GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Bayard Taylor gives an account of a visit made to the Loo Choo Island, which is tributary to the Japanese Prince of Satsuma. Probably not more than a dozen vessels had ever been there before, and the arrival of the two great steamers, with the Saratoga and Supply, created, as may be supposed, an immense sensation. Four of the expedition traversed one hall of the Island, attended by government spies, whose espionage it was immpossible to escape. The commodore returned the regent's visit at Shedr. He went in state with a procession of more than two hundred officers, seamen and marines, with two field pieces and two bands of music. Great numbers of the natives came to see them, and they had a grand native dinner, composed of thirty one dishes. Port Lloyd, the harbor of Peel Island, was also explored. It is six miles long, covered with dense tropical vegetation.—The inhabitants, thirty in all, are English, American and Kanak, mostly runaway sailors, who raise a few vegetables, which they sell to sailors. Port Lloyd is a splendid and secure harbor, and the only one in all this part of the Pacific which will answer as a stopping place and calling station for our new Pacific steamers when they get under way.

CHINESE SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.

(From the New York Presbyterian.)

Our readers have been apprized of the fact that the Chinese in California have contributed liberally towards the erection of the Chinese Mission Church at San Francisco, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Speer of our board of Foreign Missions. It is certainly a most interesting and significant circumstance, that these Pagans should be giving their money to build a Christian Church. They have taken the matter in hand themselves, and obtained the subscriptions by their own efforts The subscription paper is written on a red sheet —red being the color of ceremony. A copy of this document has been kindly sent us by a friend in San Francisco, which we herewith append in full, for the information of the "Flowery-flag people," who read *The Presbyterian*.

Memorial.—This present paper respectfully showeth that the flowery-flag people (Americans) have determined to erect a brick edifice, three stories in height, in Tong-yan street, [a classical name for the Chinese, derived from the celebrated Tang or Tong dynasty, which was contemporaneous with the Saxons in England.] The first story will contain a school-room, for instruction in reading and translating the American language and literature, in geography and astronomy, and in the sciences and customs of this country; and also a library, reading-room and dispensary. From these will result the benefits also of increased friendship, harmony, and mutnal intercourse. The middle story will be occupied by a church, where, on the advent of the Sabbath, there will be preaching and instruction in the doctrines of Jesus, admonishing men to repentance and reformation. The upper story will be the residence of the pastor and his family. The entire cost of the building and materials will amount to about twenty thousand dollars. The Americans have subscribed towards this object nearly seventeen thousand dollars. We now request the gentlemen of the Middle Flowery Kingdom, whether wealthy merchants, honorable visitors, men of benevolence, or just scholars, to gratify us by affording their assistance towards completing the sum required. This is respectfully presented, in the confident hope it will meet with your favour.

See Yup Co., $200; Yeung Wo Co., 100; Ning Yeung Co., 100; Chun Ching, 100; Tong K. Achick & Co., 100; Gee Atai, 50; Lee Kan & Co., 100; Canton Co., 100; Sze-to Yueh 20; Sam Wo & Co., 50; Tso Asze, 50; Ye Shing Co., 50; Wo Shing Co., 40; Shun Lung Co., 50; Lwan Wo Co., 30; Fung On Co., 50; Pun Chi, 30; Ho Chak, 20; Tung Hing Co., 30; Kwong Cheung Co., 50; Luon Wo Co., 50; Hop Kee Co., 50; Kwong Yik Co., 30; Ye Fong Co., 50; Yu Fung Co., 50; Tung Yik, 10; Ye Ye Co., 30; Hop Cheung Co., 10; Tam Tsn, 20; Kung Wo Co., 50; Pow Chong, 10; Hong Shiug Co., 50; Chy Lung Co., 50; Yu Yat-ting, 10; Ye Hop Co., 40; Kwan Shing Co., 30; Ahing, 50; Lo Yuen, 20; Ho Acheung, 30; Ka Chou, 15; Tong Kit, 10 Cu Muk-sau, 10; Cash 10.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The first division of gun boats of the flotilla at Ismail sailed on the 12th September, to exercise on the river, but the state of the Danube, and the unsteadiness of the winds, and particularly the want of steamboats, prevented them from ascending to Galatz, as their commander, Captain Sistreti, had been commanded to do. This flotilla is consequently regarded as a failure, being unable to act on the Upper Danube.

Letters from Constantinople mention that of the number of English officers, most, if not all, belonging to the Indian service, who are now in Turkey, are constantly on the move from Varna to Shumla, and other parts of Turkey where there are strong military encampments, or to the head-quarters of the general officers. Some officers of artillery in the same service have, within the last few days, passed through Paris on their way to Constantinople, and have obtained letters of introduction to the Grand Master of the Artillery and other functionaries.

Two magnificent steam frigates, of 400-horse power, have been fitted out for sea at Constantinople, one of which, the Sulane Valid, was about to sail at last accounts for the Sea of Marmora.

A despatch from Constantinople states that party spirit had ceased to exist in that capital upon the declaration of war, and the enthusiasm exhibited by all classes was perfectly indescribable. The women sent their jewels from the harems to be sold for the benefit of the State, and several wealthy Arabs had promised to raise a corps of 15,000 horse at their own expense.

In the private Constantinople letters the Eastern question is examined in every point of view, and the conclusion unanimously come to is that there is no escape from war. Russian agents are said to be actively at work stirring up insurrections Turkey.

We learn by telegraph that Miss M. Cuninngham has been liberated from gaol, by order of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who found it impossible to withstand the hint given to him by the Earl of Clarendon.

A disappointed swain in the State of Connecticut has sued a lady for breach of promise of marriage.—Where's his mother!

Johnson says that many persons die with out a will, but more die against their will.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ROMANCE OF LIVERPOOL

There are events occurring around us every day as strange as any that was ever coined in the brain of the novelist. Present things have not the enchantment of that distance which gives such a colouring of romance to those of the past; hence, tales that are listened to with indifference at the period of their occurrenc, in after years thrill on the ear and awaken the best feelings of the heart. We question, however, whether any one will read the following truthful and affecting facts, without feeling touched with their simplicity and beauty. About eleven years ago, long before the gold discovery in Australia had started the people of England, and tempted from her shores some of her best and worthiest sons, a silk manufacturer of Manchester, (from personal considerations we suppress his name,) having failed in business, quitted his native country for that distant colony, leaving behind him a wife and two children. To a sensitive mind there is no change so bitter as one from affluence to poverty, and so keenly did Mrs. M—— (for so we shall term her) feel this, that she determined to leave the scene of her former prosperity, and accordingly came to Liverpool, hoping among strangers to hide her altered circumstances, and find a living by industry for herself and children. By the application of her needle she endeavoured to keep gaunt famine from her now humble hearth. Time flew on, and, although her husband had promised to write and inform her of his success in his struggles in a sphere so new, and cheer her with hopes of returning fortune, no such tidings came; but after an absence of two years and a half, intelligence reached her that he had died in a strange land. Unused to the rough labours of life, this was enough to fill with despair and dishearten the most courageous. The presence of her children, however, nerved her to fresh exertion. But the unfortunate seldom find friends, and those little articles, the wreck of other and better days, one by one went to find bread for the starving children. Even clothes where sold to meet the demands of a heartless landlord. But in the meantime the stranger in Australia had prospered, and not only written to his faithful wife, but sent her remittances, which never reached their destination, her whereabouts not being known. Every article of furniture had been sold by Mrs. M——, and there seemed for her and her children bnt the last resource of the friendless, when the former unsuccessful merchant arrived in England a wealthy man. Through a chain of circumstances the suffering wife and mother were discovered, and once again raised to affluence; for, besides $70,000 which was showered into her lap, large possessions in Australia are now held by her husband. It only remains to add, that the now happy family are about proceeding to Australia; but the tale may be relied on as one of the strange things told in connection with that colony and the eventfu lhistories of families. —*Liverpool Journal*.

FRUITS OF A HALF CENTURY.—Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown; now there are 3000 afloat on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a railroad in the world; now there are ten thousand miles in the United States alone, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans; now, not as many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years ago, the most rapid printing press was worked by hand power; now steam prints 20,000 papers an hour, on a single press.

FRENCH FARMS.—Hon. W. C. Rives of Virginia, delivered an address at the Agricultural Fair of New York, recently. We take from it the following description of the minute division of landed property in France:—" In the country which is separated from England by a narrow sea, and yet more by a strongly contracted national character, institutions, and manners, the discouragements of agriculture are of a precisely opposite nature, There it is not the monopoly, but the extreme and unnatural subdivision, of landed property, and the diminutiveness of farms, almost to the verge of the infinite divisibility of matter, that opposes the most serious obstacle to the general progress of agricultural improvement. What would we think on this broad continent of ours, of a field measuring one and a half yards by two, and a farmer owning and cultivating a single furrow, and that by no means a long one. And yet in Lorraine there are examples of the former attested by the authority of a grave and respectable French writer, and in Brittany the common name applied by the peasant to his possession is *sillion*, or furrow, and it is, in fact, often nothing more. It is estimated that there are about a million and a quarter of proprietors in France, none of which hold more than two *nectares*, or five acres of land, and dividing the whole area of the country by the total number of proprietors of every grade, the average size of the farms is about eleven and a half acres. This inordinate subdivision of landed property, encumbered, too, for the most part with hereditary mortgages, which have descended with the land from father to son, must, it is evident, in much the larger number of instances, leave neither the space nor the capital necessary for an improved system of husbandry. There are, notwithstanding, examples of high and successful farming in France."

Bakers, generally speaking, are a set of *loaf*-ers, but however *knead*-y they may be, they are always well *bread*.

When is a chair like a lady's dress? When it is *sat in*.

THE DYING BED.

Young says:—"In life and health we think with men, but on a dying bed, with God." How often do we see this illustrated! What a change comes over the views and feelings of those who are brought to the verge of eternity! How differently do they admit they would have acted, had they but always viewed things in the light which is cast upon them in the valley and shadow of death! A ministerial friend writes us of one of his parishioners, just deceased:—"His protracted illness prepared us all for the change. He died on the ——, with his family and frineds around him. He expressed regret, just before his death, that he had not united with the church, and thus made an open profession of religion. I have no doubt he was a good man, although in error as to his duty. His life would have done honour to a Christian, except in one respect—his neglect of public profession of religion. He assured me no other reason had deterred him but a deep sense of his utter unworthiness of the privilege, and of his unfitness to perform the duties of a member of the church. This was an error of judgment, to say the least; and his course, in this respect, he regretted the night before he died."

Here is a lesson for us all, viz: not to neglect obedience to the plain commands of Christ, lest we plant thorns in our dying pillow; but especially is there warning and instruction for those who secretly indulge the hope that they are Christians, and yet hesitate and delay to confess Christ before men, by identifying themselves in a public profession of religion with the cause and people of God. It is not a question of worthiness, but of faith and obedience; and he who neglects so plain a duty may be sure that he will deeply regret it in a dying hour. We have known the individual above referred to for many years, and have often urged this duty upon him, felt that he needed nothing else to afford the most cheering evidence of his discipleship. We would that all who occupy the position he did, might but for a moment, in imagination, throw themselves forward upon a dying bed, and obtain the views of duty which he then had and which will then assuredly flash upon them in the near prospect of an exchange of worlds.

THE RIFLE.—Many persons who are very expert in the use of the rifle, know nothing of the principle on which it operates, and would be at a loss if asked why a grooved barrel throws a ball truer than a smooth bore. The reasons are:—In the first place, no bullet is or can be cast perfectly spherical. One side is always heavier than the other, and the ball always swerves from right to left of projection. However hard it may be to prove this theoretically, practice demonstrates it. The same smooth bore, immovably fixed, twice loaded with the same charge, of the same powder, and of balls cast in the same mould, will not plant them in the same spot, at the same distance.—The rifle barrel is a female screw, which gives the tightly driven ball a rotation, so that the bullet, or rather slug, swerves with the twist of the screw; another revolution corrects the error. There are but three motions in a rifle ball—the straight forward, the spiral, and the downward, caused by the force of gravity. A rifle of thirty to the pound, drops its ball about a foot in a hundred yards. Rifles are sighted, therefore, to meet the deviation. On leaving the barrel, the ball moves above the line of sight, continually falling in a parabolical curve, till it intersects it. The point of intersection is called the point blank.—Who invented the rifle is not known. Its principal was known to the North American Indians before the discovery of the continent. Their arrows are feathered spirally, and move precisely in the manner of a rifle ball.

A MASTER PIECE OUT-DONE. We have lately supposed AYER's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Dr. Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasent to take but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—*Lancaster Argus, Ky.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 2, 1853.

The Halifax Daily Sun in noticing the loss of the "Fairy Queen" has the following remarks

A Public Meeting was holden at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 19th, at which strong resolutions, condemnatory of the "base and inhuman conduct of the Captain and others of the crew of the Steamer Fairy Queen, who treacherously took away the two boats capable of containing all the passengers and crew, when the Steamer was in a sinking state."

We think the course of proceedings adopted by the inhabitants of Charlottetown, however strong their sympathies and indignation may be, entirely unwarranted in the presence of the investigation made at Pictou, and the evidence now before the Supreme Court, anticipatory of the trial of the wretched men alluded to. We regret too, to see, that a political turn has been given to the affair, with a view to damaging the popularity of the existing Government.

The efficiency of the boat ought to have been properly enquired into and tested previously to her employment. The Islanders themselves are to blame, if they embarked their valuables in a rotten ship. The Government in passing the Mails in her were merely performing a duty in facilitating public and private correspondence by a ready means. We should stare if anybody censured our Postmaster General who had employed Hyde or King to carry the Mails, because a rotten Coach had gone to pieces and some of the passengers were killed.

Now to a certain point we agree with the Editor of the Sun. If the Government of Prince Edward Island had merely advertised for a vessel of sufficient burthen and power to carry the mails safely, subject to the approbation of A. B. & C, without prescribing that she was to be of any particular horse power, and a vessel had been offered and had been duly inspected and passed, not a word could have been said. But what the people have to complain of is, that after the time for receiving tenders had gone by, instead of advertising again for a boat of a lower power, or for any boat fit for the purpose, they sent for one of notoriously bad character, and not contented with this, they stept out of their own proper sphere, became themselves the inspectors of the boat, employ the government organ to trumpet forth her excellencies and her soundness, and by this means drive a sound comfortable and efficient vessel off the station, and substitute the worthless concern that they had sent for, and adopted as their own, and give her a monopoly of the trade for three years. It is for not acting in good faith that we blame them, for not appointing commissioners, for having violated the terms of their own advertisement, for having acted with partiality. Let us suppose that in advertising for the building a bridge across a river they had stipulated that the tenders should be put in by a certain day, that the person tendering should give good security, that the bridge should stand firm for three years, and suppose that they afterwards gave the building of the same bridge to a man who had put in no tender, and that they neglected to take any security, and the bridge had broken down within a year, and nine or ten people were killed, would not the public in this case have a right to come forward and condemn a government that had so acted? And would not the members of it have been morally guilty of the murder of those who had perished by the breaking of the bridge? Now where is the difference? The Steamer was intended to be a floating bridge, and they were bound to take care that it was a good one and if it broke, as it has done, they have a right to bear the blame. We think Mr. Nugent had better attend to the political affairs of his own province instead of intermeddling with those of a Colony he knows nothing of, except it may be through a very polluted channel. Indeed we rather more than suspect that the article was originally manufactured here though it has possibly undergone some alterations and had some additions made to it on the other side of the water. In publishing the letter of "a Townsman" we give it as we got it, by no means subscribing to the opinion of the writer "that every necessary courtesy was conceded to Mr. Peake prior to the engagement of the Fairy Queen as a government mail Packet".

[For Haszard's Gazette]

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR A. BANNERMAN,

Believing as I do, that you have the welfare of this Island sincerely at heart, as well as an earnest desire to promote any measure which may contribute to its prosperity, I make no apology for addressing you on the subject of Banking, thoroughly convinced in my own mind, that the community of this Colony can never "go ahead" or even keep pace with the rest of the world without the establishment of a Bank.

The utility of Banks to every commercial as well as agricultural community, is so universally acknowledged, that it is matter of astonishment, that this Island, should, up to the middle of the nineteenth century, be without such an establishment, and with a view to attract public attention to the subject, I will endeavour to point out some of the many advantages accruing from a properly constituted and well regulated joint stock Bank of issue and deposit.

Banking establishments contribute in no small degree to the facility and security of all financial as well as commercial transactions.

When conducted on sound principels they are places of safe and profitable deposit, not only for the unemployed capital of the merchant, but also for the savings of the farmer and other industrious classes, which otherwise would require to be kept at considerable risk in private houses; and not a few instances have occurred in this Island of money being abstracted and made away with from the depositaries of the owners, which could not have happened had the money been in a bank.

2d They also prevent the necessity of large sums of money being carried from place to place to make payments, and enable them to be made in the most economical and convenient manner and without risk of loss.

3d By means of Banks, the various small sums of money which would have lain inoperative in the coffers of individuals, are gathered into large amounts and employed by the Bankers in giving facilities to trade and commerce, at the same time, that the individuals lending their surplus funds, receive a moderate interest theron, without running any risk; in fact, the business of a banker may be defined as that of borowing from those who have money to lend, at one rate of interest, and again lending it to those, who require temporarily to borrow, at an increased interest.

4th Another advantage derived by society from the establishments of Bankers is, that they make advances to persons who want to borrow money.

These advances are made on personal security by discounting bills—Upon joint security of the borrower and two or three of his friends, in the shape of cash accounts, and sometimes, though seldom, on mortgage, which is the least pofitable way in which a banker can lend his money, as well as the most injudicious, unless his capital is much larger than he can employ in the other and more legitimate branches of his business.

A greater amount of money is thus brought into circulation.

Persons engaged in business are thus enabled to extend their sphere of operations, and of consequence, their opportunities of acquiring wealth.

The great advantage derived by a community from the establishment of a bank, arises chiefly from the additional sums of money thrown into circulation, in the form of discounts, loans, &c. to the inhabitants of the district.

This principle is so well understood in Scotland, where banking is carried on with greater security to all parties than in any other country in the world, that branch banks are sometimes established in poor districts, with a view of obtaining future profit from the prosperity which the banking facilities will introduce.*

5th Another advantage derived from bankers, is that they transmit money from one country to another, or from one part of a country to another, without risk to the lenders; and what merchant or agent is there in this Island, who has not experienced, often, the inconvenience, and sometimes the impossibility, of making his remittances to Britain or the States, in such form as he could wish, but has been obliged, to enable him to meet his engagements, to take the drafts of private parties of whom he knew little, on foreign drawees of whom he knew nothing.

6th Wherever a bank is established, the inhabitants of the district can easily obtain such denomination of money as is best suited for carrying on their commercial transactions.

*Evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons on the abolition of notes.

In a district without a Bank, a person may have a supply of large notes when he requires small ones, and which consequently are of no more use to him for his purpose, than so much waste paper, or he may require large notes in exchange for small ones, when they are not to be had. But where a Bank is established there can be no such inconvenience felt.

The Banks issue such denomination of moneys as the receiver may require, and are always ready to exchange it when desired. Banks also usually furnish their customers and the public with silver coin, and when it is too abundant, are ready to exchange it for Gold or notes as required.

These are a few of the advantages communities derive from the establishment of Banks, and I would seriously call on every well-wisher to the prosperity of this colony, to lay aside all party feelings, and unite in the establishment of a Bank, on sound recognised principles, and such broad and extended basis, as would bring to its support, not only the greatest possible amount of capital, but also, the hearty concurrence and sympathies of the public, as well as the greatest amount of numerical support.

In my next, I will institute a comparison between private and joint stock Banks, and endeavour to point out the superiority of the latter, both as regards the security of the public and the depositors of money.

W.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR,—In looking over the Honourable Mr. Coles' letter to the Editor of the Royal Gazette, and published the 24th. ult. I read with much satisfaction that gentleman's fair and candid explanation, relative to the transactions between the Government and Mr. Peake because it appears by the statement made by Mr. Coles, that every necessary courtesy was conceded to Mr. Peake, prior to the engagement of the Fairy Queen as a Government Mail Packet.

Mr Coles in his letter goes on to state that the reciprocity entered into between the two Governments caused such a stimulus to trade, that it became necessary to place a competent power at the *disposal* of the *farmers* and *traders*, which led to the introduction of the *Albatross!!!* surely Mr. Coles does not mean to assert as a fact, that which his letter does by implication, namely, that the Government either directly or indirectly had any thing to do with the Albatross being put upon the Station, although he modestly asserts in the conclusion of the paragraph, "which vessel, (the Albatross) however, subsequently proved too large and expensive" so did the public breakfast, in the getting up of which Mr. Coles was one of the leaders, to be given to that highly deserving, and most respectable gentleman *Capt. Sleigh* for his praiseworthy endeavours to promote and increase the trade of the Island! well done Capt. Sleigh! well done Albatross! and well done leader of the Government!!!

I will next come to the trial trip to Shediac in the Fairy Queen, " when a number of the Executive and Legislative *councilors* were on board, many of whom are thoroughly acquainted with ship building and nautical matters," they may be so, but Mr. Coles neglects to state whether upon that occasion the Fairy Queen was overhauled and inspected by any of these gentlemen, if not, their knowledge of shipbuilding would in that instance avail them, or the public, but little—he also states that a *qualified Engineer* Mr. Cairns accompanied the trip, Will he explain how, and where Mr. Cairns ever qualified as an engineer?—Mr. Cairns is well known to be a highly respectable and ingenious blacksmith, but to be a qualified engineer, is attributing to Mr. Cairns a higher position, both with regard to education and position than I fancy he ever aspired to.

I will now come to the conclusion of the Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council of Oct. 19th published immediately below the Hon. Mr. Coles' letter, which states " *that no report such as the sheriff alludes to, in regard to the efficiency of the Fairy Queen is in existence, but that Mr. Whitney's contract &c. &c. will in due time be laid before the Public.*"

This then Mr. Editor is the conclusion, that the Government are not to blame! it is all Mr. Whitney's fault, because there was nobody to look after Mr. Whitney, such is their doctrine, and if Mr. Whitney, according to their reasoning, had sent the mails and passengers over to Pictou in a washing tub, with an old tea kettle to get np the steam, it was nothing to them. I cannot help thinking however that if any or every individual member of the Goverment had a contract for private work to be performed upon his own premises, he would look pretty sharply after both work and materials, and not leave it to the contractor to do as he pleased, or pay him for building a house that would fall down and crush him and his family in the ruins.

In conclusion if the Fairy Queen were seaworthy, and the recent calamity was beyond human control, it is unfair to blame the government, if on the other hand she were in the decayed and wretched condition common report asserts, who will deny there was not most culpable negligence on the part of the government, for not having ordered a proper survey of the vessel, both with regard to timbers and machinery, prior to their signing the bonds.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A TOWNSMAN.

We have much pleasure in giving in this day's issue the first of a series, we hope, of communications on that important subject, Banking. The intelligent writer has but anticipated our purpose, and we are thankful to him for so doing, we shall come in if necssary as an auxiliary. It is written as may be seen in a plain perspicuous style to meet the capacity of the humblest reader, so that all may understand, what all are interested in understanding. This does not always happen, for men who write on subjects connected with politcal economy are but too apt to give their ideas in a highly scientific manner, a mode of proceeding which, though it may shew forth their own learning, is apt to puzzle the plain reader.

THE ENGLISH MAIL arrived here on Monday morning last, about 3 o'clock in the morning, and was ready for delivery before eight o'clock, thanks to our indefatigable Dep. Post Master General and his worthy assistant. This is not the first time they have been giving the hours devoted to sleep, to the public service, although it may be the first time the fact has been mentioned.

We have been obliged to defer several articles intended for the present Number, in order to get out our paper in time for the people attending the market. Advertisers will oblige by handing in their favors as early on Tuesdays and Fridays as convenient.

THE STEAMER COMMODORE.—A person from the Bend of Peticodiac informs us that the Steamer Commodore is still running, and that she was at the Bend on Wednesday last, our correspondent who reported her sunk, must have been misinformed.