[illegible] Florence, which is brought out in solemn procession in order to avert any calamity which may be feared as impending over Florence or Tuscany? But Sir, the time would fail me to tell you of the numbers beyond number scattered over Southern and Northern Italy, Spain, Portugal, [illegible] in our day, are regarded as possessing wonderous and healing efficacy. Where there is a mixture of Protestants among the people, these things are kept behind the curtain, and are but secretly encouraged; but where the people are unmixed Papists, they are openly patronized, and, in many cases, are of more value than mines of gold to the priests. I met these things every where in Italy—in churches by the road-side, in market places, at the corners of the streets, in cigar shops—and, in multitudes of cases, I have seen the people offering to them, at least in appearance, the most profound worship.

If, Sir, you have not seen, you have surely read of the Pantheon, the most perfect and celebrated monument of ancient Rome. Although built before the Christian era, there it yet stands, in all its original proportions, unaffected by the revolutions of two thousand years. Although various are the interpretations given to its name, yet in this temple all the gods of the heathen were worshiped; and, when new countries were conquered, their gods, or duplicates of them, were sent to this temple, that the people from those nations, visiting the then metropolis of the world, might have their accustomed images before which to bow. And for this purpose it was most admirably arranged.

This gem of antiquity, originally built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, and dedicated by him to Jupiter Ultor; Mars, Venus, and, as its name imports, to all the gods, was dedicated by Pope Boniface IV. to the Virgin Mary and all the saints. With this single change, it remained as it was. Mary took the place, perhaps of Venus, and the saints of Jupiter, Mars, and the other heroic gods of the heathen. The old images remained, but with new names, and they were passed off upon the deluded populace as the veracious images of Christian heroes! And as the heathen found their all their gods before which to bow, so now do Papists find there their favorite saints before which to pray. Several times did I stand beneath its beautiful dome, and witness the ceremonies at its several altars; and, as I saw the few that resorted there looking for a few minutes around, and then fling to the right or left as they discerned the picture of their favorite saint, how could I resist the impression that it was yet in substance and form a heathen temple, or suppress the fear that it was so in fact? I assure you, Sir, that I regarded the dirty and clumsy priests I saw there more as the priests of Jupiter than of Jesus, and the persons I saw worship there more as Pagans than Christians.

Now, Sir, the question again arises, and imperatively demands an answer, Whence these images—whether of the chisel of the pencil, the carpenter or mason—which every where crowd Papal churches and which are multiplied to a surfeit in Papal countries, and which have so much to do with the genuflections, prostrations, prayers, and beads of ignorant Papists; and, as in the case of the statue of St. Peter, even with those of the Pope himself, and his crimsoned cardinals? Whence all this? Not, surely, from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, because we are taught nothing by them more clearly than that God, in his anger, visited the Jews with war, famine, pestilence, and dispersion, to punish them for the sin of setting up images after the manner of the heathen. Not, surely, in the Scriptures of the New Testament, where we are taught that there is but one mediator between God and man, and that we must worship God in spirit and in truth. Whence, then, is it? Clearly from Paganism. And so undeniable is its paternity, that many Romanists not only will not question it, but will absolutely defend it as a capital stroke of policy to bring over the people from Paganism to Popery without their knowing it; and what was once, on this ground, a stroke of policy, is now retained and defended as essential to impress the senses of the vulgar, with whom spiritual conceptions, is a word of great difficulty!

And as it is in the Pantheon, so it is in the other heathen temples that yet remain in Rome; they have pulled down one idol and set up another or merely changed its name. The sweet little temple of Vesta is now possessed by the Madonna of the Sun; that of Fortuna Virilis by Mary the Egyptian; that of Saturn by St. Adrian; that of Romulus and Remus by Cosmas and Damianus; and so on to the end of the chapter. And with Dr. Middleton I can truly say, that I would rather give divine honors with Pagan Rome to the founders of empires, that with Papal Rome to fictitious saints, whose miracles and holiness have nothing to sustain them but the miserable legends of the monks of the Dark Ages. If I must bow before pictures or images at all, give me Vesta and Saturn, and Romulus; and I will give the Madonna of the Sun, and Adrian, and Cosmas to the Pope and his priests.

Are you not now beginning to see that Romanism is far more Pagan than Christian?

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The despatches received from Vancouver's Island continue to give favourable accounts of its capabilities. The climate is found to be agreeable, and even in the nothern part, considerably milder than that of England. For settlers, the facilities, both as regards the raising of produce and the erections of works and dwellings, appear to be greater than had been anticipated. Game is everywhere abundant; and is calculated to prove an important item in economizing domestic expenditure, while, in addition to wild fowl on the waters, there are many valuable fisheries, besides a great frequency of oyster-beds. Deer are often met, and there are also some black bears, however, are considered harmless. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the island is the great number of inlets, or arms of the sea, which being deep and narrow, and penetrating a considerable distance inland, furnish in many instances, from the greater rush of water in and out, an important and permanent motive power. The natural features of the country are described as being very beautiful, owing to its lakes, hills, woodlands, and occasional patches of prairie. The oak is abundant, frequently growing in glades, with park-like regularity. There is also a cypress which grows to a large size, and is particularly valuable for building purposes. The pines are of three sorts, and are found 160 feet in height, and from 12 to 16 in circumference. One description is extremely plentiful, and possesses superior qualities for ship-building purposes. Varieties of maple and other trees are likewise common, and the valuable hemp, known as the *urtica canabina* grows wild and luxuriantly in the woods. Artificial grasses, it is believed, might be cultivated with great advantage, and seeds of several descriptions have been sent out. The soil generally is a dark vegetable mould, averaging 18 inches in depth, and unusually fertile. Contrary to what is seen in England, the best land are mostly those where pine trees grow. The flora of the island is much the same as that of Great Britain. With regard to its mineral resources, the principal rocks are stated to be all of an excellent kind for building materials, both as respects appearance and durability. It is also considered that the geological features of the districts thus far surveyed are all such as strongly to favour the anticipation that gold may be found throughout its extensive range. There is an abundance of felspar and quartz, specimens of which have been transmitted to London for examination. Iron stone is likewise found in several places, but its value has not yet been determined upon. The quantity of iron is sufficient to affect the compass considerably, and captains of vessels who have visited the island, are of opinion, that this disturbance is unusually great along its shores. The native Indians behave well, and a small party of settlers penetrating into the interior with a canoe met a number of them, by whom they were warmly welcomed. They described a large lake, which no white man had ever yet seen but which the explorers now visited, and found to between 20 and 30 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. —*London Times.*

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles.

Inferior to none Manufactured.

☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. James McFarlane, Messrs. Thrwelling and Reading, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BROWN.

St. John, June 18.

THE DEATH OF WELLINGTON.

I.

Toll for the great departed;
And let each passing bell
From abbey and cathedral

From village spire and hamlet
Let all bear solemn part;
The aged oak is whither'd
That grew from every heart.

Set is the sun of glory
That on a hero shone,
To rise but in remembrance—
Our Wellington is gone!

Like some proud ship at twilight,
Seen through a summer day,
Softly as evening shadows,
His presence pass'd away.

Let England's pageant banners
In heavy folds float low
For him that never vail'd them
Before her mightiest foe.

A people's prayers are wafting,
On high the spirit fled,
A nation's sighs are stirring
The plumes around his bed.

Let Britain's tearful Genius
Gaze on his face once more,
Her sable garments sweeping
The consecrated floor.

In the green leaf of honour
His old age sank to rest;
Fresh is yon crown of laurel
That lies upon his breast.

And when new-wreath'd by Fortune
It deck'd his brow in youth,
Stamp'd with the noble bearing
Of valour, wisdom, truth.

There is a cloud o'er Britain,
A shade athwart the land;
Like marble figures mourning
The sudden'd Hours stand.

Our spell of peace is broken,
Our guardian angel fled;
Dimm'd is the Past's great token,
Since Wellington is dead.

II.

Sleeps he? Or will he waken
To combat once again?
As when he slumber'd calmly
On India's tented plain—

To rise up like a bridegroom
And snatch a deathless name,
The chosen heir of victory,
The certain child of fame.

Sleeps he by duty cradled,
To start to life at morn,
Like some great god of battle
To gorgeous triumph born?

No! he will never waken.
To drum or trumpet's sound;
No more at clash of cymbal
His lion heart will bound.

But when the great Archangel
Shall pour his fearful blast,
Girt by the world's great army,
He shall arise at last:

Not mid the first and foremost
Of perish'd glory's van;
The grave still claims the hero,
God summons but the man.

Mourn, mourn with weeping England,
There lies her chosen son;
His full-orb'd day is ended,
His race of duty run.

Close'd are his sunken eyelids,
But ne'er to open more;
Vain might a thousand cannon
Around him angry roar.

A million armed foemen
Might trample o'er his grave,
But not wake Britain's champion
To conquer and to save.

His eagle glance is blinded,
His fiery pulse hath stopp'd;
The cherish'd gem of England
Hath from its setting dropp'd.

Our hero lies unburied—
The pomps of grief are slow;
Or doth a lingering nation
Pause fondly in her woe?

Tread proudly ye who enter
His coffin'd state to view:
The countersign is "Victory!"
The password "Waterloo!"

III.

Toll for the great departed!
Through Britain in her need
May find full many a hero
To conquer, or to bleed;

She may not find another
To match his wondrous fame,
Who spoil'd the page of history
To deck a single name.

But let her not too fondly
Hang o'er that honour'd tomb,
Lest on her blind devotion
Fate close the doors of gloom.

Lest, dying with her soldier,
She fill the self same grave
With him, who living batted
Her liberties to save.

Rob'd with a nation's sorrow;
He gently sank to rest;
Would that a mighty warning
Had wrung his patriot breast!

Had rais'd him from his pillow
To whisper with short breath,
And snatch with stern emotion
A prophecy from Death.

Tell for the spirit parted—
Enough doth England owe
To him whose star of honour
Hath set in peace below

Old men shall have to follow,
And children born this year
Shall blast their cradle, shelter'd
Beneath his warrior bier.

Whatever be the sequel
Of Britain's shadow'd doom,
Her Wellington rests calmly
In honour's sacred tomb.

His Glory's rich escutcheon
Hath lost no grain of gold;
Before his aged body
Returns to dust and mould.

Perchance some bright-helm'd Seraph
His prayer to Heaven bore,
Ere England met disaster,
That he might be no more.

Near us, what grim tradition,
Unsain by sword or time,
Now grasps with eagle talon,
The diadem of crime?

Yet, were we arm'd and ready,
I would not care for one
To see the challenge given,
The "Tragedy" begun.

Than, in each future war-cry,
Our Hero's name should ring,
Then, to his tomb triumphant
Fresh wreaths should England bring.

There, scars and clouds of battle,
His bright form should career,
Like Re me's twin guardian spirit,
The sign of victory near

Toll for the great departed;

What'er his country's future,
He did his duty well!

Would that my voice could build him
A pyramid of song;
My life give back to England
Her warrior hale strong

RIBBONISM.—A correspondent on whom we can rely informs us that the following is an exact copy of a Ribbonman's oath, found in the neighbourhood of Tydavenet on the 15th of July. The original is in the possession of the authorities, and gives painful evidence of the infatuation of our countrymen, who premit themselves to be connected with any system having such unsocial unholy, and illegal objects in view. All well-disposed minds denounce such an association, and the recent examples made by the government, who are determined to put it down, ought to be taken as timely warning:—

"I Patt M'Kenna do sweat by Saint Peter and and Saint Paul and the blessed Virgin Mary I will be true to the Ribbon Society and Keep all their secrets and passwords, and that I will be ready in a moment's warning to do the Commands of my Officers and to the utmost of my power to Extirpate all he esy and Protestants, and that I will wade nee deep in their blood so help me all the saints and the Blessed Virgin this 24 July, 1852. Patt M' Kenna ✗ his mark."—*Armagh Guardian.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—In your paper of the 1st instant, a writer over the signature of "Clio" makes some remarks upon the subject of the new Liquor Law, and proposes an enquiry upon a point in connection therewith, to which, I trust he will not object to receive an answer, even though it may not emanate from the source to which the question is addressed.

The writer referred to, makes two assumptions which I take the liberty of challenging as wholly unauthorized and unfounded. They occur in the following passage,—"many reflecting men consider it a decided mistake to have thrown away the *moral influence* which the temperance movement had acquired, for a law that can never affect the object contemplated by it." How has the temperance movement lost the "moral influence" it had acquired? By seeking and acquiring a prohibitory law? Philanthropists have advocated and procured a law suppressive of prize fighting. Have they by so doing forfeited the power of moral influence against the brutal sports of the ring?—Humane men have obtained the enactment of laws against cruelty to animals. Have they thus disqualified themselves from promoting by moral means, the practice of kindness towards the inferior part of the creation? Christian men have caused the introduction on the statute book of laws prohibitory of Sabbath-desecration. Have they on that account deprived themselves of the power to enforce, by moral means, the observance of the fourth commandment? The case of a law to repress liquor-selling stands upon precisely similar grounds. There is no more sacrifice of "moral influence" in this instance than in the others. The law is needed, say the temperance men, only to clear the path for the legitimate and unimpeded operation of moral means. Its agency is sought only to remove obstructions of a nature too gross to feel persuasion or derive conviction from any thing short of a statute. The work of moral means is to win to the side of virtue all who are capable of being influenced by appeals to the heart and conscience, to the law belongs the task of restraining those who cannot be so influenced.

The second assumption to which I refer is, that the law "never can effect the object contemplated by it." This means neither more nor less than that it will be generally disregarded and violated. This is a sentiment reflecting upon the virtue, and law-observing character of the community. Who has the right, in this country, to *assume* that a law, deliberately passed by the representatives of the people, and after being fairly before the minds of the people, cannot be executed? Such an expression of opinion in relation to any enactment, is, in fact, to lay the foundation for its being treated with disrespect. The design of the law in question is to save the community from the terrible evils of intemperance, and if it affect this purpose in any degree, it will not have failed in its object. In regard to *every* law, there will be some violation, and if entire efficiency be made the test, every law on the statute-book would be liable to the objection. As to the liquor law, it is idle to suppose that there will not be much evasion, and transgression of it. It is a new enactment against a practice, which has not, until recently, been looked upon as a crime. It is *impossible* that any *new* law can at once have all the energy and authority of that which is *old*. Its progress towards perfect success must be gradual. But that it will be violated and disregarded to such an extent, as to make it a total failure, is what none are authorized to assert, and a result which ought not to be assumed.

I now come to the question proposed by your correspondent, "How is the deficiency in the revenue to be made up?" Without offering any remark upon the inconsistency of expecting a deficiency to arise from the operation of a law which, it has been assumed will be a dead letter, I beg leave to submit that the question is one which ought never to affect the matter. The traffic in intoxicating liquors is *an evil*. We have not now to argue this point, for the previous legislation upon it has established this character. The laws have placed limits upon it, have declared it so dangerous that it must not be indiscriminately engaged in, have provided, that in order to restrain as much as possible, the evils inseparable from it, it shall be conducted by none but those of good moral character. All previous legislation upon the subject has been with a view to limit the evils known to be connected with it. But if it is right to *limit* the traffic in intoxicants with a view to *diminish* its injurious results, it is surely reasonable and consistent to *abolish* it, in order to *prevent entirely* its evil consequences. It is upon this ground that prohibitive legislation has been desired. It has been sought to suppress the traffic, because its inevitable tendency is to endanger the public health, peace, and morals. If this is its true character, and no denial is attempted, what have we to do with pecuniary considerations. If its inseparable consequences are crime, disorder, poverty and disease and that they are cannot be denied should the state, for any considerations of profit or revenue, continue it, legalize it, protect it. Every principle of justice and humanity answers, it should not.

But for the sake of argument, I waive this view of the subject, (to do so upon any other ground would be criminal,) and proceed to answer the question in relation to the revenue, "How is the deficiency to be made up? *By the increased thrift and productiveness of the people, enabling them to become consumers of other goods to the extent, not merely of the amount now expended in intoxicating liquors, but that sum, augmented by a large additional amount, which the unimpeded industry of the people will produce.* By the consumption of alcoholic liquors the country sustains a two-fold loss, the cost of the article itself, and the loss occasioned by the obstructions to industry, and disqualification for labour which the use of such liquor occasions. Banish the stimulant and the man who now suffers himself and his family to go ragged and in want of the necessaries of life, will be enabled to purchase from the merchant, comfortable clothing, and other commodities; the man who spends days and weeks in sottish idleness, will be steadily at work at the plough, the bench, or the anvil, *creating* wealth, to be employed in procuring the varied necessaries and conveniencies of life, many of which dutiable articles, thus contributing to the public revenue and the general wealth of the country, while benefiting himself. That this view of the case is a correct one, may be shown by the fact, that at the time of the great temperance reformation in Ireland under the labours of Father Matthew, it was found that the decrease of revenue consequent upon the consumption of a diminished quantity of liquors, was more than compensated for by the increase caused by a greatly augmented consumption of tea, sugar, and other articles. This is a matter of undeniable fact.

But there is another element to be taken into the calculation. We now pay a certain amount of taxation consequent upon the consumption of intoxicating liquors. Banish these, and the amount so contributed, being no longer required to support drink-produced paupers and criminals, could, if necessary, be levied in another form, and go into the public treasury. Half the cost of our lunatic Asylum, three-quarters of the cost of all our criminal prosecution and punishment, of our local pauperism, and our police establishments, are paid in consequence of the use of strong drink. These amounts would go no inconsiderable way towards making up the £20,000.

[illegible] advocates protection to native industry, as conducive to the prosperity of the country. Now what is the system of protection. It is to lay such an import upon foreign articles as will enable the domestic producer to supply the home market; and the greater the extent to which this end is attained, the greater is the benefit which it is supposed is derived by the country, and the design of protection is considered as fully accomplished, in reference to any article, when the native producer is enabled entirely to supply the home consumption. But if this is effected, the importation must cease, and with the cessation of importation the revenue fails off. This has been the case in regard to many articles which formerly contributed a large sum towards the resources of the government, among which may be named, cut nails, soap, candles, and ready-made clothing. Yet in these instances no one raises the question, how is the deficiency in the revenue to be supplied? Why is this? Because it is understood that the increased productiveness of the country, promoted by the system, is more than sufficient to counter-balance any temporary loss of revenue that may arise. If this argument is applicable in these cases, it applies with ten-fold force to the subject of liquor prohibition.

I trust that in these considerations your correspondent will see that there is something to offer in reply to the cry of alarm which has arisen about the loss to the revenue, perhaps enough to convince him that even in a pecuniary point of view, the country will be a gainer, by the abolition of the liquor traffic. But in a moral point of view the benefit must be incalculably great. The handiwork of intoxicating liquors is written in woe and desolation over the whole face of society.—Those startling occurrences which now and then attract attention to its more direct effects, are but a small portion of the mischief it occasions; beneath these there is an under strata of disastrous results, of heart deep distress and agony, which, never coming to the light, festers and corrodes at the heart of society, undermining the strenth of the social fabric, and preying upon its life. The only remedy for this plague spot in the body politic is the total prohibition of all that intoxicates. Will not "Clio" aid in its attainment?

ANTI-ALCOHOL

The Chronicle.

Saint John, October 22, 1852.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Speech of His Excellency, which we subjoin, strongly resembles other official documents emanating from the same source in its energetic and business-like tone, and the plain and simple manner in which a highly important matter is referred to—absorbing at the present crisis, the profound attention of the people of this Province.

We are happy to learn that the Bills prepared by the Government having reference to the construction of "other lines, or branches, which may be connected" with the great trunk line, for the building of which we are greatly indebted to the successful negociations of the Hon. Mr. Chandler.

THE LEGISLATURE.
THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

FREDERICTON, Oct. 21,

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature. At 2 o'clock his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come his Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following.

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of the Assembly:

I have called you together at this unusual season, because I am desirous of receiving your advice and assistance with reference to a matter of very great importance to the future interests of New-Brunswick. I invite you to consider certain propositions which will be laid before you in the form of Bills, for securing the speedy and complete construction of the EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILROAD, and having reference also to other lines, or branches, which may be connected therewith. Such a project is already familiar to you. You know the advantages which will accure from increased facility of communication between different portions of our own Province; and you are well aware of the Commercial benefits to be derived from uniting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Port of St. John, and the Markets of the United States. On these matters I need not enlarge on the present occasion

I trust that you will find every care has been taken in digesting the details of this undertaking, so as to submit it for your consideration in a mature and definite form.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have already in this place expressed my conviction that the introduction of British enterprize and British capital, was essential to such an undertaking as a Railway in New Brunswick. The scheme which will be placed in your hands professes to obtain our object by such means.

What is now sought is the approval of this scheme by you as the Constitutional Representatives of the people. You will, I know, scrupulously weigh the advantages to be gained, and the liabilities to be incurred. You will sanction nothing but what you intend to fulfil in perfect honor and good faith; and you will therefore take care that the burthens to be imposed on our revenue do not exceed our resources. You will observe that it is in the power of the Province to secure for itself the full benefit of the increased value of the Crown Lands, through, or near which the Railroad would pass—a benefit which I have been most anxious to retain for yourselves, and your children.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me great pleasure in meeting you here to offer you my congratulations on the late Harvest with which Providence has blessed us. I sincerely hope that your deliberations on the present occasion, may result in enhancing the value of these and similar blessings, by opening fresh avenues to our Commerce and fresh markets for the produce of our Agriculture.

I feel sure that our Gracious Queen will hail with the utmost satisfaction, every increase to your prosperity, and will rely with confidence on the loyalty and affection of the people of New-Brunswick.

The News from Europe.

Kossuth is residing in London in privacy.—His secretary has been expelled from Malta.

Brig Darling, of London, from New York, laden with corn, was abandoned at sea on the 4th inst. Ta crew have arrived at London.

Two hundred and seventy thousand pounds worth of gold has been received from Australia.

An influential company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a new line of steamers to run between London, Liverpool, Canada and the United States.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on Monday afternoon.

A very fair crop of potatoes is anticipated in Ireland this season.

It is rumored that Lord Fitzroy Somerset is appointed governor of India.

The Cabinet Ministers are expected to meet in London on the 14th, for the purpose fixing the time for the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Ingersoll, the American minister, dines with the Liverpool chamber of commerce at an early day.

A division has occurred in the French ministry respecting the expediency of an immediate proclamation of the empire.

Louis Napoleon, at last accounts, was at Nubonne.

Mr. Morton, the Paris correspondent of the London News, was assassinated by Mr. Bower, the correspondent of the London Advertiser—owing to alleged criminality with Bower's wife.

[illegible] Brest; several vessels are ordered to Marseilles to immediate preparations for sea.

Count de Cara Eyuin has arrived at Paris on a special mission from Brazil.

A new planet has been discovered in the constellation Pisces, by a pupil of the observatory at Marseilles.

The fortress at Tunis blew up on the 13th ult. and did considerable damage to the city.

The export of corn is prohibited in Egypt in consequence of an apprehended scarcity.

The steamer J. D. Pierce, running between Fredericton and Woodstock, ran ashore on Thursday last, but was afterwards got off.—A man named John Nowel was unfortunately drowned while attempting to get on board.

ERICSON'S CALORIC ENGINE,—We recently published a very full description of this recently discovered application of atmospheric air, in obtaining motive power for the propulsion of vessels. We now subjoin an extract from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, again referring to this great invention. Further developements are watched with intense anxiety by the scientific world.

"THE ERICKSONS.—It is expected that the caloric ship Erickson will be ready for sea about the first of November. One of her engines is nearly completed and the work is being actively carried on. Visitors are not permitted to go on board at present."

THE NEW BRUNSWICK TEMPERANCE ALMANAC, FOR 1853.—This neat and well printed pamphlet contains a large amount of statistical matter, not only of interest to the Temperance man, but to the public generally. It is edited by a committee of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, and is creditable to the highly influential and respectable body, whence it has emanated. It is for sale at the printers and publishers, Messrs. J. & A. McMillan—Prince Wm. Street.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—For this excellent and cheap Magazine for November, we are indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien,—King Street.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Orange Lodge of British North America was held at London, Canada West, on the 1st. instant, the Right Worshipful the Grand Master in the chair, and Angus Bethune Esquire, the Worshipful D. G. M. occupying the Vice Chair. The *Simcoe Standard* says:

The Address of the Worshipful Grand Master was lengthy and interesting. We trust to be able to publish it entire very shortly. He congratulated the Brethren on the unprecedented spread and prosperity of the Order in British America, not only in Canada and New Brunswick, but in that notorious Popish dependency, Newfoundland! and strangely enough, in that little colony, where it was recently attempted to be proscribed, Prince Edward Island! This, however, is easily accounted for—every British Protestant having a direct sympathy in common with the Order, and the very attempt at persecution stirred up a spirit of enquiry among those who know but little save the name of Orangeism, and the result is its rapid and extensive spread. He dwelt largely upon the necessity of strictly sustaining the religious character of the Institution, and providing against the introduction of politics into the same.

THE RACES.—The first day's racing came off Wednesday on the Sands, and attracted a good deal of interest, but the first race for the City Plate, valued at £12 10s., was not so well contested as many anticipated, and was handsomely taken by Mr. John Walsh's mare Lady Fairfield. The second race was for a Sweepstake of £15, four horses starting. Won by Mr. Hugh McLonagle's mare Lady Fogarty. The third was a trotting match, 2 mile heats, for £7 10s., and was won by Mr. D. Wortman's gelding Byrnie.

Yesterday—Second day—The Railroad plate was won by Lady Fairfield, beating Sheriff, single mile and a half.

Handicap Race, was won by Jacob Wortman's, Jenny Lind.

The saddle was won by a horse belonging to Mr. Foshay.

NEW VESSELS.—Launched on Tuesday last, from the building Yard of Messrs. Thompson & Jenkins, near the Aboideau, a fine ship 1157 tons, called the *Ida*. She was built for Messrs. Gilbert & Co.; is constructed of hackmatac, and will class for seven years. For beauty of model and durability of workmanship the Ida will compare favourably with our first class vessels, and reflects much credit upon her enterprising builders.

Also, on Saturday last, from the Yard of Mr. John McDonald near the same place, a beautifully modelled clipper ship of about 1200 tons, called the *Briseis*. She is also constructed of the best materials, and justly entitles the builder to every praise, both as regards model and workmanship. —[Newbrunswicker.

Arrived on Monday last, a splendid new ship of 900 tons, built by Mr. Thos. Carson, of Quaco, for Thos. E. Millidge Esq. of this city.

The ship is called the "Eliza Carson," and is commanded by Capt. Robert Finlay, who informs us that she is one of the best finished ships that has ever left Quaco,—many of the best judges of naval architecture here have declared her to be perfection, and will vie with any of the best ships in this port. She reflects much credit on her enterprising builder.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, the second Mate of the barque "Indus," of Glasgow, lying at the Ballast Wharf, fell down the hatchway of that vessel. Medical attendance was immediately procured, but the unfortunate man expired in about half an hour afterwards. We learn his name was Richard Wales, and that he leaves a wife and family in Port Glasgow, Scotland.—*Morning Times.*

ANOTHER CASUALTY.—On Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a man was seen to fall from the stairway of a house a few doors from St. John Presbyterian Church, Great George's street. Several persons rushed to the spot, but he was extinct. We have not heard that any marks of violence was on his person, if we except a gash in his forehead, which may have been occasioned by the fall. We were told his name was M'Crossen, and that his relatives were permitted to take away his body yesterday morning.

It is reported that the unfortunate man had called at the house that evening—that some of the parties in the house had been drinking freely—so that when the deceased was about to leave one of the men conceived to amuse himself at his expense, he fell to the ground and died instantly. We know not what truth there may be in this version of the tragedy, but it being suggested that the jury had something to do with the occurrence, some of the parties in the house were arrested to undergo examination.—*Ib.*

[illegible] PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Fredericton, Oct. 11, 1852.

FIRE.—Mr. Thomas Parker informed us, that on the evening of the 5th inst, his fishing establishment at Welchpool, consisting of a smokehouse, containing 1000 boxes of herrings, and a large quantity of fishing tackle, was totally consumed by fire. Estimated loss $1500.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

NEW RIVER STEAMER.—On Tuesday morning the new and beautiful Steamer "J. Porter" Capt. A. Michener, entered our harbour. She was built at Eastport, and her engine is from New York. This steamer is said to be the fastest boat ever on this river, and will ply daily between Calais and Eastport, calling at Robbinston and St. Andrews. Capt. Michener is an old favorite, and deserves to be well patronized. On leaving our harbour the "Nequasset" which was some distance a-head, was soon overhauled and passed by the "J. Porter."*Ib.*

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

We learn by Telegraph, that the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency had been adopted with cordial unanimity, and that there is every prospect that the important measures recommended by him will be ratified by a large majority.

This is no more than the people expected from a well-digested scheme, which will ensure for them that prosperity and those lasting advantages which it was in vain to look for until the Executive Government took the conduct of the railway into their own especial custody.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An *Old Loyalist* directs our attention to a filthy production which first appeared in the *Nation*, on the military and civil life of the Duke of Wellington. We tell our correspondent that it would only dignify such rascality, if we made it the subject of an extended notice. Several of the contributors to the *Nation* "have left their country for their country's good," and another batch of the ruffians will soon follow if they meet with their deserts, and well they know this, hence—their cowardly attacks on the memory of an illustrious man, whose entire life afforded a splendid illustration of the love of law and order. The foul libel of the seditious *Nation* reminds us strongly of the fable of the "Living Ass and the dead Lion."

We justly accord to that paper the very great *merit*, however, of having fomented an Irish rebellion, the termination of which will long be remembered—*in connection with the widow McCormack's cabbage garden!* The *Thugs, Rockites, White Boys*, and other monkey-visaged men whom the *Nation*, with its sacradotal confederates, delights to honour, and can effectually control, are too ignorant, bigoted, and cowardly, ever to become dangerous as a body of marauders. Landlord shooting, threatening notices, and hay-rick burnings, are individual performances. The combination to murder His Majesty's troops at Six Mile Bridge was another affair, and how did it end? THE NATION IS HARMLESS!!

Since writing the above [illegible] that there is every prospect of King's Ward being divided into two, and that the new ward is to bear the name of the departed Wellington.

The communication of Inter-Medio, which appears in our issue of to-day, is [illegible] well written, and in these particulars, [illegible]