decidedly better to wait for a period, and observe how the law works in England. For our own part, we entertain strong doubts of it expediency. It is true, that many cases present themselves where the items forming an account are wholly or partially lost, because a party cannot give evidence in his own cause, but, to a certain extent, this evil can be remedied, by the exercise of proper precaution, at the time these items are delivered. Indeed, it would be far better individual losses should accrue, than a strong temptation to gross perjury should be held out, by a legislative enactment.

We have noticed two or three cases in the English newspapers, where perjury has evidently been committed, in the exercise of the privilege recently conferred by the British Parliament—one of the most striking we herewith subjoin.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Nov. 21.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS AT WESTMINSTER—BEFORE MR. BARON MARTIN.

HORSFOOT E. HAWKINS.—ACTION OF AN ATTORNEY'S BILL.—ANOTHER COMMITTAL FOR PERJURY.

This protracted case, which occupied the whole of Thursday and yesterday, was an action to recover the sum of £139 11s. 8d., alleged to be due from the defendant, who described himself as a gentleman, to the plaintiff, an attorney in Burton-crescent. Defendant pleaded, first, never indebted; and, secondly, non-delivery of the bill according to the statute; but this latter plea was abandoned.

A great number of witnesses were examined, including the plaintiff and defendant.

Mr. Baron Martin, in summing up, observed it was impossible not to see that on the one side or the other there had been the most deliberate and the most wilfully corrupt perjury. It was a case in which the parties must have known which version was the true one; and if the truth was on the side of the plaintiff, it was obvious that the perjury had been committed by the defendant. If, on the other hand, the truth was on the side of the defendant, it was equally queer that the crime had been committed by the plaintiff and his witness Jordan. If the last two were the guilty parties, the perjury had been committed for the purpose of influencing the jury in favor of a claim which the defendant was not justly entitled to pay. If, on the other hand, the perjury had been committed by the defendant, its object was to defeat the just claim of the plaintiff. If the plaintiff and Jordan had been guilty of the crime, they had also sworn to a false charge of forgery as against the defendant.

After half-an-hour's deliberation, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to taxation.

Mr. Baron Martin then informed the defendant that he felt it his duty to direct him to be committed for trial on a charge of perjury.

Mr. Hawkins (who is dead)—I hear the word "perjury." Am I to understand that I am committed for perjury?

Mr. Baron Martin—Yes.

Mr. Hawkins—Then I beg to say that it is martyrdom.

Mr. Baron Martin—I cannot help it. The jury have found their verdict, after a most patient investigation of two days' duration, and something must be done to check this practice.

Mr. Hawkins was then taken into custody, but was immediately liberated on bail—himself in 200l. and two sureties 50l. each.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—It is an undeniable fact that the tide of emigration which set in such immense waves upon the shores of California during the years 1849 and 1850, has been stayed in 1851. The population of our State is no larger, if as large, as at this time one year since. This fact excites no surprise among the reflecting, for it was foreseen long ago. Nor does it cause any solicitude or disappointment to those who look at the sourse of events in a philosophical and calm spirit. Nor is it even matter for regret.

Although this diminution in the number of the emigrants is a serious evil, and interferes largely to overturn men's calculations and prospects, yet its tendencies are imbued with high promise and well founded hopes. The mania for speculation which was primarily caused by the large influx of strangers, during the first two years of the golden era, has run its race, and received its death blow from the same cause that fostered it. But this is not to be deplored. It is a matter for congratulation, rather, that a state of affairs necessarily so artificial, and which must ultimately end in the ruin of the sanguine, should have been forced to a conclusion at so early a day as to result in very few disasters, comparatively speaking.

The emigration of this year is of such a different order as to alleviate, in a great measure, the dearth of numbers. Unlike that which preceded it, is composed of families who do not come as mere adventures, but who have abandoned, with a courageous and self-sacrificing spirit, the homes of youth, to seek for happiness and comfort in this new clime. They have come, not for the mere purpose and in the warm hope of suddenly acquiring wealth, and then returning with their gains to whence they came, but they have given up their cherished associations to expend their ability, industry and enterprise in establishing a new and great State upon the Pacific. They have severed precious bonds, hallowed remembrances, and all those tender and endearing ties which so enable and improve humanity, to take the hazard of events in an untried country.

There is another feature from which we gather strong hope. That is the increased facilities which are already brought into requisition for the safe, comfortable and speedy transportation of passengers by the steamers now plying between the Atlantic ports and San Francisco. The nature of the business is now so well established that one improvement may be safely expected to follow another; and such result will be immediately succeeded by a large increase of the number of the emigration.

Among the most recent and important propositions in relation to this matter, which have met our attention, is the plan of Mr. Vanderbilt to run a line of steamers Crest from Liverpool to San Juan de Nicaragua, and their connect with his Independent Line for San Francisco. It is confidently asserted that the preliminaries for this excellent arrangement are already completed, and the steamers are expected to begin their stripe very we most anxiously and ardently trust that others will engage in the project. The scheme is a perfectly feasible one, and cannot fail to advance the interests of those who engage in it as well as contribute to the prosperity of California. This plan, properly conducted, would certainly divert from New York and other Atlantic ports no inconsiderable portion of that immense emigration which Europe is monthly contributing; and, were the current once set in this direction there would be no probability of its retrogression.

We look forward, therefore, with the greatest assurance, to a large emigration in the ensuing year. The story of our successes, notwithstanding the incalculable and extraordinary ills we have suffered, will be disseminated broadcast, and men will see plainly and distinctly that our progress is sure. The steady important development of our agricultural doubly sure," and it will soon come to be an undeniable fact that California presents the fairest field for the exercise of human industry that has ever yet been known to the history of the world.—*Alta California.*

DOUBLE PISTON ENGINE.—Mr. W. W. Virdin, of Havre de Grace, Hartford Co., Maryland. Has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for improvements in the steam engine, which relate to the employment within the same cylinder of two pistons entirely independant of each other, and whose piston rods pass through opposite ends of the cylinder. One piston rods connects directly through a connecting rod, to a crank on the main shaft and the other piston rod is furnished with a cross head, which is connected by two long connecting rods, to two cranks on the main shaft, whose position of the shaft, is diametrically opposite to that of the first named crank. The cylinder is furnished with steam and exhaust ports at each end and the middle, and steam is admitted alternately between the two pistons, and the cylinder ends, and both pistons through their connecting rods act simultaneously on the cranks and revolve the main shaft.—*Scientific American.*

[If we are not very greatly mistaken, an engine answering exactly the above description, was made about four or five years ago, by one of our mechanics in this City, and might have been seen in operation at the Vulcan Foundry, Lower Cove. How the machine answered we cannot say; at all events however, we feel pretty well assured, that Mr. Virdin, of Havre de Grace, in Yankee land, is by no means entitled to the merit, due to a first discoverer.—Ed. Chron.]

TELEGRAPH WIRE PROTECTOR.—Mr. Dick, of Ayr, Scotland, has invented a most excellent casing for telegraph wires, which may be submerged. The protector is made of cast iron, and is thus described:—A large bead of iron is threaded on the cord of telegraph wire, encased in gutta percha, then a perforated cylinder, like a bugle, is threaded on the string next the ball, then another bead is threaded, then another cylinder, and so on. The ends of each cylinder are made concave, so as to receive the convex surface of the two balls on each side of it. Thus the whole string of beads and bugles make an iron tube, which protects the electric cord on which they are threaded, and it is at the same time so flexible, that a rope of it, massy enough to weigh 36 or 40 lbs. to the lineal yard, will double up in a loop, and can be wound round a man's hat. This is a most ingenious and meritorious invention, and a tube of this character must be perfectly able to protect all telegraph wires from being chafed on rocks by the action of the waves.

This invention, we believe, may be usefully applied to other purposes. For example, let there be tubes of gutta percha, covered with this flexible iron tube, sunk in the East River, what is to hinder the Croton water from being carried safely and cheaply over to Brooklyn? We consider this a most important invention.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The New York and New Orleans telegraph line, at noon, to-day, sent and received messages to and from each terminus with as much ease as though it were only to and from Philadelphia to Boston. At twelve o'clock a message of thirty-four words addressed to the New Orleans Picayune, was sent from the office in this direct, and an answer was returned in less than five minutes. The distance between New York and New Orleans, by telegraph, is over nineteen hundred miles, and we are informed the above feat has never been performed before to day, since the establishment of telegraphs in this country.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

STORM ON THE OHIO.—DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—Our readers are familiar with disastrous storms and shipwrecks, on lakes and oceans, but wrecks and loss of life on western river, from storms, are of more rare occurrence. Thursday night a severe storm occurred along the valley of the Ohio, and sad havoc with life and property was made among the canal boats. Two from Pittsburg were sunk near Portsmouth, and thirteen lives lost. Only one person of the crews survived. He lashed himself to a plank, and was in the water five hours before he reached the shore.

It is also reported that a fleet of nine coal boats were sunk between Portsmouth and Guyandotte, and over 40 persons perished. The Cincinnati Commercial does not give full confidence to the last report and apprehends a confirmation of its truth. About five years ago, similar disasters occurred, and some 15 or 20 persons were drowned.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A singular accident happened at New York on Thursday the 20th, as follows:—A young boy called at a store, offering for sale eight or nine thousand percussion caps, and on the storekeeper refusing to buy them, supposing them worthless articles, the boy offered to try them, and laid two or three upon the sidewalk, took a brick and struck at them, but accidently hit the corner of the bag, and in an instant the whole lot exploded. The boy who tried the caps was seriously hurt, also the father of the storekeeper; their faces and bodies were perforated in many places by the caps. Two ladies who were passing at the time were also considerably injured. The explosion was so heavy as to break many windows in the neighbourhood.

HUSK BEDS.—No one who has not tried them knows the value of husk beds. Straw and mattresses would be done away with if husk beds were, to be once tried. They are not only more pliable than mattresses, but are durable. The first cost is but trifling. To have husk nice it should be soft after the manner of splitting straw, or braiding. The finer they are split the softer will be the bed, but they will not last as long as when they are put in whole. Three barrels full, well stowed in, will fill a good sized sack, that is after they have been split. The bed will always be light, husks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep on. Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer, and fall husk beds ought to be all the go, and such undoubtedly will be the case when they are once brought into use. The best time to procure husks is when the corn is being harvested, and the husks will be much nicer and cleaner when corn is cut up at the bottom and put in stacks. They do not become so dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a good husk bed will last 25 to 30 years.

☞ The whole of Yankee-doodle-dom appears to be in a ferment, and Jonathan has got his coat off for a fight, in consequence of an English brig-of-war having fired in the American steamer Prometheus, for a breach of the Harbour regulations of Greytown, by attempting to leave the Port without paying the customary port charges. The amount was subsequently paid by the Master of the American steamer, under protest.—To most any gentleman this latter course would have seemed immediately suggested itself, instead of committing an act which he must have known would have disturbed the harmony now existing between England and America. The latter government, as says the newspapers, has taken the matter up rather warmly [illegible] we must advise Jonathan to keep cool!—[illegible] on your coat!—let your better judgement prevail; and if John has done you either a private or a national injury, he will manfully acknowledge it, and come off, if need be, by "paying," as he most always does. He will never discharge a debt by taking heels to himself and running away. This is said to be altogether a Yankee characteristic; but whether so or not, the captain of the Prometheus was attempting to put in practice, when the English brig fired a shotted gun to bid him by the authorities.

His Honor the Surveyor General arrived in town on Monday last, and took lodgings at the Waverley. His Honor returned to Head Quarters on Wednesday morning.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

[illegible]

SIR,—It has become my melancholy duty to communicate to you the intelligence of the decease of His Majesty the King of Hanover, Uncle to Her Majesty the QUEEN which event took place at Hanover on the 18th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.
New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, 16th December, 1851.

Her Majesty the QUEEN having been pleased to direct a General Mourning upon the occasion of the death of His Majesty the King of Hanover, Uncle to Her Majesty, it is expected that all persons will put themselves into decent Mourning for ten days, to commence from Sunday next the twenty fir st instant.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—Her Majesty the QUEEN has been graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the appointment of the Honorable ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, to be Surveyor General of this Province, in the room of the Honorable THOMAS BAILLIE, resigned. J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 16th December, 1851.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, Esquire, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of this Province, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known thereon.

JOHN V. THOMSON, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

AMOS GALLOP to be a Coroner for the County of Carleton.

FRANCIS A. STUARTON, Esquire, to be a Registrar of Probates for the County of York, in the room of John C. Allen, Esquire, resigned.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 16th December, 1851.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—The undermentioned Subordinate Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, has filed the Certificate required by the Act of Assembly 12th Victoria, chapter 64, as the foundation of its incorporation:—

Millstream Division, No. 52, locate in Studholm, King's County. J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 16th December, 1851.

MASONIC BALL AT CARLETON, AND PRESENTATION OF BANNERS.

A Ball and Supper was given by the W. Master and Brethren of the Carleton Union Lodge, No. 767, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, at the Masonic Hall in Carleton, on Tuesday evening the 23rd instant. The Hall was tastefully ornamented throughout. The Lodge Room, in which the dancing took place, was furnished and decorated in beautiful and characteristic style.—The interest of this party was much enhanced by the ceremony of Presenting the new Banners to Union Lodge by a young Lady, which was announced for an early hour in the evening. Shortly after 8 o'clock, when the fair Sisterhood, accompanied by the Brethren and their guests, had finished the usual Masonic Promenade, Miss Mosher (the orphan daughter of the late Brother Ira Mosher of Albion Lodge, No. 370) was led into the room by a Past Master of Albion, supported by the Wardens of Union, and followed by two Stewards bearing the new Banners furled. The party was received by the W. Master and Brethren, formed in an oblong hollow square, with the customary honors, which Miss Mosher duly acknowledged, bowing gracefully on either side, as she approached the Dais which had been prepared for her at the head of the room, on the right of the Master's pedestal.

The Stewards having taken their proper places, after an interval of a few moments, Miss Mosher rose from her seat, and in a clear voice, and with much grace of delivery, addressed the Master and Brethren as follows:

It is with no ordinary degree of gratification, Worshipful Sir, and gentlemen, that I accept the pleasing duty which you, the Brethren of Carleton Union Lodge, have assigned to me on this occasion.

The Orphan Daughter of a Freemason who was zealously attached to his Order, I find myself the object of your consideration and respect; and I feel that I do but pay a just tribute, to the memory of my Father, in according to the venerable Institution of which he was a member, my unfeigned and willing regard.

I presume not to speculate on the Mysteries which you preserve, or the Rites you practise; it is enough for me to believe that, bound together as you are by an indissoluble chain of Brotherhood, it is alike your pleasure and your duty to soothe the distressed, to sympathise with their misfortunes, to compassionate their afflictions, and to administer the balm of peace to the wounded spirit.

With these sentiments and impressions, I shall only further add, that in thus confiding these Banners to your care, the earnest wishes of my heart for your continued prosperity and usefulness accompany the act.

The Banners, which are of the richest silk, and edged with gold fringe and bullion tassels, were then unfurled and placed in the hands of the stewards appointed by the Master to receive them. A flourish from the Orchestra announced the moment of presentation.

The W. Master then replied.

MISS MOSHER,—On behalf of CARLETON UNION LODGE, I have to offer you my most grateful acknowledgements, as well for the flattering compliment bestowed in the part you have taken in this ceremony, as for the agreeable terms in which you have expressed your favour and good will toward our ancient Institution.

As the Orphan Daughter of a Freemason you are indeed justly entitled to our consideration and respect—for to the Masonic Heart, [illegible] prayer and the Orphan's tear, [illegible] But in the present instance it [illegible] satisfaction to assure you that [illegible] greatly enhanced by the early [illegible] long familiar intercourse with [illegible] the Brethren of this Lodge have [illegible]

You have been good enough [illegible] the duties, which as Masons [illegible] exercise. For these we claim no [illegible] they are performed in obedience [illegible] and dictates of our Order; and if [illegible] favourable opinions towards our [illegible] institution, we are amply repaid.

In accepting these rare and beautiful [illegible] at your hands, permit me to declare [illegible] added to no little pride and pleasure [illegible] associate their acquisition with your [illegible] the recollection of this auspicious evening [illegible] our sincerest aspirations for your constant [illegible] and happiness will not be forgotten.

It is the wish of the Brethren of this Lodge that you will do them the honour to wear this Golden Jewel, in commemoration of this occasion [illegible] further, in accordance with ancient Masonic [illegible] I am to present you in the name of [illegible] with the Rose of Beauty, and the Spotless White Gloves of Innocence. Wear both—for of both you are worthy.

The Jewel, [illegible], and Gloves were presented on a crimson cushion by the Past Master who conducted the lovely orphan into the Hall. The first of these gifts is a brooch of Masonic device, and of exquisite workmanship.

The Dancers when then saluted by the Brethren, and the ceremony closed.

Dancing commenced immediately, Miss Mosher opening the Ball.

The evening passed away in the most happy manner, and the dancing was continued with little intermission until a late hour.

We congratulate our Carleton Brethren on the complete success of their first Lodge ball, and hope this most excellent beginning for the season will be soon followed up by our Brethren on this side the water.

There has been a machine for polishing boots on exhibition at the Lowell Fair. This we consider a most useful, though an humble invention.