

PAPERS BY THE PACKET.

DESCRIPTION OF A CHIMNEY BUILDING AT ST. ROLLOX CHEMICAL WORKS, GLASGOW.—The chimney is founded upon a bed of solid sandstone rock, twenty feet below the surface of the ground. The diameter of the outer chimney is fifty feet at the foundation, forty feet diameter at the surface of the ground, and will diminish in one unbroken curved line of batter to a diameter of fourteen feet six inches, when it will have attained an altitude of from four hundred and twenty to four hundred and thirty feet. The inner chimney is unconnected with the outer one, but comes very nearly in contact at its termination, allowing only space for the expansion arising from the temperature. The flues from the various parts of the extensive works are introduced into the inner chimney through four circular apertures, each seven feet six inches diameter; both chimneys are built with brick; between the sandstone rock and the brick footings there is a layer of concrete, four feet thick, composed of small broken whinstone and cement. The bricks used are from Heathfield Brick Works, and are of a very superior description, being a composition of common clay and fire clay, containing a small portion of iron-ore. The top of the chimney will be coped with granite. The works were begun in June last, and are now carried up to a height of one hundred and fifty feet. The workmen and materials are raised by a steam engine, and the rapidity with which the operations have hitherto been conducted, reflect great credit upon the contractor, Mr. D. McIntyre. The work must be suspended during the winter months, but will be resumed early next spring, and will be finished during the summer. The chimney, when completed, will be elevated upwards of six hundred feet above high water level at the Broomielaw; and will be an object of magnificent simplicity, and will present to the traveller a landmark of colossal dimensions. We trust that when the stalk is completed, which will be about the height of the great Pyramid of Egypt—it will answer all the purposes contemplated; indeed, we are positively assured that it will carry the smoke completely off. Such being the case, we trust the inhabitants in the vicinity will exercise a little patience.

EXTRAORDINARY.—Among the many boys employed for the different purposes of calculation on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, there is at present one, Alex. Gwin, only eight years old, and a native of Derry, whose abilities, at his early age, are truly surprising. He has got by rote the fractional logarithms from 1 to 1,000, which he will repeat in regular rotation, or otherwise, as the interrogator may put the questions. He can, in less than one minute, make a return in acres, roods, perches, &c. of any quantity of land, by giving him the surveyor's chained distances, while the greatest arithmetician will take nearly an hour to do the same, and not be certain of truth in the end.—Limerick Standard.

EMPLOYMENT OF MATERIALS OF LITTLE VALUE.—Among the causes which tend to the cheap production of articles, and which requires additional capital, may be mentioned the care which is taken to allow no part of the raw produce, out of which it is formed, to be absolutely wasted. An attention to this circumstance sometimes causes the union of two trades in one factory, which otherwise would have been separated. An enumeration of the arts to which the horns of cattle are applicable, furnishes a striking example of this kind of economy. The tanner who has purchased the hides, substance, somewhat between hardened hair and bone. The first process consists of separating these two parts, by means of a blow on a block of wood. The horny outside is then cut into three portions. The lowest of these, next to the root of the horn, after being rendered flat, is made into combs. The middle of the horn, after being flattened by heat and its transparency improved by oil, is split into thin layers, and forms a substitute for glass in lanterns of the commonest kinds. The tip of the horn is used by the makers of knife handles, and for the tops of whips, and similar purposes. The interior, or cone of the horn, is boiled down in water. A large quantity of fat rises to the surface; this is put aside and sold to the makers of yellow soap. The liquid itself is used as a kind of glue, and is purchased by the cloth dressers for stiffening. The bony substance which remains behind is ground down, and sold to farmers for manure. The shavings which form the refuse of the lantern maker are cut into various figures and painted and used as toys, which curl up when placed on the palm of the hand. The skins used by the gold beaters are produced from the offal of animals. The hoofs of horses and cattle, and other horny refuse, are employed in the production of the prussiat of potash, that beautiful, yellow, and crystallized salt which is exhibited in the shops of some of our chemists. The worn out saucepans and tinware of kitchens, when beyond the reach of the tinman's art, are not utterly worthless. We sometimes meet carts loaded with old tin kettles and worn out iron coal scuttles traversing our streets. These have not yet completed their useful course; the less corroded parts are cut into strips, punched with small holes and varnished with a coarse black varnish, for the use of the trunk maker, who protects the edges and angles of his boxes with them; the remainder are conveyed to the manufacturing chemists in the outskirts of the town, who employ them, in conjunction with pyroligneous acid, in making a black dye for the use of calico printers.—Post Magazine.

A SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.—I like a Sabbath in the country—all nature seems at rest. There's a cheerfulness in the day here you don't find in towns. You have nature before you here, and nothing but art there. The deathly stillness of a town, and the barred windows, and shut shops, and empty streets, great long lines of big brick buildings, look melancholy. It seems as if life had ceased tickin, but there hadn't been time nor decay to take hold on these; as if the day had broke but man had slept. Now, in the country, its just what it ought to be—a day of rest for man and beast from labour. When a man rises on the Sabbath, and looks out on the sunny fields and waving crops, his heart feels proper grateful, and he says, "Come, this is a splendid day, ain't it? Let's get ready, and put on our bestest close, and go to meetin'." His first thought is prayerfully to render thanks; and then when he goes to worship, he meets all his neighbours, and he knows them all, and they are glad to see each other; and if any two on 'em han't exactly gree'd together durin' the week, why they meet on kind of neutral ground, and the minister or neighbours makes peace between them. But it aint so in towns. You don't know no one you meet there. It's the worship of neighbours, but it's the worship of strangers too, for neighbours don't know nor care about each other. Yes, I love a Sabbath in the country.—Sam Slick.

LONDON, December 13. The Moniteur of Monday (this day) contains a very important official announcement, namely—the intention of the French Government to reduce the army to a peace establishment. The proposed reduction amounts to nearly one-fourth of the whole army, as the now effective number of 433,000 men is to be brought down to 344,000, and a reduction of 15,000 horses is likewise to take place. This will effect a saving to the country in the Budget of 1843 of 30,000,000.

Monseigneur Capaccini, Under-Secretary of State of the Papal Government, and on a special mission Inter Nuncius to the Court of Lisbon, was presented to the Earl of Aberdeen at the Foreign Office, by the Baron de Moncorvo, Portuguese minister.—Court Circular.

PARIS, Decr. 21.—Conviction of Quenisset and his Accomplices.—I am enabled to inform the readers of the Standard that all the persons accused of having taken part in the attempt to shoot one or the other of the Royal Dukes, as well as those charged with having taken part in the complot out of which that attempt is charged to have grown, have been found guilty, with the exception of Prioul.

The Court of Peers will probably issue its judgment this evening, or, if not this evening, certainly to-morrow, assigning the penalty to each of the guilty.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Sentences.—The Court of Peers pronounced sentence to-day at half-past one o'clock.

Quenisset, Culumbier, and Justo (Brazier), are condemned to death.

Boucheron and Lamois (called the Chasseur), ten years' imprisonment.

Jarrasse, Dufour, and Petit, transportation for life.

Mallet and Boggio (alias Martin), fifteen years' imprisonment.

Bazin and M. Dupoty, five years' imprisonment.

Prioul, Martin, Fougery, and Considere, acquitted.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA—ROYAL CHRISTENING.—There is no doubt that it is the intention of his Majesty the King of Prussia to attend in person at the christening of the infant Prince of Wales, and that a squadron of ships of war will be dispatched from this country to convey him and his retinue to England. The vessel which is destined for the conveyance of his Majesty is understood to be H. M. Ship Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, C. B., and there is no question that this is correct, as she is perfectly ready for sea, and was to go out of harbour last Monday, but has been detained, and is now being fitted up in such a style as plainly to indicate the nature of the service for which she is intended.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—An official return has just been made of the strength of the British navy, in which it appears that there are now in commission twenty-three line-of-battle ships, thirty-four frigates, seventy-three steamers, one hundred and seven brigs, corvettes, and sloops, ten guard and receiving ships, three royal yachts, and one gunnery ship, making in the whole 251 vessels. Of the men-of-war, 15 are up the Mediterranean, three in China and East Indies, two on the North America and West India station, and the remainder in the English harbours.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Gazette of Tuesday contained the following, dated Whitehall, Dec. 4:—The Queen has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal for creating his Royal Highness the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

We learn that the Count of Nassau, ex-king of Holland, has contributed a thousand florins towards the subscription for the erection of a statue in honour of Rembrandt.

It is currently reported in the naval circles that the uniform of the several classes is to be forthwith changed, and that the white collar and cuff are to be again substituted for the red.

The electors back to the question of fitness for the office, which had been lost sight of in the combat for victory between the contending parties.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and Princess continue, as all desire, in excellent health. Her Majesty and her royal consort have taken every opportunity during the week to enjoy air and exercise, and are spending their Christmas in all the luxury of domestic happiness.

The news brought by the overland mail to Marseilles and expressed to London, reached us on the 7th ult. It was stated that a rigid blockade would be maintained in the Canton river. The British squadron had sailed from Hong Kong to the northward. Major Blundell, a field officer of artillery, had been sent from Bombay to join the expedition, pursuant to the requisition of Sir Hugh Gough, the commander of the land force.—European.

SCOTLAND.—The only living descendant of George Heriot, the Munificent goldsmith of James the First, and founder of the celebrated hospital of Edinburgh that bears his name, is a spinster, poor and aged. The professors of the University of St. Andrew's have expressed their concurrence in the introduction of a bill into Parliament, to enable the governors of the hospital to provide for this representative of the founder.

There has been a decrease in the number of public houses in the city of Glasgow of no fewer than 838 within the last four years.

Extensive failures at Paisley.—GLASGOW, Dec. 29.—The large concern of Messrs. Wingate, Son & Co., wholesale warehousemen, in this city, stopped payment to day. The liabilities are considered not to be under £120,000, and it is expected that the concern will turn out well for the creditors. Wingate, Son & Co. are well known all over the country, and had an establishment in America. They were principally in the silk and shawl trade. This failure gives the finishing stroke to Paisley, and brings down nearly all the few remaining houses in that unfortunate town. Mr. Wingate, eighteen months ago, was considered to have realized a clear fortune of £30,000 or £40,000. This failure, joined with that of the Anatuynes, grain merchants, and those connected with them, makes considerably upwards of £200,000 in all, and will, in the latter case, be very severely felt.

FRANCE.—Opening of the Chambers.—Royal Sitting.—Monday.—The King left the Tuileries for the Palais Bourbon, where the chambers were assembled, at one o'clock, and through rows of Guards, advanced in safety, notwithstanding some seditious cries. The public places were in the keeping of the National Guards, and many regiments were on duty in the neighbourhood of the route. Within the assembly was numerous, the Queen was present; Soutz wore a field marshal's uniform, Guizot looked well, and both seemed firm.

With regard to the political prisoners, they have all received a respite for the present, but we regret to learn that further pretended "confessions" on the part of the more abject among them have led to new arrests and more excitement.

The Gazette of Upper Germany gives intelligence from Constantinople to the 30th November; according to which, Sefim Pasha, with an army of 3000 men, has forcibly pacified the Maronites of Lebanon; but the Druses retired into the mountains and defied him.

PORTUGAL.—On Friday the Prince de Joinville entered the harbour in his beautiful frigate La Belle Poul, from North America, and was received with a Royal rone of artillery from all the ships of war and batteries. He landed at the arsenal in the Royal barge of Portugal at noon, and proceeded to the Queen's palace in the Royal carriage and six, with outriders and domestics on grande tenue.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—A complete change has taken place in the Turkish ministry. The news has been brought by dispatches from Constantinople of the 7th. Mehemed Izzed Pacha, friend of Redschid Pacha, is now Grand Vizier. Izzed Pacha was in the Syrian campaign, and was removed for incapacity.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—We have heard that Her Majesty has already announced to the proper authorities that it is her intention to open the ensuing session of Parliament in a person with a Speech from the Throne; and it is generally expected, from the alterations and embellishments now going forward in the House of Lords, that our beloved Sovereign will be accompanied on that important and interesting occasion by all the Royal and distinguished foreigners invited to witness the christening of the infant Prince of Wales.

Trieste letters of the 22nd, in the Augsburg Gazette, assert that the dispute between Greece and the Porte will be amicably arranged.

The crew of the English Brig Victor, was murdered by pirates off the Coast of Cuba.

The chartists in Birmingham are getting to be very active. Government is about to reduce the Irish constabulary force.

Parliament was prorogued on the 21st ult., till the 3d of February.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between Spain and Chili.

Twenty-one Peers of Great Britain died during the past year.

Despatches for Sir C. Campbell, Governor of Ceylon, were sent off yesterday evening from the Colonial office.

The christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will take place on Tuesday, the 25th of January.

The Senate of the University of Glasgow, on the 13th instant, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. James Paterson, Rector of the Academy at St. John, New Brunswick.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.—It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, is about to proceed to the United States on a special mission, with the object of settling all existing differences between that country and our own.—Times of Friday, 31st Dec.

DEPARTURE OF THE WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMERS.—Four of the superb fleet which is intended to be such an important adjunct to the commercial prosperity and naval force of England, have already left Southampton, to take their stations in the line which is to bring into rapid communication the whole of the West India Islands, and portions of North and South America—the Porth on Thursday week, and the Solway, Tweed, and Clyde, on Saturday last. Another of these fine ships will be dispatched this day, the 25th inst., and a regular communication on the 1st and 15th of every month will commence, and continue on and after the 1st of next month. The power and speed of these vessels, the perfection of their equipment, and the skill and reputation of their commanders, selected from the navy, have raised high expectations of their performances.

The corporation of Paisley is bankrupt, the council having on the 29th ult. ordered their chamberlain to suspend receipt or payment of deposits.

The remains of the late Earl of Westmorland were deposited in the family vault at Apthorp, near Peterborough, on the 27th instant. They were attended by the dowager Countess of Westmorland, who left America fifteen months ago, in consequence of letters from the noble earl, earnestly and affectionately entreating her to return. It is not true, however, as erroneously stated in some of the papers, that a personal interview did actually take place, the medical advisers having declared that the agitation to which it would give rise might be attended with consequences fatal and immediate. The countess, being thus compelled to relinquish all hope of personal communication with the earl in this world, considered that the only remaining mark of conjugal devotion which it was in her power to testify would be to fulfil the solemn duty of attending her lord's remains to the vault of his ancestors, where two of their children, deceased in infancy, already repose.—Post.

The Countess of Durham died at Genoa, on the 26th of November, from the effects of a violent cough and sore throat of about fourteen days' duration. The deceased lady was 64 years of age.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 24th ult., publishes the treaty concluded between Prussia and the German Customs' Union on the one hand, and the Duchy of Brunswick on the other.

On the 23d November, the supreme court at Copenhagen sentenced a number of baptists to various fines and costs for holding illegal religious meetings, and administering the sacrament.

By an order in council, dated December 10th, the name of the Prince of Wales is to be inserted immediately after that of Prince Albert, in all the prayers, litanies and collects for the royal family.

Mr. John Beatty West, one of the members of parliament for the city of Dublin, died on the morning of the 27th ult., at his villa, Mount Anville.

A great number of light sovereigns, supposed to be one third of the whole issued from the mint, are in circulation, and are refused by the bank and the government.

We have authority to contradict a paragraph which appeared in several of the public journals, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is about to resign the Grand Mastership of the ancient order of Freemasons.

The Rev. John Cruikshank, the father of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, one of the seven Ministers nominally deposed by the last General Assembly, died at the manse of Glasse on the morning of Monday last, the 20th instant.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES SCOTT, SON OF THE LATE SIR WALTER.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—By a Tartar, bringing despatches from Persia, intelligence has been received of the death, at Teheran, of Mr. Charles Scott, son of the late Sir Walter, and one of the Clerks in the Foreign office, attached to Sir J. M. Neil's embassy. The fatigues of a long and irksome land journey, combined with previous indisposition, brought on a fever, which terminated fatally soon after the arrival of the mission at Teheran.

DEATHS.—The obituary of the last month includes—The Earl of Westmorland, Falmouth, Egmont, the Dowager Countess of Belmore, Ladies Elizh. Matthew, Maria Penfold, Phipps, Vice Admiral Sir G. Scott, K. C. B. Mr. West, M. P. Steele, R. M. &c.

THE CIRCASSIAN WAR!—Great Victory!—Intelligence has been received at Constantinople, by the way of Trebizond, of a victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians; the most signal and decisive, it is said, that has occurred since the beginning of the war. A large expedition, consisting of thirty thousand men, had been disembarked on the coast, with a view of destroying the grain, which had been collected by the Circassians after the harvest, when a storm having suddenly arisen, drove the ships from their anchorage; the Circassians, availing themselves of the opportunity, assailed them fiercely on every side,—and the Russians, separated from their stores, which had been carried out to sea, were compelled to commence a disastrous retreat through a country consisting entirely of mountain forest, and defile. With the exception of two thousand, who escaped to Anapa, the whole of the thirty thousand were killed or made prisoners; such are the accounts received from Trebizond.—Further details of this tremendous disaster of the Russians are eagerly expected here.—Morning Post.

THE EAST.—The Smyrna Journal of the 9th ultimo announces, under date Beyrout, the 1st, that the energetic measures taken by the Turkish authorities had put an end to the calamities with which Syria was visited during the last two months. Redschid Pasha, who was visited during the Ottoman force, had arrived at Zahle, in time to prevent the Ottoman Christians from resorting to cruel reprisals against the Druses, and to repress all further hostile movements on either side. Troops sent from Damascus replaced in that occupied Deir-el-Kamar, and the rest returned to Beyrout. The Pasha of Damascus succeeded in saving the Christians of the city from the fury of the Mussulman population. Detachments of troops patrolled the streets day and night, and maintained public tranquillity. Several Mussulmans,

convicted of having burnt two Greek churches, had been sentenced to the galleys, and to the payment of the costs of their reconstruction. The Greek patriarch having interceded in favour of the offenders, had obtained a remission of the first part of the sentence. On the 23d November, an English war-steamer reached from Malta, with orders for the British to evacuate Syria. All the officers, detached here and there throughout the country, had, in consequence, been immediately recalled. The park of artillery landed from the fleet, and the rest of the materiel was already partly re-embarked, and the final evacuation was to take place on the 4th. The British station before Beyrout was to consist of only two steamers and a frigate. The French had a brig and a corvette on the coast, and the Austrians a corvette. The latter, however, were expecting another vessel of war, with M. de Adelbourg, new consul-general of Austria in Beyrout, on board.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the Times furnishes the subjoined account of the Niger expedition:—

"The Horatio, transport, Lieutenant Chapman, arrived here on Friday, from St. Helena and the coast of Africa, and has brought home some of the officers who have been invalided belonging to the Niger expedition, and who had come down the river in the Soudan, steamer. The accounts they bring home are up to the 1st October, and are most deplorable. The mortality and sickness among the officers and men composing the expedition was great in the extreme. Twenty-six had already died, and almost all were ill and unable to do duty. On board the Wilberforce, out of the European portion of the crew of about fifty men, more than four or five were able to attend to their duty, the others were all laid up, and they were nearly as ill off on board the Albert. At the time the Soudan left it, the expedition had reached the confluence of the Niger and Tella, about two hundred and seventy miles up the river; but it was feared that, from the lamentable condition in which it was placed by the sickness and the increasing mortality among the officers and men, it would be compelled to return to Ascension. Among the victims to the climate, previous to the Soudan's leaving her consorts, were, Assistant Surgeon Nightingale, of the Albert; and during her passage on her return from Attah to the mouth of the river, she lost her own surgeon, Mr. W. B. Marshall, and one of her men. When she arrived at the entrance of the river, she fell in with Her Majesty's ship Dolphin, and put her sick on board that vessel, to be conveyed to Ascension; eight of whom, however, died previous to the Dolphin's reaching that place. Mr. Walter, the clerk of the Soudan, was so ill, that he could not be removed on board the Dolphin, and it was expected he would survive many hours; all prospect of his recovery was perfectly hopeless. Captain Bird Allen, of the Soudan, did not come down the river with her, but joined the Albert, being anxious to accompany the expedition to the extent of its researches. The Soudan came down under the command of Lieutenant Fishbourne. All her officers and men were sick.

CUNARD STEAMERS.—These ships have been running a year and a half, with a regularity almost unexpected, and wholly unsurpassed. They have made more than fifty passages across the Atlantic, in summer and winter, and they have experienced all the vicissitudes of weather, in a degree of severity rarely encountered, and have come away (including crew, &c.) nearly eight thousand souls, and not a passenger has been harmed, and but one or two have been disabled. They have left this port in the midst of the most violent storms ever experienced on our coast; they have journeyed in safety, when sailing vessels must have perished, and two of them were exposed to the same dreadful storm in which the ill-fated "President" sunk, and were heard from. These facts, we repeat, indicate a superiority not only in favour of the strength, power and safety of the ships, but also something in favour of the capacity and skill of their officers.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

WOLVES.—The Woodstock Times gives an alarming account of the progress of the Wolves in the Forest, in the more wild parts of New Brunswick. The paragraph which we subjoin appears to bring back the old times, when wolves were a common source of terror to travellers and lonely settlers; or to remove us to the outskirts of civilization, and unbroken solitudes before. The Times says:—

"We have heard that Wolves are beginning to prey about in droves in the upper part of the country. A gentleman of undoubted veracity informs us that a rough estimate has been formed of the probable number of sheep destroyed by them from Salmon River down to the Presque Isle, and is stated to be about 200. What is a little remarkable in the depositions have been confined as yet, with only one exception, to the Eastern side of the St. John. We have been informed that about three weeks ago, Mr. Brown, the carrier, was followed and closely pursued by some of these rapacious animals for some distance on the Restook property. The rapid increase of Wolves; their peculiar propensity to hunt in droves; and the well known tenacity with which they pursue their prey, render them more formidable than bears. One reason why they have taken to visit Barnston is, no doubt, the scarcity of game which prevails in the forest during the winter season. Now that farmers have commenced to house their sheep and young cattle, Wolves will consequently find it more difficult to procure subsistence, and the event will be, that travelling must become dangerous."

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—KINGSTON, CANADA, January 12.—His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of British North America, and Suite, arrived at the seat of Government on Monday last, about one o'clock, P. M. A good deal of enthusiasm was displayed in receiving the Governor General. His Excellency crossed the river on the ice at Cape St. Vincent. Immediately on reaching British Ground, an address of welcome was presented to him by the inhabitants of Wolf Island, to which an appropriate reply was returned. As he neared Kingston the procession was augmented to several thousands of persons. On reaching the shore, he was received with British cheers, by a guard of honour, and the Staff and bands of Departments. The Mayor of Kingston proceeded to Government House, with a great number of citizens. The undertaking on the ice appeared to have been rather a perilous one, but his Excellency was perfectly unconcerned, notwithstanding the proofs of its instability that were constantly occurring.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, January 29th.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Lieutenant Governor, desiring information relative to the proposed Light House on Point Prim, reported the delivery thereof. His Excellency was pleased to say, that no contract had been entered into, the money voted last Session being altogether inadequate to defray the expense of the proposed erection. He also stated, that any further information which could be had on the subject would be communicated by Message.

Some desultory conversation occurred on this subject being reported, in the course of which it was remarked, that the erection of a Light House on Point Prim was not originally intended by the House. It was merely intended that a small Light House should be erected as a harbour light, and Governor's Island was the site proposed. In consequence, however, of the fact having been ascertained, that a survey of the coast, and the different harbours and inlets of the Island, had been ordered by the Government, it was deemed prudent to consult Capt. Bayfield, who has the command of the surveying party, as to the selection of the site, and his opinion is, that Point Prim is the proper spot. Sir H. V. Huntley's opinion is, that the sum voted, although it might suffice for a mere harbour light, would be inadequate for the erection of a Light House on such a prominent position as Point Prim; that in fact such an erection would do more harm than good. Several members expressed their dissent.