The Chronicle.

Saint John, July 23, 1852.

Our English dates are to the 10th instant. We subjoin the most interesting items.

[illegible] are in hopes that the aggregate return will manifest a handsome majority in favor of the present administration.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th instant, and sixty passengers.

The cotton market was unchanged, with slight business, owing to the elections. Flour market dull. In Provisions a moderate business was doing.

The trade at Manchester was moderately favourable.

The weather in England was fine, and the crops throughout Europe generally were remarkably prosperous.

Money continued as abundant as ever, and discounts easy. Consols 100 1-4 to 100 3-8. Prime Bills can be done at 1 1-2 to 2 per cent.

Freights, for cargo and passengers, remained unchanged.

The Parliamentary elections were occupying th ir full share of public attention. Most of the English Borough members have been returned, the Counties having yet to elect. The result so far is not encouraging to the Government, but may be better when the Counties have polled. A return in the London *Daily News* to Friday, classifies the members elected as 156 Liberals, and 80 Derbyites The *Times*, on the other hand, makes the number 139 Liberals, 58 thorough Ministerialists, and 28 Liberal Conservatives. Among the more noticeable names in the list of members returned, are Lord John Russell and Baron Rotchschild for London; Lord Palmerston, Dr. Layard, of Nineveh celebrity, G. F. Muntz, and W. Scholefield, for Birmingham; T. S. Duncombe, Sir C. Wood, Hon. T. M. Gibson and John Bright, for Manchester; R. M. Milns, J. Brocherton and J. A. Roebuck, for Sheffield; Sir W. Molesworth, J. L. Richards, Sir R. Peel, Hon. H. Labouchere, Sir DeLacey Evans, Sir W. Clay and S. Butler, for Tower Hamlets. George Thompson, it will be observed, has lost his election, much dissatisfaction being expressed by his constituents at his desertion of his duties for an entire session, while engaged in agitating in the United States.—Turner and McKenzie, the Tory Candidates, have gone in for Liverpool by a large majority, and the Hon. Henry Strutt, Liberal, has succeeded Fergus O'Connor for Nottingham.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England offers a prize of £1,000, and the gold medal of the Society, for the discovery of a manure equal in fertilizing properties to the Peruvian Guano, and of which an unlimited supply can be furnished in England at £5 per ton.

Another failure is announced in the flax trade, viz., A Duncan & Sons, of Dundee—liabilities £20,000, with small assets.

The British strangers recently imprisoned in Italy have arrived at Liverpool.

The latest accounts say that rumours of election riots having taken place at Dublin and Wigan, were current, but no particulars had been received.

FRANCE.—Rumours of changes in the ministry were again current. It is reported both in London and Paris that Louis Napoleon has informed the British Government that he is prepared to admit certain English staples into France on easy terms, provided the British import duty on French wines be repealed.

Several lamentable cases of hydrophobia are recorded in the Parisian papers.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke has imposed an extra tax on Wine and all other articles of consumption, except flour and oatmeal, and on domestic manufactured goods introduced in the cities of Pisa and Sienna.

A decree has been promulgated at Florence subjecting to military discipline young men who, owing to idle and irregular habits, were a burthen to their families and dangerous to public repose.

PORTUGAL.—The St. Ubes salt monopoly may now be considered suppressed, as English, American, Russian, and other vessels are loading upon the same terms as Portugee.

SWITZERLAND.—The Sonderbund party in Freiburg have applied to the Federal Council against the measures taken to break up their organization. Should their demands be refused, they threaten to find means of redress, other than those provided by the constitution.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—Many political arrest have taken place within a few days at Milan and Venice, owing, it is said to the trivial circumstance of one of Mazzini's bank notes having been found by the Police while searching a house in Milan for smuggled goods.

HUNGARY.—Generals Dembiski and Szemere write to the Paris paper *Des Debats*, referring to Gorgey's book on the Hungarian war, and deny that they offered the Crown of Hungary to Russia. Gorgey himself, they say, was the only one by whom the proposal was ever made.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The steamship Bosphorus brings advice to the 29th May. The Kaffir war presents no new feature, and seems to be as far from a termination as ever. Gen. Cathcart has established his head quarters at Fort Beaufort, and announced to the enemy that no terms would be listened to but submission, or retreat beyond the Ket river. More troops had been sent for, the present force being quite inadequate.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.—The new screw steamship Cleopatra, 1500 tons burthen, with powerful engines, and the most perfect equipments and accommodations for passengers, is advertised to depart on the 10th of the ensuing month, from London for Port Philip, and Sydney, calling at Plymouth to embark passengers. The Cleopatra is a Clyde-built vessel, of great strength and beautiful model. She is destined for the line of steamers which will ply monthly between this port and the Brazils, under the direction of the Anglo-Brazilian Steam Navigation Company; but it has not been deemed expedient to open this new enterprise till the consort vessels are ready, so that, with arrangements fully perfected, the packets may be despatched to and fro in an uninterrupted series. Meanwhile, the Cleopatra will commence her career with a voyage to that land which is attracting so large a share of attention from philosophers, statesmen, and men of business, and whither so many of the ardent and energetic spirits of Europe are hastening. The owners, we think, may be congratulated upon having a vessel of such superior capabilities ready to proceed to this important voyage at a juncture so peculiar. Constructed expressly to give fresh impulse to an important trade, adapted for speedy, yet long, ocean voyages, and fitted up with every accommodation for passengers, she is the very vessel for the undertaking which she is about to fulfil.

We need not here put forward any information touching the charge for passengers, or the rates of freight, as those particulars are fully set forth in the advertisement. It is evident that this is one of the enterprises the result of which will be watched with great interest both in Europe and America.

Arrived from St. John, July 1, Iodine, at Grimsby; Vesta, at Hull; Alfred, at Leith; 2d, Commerce, at Dublin; 3rd, British Queen, at Londonderry.

Sailed for St. John, June 30th, Mary Ann, from Londonderry; July 1st, Allan Brown, from Waterford; 3rd, Messenger, from Limerick; Crescent City, from Liverpool; Kingston, from Queenstown; 8th, Cambria, from Liverpool; Lady of the Lake, do.

PASSENGERS FOR HALIFAX:—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, infant and servant; Messrs. C. Stewart and James Smith.

THE RIOT AT STOCKPORT.

On Tuesday night, June 29, a dreadful riot occurred in Stockport, between the lower class of Irish Catholics and English Protestants, embittered by yearly quarrels, arising out of constant processions, as to the right of the former to continue their processions. There appears to have been a "procession," or something like one. Some anti-Protestant tunes were thrown out by a bystander—the offender was hunted, but was defended by some of his own party, and made his escape. The assembled Irish vowed revenge, and broke the windows of the Church of England schools, or of the church. A brawl became a fight, and there ensued a pro-Papery riot, bearing a fatal similarity to that of 1790. In Rock row the following morning, the street was covered some inches thick with a mixture of flock and chaff, which had formed the beds of the unfortunate residents, whose houses had been destroyed. Doors were battered in and broken—windows denuded of frames, lead, or glass, and in one instance, the greater part of a wall was raized to supply the missiles for the fearful onslaught. There was, however, a clear discrimination, and amid the devastation, several houses remained untouched, upon the doors of one or to of which, next morning, there was chalked the expressive word "England," in large letters, as if the inhabitants were fearful of another attack, and had adopted that mode of securing them[illegible]

The fury of the mob was not confined to Rockrow, however; parties were detached while the *melee* was proceeding there, and went up to the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Michael, not far off. The first attack was upon the windows, which were broken in a very short time. The doors were then broken open, and the mob went at once to the altar, destroying the tabernacle, with all the furniture, including candlesticks, figures of Christ, the Virgin, St. Peter, St. Patrick, and St. Joseph. The whole of the altar, with the exception of the base, was destroyed. Next the pews were pulled down and thrown into the streets; the seats in a large gallery shared the same fate, and an organ, worth about £50, also fell a sacrifice. When the mob evacuated the place, little more remained standing than the four walls.

The same scenes were enacted at Edgley, with the addition that there they entered the house of the priest, the Rev. Randolph Firth, who escaped maltreatment by getting upon the roof of the house. They turned the furniture into the streets, and set it on fire in front of the chapel, where it continued to burn for some time.

The police of Stockport are only a limited number, about 11 regular, under the superintendance of Mr. Sadd[illegible]. But on Tuesday night two were off, one at Derby and one confined at home. Mr. Saddler at first seems to have calculated that the disturbance was of a character such as had taken place on Monday night, and that it would settle as the other had done; but, finding that it did not, he collected his force, and went to quell it. Of course his small force was quite insufficient, and he called out the fire brigade to assist, and at the same time he sent for the magistrates to take steps for quelling the riot. They soon assembled, and having ascertained its alarming character, proceeded at once, and read the riot Act, the mayor performing that duty, the police arming themselves with cutlasses. They also obtained the assistance of 60 men of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, and by their aid all was quieted about 11 o'clock. The police in the meantime proceeded to make arrests, calling to their assistance a number of the young men of the town, and in addition to those who had been taken by them, they had apprehended 114, of whom 66 were wounded, some fearfully on the head and face. One of these, an unfortunate Irishman, died of his wounds in the cells at the police-office. Stockport is a town of upwards 20,000 inhabitants.

A company, consisting of 300 persons, with a capital of £2000, sailed from Bristol last week for Australia. They took out machinery for quartz-crushing.

At the meeting of the South Australian Company, held in London, on Wednesday, a dividend, at the rate of five per cent, clear of Income Tax, was declared, and the report adopted.

Miss Fraser, late head of Dr. Pusey's Protestant nuns at St. Thomas, Oxford, has conformed to the Church of Rome. She is cousin of Dr. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, and of Lord Forbes, the founder of Ninian's Cathedral at Perth.

One of the learned judges at Westminster, it is said, won £15,000 on the late Derby.

The annual value of guano consumed in Aberdeenshire alone has now reached the large amount of £50,000.

The manufacture of beet-root sugar in Silesia is rapidly increasing. The total number of sugar manufactories is forty-five.

An address, bearing signature of Mr. Fergus O'Connor, was on Saturday issued to the electors of Nottingham, asking for a renewal of their confidence in him at the ensuing general election.

NEW ACT OF PARLIAMENT AFTER A DISSOLUTION.—The new Act to shorten the time required for assembling Parliament after a dissolution has been printed. It is enacted "that so often as her Majesty shall, by her royal proclamation, appoint a time for the first meeting of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, after a dissolution there of, the time so to be appointed, may be any time not less than thirty-five days after the date of such proclamation.

Jeffrey, the celebrated razor strop man of London is now one of the most ardent of agriculturists, and irrigates 170 acres of land by means of subterranean pipes, worked by steam power.

In New South Wales the members of the Church of England number 93,137; Presbyterians, 18,156; Wesleyan Methodists, 10,008; Roman Catholics, 56,889.

IMPORTATION OF WINE AND SPIRITS.—From a return to Parliament, just printed, it appears that in the year ended the 5th of Jan. last there were 9,000,420 gallons of wine imported, and 7,97[illegible],657 gallons of spirits. In bond, on the 5th of Jan., there were 10,618,110 gallons of wine, and 6,136,988 gallons of spirits.

THE GREAT BRITAIN FOR AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Company, the enterprising owners of the Great Britain, Steam-ship intend sending her with passengers to Australia, on the 31st of August next. It appears that her voyage to and from New York, was merely a trial trip, and that she has been all along intended for the Australian trade, for which she is most admirably fitted. The Great Britain, for Australia, will carry three classes of passengers, who will have every attendance, with provisions, (except wines and spirits, which are to be paid for separately,) on the following terms:—Upper saloon, 70 guineas; fore saloon, 40 guineas; second cabin, 25 guineas. The Great Britain will be able to steam the entire distance by making a call on the way for coal.

EXPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS.—Several of the clerks employed in the different departments of Somerset House, seeing no likelihood of promotion or additional pay, have formed themselves into a party to memorialise her Majesty's Treasury for retiring allowances, having all agreed to proceed, the first opportunity to the gold diggings of Australia.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.—The Boards of Guardians generally are promoting the emigration of paupers. Within the last week 150 paupers have been despatched from Kilrush, and 200 from Rathkeale. The Commissioners have sanctioned a loan of £1,500 to the Newcastle Guardians, for emigration purposes, and the Board have agreed to grant £1 to each adult emigrating, and 10s to the unmarried 14 years, on their arrival in Quebec. The William Thompson, has cleared for New York with 65 and the Criminal Rath Brandt, for Quebec with 220 passengers.

POPULAR DELUSIONS.—Men and women are credulous animals. Other animals are wary and suspicious in proportion as they are sagacious. But man, to whom alone reason is given, is distinguished by his credulity. Scarcely any theory is too absurd, and allegation too monstrous, any doctrines too self-contradictory or any practices too ruinous and degrading, not to find a host of believers, who works according to their faith. The worst consequences of this credulity are sometimes entirely veiled from the world; sometimes they take form and substance and develop themselves in organizations, associations, and special communities. Perhaps the most egregious credulity known at this day, and hereabout, is that which places reliance on the spiritual rappings; and but few follies of any day, have produced so much mischief. This glaring imposture, for it is nothing else, has left in its course domestic misery, dethroned reason, desolation and death. Had we preserved all the instances of these evil results of the delusion which have met our eye in exchange papers, or otherwise come to our knowledge, and were here to classify them as above, the list would be positively appalling. Only yesterday the following came to us in the St. Louis Evening Despatch:

"A gentleman living in Illinois, and known to many in this city, has a family of sons and daughters grown up men and women of the highest respectability. Some years ago his wife died, and he, living in the remembrance of her love as a faithful, good wife, has never married. During her life they were very happy; perhaps less than the usual domestic vexations of married life attended them; not the first blush of a suspicion ever attached to her good name.—But this has been swept away by the magnetic juggling of a medium, who has borne evidence from some departed spirit that she, the good wife, was unfaithful to him through her whole career, and that the children, one and all, were illegitimate. Wholly under the influence of a conviction that spiritual agency a fixed fact, the gentleman has disinherited his children as common bastards, and driven them from his heart. A wife's memory blasted, children's names dishonoured in their life, a happy home made desolate, and a life-time's closing eve of life rendered doubtful in its loneliness. On what evidence? On nothing.

This morning the Fitchburg *News* mentions the death of a lady at Lunenburg, under circumstances of such a nature as leave little doubt that her death was precipitated by a prediction of certain spirit rappers that she would die within a specified time. Cases of mental derangement, induced by belief in [illegible]

Add to these the radical but species infidelity which it has fostered and diffused, the mawkish transcendentalism which it has substituted for practical common sense, and the wild and blasphemous vagaries which it pawns upon the world as revelations, while it repudiates the only and Divine revelation of the Gospel,—and one's heart aches at the vision of moral pestilence walking at noon-day. We may not lift the curtain from domestic circles, or we might tell of the practical duties of life neglected, of filial and fraternal harmony interrupted of morbid curiosity and of wasted energies, of mind crouching before superstition, and of a super-sensitiveness that finds a supernatural agent in every sound and motion.—*New York Advertiser.*

MR. HINCKS' LETTER.

"The entire press of British America, has almost unanimously sided with Mr. Hincks in approving of his "petulant" letter to Sir John Packington.—The people of British America scorn to be subdued by any British Minister. They are beginning to feel their oats."—*Halifax Br. N. American.*

We have not been afforded an opportunity of knowing what the "entire press" of British American says on this subject; but we take the liberty of quoting the opinions of a few of the leading Canadian Journals in the matter, and which of course, form a portion of the "entire press," where such cordial unanimity of sentiment is said to prevail.

"We have already noticed some of the principal points of the letter; and we now propose to give attention to what Mr. Hincks calls his "position." Speaking of Mr. Chandler and himself he says, "our position has been in no way recognized by Her Majesty's government; and I cannot but express my conviction, that such withholding of confidence has not conduced to the interests of the Queen's service." These words are Mr. Hincks'; but what withholding of confidence has to do with recognition of position he does not explain. It is hard to say whether the language used is more ridiculous or impertinent but it is certainly much of both, for a person in the position which Mr. Hincks was placed. However, we have before shown quite enough of his impertinence, and that is a thing apart from our present inquiry, respecting the reception which was actually made of the provincial delegates by the Secretary of State for Colonies. * * The article in the *Times* was evidently written at the instance of Mr. Hincks, either directly or through some of his friends, and the communication of Mr. Hincks' letter was no doubt furnished through the same channel. The article we will not stay to criticise, but we will merely remark, that it displays the same kind of bullying ignorance, as we have seen in previous articles of the same journal, upon matters pertaining to Canada.

From a careful review of the whole case, we think it is abundantly manifest, that Mr. Hincks has very ill performed the duties of his mission, and mistaken his position. This appears throughout, from the setting at nought the Governor General, by writing to the Colonial office from Halifax, to the sudden rupture of the negotiations, upon his own account, without seeking the consent of his Government, or the concurrence of the Governments of the sister provinces, and by doing this in a manner so coarsely violent as to shew, that whatever qualifications he may possess, those of a gentleman are not among them; and all this, apart from the consideration of the courteous and dignified bearing, the Canadian people had a right to expect from a minister and delegate of theirs. We will only add, that he has succeeded, by his reprehensible conduct, in placing Lord Elgin, the Canadian Government, and the entire Province, in a very anomalous position, from which they can only be extricated by a vigorous step on the part of the personage at the head of the Government; but which, we must confess, we have very little hope of seeing taken. On the other hand, however, we cannot doubt that should the ministry now in power in England be able to maintain their position, they will not allow the present Governor General of the British North American Provinces to continue to hold an office, which he has so weakly abused.—*Toronto Daily Colonist.*

"But a delay of seven weeks by a British Government, newly installed in office, is the ground of breaking off an important negotiation, and of bullying and insulting our colonial Minister. This is the conduct of the high functionary whom his own organ so described as to represent him to be something between a sycophant and a bully. Most apt blunder!—*Montreal Gazette.*"

"The voice of the press in Canada is made up of extracts from the Quebec *Mercury*, Kingston *Argus*, British *Whig*, Brockville *Statesman*, Hamilton *Canadian*, the New York *Sun!* and Boston *International Journal!!* The cause is very bad indeed which requires such a style of defence."—*Ib.*

"On the face of the evidence adduced by Mr. Hincks, himself, we showed, that no unreasonable delay had occurred, and that the abrupt termination brought to the negotiation was wholly unjustifiable, and the result only of the incapacity and overbearing spirit of the Canadian Diplomist."—*Upper Canada paper.*

"Indeed one would suppose to read his letter, that he was supreme ruler of Canada, as he takes upon himself, without the permission of the Government, or any one else, to declare all negotiations at an end, and that Canada would have no more to do with it.—*Ib.*

"We do say, as we have done before, that if Lord Elgin have not dismissed Mr. Hincks, he ought to have done so; and that he would betray the trust he holds from the Sovereign, if he took any less decided step."—*Colonist.*

"He was remarkably ill-judged in Mr. H., we say, for so slender a reason, to fly at once into a towering passion—in a grandiloquent winding-up epistle to Sir John Pakington, and assume to our parent ruler, the haughty and distasteful tone of dictation, while in the very act of asking a heavy favour.—*Toronto Reformer.*

"But by what right, did Mr. Hinks take it upon himself, on his personal responsibility, in a moment of ill-humour, to pass the limits of his mission and say in the name of Canada, "I do not like the route you like; if you like it construct it"?—*Journal de Quebec.*

MR. HINCKS.—The London correspondent of the *Hamilton Spectator* says:

"It is impossible for Canada to take a high position, or to make herself respected, until she has a resident Minister in London. This she ought to lose no time in applying for. But I warn the Legislature against sending over Mr. Hincks to manage the negociation—to obtain the privilege, or indeed to conduct any other affairs of public interest, particularly where delicacies are to be said. His diplomacy at Washington I have very high American authority for believing, has been the cause of the delay in the conversion of Reciprocity to Canada. You and others who impute the blame to the American Government or to Mr. Fillmore, are wholly wrong. Mr. Hincks is responsible for all the delay. He wrote a letter full of threats to the American Government, the same as he has done to Sir John Packington. His great forte is in bully, and he has received the well merited contempt of both the American and British Government.

Did our space admit of it, we could give a dozen or more of similar quotations, from as many Canadian Journals. The *Moniteur*, *Pays*, *L'Avenir*, *Kingston News*, *Patriot*, *Niagara Mail*, *Globe*, &c. &c. have all expressed their indignation at the bullying impertinence of Mr. Hinks, who has not been satisfied to wait for a few weeks for a final answer from a British Minister, overwhelmed with the affairs of State the disposal of which does fairly entitled to a preference, but with his numberless wonderful amount of patience whilst knocking at brother Jonathan's door for admission into his market, for several years past, and with what success, the report of a recent committee of Congress, *requiring the concession of our fisheries and the navigation of our rivers*, has abundantly testified! The papers referred to, not only "*feel their oats*," but express their contempt, also, for the *diplomatic* conduct of Mr. Hinks, in terms too plain to be misunderstood.

"THE EARL OF ELGIN AND SIR JOHN PACKINGTON'S EXPLANATIONS TO THE MARQUIS CORNWALL.—In another part of our paper will be found the explanations in full. It is wholly unnecessary for us to make a remark upon them. As for Mr Hincks, he behaved—if he really meant the road to go on—both silly and rudely. If he did not intend it to go on—he may have had *private reasons*, of a nature that we do not precisely understand, for writing what he knew very well would draw attention away from everything else. And from present appearances we are inclined to think that *some such reasons* influenced him. When the actual loss by the sale of £400,000 of debentures, of £20,000, come to be looked into in Parliament, *something* may transpire to throw light on an incident, unalleged, and wholly inexplicable latter.—*Toronto United Empire.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

Our correspondent at Hillsboro', N. S. informs us that the different Orange lodges in that district, met their brethren of Clementsvaro, County of Annapolis, on the 12th instant, when they walked to a delightful and fertile valley in the neighbourhood, where the body, with a large number of friends, all entertaining the same loyal sentiments, and firmly adhering to similar principles, were accommodated with comfortable seats, when the united congregation was addressed by the Rev. Aaron Cogswell, in a short, yet highly appropriate discourse. The Rev. gentleman taking for his text, Hebrews xiii. 1, 10. After hearing the address, the procession was again formed, and passed through the village, preceded by a band of excellent music. At four o'clock, a splendid collation was laid out in "Little Orchard Vale," of which over three hundred persons partook. Addresses, instrumental, and vocal music, and dancing occupied the time, excepting when the enjoyment was occasionally varied by the proposal of sound, conservative toasts, and the utterance of well-timed responses. The National Anthem, in which all present most heartily united, concluded the proceedings of the day.

Another correspondent, Mr. Welden Fowler, who dates his letter from Upham, King's County, furnishes a pleasing account of the celebration in that quarter, where the assemblage was addressed by the Rev. Mathew Smith, from Exodus, iii. 3.—After which, a numerous party of loyal men dined together, when conservative speeches, and truly patriotic sentiments, most agreeably occupied a happy company for hours, The enjoyments being closed, *as usual*, with GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It is with sincere pleasure, that we publish this important state document—which will be found on our first page—as it must afford our numerous conservative readers the highest satisfaction, to be apprised from the lips of their beloved Queen, that Her Majesty is anxiously desirous that representatives may be selected, at the coming election, "*whose "wisdom and patriotism may aid her in her unceasing "endeavours to sustain the honor and dignity of her "crown, to uphold the Protestant Institutions of the "country, and the civil and religious liberty, which is "their natural result.*"

Such sentiments are gall and wormwood to the irreligious and disaffected, yet they do honor to the hearts and hearts of the ministry, who have advised them, and it must be the earnest wish of every good subject, that such advisers may be again clothed with that power which they are determined to exercise so well and so wisely. The safety of the Empire mainly depends upon these principles being firmly established. Its past history will furnish the most gloomy picture of the condition to which it has been reduced, when unhappily the state of papery was in the ascendant. We particularly refer to the reign of "bloody Mary" and "bigotted James."

THE MAYNOOTH QUESTION.—Liverpool, the second town in the Kingdom, has, we are happy to say, returned Messrs. M'Kenzie and Turner, to represent her interests in the Imperial Parliament. It was only recently, that we published an account of the reception these gentlemen met with at Liverpool, and an abstract of their speeches on different occasions. They are both conscientiously opposed to the Maynooth grant.

MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS.

This is a manly and straightforward document and well worthy of perusal. It will be found on first page. It is a remarkable fact, that the language of the Conservative is always plain and intelligible, devoid of ambiguity and that double-meaning, which may be construed in any way, which the lapse of time may render desirable: whilst the political manifesto of the liberal, is so cut and contrived as to suit ulterior purposes, and the meaning of it, like the pea of the thimble rigger, it is difficult to find. It may mean one thing or another, or anything or nothing, as may best subserve his present or future purposes.

THE ELECTION came off on Monday last. Owing to the rival candidates professing the same political principles, little interest was excited at the different polling places, as will be perceived by the limited number of votes, declared by the High Sheriff, at the court held by him for that purpose, on Wednesday last.

Wednesday was the day for declaring the successful candidate, when John Jordan, Esq., was declared duly elected. The following is the official state of the poll at the close:—

	Jordan.	Gilbert.
King's Ward, No. 1,	26	12
Do. Do. " 2,	45	51
Queen's Ward,	53	37
Duke's Ward,	32	23
Sydney Ward,	16	21
Carleton,	39	37
Parish of Portland,	35	81
" Lancaster,	10	87
" Simonds, 1, (Loch Lomond,)	110	31
" Simonds, 2, (Black River,)	63	7
" Simonds, 3, (Red Head,)	15	7
" St. Martins,	111	85
Total,	571	432

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

MESSRS. SANDS, CRICK & CO.—The performances of the members of this establishment have given entire satisfaction. The riding, tumbling, &c. were excellent. The skill manifested by the young boy who balances himself on a globe, and succeeds admirably in rolling it up and down an inclined plane and about the ring, what amazing men it is, a very remarkable. The female equestrian, bareback, are rarely, if ever excelled. Those who have a taste for zoology, had a good field for the indulgence of it, in viewing the collection of wild animals, among which the two cubs of lions, attracted no little attention, whilst the performances of *Bolivar*, the elephant, and the remarkable attractiveness of this wonder of creation, were of peculiar interest. This is the most extensive and magnificent similar that has ever visited the province, and deserves public support.

We were pleased to see our old friend Mr. Virgo, one of the programmers, on hand as usual, and making as his office that all might see the covenant.

The company left the city last night, en route for Fredericton, and will exhibit at Gagetown to-day, Oromocto, to-morrow, and Fredericton, on Monday and Tuesday next.

SHOW NOT SEAT.—The High Sheriff, the returning officers, and their clerks, who held the poll for the City and County election last autumn, remain unpaid to the present moment! The Sheriff not having as yet received the warrant for this service. Now, this is rather a small affair to stand over so long, to say the least of it. The liquidation of these petty charges should be left entirely to the discretion of the Executive. We presume that the members of the legislature, who performed their work, sometime after those elections, have received their pay long ago.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—Her Majesty's speech is regarded in all quarters as unusually excellent. The tone is spirited and firm, and the results of the session, and the aspect of affairs, both at home and abroad, very skilfully and neatly stated. But the most pleasing characteristic is the deep feeling of piety that pervades it. Her "ARDENT PRAYER" that the constituencies may be directed by an all-wise Providence, to the selection of representatives, whose wisdom and patriotism [illegible] "UNCEASING ENDEAVOURS TO UPHOLD THE PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRY," is worthy of a Queen of the greatest Protestant country on the globe, and will be re-echoed from the hearts of millions.—*Church Witness.*

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—John Duncan, Thomas Vaughan, William Leavitt, Geo. L. Lovett, James Smith, Edward Hippesley, and Henry Chubb, Esquires. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, John Duncan, Esquire, was re-elected President.

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The meeting of Stockholders, for the annual election of Directors, took place on the 12th inst. The following Board were all re-elected, as follows:—T. A. Wiggins, Esq., President; John Ward, Wm. Parks, John V. Thurgar, Daniel J. McLaughlin, John Wishart, Edward Sears, Wm. H. Scovil, and Geo. Carvill, Esquires, *Directors.*

THE WEATHER has been exceedingly warm (for St. John,) of late, as will appear by the thermometrical statement, kindly handed to us for publication.

WEDNESDAY—At 10 A. M., 86° in the shade.
" " 121° in the sun.
Much cooler in the after part of the day.
THURSDAY—At 10 A. M., 75° in the shade.
" " 98° in the sun.
" 2 P. M., 86° in the shade.
" " 100° in the sun.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A Communication from Halifax, enclosing the copy of an official document, is received, and will meet with the attention to which it is entitled, in our next number, having come too late for the present issue.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Belyea, for late American Papers, likewise to Mr. True, "*Eastern City*" for similar favors during the week.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The rapidity with which the work on our railway progresses, is matter of congratulation to all who take any interest in that important work. The repairs at Katie's Cove have been made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, as well as in other parts of the line; but this is what might be expected from men who thoroughly understand their business, and who have the means to carry it on. Mr. King's corps of assistants has been augmented. The Margaret and Rachael, now due, is hourly expected with the machinery, &c. required in the construction of the work. We must not omit mentioning the harmony and great good will which exists among the hands employed on the line; the best understanding appears to prevail with employer and employed; the men expressing themselves satisfied with the wages and time allotted for their work, as well the punctual payments. We sincerely trust that this agreeable state of things may continue, and "as actions speak louder than words," we are warranted in believing that it will be perpetuated. All that is required to overcome every obstacle is—enterprise, skill and energy, and these qualities Mr. King possesses in an eminent degree.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

EMIGRATION FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—Another band of emigrants left our shores, on board the brig Sebim, last Tuesday, for Australia. The number of passengers by the Sebim, was 42, comprising 31 men, 6 women, and 5, children. We fear some will have reason to repent, most sorely, before long, of their rashness in leaving home. Notwithstanding all the obstacles to getting rich that we have to contend with in this country, there are many examples abounding of people rapidly rising from poverty to affluence and independence, not only in this city, but in other parts of the Province. Many of the finest edifices now adorning the city have been built within a dozen years, and are owned by individuals who began the career some twenty-five or thirty years back very humbly,—having no help, or means to rely upon but their own skill and perseverance.—*Acadian Recorder.*

THE RIVER OTTAWA.—We take the following recent and interesting description of this river, from a late correspondence in the Montreal *Pilot*:—"The River Ottawa, from its confluence with the St. Lawrence at the foot of the Island of Montreal, to its source on the confines of the Hudson's Bay Territory—About latitude 49° N.—cannot fall short of 1,000 miles; it is situated in a similar latitude to that of the finest portions of France and the North of Italy,—at least 20 of its tributaries are larger than the largest river in the British Isles, while one of them—the Gatineau—is almost equal in magnitude to the River Rhine in Europe; its breadth averages 1,000 yards, at a distance of 500 miles from its mouth. Its banks are settled, for a distance of nearly 200 miles, with a hardy and industrious population, while settlements are spreading far and wide in the interior of the country. The interior lakes—some of which are at least 30, 40, and even 50 and 60 miles in length, which water as as transparent as crystal—contain abundance of the richest of fish. The water power is sufficient to propel the machinery of the world. The forest will supply the European and even American market for ages, while the mineral resources of the country have been carefully examined and highly spoken of, by one who is an unquestionable authority in such matters, W. E. Logan, Esq., F. R. S. and Provincial Geologist of Canada. There are four steamers, solely for passengers, plying upon its waters, which for speed, elegance and comfort, it may be safely asserted, are such as must merit the approbation of every traveller. The *Lady Simpson*, a new boat built only two years ago, and commanded by a gentleman long and favorably known to the traveller, plies between Lachine and Carillon—a distance of about 60 miles. The *Phoenix*, commanded by Captain Sylater, plies between Grenville and Bytown; while West of Aylmer, the fine iron boats of Messrs. Egan and Aumond take the tourist to Portage du Fort—a distance of 200 miles from the mouth of the Ottawa.

☞ We copy the following, respecting Canadian flour, from the last number of the Rochester *American*:—"The character of Canadian wheat, with our Rochester and Oswego millers, stands very high. The soil of the Canadas is well adapted to the production of the best quality of this staple, as most of the white-growing region of that country partakes principally of clayey bottom, highly impregnated with ammonia and azote, which are known in chemistry as the most nutritive constituents of soil for the production of superior wheat. From Dr. Robert D. Thompson's analysis of wheat flour, published in the U. States Patent Reports for 1848, we find that Canada Flour contains 13,84 per cent of the nutritive principle—gluten and albumen—being about 3,44 per cent more than the best samples grown in the United States, the difference in favor of Canada, we presume, to their long, cool, [illegible] climate, which [illegible] frosts from [illegible] the roots of the young plant have long larger space and leisure to [illegible] the field. In many of our Western States, where the western are [illegible], the reverse is upon frequently the result. If Canada millers would take the pains that our New York millers do, to have their flour received in market in a nice clean condition, and with appropriate fancy brands, like their competitors, their sales would be much increased, both in the United States and European markets. Having had an opportunity of inspecting that superior brand, made at Dundas, by Mr. Ewart, and branded "Dundas Mills, Extra," we feel ourselves warranted in pronouncing it—British America's best sample in the New York market,—which is the opinion also of a flour inspector in that city."

THE PROGRESS OF LOCOMOTION.—It is understood that a contract has been entered into by the directors of the London and Brighton railway Company with Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, for the construction of nine locomotive engines. It is expected that these will run from Epsom station to Brighton, a distance of 112 miles, with loaded trains, in two hours.

HELL GATE.—Under the skilful operations of Monsieur Maillefert, the dangers of this spot, so long a terror to navigators, are rapidly departing. The rock which, when the current was rapid, occasioned the Pot, arose out of sixty feet water, so high at the lowest tide to obstruct the passage of the smallest vessels. It has been blown down so that there are now 20½ feet of water at low tide. Another very dangerous rock has been blown away, so that ships of a large class may pass over it. The operations at the time of our visit, were limited to Shell-Drake Rock, upon which vessels were thrown in their efforts to escape another Scylla. At the proper stage of the tide, his soundings were commenced, and there were only seven feet of water above its highest point. Its length was about 14 yards, and its breadth seven. It was not upon the chart. His boat was stationed above it, a pole was fixed upon the rock, a canister containing 125 lbs. of powder, to which a wire was attached, was slid down by the pole to that portion of the rock on which it was expected to rest, and the boat was then drawn off a few rods so as to be out of the way of the explosion. One end of the wire communicated with the powder, the other end was held upon the boat. Throughout its length, it was thoroughly protected from the water by a strong covering of tarred rope. Every thing being in readiness, the end of the wire was placed in contact with a small galvanic battery and instantly the explosion of the powder took place. A splendid jet of water, of perhaps fifty feet in diameter, was thrown into the air, part of it "crushed into mist", as it fell, the water from the bottom, loaded with fragments and deeply discoloured with mud was seen convulsed, and as it were, boiling over with the most intense action. The blows where repeated at intervals of about a quarter of an hour, until six canisters had exploded, when on sounding anew for the seventh explosion, Monsieur Maillefert announced that he could find no more rock within 20 feet. This great service was accomplished at cost of $110 34-100, and in less than two hours.

We learn that operations are about to be commenced on a dangerous rock in the bay, and that the work on them is to commence with an explosion of 500 pounds of powder in one cannister.—*Journal of Commerce.*

REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY.—An old lady named Mrs. McElroy, is now living in this city, who will be 108 years old on the 26th inst. Twenty one years ago she received what is termed second sight, and can now see as clearly and distinctly as ever. She does all her housework; waits upon her youngest daughter, fifty one years of age, who has been blind for three years past and attends a store or shop they keep in front room. She was married in 1730, when 40 years of age, and is the mother of seven children, three of whom are dead. She has distinct recollections of General Washington, and various scenes of the revolution. Her father, who was a German, lived to be 107 years old. She was born at Allentown, Pa.—[Phil. Sun.

GREAT SPEED.—The new steamer City of Hartford left New York from Peck Slip, on Saturday afternoon, at 5 minutes past 4, for Hartford, with a large number of passengers and over 100 tons of freight. Made the passage to Saybrook Bar in 5 hours and 23 minutes—distance 120 miles—which is said to be the quickest time ever made.

Proposed Restoration of the Jews.—The *Suisse* of Berne, of April 18 says:—a correspondent writes from Constantinople, on April 1, that the Divan has hit upon a very original plan for settling the question of the holy places. The four pachalics of Syria are to be granted to M. Rothschild for the sum of £20,000,000, to be paid into the treasury of the Sultan; and upon the sum of £2,000,000 being paid to France, she will renounce her pretensions. Russia and England will each receive £1,000,000. It is not yet settled whether M. Rothschild will take the title of king, emir, or bey. It is certain that he intends to restore the ruins of Jerusalem and Antioch and to rebuild Solomon's Temple.

"I HAVE THE READING OF IT EVERY WEEK."—It not unfrequently occurs, when persons are asked, if they will subscribe for a newspaper, or if they already take it, that they reply,—"No, but neighbour B. takes it, and I have the reading of it every week."—Such often add, that they like the paper, and sometimes they say they consider it "the best paper they know of." They are benefited by the to