"Come in."

I entered.

"Ah! it'you, is it—got no more of your quack medicine, eh!—throw it out of the window if you have."

I was astonished, not so much at this salutation as that the medicine I had sent had afforded no relief to the cough, which I perceived was no better.

"I am sorry," said I, "that the cough mixture I sent you, did not afford you relief."

"Did doctor's stuff ever give relief to anybody?" was the surly reply.

To this I said merely:

"Did you take it in flaxseed tea, according to the directions?"

Faxseed tea! What next—quackery?—I didn't take the stuff at all. There are the bottles. Their contents were emptied in the slop-bowl."

Although somewhat annoyed at the contumacy of the old gentleman and at the summary disposal of my medicine, I could not help smiling at the idea of the old gentleman grumbling because medicine so disposed of, had done him no good. Although the cough was not now of a dangerous character, I was well aware that if it were not relieved it might soon become so, I therefore determined to work upon his fears, and told him that I would not be accountable for the consequence if he still continued obstinately to reject advice and refuse proper medicine

"Eh! What!" said he—"the consequence, what consequence? It's only a cough, there's no danger. I am whole and sound. Only sixty-four years of age, and never had a cough or an hour's sickness before."

"There is certainly no danger at present," I said, "and your cough will yield to proper treatment; but the fact that you have a sound constitution and have been blessed through life with good health is in itself able to render you careless, and surely I need not inform you that a cough neglected is always dangerous."

"Well," replied my patient, "send me some more of your medicine, and this time Mrs, Standish shall have nothing to do with it. I will have it all my own way."

"I wished the old gentleman "good morning," and was proceeding down stairs when he called me back and said:

"Doctor, can't I go down to the old book stall for an hour?"

"By no means," I replied, "if you wish speedily to get rid of your cough."

"Well then, if it must be so, will you ask McTavish if he has found the third volume of this "Treatise on Marriage, by a learned physician of the 16th century," and if he has, bring it with you next time you call."

"I will," I replied, willing to oblige the eccentric old gentleman as far as I was able."

Two days afterwards I again called at the house, with the odd volume which McTavish had hunted up, and found my patient, as I expected, if he obeyed my injunctions, almost wholly relieved by his distressing cough and consequently much more inclined to converse with some degree of civility than I had heretofore seen him. My having brought him the book he was anxious for, also operated in my favor considerably, and the old gentleman, for the time being, at least, strove to banish "bear" from his manners.

"You are the first physician, I believe, who ever gave a patient any real relief," said he, "a parcel of greedy money hunters as they are generally—not you mind, but perhaps," he continued, as if to qualify the last compliment; perhaps you may have some stuff which might be beneficial to a cough, though you could be of no service in any other sickness."

I replied that I hoped he would never give me any opportunity of testing my skill as regarded himself; but that I trusted I might be found quite as useful, even in other disorders.

"Humph!" was the only word he uttered in reply. For some minutes he sat quiet, as I could see, but I saw that he had something to say to me, and I waited to give him the opportunity of saying it in his own way.

"Dr.——," at length he said, "I believe you to be a young man of discretion. I thought so when I saw you stop so often at the old bookstall. By-the-bye, what age may you be?"

I smiled at the strange patronizing way of the old gentleman, I replied:

"I am a few months over thirty years."

"Humph! and are you married?"

"Oh, yes, and have two children."

Too young sir, too young by thirty or at least twenty years, for marriage: Hear what the learned Godolphin says, Oh! sir, there were physicians on the earth when Godolphin wrote, not the mere empirics sir of the present day. I will read you the extract: "Godolphin's treatise on marriage. Tome 2d, chap. 16, page 301." "And being in full vigour of mynde and bodye; not given to debaucheries, or synneful lustes, or gluttenies or other vices, I shoulde advise that the age of sixty or thereabouts be the proper age for a man to take to hymselfe a wyfe; for at thatte ripe age man hasth caste asyde hys follyes and begynneth to seek after wysdom. His bodye and mynde having arrived at perfect maturity."

"Now," continued the old gentleman having read the paragraph aloud to me,, now, "I fully agree with the learned and excellent author, and decidedly object to boys of thirty or young men of forty five, or even fifty, assuming the responsibility of married condition, besides sir, it is calculated to lead to over population, and to a consequent state of things which it is horribly even to contemplate; but at my age a man may honorably enter into the holy sacriment. In fact doctor, I am thinking of getting married myself. Mrs. Staddish I know will oppose it; but my mind is made up, especially since I have read these invaluable old volumes, and as I have kept aloof from all company, I want some one as a confident; What do you think of the project?"

I replied, that, as the learned Godolphin would, no doubt, say, he was now arrived at an age of maturity when his own judgment was likely to prove the soundest, but as I had always been an advocate for matrimony and after several years experience had seen no reason to change my mind, I could only say "better late that never," and also add that any thing I could do to advance the happy day, I would engage to do with the utmost pleasure. So saying, I bade him a good day, and went to make my usual round of calls.

When I again saw the old gentleman, he had quite recovered from his cough, and I could perceive that I had greatly progressed in his favour, notwithstanding the scowls of the housekeeper, who evidently thought I had in some measure usurped her position. As soon as I entered the appartment, my recovered patient put a twenty dollar bill into my hand, saying:

"There, doctor there is your fee; not a word now--I know it's a good deal of money for the little use you have been; but never mind; take it and stay awhile. I wish you to see the young lady whom I am about to make my wife,"

"The young lady!" I said, almost unwittingly.

"Hump! the man's a fool-hasent got the sense I gave him credit for I see. And pray sir, (directly addressing me) why not the young lady? Does not the learned Godolphin say, 'And while the man shall be stout and comely, and well up in years, to the end that his mynde be freed from vain conceits, the maiden shall be younge and fayre, and likewise of comely countenance and seemely grace?" Answer me that, sir!"

I said that I had no doubt that he was right, and expressed the strongest faith in the wisdom of the learned Godolphin, and thus appeased the wrath of the old gentleman, as a knock at the door, followed by a light step on the stairs, announced that a female was coming, and in a few minutes a very pretty girl of not certainly more than 21 years of age, entered the room with the housekeeper. She had brought a silk waistcoat for the old gentleman, which had been sent her to be emboidered. Mrs. Standish, in the simplicity of her own heart, and her confidence the frigidity of her master's, had been at pains to procure the service of this young woman, as she was skilled in art even then fast going out of fashion, but which the old gentleman still most pertinaciously adhered to as regarded his own costume.

The young woman's workmanship had so pleased him, that he sent for her to thank her in person when he paid her, and her beauty and artlessness had then made such an impression on his heart, that he had found it necessary to make an earlier visit than usual the next morning to the book stall, to banish the new sensations which had sprung up within his breast. Here he had fallen in with the works of some author of the 16th century, named Godolphin, treating in a strange style on matrimony, and despit the cough he had caught, it was the desire of finding the third volume of old work, which had brought him abroad, and had led to my first speaking to him on the impropriety of thus exposing himself to the damp air. It appeared also that the preliminaries had been arranged; that the girls, mother, a respectable widow had been spoken to, and that the young woman herself had been so dazzled with the prospect of a sudden leap from and labour to wealth, for I cannot conceive that love could have anything to do with the affairs on her part, that she too had conseated; the housekeeper had puffed and blown, and pish'd and faugh'd, until she was tried; but in vain; the old man was inexorable in his determinations, and at the time I was let into the secret, all was settled, the old gentleman wanting only, just for the sake of giving him confidence, a friend of his own sex to see him though the cerimony, and for that reason he had fixed upon me.

I will make my story short. At length the day arrived; the wedding was to be strictly private, and it was so managed that none, even of the neighbors, were aware of it being about to take place. On the happy day, the bridegroom appeared in a sky blue coat, instead of the snuff colored one he usually wore; the snuff colored breeches were also exchanged for black silk plush, and silk stockings replaced the worsted ones; a pair of diamond buckles sparkled in his shoes, and at his knees, while a three corner cockade hat crowned his attire and the antiquarian book worm stood transmorgrified into a beau of the reign of Queen Anne, or the first George, or sometime thereabouts; the bride was modestly attired in fawn colored silk, and was accompanied by her mother only as bridesmaid while I stood best man to the groom It was, altogether, a droll wedding; but notwithstanding the disparity of age and of disposition, and of conditton, I have every reason to believe it was a happy one. Mr. W---old as he was--just in his prime, as he called himself—became the father of two children, a boy and a girl: full of eccentricity to the last, at the age of seventy, he took it into his head to purchase an estate in Virgina, and to dispose of his New York property. To this estate he removed, and died there at the age of eighty three. His widow survived him about five years dying when about forty five years of age. The children grew up and married and they and their descendents are yet living—and some of them, perhaps, may recognize their worthy but eccentric progenitor, in the above sketch.

I now turn to the description of another phase of character, which came up before me, in the course of my practice. George Harley, was a young man of talent, even of genius; but of headlong self will. The stage was his choice as a profession the scene of his earthly career, and, perchance the cause of his premature death; but I am forestalling my story. I must leave George Haley, until another week.

NOTICE!—*All unsettled subscriptions will be charged* 1s. 3d. *per quarter additional for each unpaid quarter.*

*** *We are not responsible for the* OPINIONS *of our correspondents. We publish their letters for the* INTELLIGENCE *they contain, and, as to the views they express, our readers can form their own opinions.*

The London Herald.

"Refined policy ever has been the parent of Confusion; and ever will be, so long as the world endures. Plain, good intention, which is as easily discovered at the first view as fraud is surely detected at the last, is of no mean force in the government of mankind."—BURKE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1856.

The apparently interminable drivle of Parliament appears to be near an end for this session at all events. The "supplies" have been passed through committee, and the report was in all probability concurred in last night. This always shows the session to be nearly finished. We see that the £50,000 item, towards buildings at Quebec, was passed. The position taken by the Government on this item is, it seems, that after the vote of the House deciding upon that place as the seat of Government, the appropriation was unavoidable. We adhere to our opinion already expressed—that the House did wrong in passing the resolution, and a majority would, have done right in committee of supply, in out-voting the item, notwithstanding the former resolution. If the one was an open question, the other might be also. We still think Quebec will *not* be the seat of Government. On the appeal to the country, which cannot be long postponed, there is reason to hope that such a change can be made in the representation of several constituencies, as to enable Upper Canada to knock the Quebec scheme effectually on the head. Meantime we doubt very much if ever the Lower Canada members have any serious expectation that buildings will really be commenced, or the seat of Government permanently fixed at Quebec. It is curious enough, that although much talk was expended in committee upon items which it was worse than useless to debate, this item was passed *without discussion*. Had all the patriotism of the opposition oozed out on the "non-essentials," and was all the indignation of Lambton to go into the leader of the *Globe* in preference to the columns appropriated to the debate? There is something particularly spicy in the execration with which some members of the opposition visit measures which they themselves would assent to if in power. To read the speeches of these worthies, one would hardly guess at the fact recorded by the *Colonist*, of the accuracy of which we have no doubt whatever, that Brown and Company were prepared to swallow all the Lower Canadian measures they have been abusing so lustily, if the French supporters of the ministry would join with the Clear Grits to turn the Government out, and hoist the Brownites in! No one now doubts that offers to this effect were actually made by the monthly patriots of the "mountain." Had they been accepted, we should of course have seen fewer attacks on the "Priest party" from certain quarters. The fact is, that *with the present House*, such appropriations as the 50,000 would pass more easily under a Clear Grit Government than the present one. For this reason, we are the more ready to give to this, as we did to the former Government, a fair trial. The much abused accession of Mr. Vankouginett we know to be a material improvement, and the rapid attacks on that gentleman in such papers as the Hamilton *Gazette*, we think display neither good taste nor sound conservative judgment. Our party has suffered too much already by these personal attacks on one another. In the name of "fair-play," let the President of the Council have an opportunity to speak for himself before those who should be his friends turn upon him. The assaults of the "mountain" we take as so much proof that we are correct in looking upon the change as an improvement in the Government. Had some one been called into power whom the Clear Grits would have praised, we should have felt that the ministry was running fast down the Radical side of the hill.

We print to-day the actual "Grand Trunk Scheme" of the Government. It will be seen that it differs from the loose memorandum sent to Mr. Napier, (the agent of the English Stockholders,) and which some newspaper imp. surreptitiously put in the way of the Toronto editors. We shall look with much interest for the debate upon this matter, and particularly for the government explanations of the scheme. It will be necessary to show that there is no dealing with the *contractors*—that we are not aiding Brassey & Co., and that the progress of the work, in Upper Canada especially, is secured in proportion to the aid granted to the Company; and particularly, that the security which the Province will have for the increased advance—for it amounts to that, will be better than the present security for three millions. In the absence of these and some other necessary explanations, the scheme seems to be open to some of the objections made to the former memorandum. But as some measure must be passed to compel or to enable the Company to get the road into a paying state—as this seems to be admitted on all sides of the House; we shall wait for the speeches of ministers on this plan before criticising it much further. If they can show that the above mentioned points are gained, they will prove that they have produced a much better plan than the first memorandum offered, and will probably carry the measure. But there will be a fierce debate about it. One thing in connection with this Grand Trank business is satisfactory at all events. The Inspector General has plainly declared his dissatisfaction with the present directory, and his wish to change the system. This, and the departure of Mr. Ross from the Government, lead us to hope, that we shall obtain at length that seperation of the directory from the Ministry which we have always contended for, and without which a Government cannot exercise a proper control over the management, or avoid a mixing up of responsibilities utterly incompatible with the public interests and particularly dangerous to ministerial reputations.

And having settled the supplies and the Grand Trunk business we think the session will close, and that an appeal to the country is not far off; for the present majority for the Government is a small one. A new election will we think give to the House some additional Conservative members. And this leads us to speak of some names of parties referred to by a contemporary as likely to offer for constituencies in this neighborhood. The *Prytotype* named Mr. CARLING, and some others for London. By placing Mr. CARLING's name first, does he mean to give him the preference? If, confident we are with him, and we feel But let us not have any more than one Conservative candidate; and let us *unite* upon one. We are sure Mr. CARLING will only do what is best for the cause. Mr. BALKWELL is, we believe, in the field for the East Riding, and Mr. MOYLE, our Warden, it is hoped, for the West. We wish them both success. If we can get such men as these into Parliament—men who we know we can trust as sound Conservatives and honourable men—we ought to ask no nonsensical pledges of them, Ministerial or otherwise, but leave them the free use of their own judgments. Conservatives can succeed in these three Constituencies, and also in some others not far off, if they are but true to their colours and to one another.

WE select a well-written article from the *Colonist* on "the opposition," we hope our readers will read it carefully, and weigh well the position it assigns to those gentlemen. The only excuse for them is necessity. They may not find it so easy to earn six dollars a day by pursuing their ordinary modes of life, and therefore throw themselves for support on the public. A new system forsooth, of *Poor Rates* left to Canada to inaugrate. Well, what said the *Morning Post* of the 17th of April, upon the opposition in England:—"It is only just to a large party who occupy the opposition benches to say, that their political conduct throughout the late war has been of a much higher character than that which has heretofore been exhibited by parliamentary parties in a like position. We have, thank heaven had none of that open advocacy of the cause of enemies of the country, for the sake of *discomfiting the Ministry*, which distinguished the opposition in the days of the peninsular war. Nor have we been scandalized in this our day by avowed exultation, on the part of the politicians out of office, and failures resulting from the operations of administrators in office. It is but just to give Mr. D'Israeli, and those who act with him, credit for this."

An opposition is as necessary as the Government in a constitutional point of view, but their acts and conduct should be regulated by a constitutional course. And we consider from the present heterogeneous political materials contributed by both sections of the Province, from which a government must be selected, that every real honest man returned to Parliament must regulate his vote by measures, not men.

That extraordinary mania for talking, which has characterized the present house, might perhaps be cured by adopting a suggestion of the archbishop of Dublin, with reference to long winded speakers, viz, that they should stand *on one leg*, and when that leg failed, they should sit down, or perhaps instead of paying six dollars a day, pay each member so much for every bill passed, or if that mode was displeasing, to pay the six dollars a day for two months, or three and nothing for as many days as they chose to spend afterwards, in their Legislative career. By adopting any of these modes, the Province would be the gainer and considerable sums might be saved that are now uselessly and unprofitably spent. The following is the *Colonist's* article:

"Whatever objections we may entertain, to the mode in which the recent changes in the administration have been effected, and to the character of many of the measures which immediately preceded those changes, we are not at all disposed to admire the policy of "Her Majesty's faithful Opposition," as lately exhibited in the House.

The other evening we had Messrs. Sandfield McDonald and Brown, openly bidding against each other for the alliance of those corrupt North Shore members, who, as supporters of the Government, have been honoured with the most pungent attacks from the *Globe*; but who it appears are nevertheless most worthy to be taken to the embraces of the member for Lambton, the very instant they choose to be obliging enough to break faith with their present allies. George Brown would be but too happy to meet Mr. Chapais or Mr. Cassault—the most extreme of Eastern tories, as he himself styled them—but too happy to "meet them *half-way*" upon all points of difference between Upper and Lower Canada, such we suppose as Sectarian Schools, Representation by Population, Priestly Domination and the like. Yes, men of Upper Canada, this is precisely what the member for Lambton intimated. And remember, also, that it is quite true, and quite in accordance with what we all know of his antecedents.

It was perfectly well understood—no secret is made of it, in fact—that either Mr. Sanfield McDonald, or Brown, or both together, would be prepared to swallow at one gulp all those outrageous jobs and corrupt compromises, which were so hateful, so atrocious, so unprecedented, when supposed to be contemplated by her Majesty's Ministers. And those very faults for which members of the late Cabinet were particularly censured by its own friends, have already been outmatched by their rivals across the floor. McDonald and his section have, it seems, by formal compact, agreed to throw Brown overboard as a sacrifice to Lower Canadian interests. Brown to meet them on their ground, is equally ready to outbid them in any promises they can possibly make, to tempt the North-Shore men, the Ottawa men, or any other men however greedy or selfish he may have styled them, or they may really be.

Last night, we had a new specimen of the wordy war, which has been continually waged in the House at an expense to the country of six dollars per diem for each member of the Legislative. Mr. Darche, the ultra rouge member for Chambly, had dlaced on the notice paper, a motion to add to the rules of the House the following article:—"At the time of taking the vote on any question before the House, no Member of the Administration shall be permitted to cabal with, visit and canvass the Members then present, to induce them, by promises or otherwise, to vote in favor of the Government." Mr. Turcotte, not improperly as was agreed on all sides, moved to expunge this notice as insulting to the House, and a breach of privilege; yet notwithstanding that in substance the Opposition agreed to the motion, the debate was protracted by amendment after amendment, for five or six hours, to the neglect of business and the injury of the Province. Had the question been one of life or death to the Cabinet, it could not have been more pertinaciously contested, although the vote on the first division was two votes one against the Opposition; and should have at once convinced them, that further discussion was a mere useless waste of time. Thus nearly a whole night was consumed, just at the close of a protracted session, and at a time when the greater part of the mass of bills before the House must be rejected, or hurried through with improper haste. We should have supposed, that nearly four weeks' uninterrupted discussion on the merits of the present and late cabinets, would have satiated even the most hungry debater; but on the contrary, it really seems as if the whole House had been bitten by the member for Haldimand, and had become talking-mad!"

We copy with pleasure an important rule, signed by all the Judges of the Common Law Courts at Westminster, with reference to a half holiday every week, a regulation that no doubt would be very acceptable to the practitioners here:—

"HALF-HOLIDAY ON SATURDAYS IN THE LAW COURTS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, following important rule, signed by all the judges of the common law courts at Westminster, in relation to half-holidays on Saturdays, was read by the Master:—

"REGULA GENERALES.—It is ordered that in lieu of rule 164 of the rules of Hilary Term, 1853, the following be substituted:—Services of pleadings, notices, summonses, orders, rules, and other proceedings, shall be made before seven o'clock, p.m., except Saturdays, when it shall be made before two o'clock, p. m. If made after seven o'clock, p. m., on any day except Saturdays, the service shall be deemed as made on the following day; and if made after two o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the service shall be deemed as made on the following Monday."

Lord Campbell expressed a hope that the half-holiday thus ordered would be enjoyed by and prove beneficial for the suitors, the profession, and the public.

In a country like Canada where *time* appears to so many as a trifling item in existence unless devoted to the acquisition of the *all powerful* dollar, a little recreation more than is afforded by the one Legal Holiday every week, and which from the cause we have referred to is often diverted from the Divine purpose for which it was ordained, might prove most useful and instructive to those who are not now masters of their own time. We can readily account for emigrants to Australia and California working almost incessantly, in order to be able to return to their happy homes but to those who make Canada the land of their adoption, why they should so soon forget the habits they have been brought up in and acquire when here, the Gipsey and wandering customs of the neighboring States must strike an observer as difficult of solution. The incessant toil and never ceasing devotion to business at present *spread over* so much time, being compressed, might prove a very salutary change for the better in another way, viz: that parties who care not to keep appointments and unnecessarily waste time, would then, being limited, acquire business habits of punctuality, and thus business being confined within a limited time would afford parties the remainder of their time to themselves and to their families, even the few occasional holidays which Law proclaims to be observed here, are only partially observed. Young men who hold subordinate situations are unable even to enjoy what the law intends should be their own time, from the grasping desires of their employers to keep open for the half-day; besides, on ordinary business days, the very late hours some establishments remain open, shew that our remarks are correct. The experience of business men in England has been that when they afforded relaxation to those in their employment, they have been repaid doubly by the energy and zeal which their employees on their return to business have uniformly exhibited, in fact getting over in half the time double the amount of work.

THE CANADA MONTHLY GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.—Such is the name of a very useful Monthly publication, got up in Toronto, corresponding to Bradshaw's English Railway Guide. The very low price of 12 cents and the great want of such a useful companion to the travelling public, will we trust, ensure its support and reward the enterprising Publishers. To be had at Thomas Coombe & Co's., Dundas Street, London.

CHURCH & COLONIAL SCHOOLS.—We are informed that the Rev. M. M. Dillon, will meet the Parents and Children of these invaluable schools at the Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday evening at half past 7. All persons feeling an interest in the mission, are invited to attend.

[To the Editor of the Herald.]

SIR,—My attention having been directed to a letter in your last issue signed "Fiat Justitia," in which incorrect and unfair inferences have been drawn from certain words, which fell from me, at the recent investigation with reference to the spbject matter of the "Occasional Paper" dated October, 1855. May I so far trespass upon your kindness, as to allow me to offer a few words in explanation of what I really did state on the occasion in question.

It having been repeatedly reiterated by certain parties that the portion of the above mentioned document, bearing my signature was "*a continuous letter.*" I replied "*that such statements were a tissue of falsehoods—that it was not an original letter, but one made up from reports and letters of mine extending over many months but the statements therein contained, were perfectly true.*"

Although one of the witnesses (Mr. Hurst,) without reservation, unhesitatingly stated, the whole document to be untrue, while he never had at any time seen the letters and reports referred to, yet he afterwards admitted the number mentioned in the same paper as being under instruction, to be correct.

In again affirming the statements in the above mentioned paper to be strictly true, I now only by way of corroboration beg respectfully to refer to the accompanying letter and affidavit from two independent gentlemen, who have, for their own satisfaction, and at my request, in the kindest manner, made the fullest enquiry into various cases sworn to be incorrect, by Mr. Hurst, a scripture reader and a assistant school teacher acting under my orders.

In asking insertion for these documents, I would beg to add, that so far as I am concerned, thus for ever will end all correspondence on my part, of this unpleasnnt matter.

I have the honer to remain
Your ob't serv't,
M. M. DILLON.

LONDON, CANADA WEST, 7th June, 1856.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—Having been present at the investigation into your conduct by the commissioners on the 28th May last, and hearing the truth of your report to the Colonial Church and School Society in their occasional paper of October, 1855, denied upon oath by one witness, and parts questioned by Dr. Cronyn, it gives us much pleasure to be able to inform you of the result of the investigatation which we have made on the subject.

We would first remark that as the three statements objected to by Dr. Cronyn were not sustained, or rather, one was satisfactorily explained by yourself, and the other two proved to be correct by the evidence of Messrs. Hurst, Hill, and a coloured gentleman, the only remaining facts into which we could enquire, were the narratives of the Fugitives, we therefore visited the parties named by *initials*, and heard from their own lips a confirmation of your statements, with few trivial discrepencies which do not in any degree militate against the main facts of the case—these descrepancies are mentioned in the affidavit which we beg to enclose.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN K. LABATT.
HENRY BRIANT.

To the Rev'd M. M. Dillon.

P. S.—You can make whatever use you deem proper with the above letter and enclosure.

CITY OF LONDON, TO WIT: } Personally appeared before me, J. K. Labatt and Henry Briant, Esquires, of the City of London, C. W., who being duly sworn made oath and said, that at the request of the Reverend M. M. Dillon, they visited on the 6th instant, the four families whose cases are detailed on the sixth and seventh pages of the No. 4, occasional paper published by the Colonial Church and School Society, dated October 1855, under the heading, "Cases of Fugitives" and the undermentioned facts are the result of said investigation.

The first case is that of a brother and sister with the initial H.—— daughter of an old gentleman C—— we found that Mr. C—— has two daughters, one Mrs. H.—— the other Mrs. B—— both of whom he purchased from slavery, both the facts narrated refer to Mrs. B—— (not to Mrs. H——) and are declared by him to be strictly true, except that he travelled 1000 miles to purchase this daughter (not 500 miles) and also that he paid Two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars for his own freedom instead of two thousand dollars as stated; the whole facts he declared his willingness to verify on oath.

The next is the case of a family of seventeen persons named B—— this family we found to be scattered in different parts of the City, we visited the daughter of Mrs. B—— a Mrs. P—— and read to her the statements respecting her family, all of which she declared to be strictly true and would prove on oath if necessary.

The third case is a family named S—— Three sisters and a brother, should be two sisters and two brothers, Mrs. S.—— declared the whole facts detailed to be strictly true and would take her oath they were so.

The fourth case is that of A——Mrs. A. declared all the facts to be true, except that her husband is at present working to pay the last instalment of his purchase money, and expects to have secured his freedom in the fall of the present year, she too expressed her willingness to swear to the truth of the facts detailed in the occasional paper.

The next case we investigated is narrated on the eighth page under the heading *Death of a young female*, we saw the lady referred to as her Aunt who proves not to be so, but only to have been addressed so by deceased, all the facts stated she declared to be strictly true, and added with emphasis, I have still the tract in my possession.

Dated in London, Canada West, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN K. LABATT,
HENRY BRIANT.

Sworn before me, at London, C. W., this 7th day of June, 1856,
WM. BARKER,
MAYOR.

[To the Editor of the Herald.]

I did not conceive, when as a member of the Church, I felt it my duty to question the fitness of Dr. Cronyn for the office of Bishop. I was transgressing the bounds of propriety, or violating the sanctity of private life. Another Layman and a Shareholder think differently, and had I been Palmer, the culprit who is now engaging so much of public attention in England,—or some diabolical wretch armed with a stiletto and a cup of poison, these valiant defenders of injured innocence (anonymonsly brave,) could not have indulged in stronger terms of reprobation. I can assure these gentlemen that they are egregiously mistaken, if they think that the conduct of the Rector of London, when he is pushed forward as a candidate for the episcopate, is above criticism. They should bear in mind that I did not provoke the discussion of his character or merits. The friends of Dr. Cronyn have chosen to hold him up to the whole Province, as the clergyman of all others the best qualified to fill the see of Westminister. His name, and his name only of all the clergy in the proposed Western Diocese has been by some means or other kept before the public, both in Canada, and in some parts of the old country, in such a manner as to deter diffident clergymen of unostentatious piety and Christian humility, from allowing their names to appear as rival candidates. Such must be the effect of the course pursued by Dr. Cronyn's friends—as to canvassing the merits of the Rev. Mr. McGhee, and arch-deacon Stokes, I look upon this as mere by play. The whole getting up of *the candidate* for the episcopate, has appeared too much like an intention on the part of his admirers that, to use a sporting phrase, *he should walk the course*, I do not wish to offend. I only speak of things as they appear to me.

When stating my reasons for opposing the elevation of the Rector of London, to the episcopate, I write under great restraint, well knowing how the sensitive members of the Church are, with respect to the character of their clergyman, and how very averse many persons are to see religious questions, or subjects connected with religion discussed in a secular newspaper. These feel as if they were robbed of so much of their daily bread, when the columns of a newspaper are not stuffed with political speculations, and rumours a hundred times repeated--Religion is their Sunday business—Religious men are of a different opinion. They consider that religious thoughts should intermingle with all their every day transactions.

The character and conduct of a clergyman, more than of any other man in a community affect the moral and religious character of the Society in which he live. The clergyman has assumed a profession which requires that he should abstain from many transactions that are considered innocent in other men, and for the best of all reasons, for the sake of example. We all remember the anecdote of Dean Swift. How, while he was discoursing to an attentive congregation—report of a shipwreck was whispered among them, which excited a silent commotion; and it was evident to the Dean, that before he had time to come down from the pulpit, the church would be clear. Whereupon he ordered the doors to be closed, and having placed himself with all convenient speed at the head of his congregation, now says he, lets start fair." To the victors belong the spoil. I need not comment upon the effect of such an example.

St. Paul says (Romans 21st v. 2nd c.) "Thou therefore which teaches another, teachest thou not thyself? Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal?" which I would paraphrase, a clergyman who continually exhorts his congregation not to be worldly minded and not to set their affections on things below, should not belie his profession by his every day practice.

You are aware Mr. Editor that I have not withheld my name from motives of concealment and I would beg to assure "a shareholder" that both my name and person are ready whenever the interests of the church would advise him whenever he sits down to write, to place before himself this text of the Scripture. *He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding.*

I have known Dr. Cronyn quite as long as a shareholder has, although not perhaps as intimately, and I do not consider that I violate either the principles of Christian charity or the sanctity of private character when I say of him, as I do sincerely, that while acting in the capacity of Rector of London he has attempted in my humble opinion to do what the Gospel teaches us no man can do. He has attempted to *serve two masters*; how far he has succeeded I shall not determined. But he has succeeded in convincing many churchmen that he ought not to be the bishop of the proposed Western Diocese.

A WESTERN LAYMAN.

[To the Editor of the Herald.]

SIR,—In your paper of the 2d inst., the the following misstatement of my remarks before the committee of investigation, in the Rev. Mr. Dillon's case appears. On this point, (referring to the number of Her Majesty's subjects in this City, called "coloured,") "we have the evidence of these witnesses on our notes, viz, Mr. Hill, a Scripture reader, and one of the colored men and Mr. Hurst, and they proved this statement" (i. e.) of there being two thousand colored people in this city, "to be in substance correct." I did not corroborate the statement as to the number of persons referred to. I did however state, that I had been informed, that they numbered about one thousand; but on closer inquiry, I found it very difficult to determine the exact number, as many of the persons said to be "colored," were of a complexion so fair (?) as to render it impossible for me to recognize them from individuals denominated "white." Hence the statement might or might not be correct, as we had no satisfactory method of measuring the quantity of black blood in their veins, in order to distinguish them by the epithet of "colored" people.

Recpectfully,
Robt. B. FORTIER.

London, June 6, 1856.

The above extract we give from Mr. Forten's Letter; our Reporter did not publish the evidence, but we gave credit to our contemporaries the *Prototype* and *Free Press*, and we feel confident that they as well as ourselves, would be very sorry to offer any annoyance to Mr. Forten by the suppression of his name, which we can assure him happened quite accidentally.

From our London Correspondent.

LONDON, May 23rd, 1856.

Foremost among the political events of the week is the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In point of fact, Sir G. Lewis's "budget" this year is empty—and empty in more senses than one; for first, of all, he has to provide for an estimated deficiency of £2,872,000; and, secondly, he does not hold out any hope that existing taxation will in any respect be interfered with. Nay, if we read right his story of liabilities until the middle of next decade there is small hope of amelioration for some time to come. Some parties, we know, were anticipating that a modification of the income tax would be proposed—but the Chancellors story must have effectually destroyed any agreeable illusions of that kind. Indeed, we rather think the nation may congratulate itself that no fresh taxes are laid on, for a deficit of eight millions is no trifling affair. Although the Chancellor has partly provided for this by a loan of five millions, there is no doubt whatever that before he can make both ends meet, considerably more than this will be added to the existing national debt. Not only is it the declared intention of practically borrowing two millions more in Exchequer Bills, but it is more than probable that a considerable amount of the present floating debt must by and bye be converted into a permanency. Before the war account is closed we shall have expended in money alone, something like £77,588,000. Already we have expended £56,770,000, and the rest is the war expenditure for the current year. The total national expenditure in the two years of war was £155,12,000; the total amount in the previous two years of peace £102,032,000, showing adifference of £53,088,000. The revenue in the two years of a war was £125,200,000, and in the two years of peace £108,018,000 being an increase of revenue from taxation in the two years of war of £17,182,000. From these few figures the actual war and financial relationships of the country will be understood. But no one can fail remarking how utterly impossible it is to meet the expenses of war as we go on. Towards £77,000,000 of war expenditure, all that has been raised by direct taxation will not amount to more than £26,000,000, about one-third. In the face of such a budget, no wonder that grumblers of the House are silent. True, one member rambles about fire insurances, and another gravely murmurs "paper;" but both in so humble a tone that we may say the years finance is settled, and for all practical purposes, there is little left for Parliament to do. Of course there are many measures set down for consideration, but we think that with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement, the interest of the session—hitherto fruitful enough expires. It would be an unprofitable task to comment upon the various speculations which are afloat as to the exact state of affairs between the leading European powers. Although peace has been signed, it is evident that France and England alone—and perhaps not even they are at rest and content. Everybody asks what is the meaning of the Austrian treaty of the 18th ult., and failing to obtain an official explanation, they came to the conclusion that there is something else behind. That "something behind" was assumed to be a secret treaty—but what this secret treaty referred to, the most daring politician studiously abstained from affirming. Certain it is, that the treaty of the 15th of April is an extraordinary affair; and one cannot wonder that the Emperor Alexander is dissatisfied with it. Say as we will, it seems to throw a doubt on that security of which the treaty of March 30 is the witness and the guarantee; and if it be true that Baron Brunow has come over on a special mission to Paris, there can be no hesitation in connecting his duties with certain explanations in reference thereto. When Lord Palmerston was drawn out on Monday night, he threw little or no light on the subject. The leader of the opposition had said that for the sake of our national reputation, it is in the highest degree desirable that there should be a satisfactory explanation of the strange inconsistency between the protocols of Paris and the tripartite treaty (of April 15.) How is it conceivable that England should at one and the very same time, engage to rescue Italy from the grasp of Austrian despotism and conclude a treaty which in effect guarantees the integrity of the Austrian empire, and declares that the destines of Europe shall hence forward, be governed by England, France and Austria." To all of which the Prime Minister only replied that the treaty has only one object, the same that Austria proposed at Vienna, in the spring of last year, namely that there should be an understanding between England, France and Austria, to provide for the due execution of a common treaty having for its object the securing of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. We are utterly at a loss to understand where in that treaty the right hon. gentleman finds anything to warrant the impression that it is a treaty erecting those three powers into the arbiters of the destines of Europe, or binding England and France to any guarantee of the territorial possessions of Austria. So that we gain nothing either by the accusation or the explanation, unless it be the casting of an Austrian ingredient into the diplomatic cauldron. Instead of nations and cabinets fast returning to their proper labors at home as ought to be the case just after a peace we find all Furope agitated with a dim apprehension of some still impending trouble On the one hand we have Russia humbled and offended by an insinuation of her dishonesty; and Prussia said to be stung to quick by Austrian adherence to the Western Powers. On the other we have Austria effectually estranged from the Czar, and doubly bound by the General and the separate treaty, to the cause of England and France. Nay, it would seem as if Austrian duplicity had been once for all admirably overreached, for, with her Italian policy repudiated, if not threatened, and her old friendship broken up, just now she appears thoroughly isolated. As to the complication of the Italian question, who can predict how and when it will terminate? The present agitation on that point is no doubt the price of the Sardinian alliance; which latter power can never assume her long desired place in Italy, so long as French and Austrian soldiery proclaim the preponderance of these two powers.

The London public are greatly moved at the discontinuance of the bands in the Parks on Sundays. Sir Benjamin Hall gained a good deal of cheap popularity by providing Sunday musical performances for the million, and he has rather lost caste on account of their interruption; but what is Sir Benjamin to do? He is Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, but not Premier, and, however, reluctantly, he still must comply with the decision of his chief. Lord Palmerston has given way to the Sabbatarians, and the bands have been discontinued for the present. That they will be restored, there can hardly be a doubt. The people are beginning to show the same spirit that they manifested with regard to Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Observance Bill, and though they were good humoured enough last Sunday, apprehensions are felt about their future conduct, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has had to take precautions against an apprehended attack on Lambeth Palace. Public meetings have been held on the subject. At St. Paneras, Mr. Dickens joined the movements, and sent a letter and £10 in support of it. Sir B. Hall came out, professing himself to be the representative of the people's interests, and hinting that Lord Palmerston believed the concerts in the park elevating to the people—a hint that the people will not be slow to act upon.

Lord Granville, president of the Council, will proceed on an extraordinary mission to St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the Emperor's coronation.

On Wednesday, Lord Stanley, M. P., addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of his constituents at King's Lynn, on the present aspect of foreign and domestic politics.

Mr. Thomas Baring, it is now fully expected, in the most influential, political and commercial circles will be brought forward as a candidate for the City of London at the approaching general election.

The governorship of the colony of Victoria has, it is said been offered to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer. The Hon. C. P. Dilliers and others had previously declined the post. We have been since informed that Sir Henry Bulwer, H. C. B., definitely declined to accept the office. This will make, we believe, the fourth rejection of this important governorship, to which a salary of £15,000 per annum is attached.

The trial of Palmer has been the great event of the week. It has already lasted ten days, and the defence is yet uncompleted