How he became a Millionaire.—Mr. McDonough, the Millionaire, late of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims, which he had prescribed as the rules for his guidance through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributable. The following is a copy,—"*Rules for the Guidance of my Life*, 1804—Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account. Do unto all men as you would be done by. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Never bid another to do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice.—Never give out that which does not first come in. Never spend but to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life.—Study in your course of life to do the greatest of good.

"Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity and frugality. Labor then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your hearts content; but, first of all, remember that the chief and great study of our life should be to tend, by all means in our power to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator. John McDonough, New-Orleans, March 2d, 1804. The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that, without temperance, there is no health without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and the aim of our being is to live wisely, soberly and righteously."

Two Kinds of Riches.—"A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire and was silent—when the deep thought passed away, his eye grew bright as he spoke: "Mother, I wish I was rich."

"Why do you wish you were rich, my son?" The child said, "Because every one praises the rich, every one inquires for them. The stranger at our table yesterday asked who was the richest man in our village. At school there is a boy who does not learn; he takes no pains to say his lesson well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children don't blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy."

The mother thought the child in danger of believing wealth might take the place of goodness, as an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in hon. or who led unworthy lives. So she asked him, "What is it to be rich?"

He answered, "I do not know. You tell me how to become rich that all may ask after me and praise me."

"To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you become a man."

The boy looked sorrowful and said, "Is there not some other way of becoming rich, that I may begin now?"

She answered, "The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds sweep it away, and moth may eat it, rust waste it, and the robber may make it his prey. Men are worried with the toil of getting it but they leave it behind at last. They die, and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince of the earth goes forth, like that of the way side beggar, without a garment. Those who possess it are always praised by men, but do they receive the praise of God."

"Then," said the boy, "may I begin to gather this kind of riches, or must I wait till I am a man?"

The mother laid her hand upon his little head, and said, "To-day, if ye will hear his voice; for He hath promised that those who seek early shall find."

And the child said, "Teach me how I may become rich before God."

Then she looked tenderly on him and said, "Kneel down night and morning, and ask that you may love the dear Saviour, and trust in Him. Obey his word, and strive all the days of your life to be good to all. So, though you may be poor in the world, you shall be rich in faith, and an heir to the kingdom of heaven."

Singular.—A human body in a perfect state of petrifaction, has been dug up in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Enquirer thus speaks of it: "This extraordinary specimen of the human race is a male, about five feet seven inches in length. The hair is cut very short, and seems to have been shaved in several parts, as its formation is perfect, and apparently uninjured by time. This face is singularly formed, differing in shape and expression from any of the present age. What is more remarkable, the body is perfect in all its parts, every muscle, fibre sinew being perfectly developed. The color is a light gray approaching that of a white man, though this may have been caused by the soil in which it has been buried, perhaps for ages."

"Where was your Church before Luther?" asked a Roman Catholic of the famous John Wilkes. "Where was your face before it was," was the very prompt and pointed answer.

Patrick Murphy was handing a pot of porter to Terence O'Grady—a cannon ball grazed the rim of the measure and carried away the froth, without doing any injury to either of them. "Here's luck to ye, my jewel!" says Terence; "yet took that head off well!"

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ST. JOHN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Whereas the establishment of Manufactories in this Province will be highly advantageous: And whereas the amount of capital necessary to be invested in such undertaking, to secure the efficient working thereof, renders it essential that the Company engaged therein should be incorporated;

1. That Robert Power, William Hawkes, James Harris, Thomas Allan, John S. Parker, Richard Lovatt, Charles W. Stockton, Robert Douglas, James Crother their associates, successors, and shall be and are hereby erected into a Company, and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Saint John Manufacturing Company," and by that name shall have all the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of purchasing lands and premises, and erecting buildings, mills machinery, or any other thing appertaining to, or in any way required for the full and efficient carrying on and managing the said manufactory or manufactories in the City and County of Saint John; and provided that the said Company shall not hold real estate to a greater amount than five thousand pounds.

2. That the first meeting of the said Corporation shall be held in the City of Saint John, and shall be called by any one member of the said Company, by giving at least twenty days notice in the Royal Gazette published in this Province previous to such meeting.

3. That the capital stock of the said Corporation [illegible]

4. That the joint stock and property of said Company shall [illegible]

to satisfy such debt, due or demand, shall and may be levied and siezed by process of execution in the same suit in which such debt, due or demand, may be recovered against the said Company, and in no other way.

5. That each and every shareholder in the said Company shall be held liable to the said Corporation for each and every call or assessment made, not however to exceed in amount the stock subscribed for, for the purpose of enabling the said Company to pay the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, or to carry on the operations for which the said Company is incorporated, and shall and may be sued for by the said Corporation and recovered in any Court of Record within the Province.

6. So soon as the said capital stock shall be paid in and expended for the purposes of this Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, at any general meeting for that purpose called, to increase the capital stock from time to time in such sums as they may deem expedient, to a further sum not exceeding ten thousand pounds, and they shall have power from time to time to increase the number of shares accordingly, or from time to time to assess and increase upon the original number of shares, or to increase the capital stock both by assessments upon and increase of shares.

7. The said Company shall have power to levy and collect assessments upon the shares from time to time, of such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company; and whenever any assessment shall be made by the stockholders of the Company; it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice thereof in a Newspaper printed and published in the city of Saint John, and also in the Royal Gazette, requiring payment of the same within thirty days; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the Treasurer the amount of such assessment upon his shares at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise all such delinquents' shares for sale at public auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale, and all shares upon which the assessment is not then paid, with interest from the time such assessment became due, shall be sold to the highest bidder; and after retaining the amount of such assessment and interest due on each share, and the expense of advertising and selling, the residue (if any) shall be paid over to the former owner, and a new certificate or certificates of the shares so sold shall be made out and delivered to the purchaser; provided always, that no assessment shall be made except by a vote of the stockholders, and a majority of all the shares.

8. That unless ten per cent. of the capital stock shall be paid in for the purposes of this Corporation, and a certificate of such payment, signed and verified by the oath of the Directors of the said Corporation, or a majority of them, before any Justice of the Peace, shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Province before the expiration of three years next after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease, and the corporate powers hereby granted become null and void.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., June 8, 1855.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the "Africa" at Halifax.

Africa arrived at Halifax last evening, with Liverpool dates to the 26th of May.

Washington carried 260 passengers, and intelligence of the war negotiations have been already repeated—that Austria had made another attempt to renew negotiations for peace.

It was on the 16th Count Buol had an interview with Lord Westmoreland and Count Burgoyne, and suggested that the members of the Conferences should meet again.

The French and English Ministers couln not give a reply, but it is understood that they assent to a meeting Count Buol will threat again attempt to arrange with that Point.

The Berlin Papers report that the Austrian mediatory proposals is that Russia and Turkey settle between themselves the number of ships they will keep in the Black Sea, England and France to keep each 2 ships therein, and Turkey undertaking not to enter into any Treaty with Russia unless submitted to France and England.

According to Vienna papers the Conference will be re-opened and a meeting would be held Saturday, 26th, without the Russian plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday, the 28th, at which they would probably be present, but Palmerston's explanation in Parliament would indicate that these meetings are preliminary only.

Austrian envoy, M. Reckner, leaves immediately for Frankfort to urge the immediate mobilization of the German Federal forces.

It is further reported that Austria has sent secret circulations to all German Courts insisting that each State shall specify distinctly the line of conduct it means to follow.

New Plan of Operations.—Pellissier's appointment is universally popular with the army. Operations of great war are confidently hoped for—is surmised he will make bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army—is said that Omar Pacha has offered to take and hold Simpheropol with the Turks if the French will support his advance.

The secret expedition which was recalled from Kertch, is reported to have sailed again—destination unknown.

The recent arrival of three French Divisions, under General Aurel, Hebilow and Angely, make the Allied force in the Crimea about 200,000 viz: French 120,000, British 30,000, Turkish 40,000, Sardinian 15,000. All the troops from the camp of Malask have now been shipped to the Crimea. The siege correspondent from English Camp May 8th, says the army is well supplied with luxuries as well as necessaries, but some fever and cholera still prevail. Many improvements have been made at Balaklava harbour. Hard labour is abundant.

May 10th.—Severe night combat—a long night attack; musket and bayonet fight continued one hour and a half, then Russians retired under cover of batteries. City and Allied batteries kept up a hot fire two hours longer—loss considerable, but number not reported.

May 11th.—Another Russian attack; night was very dark; fight lasted one half hour.

May 12th.—Another sortie against left attack. During a severe rain storm and darkness [illegible]

May 19th.—[illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST.

Paris Saturday morning; London May 26th, 12 M. The Moniteur of to-day contains a despatch from Gen. Pelissier dated May 25th, stating that the French on 25th occupied a large place D'Armee, between the central bastion and the Sea, where the enemy could collect large forces. The enemy having had enormous losses on the preceding day ceded the more easily. Count Walwoski in a circular to the French agents abroad answers the late note of Count Nesslerode.

BALTIC.

French fleet left Kiel 22d to join English squadron. English cruisers had brought several prizes to Elsinore; bulk of English fleet was at Nargen. Official information had reached British Consul at Elsinore that Russian Government had ordered all ships of war to be sunk, except eight others.

St. Petersburg advices to the 19th state that all fortified harbours in Bay of Finland are placed in a state of siege.

General Vivan has selected a site for camp near Kandili, Asiatic side, for Turkish force, officered by Christians.

Austrian Squadron about to leave Trieste will rendezvous at Salamis.

Mortality in the Austrian army in Galicia continues great. 15,000 have died. 23,000 in hospital.

Palmerston stated in the Commons that General Coronini's proclamation of Martial Law in principalities only referred to persons inducing Austrian soldiers to desert.

Mouhtar Bey is appointed Chief of Finance Department—his character is honest.

Imperial Ukase—March 27th—Authorises the Polish Treasurey to effect a Loan for current expenses of Army in Poland.

BRITAIN.

Great debate ensued in Parliament on evening of 24th, when D'Israeli brought forward motion of want of confidence, expressing that Parliament can't adjourn for recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of Government in reference to the question of Peace or War, and that under these circumstances the House feels it right to declare that it will continue to give every support to the Queen in prosecution of the war until in conjunction with her Allies she shall obtain a safe and honourable peace. Sir Francis Baring on behalf of the Government moved an amendment that the House having seen with regret the failure of the Vienna Conferences will continue to give every support to continue the war, until a safe and honourable peace be obtained.

Sir W. Heathcote moved to alter amendment by inserting the words "And still cherishing a desire that the communciations in progress may arrive at a successfull issue."

Mr. Gladstone approved of Heathcote's amendment. Disraeli and his supporters lashed the Government and especially Palmerston and Russell.

Lord J. Russell replied, defending his conduct at Vienna, and debate was adjourned. Resumed Friday evening, when House divided 219 for Disraeli and 319 against. Majority for Government 100—consequently the ministry stands.

Earl Grey made a similar motion in House of Lords, but withdrew it.

Bill abolishing newspaper stamp was read a second time in the House Lords.

Bishop of Oxford has moved for papers concerning Canadian Bishops and Churches, both Houses adjourned to 4th June.

On 24th Lord Palmerston held private meeting of Members of Parliament at his house, over 200 present. Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his government, and declared his intention of prosecuting the war. Other members spoke, but on the whole proceedings were harmonious.

It is expected that by June 20th every available man in Britain belonging to Infantry Regt. will have been embodied for war.

Some changes have been made in war department by place under ordinance officer in hands of Minister of War. Deputation recently saw Lord Palmerston, and expected to obtain unconditional pardon for Smith O'Brien.

Ship G. L. Sampson, Capt. Cobb, of New York, was burned at sea May 4th; master, crew, and 12 passengers were rescued by bark Cortagos, of Amsterdam, and landed at Plymouth. Ship Empress Eugene was abandoned at sea sinking.

Sarah Sands taken up as a troop ship.

Yacht America is advertised for sale.

Wednesday 23d was Derby race day. Horse Wild Dayrell won.

Severe earthquake occurred at Auckland, New Zealand, Feb. 12th.

FRANCE.

Appointment of Gen. Pelisier to command is well received in France.

Paris papers were all baldly hoaxed by copying sham War Despatch from London Standard.

Queen Victoria visits Paris 16th August.

SPAIN.

Carlist Conspiracy on small scale discovered at Saragossa. Officer and 60 men of Garrison had deserted. Navarre and Basque Province tranquil.

ITALY.

King Sardinia's infant son died 17th. Is reported perhaps doubtfully that the King will go to the war in the East.

Convents suppression bill is voted by Senate.

RUSSIA.

Russia has just annexed 4 districts of country belonging to Mogul tribes on the frontier of China.

Liverpool Cotton.—Weeks business is largest on record. Brown, Shipley & Co., say since departure of last steamer, has been much excitement in cotton business of week, reaching the unprecedented quantity of 153,000, including 76,000 speculation and 7,000 export, at an advance of fully a farthing on low and middling.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Same Circular report corn market again very quiet, at last prices, and from the extremely small stocks of foreign wheat and flour, quotations are nominal, the demand being almost entirely supplied by inland millers and farmers; white wheat 12s, a12s. 9d; red 10s. 9d, a11s. 9d.

Old Western Canal Flour 41s 6d, 42; new 40s. to 41s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 41s, 44s. 6d. Ohio 45s, 45s. 6d. Canada 41s, 42s; sour 40s, 42s. Indian Corn without change; White 51s, 51s. 6d; Yellow 50s, 51s; Mixed 50s, 50s. 6d.

Weather had been seasonable, but season is late, and [illegible]

THE LIQUOR LAW IN PORTLAND.

Portland, June 3.—[illegible] the city government on the [illegible] bought $1,600 worth of liquor [illegible] which arrived [illegible] The City Council, [illegible] Thursday [illegible] to-day [illegible] have had [illegible] liquor [illegible] the Board [illegible] and purch[illegible]

[illegible]

Woolwich.—An order has this week been received in the arsenal, to send out immediately to the Crimea 20,000 shells—10,000 13-inch shells, and 10,000 10-inch. The order was received at Woolwich within 24 hours from [illegible] Sebastopol.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—If I mistake not the editor of the *Freeman* expressed his satisfaction at the report of the Maynooth Commission, which was altogether favorable to that establishment, and, came to the conclusion that it had been labor entirely thrown away, but, as a Protestant, I deem that report of great importance, as showing the dishonesty and twistiness (if I may be allowed the expression) of Popery. Altho' it does not as an *honest* report should, shew up to public execration, the base, and immoral teachings that are pursued at Maynooth. Altho' it does not search out, and expose the spirit of disloyalty that breathes throughout the institution, and although it does not inform the British protestant of the false and pernicious seed sown in that bible-hating and soul-destroying hot-bed of irreligion, it does shew the serpent like principle of Popery. I use strong language Mr. Editor, but no stronger than the subject requires, no stronger than the Scriptures of truth express, no stronger, nor so strong, a home desirous. Shew me one thoroughly Popish country with liberal institutions, where the people are educated, and intelligent, where peace and prosperity reign, and I will at once acknowledge that my language is too harsh, shew me in *any* country in which the Romish Pontiff holds the power. A well-ordered Priesthood, walking humbly and peaceably in their vocation, teaching the truths of the Bible to their flocks, and following out its precepts in their lives, not adding acre to acre, and house to house, and I will confess that I have done Popery injustice—but so far from using language too strong, if we take into consideration the tortures to which the faithful witnesses for the truth have been put, there is no language that can sufficiently expose the iniquity of the Romish system I believe that the report of the Maynooth Commission will have one good effect, viz, in stirring up the *Protestant feelings* of Great Britain so effectually as to do away with the annual grant that in a great measure supports such a school of wickedness, and this reminds me of the various sums granted by the Legislature of our Province, at its last session for the support of Popery and Popish institutions. If we, as Protestants, believe Rome to be the Mother of Abominations (as all *sincere* Protestants believe) how can we aid her in her efforts to gain proselytes, or to keep her deluded victims in her toils, I believe that a majority of the people, and a *large* majority of the people of New-Brunswick, would rejoice to see a stop put to those grants, and it only requires some of our public men to come out boldly and proclaim their open and undisguised opposition to any grant of Public Money for the support of Popery or Popish institutions to entitle them to the thanks of every consistent Protestant.

I remain, Mr. Editor.

Your obedient servant,

A Kings' County Subscriber.

Kings' County, 31st May, 1855.

AWARDING THE MEDALS.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said—
This is my own, my native land."

And who is the cold-blooded scullion, whose heart does not leap to his mouth in the fulness of national pride and gratitude, at the grace, the magnanimity, and the benevolence of our Most Gracious Queen, who voluntarily descends from the Imperial "*dais*" to distribute with her benignant hands to the wounded heroes of the Isle of the Free, the meed of their dearly earned laurels. And yet there are men, men too born under the "Meteor flag" whose seared and cankered souls devoid of national feeling, devoid of love of country, whose hearts black and blast'd with the venom of prejudice, cannot only look coldly on such God-like devotion to their country, but raise the sneer of derision, at all that is good, great and ennobling in the human mind; and yet those fiends in human shape remain, receive protection and battan, and fatten under the flag they would pawn their heart's blood to prostrate and destroy. But language is all too poor to depict what we would express, we therefore refer our Readers to the extract below, copied from the *Illustrated News*, and which will emblazon, while virtue reigns on Earth, the brightest page of England's History:—

"Their officers and soldiers then passed before her Majesty in single file, playing the "Coronation March" from the "Prophete." As they arrived at the left side of the dale, each man handed to Major-General Wetherall a card containing his name, and rank, and, if wounded, at what battle. These particulars were read out by the Adjutant-General for the information of the Queen and Court. On her Majesty's right stood the Minister for War, who handed the medals successively to her Majesty, which her Majesty handed to the men with the sweetest grace and dignity. The first person who received the medal was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a shout rang out from the multitude which alike expressed the public sense of the Royal duke's deserts, and a consciousness of the high gratification which it must have afforded the Queen to see in the van of that gallant body one so nearly allied to her in blood and friendship. Then came Col Macdonald, the Duke's Aide-de-Camp, Major General the Earl of Lucan, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, who was greeted with loud cheers, Major General the Hon. J. Scarlett, with their respective staffs, and the Cavalry in the order of their regiments. The Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Burgoyne, G. C. B., followed. Then came the officers and men of the three regiments of Foot Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Next advanced the Infantry of the Line, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, and his staff with Major-General Torrens and his staff.

It is impossible to describe the mingled sensations of admiration and pity which went like an electric thrill through the vast multitude as they saw that line of heroes, whose gaunt and pallid forms, scarred features, and maimed and mutilated limbs, told alike the story of their bravery, and of their manly endurance of horrible and heart-rending suffering and privation. Many of those [illegible] that fierce and sullen despair in their dark eyes, which those who saw them lying in their blankets in the hospital at Scutari have depicted with such graphic power.

When the soldiers had passed before the Royal dais, the Royal Navy and Marines, under Vice-Admiral Dundas, presented themselves—the gallant Admiral being the first to receive the medal from the Queen, the band playing "Rule Britannia." The soldier had, according to regulation, satisfied the necessities of the service by touching his hat to the Sovereign; but Jack took off long before he approached the dais. The senior officers of the Royal Navy having passed the dais, then came the turn of the midshipmen, smart gallant little fellows, who in all the glory of white kid gloves, received such an honour from the hands of their Soverign as middies never received befor. The seamen followed; and when it appeared that any man had been wounded, the inquiries of the Queen were made with an earnestness and sympathy which appeared to be highly relished by the rough, but honest tars. The marines brought up the rear; and no body of men better deserved to to participate in the honours and distinctions of such a day.

Another Sop in the Pan.—The good folks who all but broke their necks, to oust the old government in order to make room for the *Great Reform Executive*, may be astonished to learn, that in addition to the Thousand and one offices, created for the benefit of their especial friends, another office, and one that was formerly so obnoxious to the Radicals, that the *Courier* intimated that unless it was abolished, there would be no guarantee that the people of this Province would not rebel; throw off "THE YOKE" of England, and establish a Government free from such useless and tyrannical burdens upon the people. The office to which we allude is that of "Comptroller of Customs" for this port, and this office formerly, and by the same party, so much and deeply execrated, has by the "hocus pocus" of our immaculate Council been resuscitated; and for the purpose of conciliating, and retaining in their service, that mighty luminary of the *Courier*, the great measurer of ships. What the present Government have *to fear*, or what they have to *hope* from the *Courier's* advocacy must remain a sealed book to the community, certain it is, that if they imagine that anything it *has done*, or *can do*, in the way of establishing for them a claim to public confidence, never were poor expectants more egregiously deceived. That the *Courier* has been nauseously Toady in the laudation of a "low and limping" Administration, is most true, and that the Editor has received in his unholy and disgusting appointment the wages of his fawning, is also a melancholy comment on our disappointed hopes. But the day of redemption draweth nigh.

Reception of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and Lady at Lancaster.—This great little settlement was the scene of unusual bustle and enthusiasm on the occasion of His Excellency's visit on Monday last, *en route* for St. Andrews. The working people employed at the Mills and Ship yard of Henry Garbutt, Esq., with the other residents of the place, united to give a hearty reception, and welcome, to His Excellency and Lady. The cortege, as it wound its way up to the residence of H. Garbutt, Esq, was loudly cheered by a numerous and respectable assemblage of spectators. After Luncheon, an address from the residents of Lancaster was presented to His Excellency, by G. C. Carman, Esq, J. P., and H. Garbutt, Esq., of which the following is a copy.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Lieut.-Governor, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Parish of Lancaster, residing at Musquash, beg leave to approach your Excellency with feelings of the most profound respect, as the representatives of our most gracious and beloved Sovereign, on this your first official visit through the Province; and we beg further respectfully to tender to you, and to your Lady the Honorable Mrs. Manners Sutton, our humble, though cordial and heartfelt welcome, to this section of the Province; the fatigue of such a journey, evincing strongly the interest you have ever shewn in the general welfare of all.

Trusting that Your Excellency and Lady may be prospered in all your undertakings, and enjoy successive years of health and happiness,

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Your Excellency's very obedient servants,

Hy. Garbutt,

G. C. Carman, J. P.

To this address His Excellency made an appropriate reply. On the departure of the Governor and suite, they were greeted with hearty and reiterated cheering, and a salute of nineteen guns, fired in excellent style, under the direction of Mr. G. F. Smith. His Excellency evidently satisfied, and touched with the cordiality of his reception, drew up his carriage and expressed in pleasing brief terms, the satisfaction felt by himself and Lady, at the very hearty reception accorded them. Three hearty cheers were then given for Her Majesty the Queen, and the assemblage quietly dispersed.

The Patriotic Fund.—We are reminded by a friend, that while the musical Amateurs of Fredericton, got up, and admirably performed a Concert, for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund, and thereby realised upwards of sixty pounds for that noble object, nothing of the kind has yet been done in this City. Surely we have talent and patriotism enough among us, to emulate so excellent an example, and to secure even a much larger contribution for the cause. At present, an excellent opportunity offers, for the getting up a musical entertainment of an unusually attractive nature, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, as we are authorised to assert, that those charming Vocalists, the Heron [illegible]

[illegible]

Mechanics' Association.—[illegible] wish it God speed.

Money Matters.—One word to our readers on this important subject. In the Infant state of this Province, it must be apparent to the most casual observer, that the labor of human hands ONLY can redeem the Forest, build up cities, and procure the means of obtaining from other countries the luxuries and elegancies of life. But the question comes up what is the first duty of the settlers of a new country? We think the reply to this question is obvious, it certainly is to make the Province self-sustaining, and that desideratum can be produced in no other way than by employing its own people. A very common error has prevailed in this Province that the manufacture of ships and timber is our only source of wealth, and is the legitimate business of the country. It is quite true that the pursuit of both these branches have brought money into the country, and as such should be followed just so far as to furnish means to enable us to carry out the more solid work of progress, and by redeeming the forest, establishing manufactures building towns and inducing settlement, place us side by side with the nations of the Earth. But so long as we continue to make ships and timber the all-absorbing pursuits of our people, so long are we dependent on foreigners, and at the mercy of every commercial fluctuation. We have seen frequently, but have not profited by the experience, our province, in a highly flourishing state, and by a sudden reverse in the demand for ships and timber, dashed down to the lowest depths of poverty. Within the last year the passengers for the gold regions has placed us in a position far above ordinary prosperity, while the Russian War bids fair to bring us again to the verge of starvation. Our recent [illegible] have caused our young men who were profitably employed as tillers of the soil, to desert their glorious and substantial occupation, Agriculture, and to forsake their farms for the more transient business of ship building and milling, the effect of which is, to give them a distaste for their former business, inculcate extravagant notions, deteriorate their morals, and raise the value of all the necessaries of life to a famine price. While permanent improvement has stood still, high wages and a mania for *"free trade,"* have virtually converted the inhabitants of this Province into consumers of Yankee productions, thereby building up our neighbours at the price of our own destruction.—Any one who has calmly viewed the subject must see that nearly all the money obtained for ships and lumber is sent off to the United States for provision used by the persons employed in that business, the consequence of which is, that while we denude this fine Province of all its valuable timber, no permanent result is obtained. Every acre of land redeemed from the forest is so much wealth to the country, while on the contrary every stick of Timber taken off, depreciates the Province to the amount of the value so removed. With this view of things we feel justified in calling public attention to the necessity of keeping in the country by every reasonable and just means the little floating capital that remains among us, already have the Banks put on the screws, they feel they cannot with safety discount as heretofore. They feel that without great precaution their little Bullion and Specie will be our more parsimonious and wily western neighbours; be fairly sucked out of their vaults, and the city reduced to the same state of prostration it was in 1840, 41 and 42. To remedy this we know but of one way, that of ceasing the Import, and commencing the Manufacture. Old Benjamin Franklin said a little leak will sink a large ship, and we say on the same principle a little drainage will drain dry a large city. So long as we were importing gold in large quantities for our labor, we could afford to act foolishly, and labor for others instead of ourselves; but the time has arrived when no choice is left us, we must either manufacture for ourselves, or do without the necessaries of life. Every manufacturer is a patron of his country. Every importer of what we can make ourselves, is a bar to provincial prosperity, and should be treated by the Artizan and Farmer as they are treated by him, he should be sedulously avoided as his country's worst enemy. We repeat again then, that our only salvation from Provincial and total Bankruptcy, is to cease to Import and learn to Manufacture.

☞ The old favorite steamer *Admiral* made her appearance in our harbour on Wednesday evening, and is now on the route to Portland and Boston. She is fitted and furnished in a manner unequalled on this continent. On the evening of her arrival, a large number of our citizens were entertained on board to a sumptuous "blow out," the table fairly groaning under the good things of this life. The Captain is a pleasant gentlemanly man, and did the honors in a becoming manner.

On her trip to Eastport yesterday, she *"tried titles"* with the Eastern City, and arrived in three hours 28 minutes, and the Eastern City in three hours 37 minutes. Mr. Thomas is the Agent of the Admiral.

Great Reformation.—A land without a law.—"In these days there is no king, and every man doeth that which seemeth right in his own eyes." It will be truly refreshing to Rogues, to learn that under our present Executive the County of Queens is without a sheriff, such is the efficiency of our present Administration. The Sheriff of Queens has resigned his office, and although that fact was known to the Executive at its last meeting, yet no appointment has been made, hence *all is free*. It is notorious that the administration of the laws in that County hitherto, have been most stringently carried out, [illegible]

"Ambition thou art a dreadful thing,"
"And who would wish to be a king."

Militant Generosity.—Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M. P. for North Durham, [illegible] This act of generosity is highly valued by the men.

Cod Liver Oil.—[illegible] from the use of olive oil.—N. Y. *Scientific American*.