Communication.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—As one of the Electors of the City and County of Saint John, I have been a steady and hitherto silent observer of the agitated subject of the election or rejection of the Hon. R. D. WILMOT, [illegible] eral, come before his constituency for approval or his conduct. I have also been an observer of all the elections and of the canvass prior to such elections for the last sixteen or seventeen years, both for the returning of Representative in the Provincial Parliament, as also the minor elections for the Civic Board, and I do say that I never knew, nor do I think within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, of such an unfair, and shameful electioneering canvass as the one now going on in favour of Captain Allan M'Lean. In the first place, after the Hon. R. D. Wilmot has so firmly and so honestly performed his senatorial duties since first he was returned by a majority of his friends to fill a seat in the Councils of his country, down to that day, on which an enlightened people not blinded by prejudice or swerved by rancour placed him triumphantly at the head of the Poll, I think may I know, and I indulge the fond hope, that it is the feeling of every right thinking man that *knows* he is about accepting an office of emolument as a trifling compensation for his much lost time, &c., for any man claiming the name of a MAN, to come forward and try ungentlemanly to defeat him. But more so after that person since his successful return at the last election fought with a manlike demeanour and gentlemanly deportment "the people's Battles," and who, in accordance with one of the wholesome provisions of Responsible Government, laid down his opposition which thereafter must have deserved the name of FACTION, and bowed submissively to the "well understood wishes of the PEOPLE as express thro' their REPRESENTATIVES." But more particularly do I think it unfair for that "Annexationists free trader the News"—backed up by a red rebel republican rag "the *Freeman*," to sanction private meetings of the friends of M'Lean, convened without any public notice, for the purpose of considering the traitor-like actions of the Hon. Messrs. Gray and Wilmot, while at the same time they concoct articles fraught with falsity and teeming with enmity against private individuals who may say a word or two found about the regions of Loch Lomond in favour of Mr. Wilmot.

I might did I desire to descend to personalities and meddle with private persons, make a great many remarks concerning the eccentric Ritchie—the "idol of the civic mob" Needham (who by the way the collective wisdom of New Brunswick pronounced and baptized a "BANTEM COCK,") the land owner Simonds and many others who for their own aggrandizement are labouring to defeat Wilmot, but I refrain from doing so, and only hope that this short hint will be the means of convincing them that "HONESTY (even in Politics,) is the best Policy;" and when they canvass for their would-be-representative they will do so in all honor and all justice between man and man—or they may rest assured that some *little affairs* connected with the M'Lean canvass may be brought to light perhaps to the astonishment of the Roman Catholic organ and to the dismay of even the erudite and eloquent Editor of the *invaluable* Morning News.

September 24th, 1851. A TRADESMAN.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR—

Can you indulge me with a small space in your next paper, to put a few questions to certain gentlemen who are now disturbing the community with what I call an uncalled for election.

Mr. Ritchie, being himself a Liberal and Free Trader, unconstitutionally going through the County canvassing for, and with Mr. M'Lean, it is to be presumed that the latter is also a Liberal and Free Trader. How happens it then, that Messrs. Simonds and Tilley, they being Protectionists and Conservatives, likewise support Mr. M'Lean, and Mr. Needham also, he being a Protectionist, though a Liberal?

Again. What object have those gentlemen in view, should they even succeed in superseding Mr. Wilmot. Do they expect to overturn the Government in the face of the support of Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Gray and their adherents, which they found themselves unable to do with their aid? if so, their views are utopian, and to what purpose are their efforts directed? They surely do not expect that the Protectionists who formed the major portion of the late opposition will follow the lead of Mr. Ritchie, a Free Trader, and whence then are his hopes of getting into power?

The Radical press strongly insinuate that one or more of the malcontent members had been offered office and declined. I dare either of them to give proof of this offer. None such was made to any of them.

And if Messrs. Wilmot and Gray had refused office, would not the places vacated have been given to other Members who would strengthen the Government beyond the power of opposition? and what then would the City and County of Saint John, the richest and most numerous constituency in the Province say for itself? being excluded altogether from representation in the Executive Council.

And while your hand is in Mr. Editor, will you ask Messrs. Jardine, Chubb and others, who voted last election for Mr. Partelow, why they now agitate against Mr. Partelow's colleague!

I pen these few querics, not because I fear for Mr. Wilmot's re-election, but in order to show that the electors of the County should mark with their decided disapprobation, this disturbance of the public peace for objects purely personal, in short for the giving vent to spite, spleen and disappointed ambition, without a particle of patriotism, or a desire to forward any object of general advantage to the community of New Brunswick.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obd't. servant,

ROGATOR.

MR. EDITOR—

I live in the Lower Cove, and in common with my fellow citizens of that district, suffer from any imposition that may be practised on the community. I would ask Sir, how it happens that the Public Slip at the foot of Sheffield Street is occupied as a timber pond, filled with saw logs and saw dust. I presume Sir, this must be with the consent of the Authorities, as it cannot but meet the eyes both of the Alderman and Councillor of Sidney Ward. It strikes me Sir, that this is matter also for the notice of the Harbour Master: trusting this nuisance may be speedily abated, together with all cause of future complaint.

I remain yours, &c.,

A FREEMAN.

HORRID OCCURRENCE.—It is our melancholy duty to record one of the most unfortunate and fatal results of poison by arsenic that ever has occured in this country. It appears that for a long time past Mr. John Case and his wife have kept boarding house at No. 120 Prince street. Yesterday afternoon after the dinner was finished the inmates of the house, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Case, five gentlemen, two ladies, three children, and the servant in the family commenced vomiting in a violent manner, when Drs. Street and Levien were called in and pronounced the whole household to be poisoned. The medical gentlemen immediately administered such medicines to their patients as was calculated to relieve them, but unwithstanding all their efforts one of the unfortunate children died at 5 P. M.

The Physicians remained with the poisoned people during the whole of Sunday night, and nothing was left undone by them, to secure the comfort, and restore the patients to health, but in the case of Mrs. Carr, and one of the boarder's children, their efforts were unavailing, as they died this morning in great agony.

Mr. Case and several of his boarders, are still very sick, but are not considered in immediate danger, although they are in critical positions providing the poison cannot be removed from their stomachs. The facts in this lamentable occurrence, as could be ascertained, are as follows. It appears that about 2 weeks since, Mr. Case requested one of his gentleman boarders, who works in a manufactory of some description down town, to bring him some arsenic for the purpose of poisoning rats.

The dangerous drug was accordingly procured taken to the boarding house and laid away for Mr. C., who began looking where it had been deposited for him it was not to be found. A general search was instituted but it had mysteriously disappeared, and no one knew where until yesterday, when as is stated, it was found on the table in the culinary department where it had stood a large bowl of flour. The flour Mrs. C., had procured, manufactured into a pudding for her family and boarders, and it is stated and believed that she mistook the arsenic for flour or salt and mixed it into the pudding of which all in the house partook, with the results above stated. It is difficult however, at present to reduce the case to a certainty, but Coroner Gcer has been notified to hold an inquest on the bodies of the deceased parties, which he will do this afternoon, at which time more and reliable particulars will be developed.—N. Y. Express.

The Chronicle.

British Connection—and No Surrender.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 3, 1851.

The Election.

That man is an imitative animal, has frequently been observed, and equally so in a civilized as well as in a savage state. That mankind in the masse is led more by the nose than the understanding, is equally true, "and pity 'tis, 'tis true." If proof were wanting to establish this aphorism, it might be abundantly supplied in the present day. A hue and cry is raised in France that the Government is oppressive, and that nothing short of revolution and the establishment of a Republic will produce order, prosperity and good government, and straightway that volatile and thoughtless nation drive from the Throne of the Bourbons, the last remaining scion of their ancient Kings. IMMITATION, that inherent principle of our nature is immediately brought into play, and the nations of the whole continent consecutively become revolutionized, not that they may gain freedom—not that they may be more mildly governed or lightly taxed, but because rebellion has become the order of the day, and thus without a system being established for a better state of government, or even an organization for the carrying out of their wild desires, they plunge recklessly into anarchy without a why or a wherefore.

Railroads are established, and this in turn possesses the public mind, rails spring up in all directions, Railway stock becomes the Alpha and Omega of every conversation, men plunge eagerly into the speculation, even the miser becomes infected and infatuated, and he unlocks his rusty hoards for investment, without even glancing at consequences. A Crystal Palace is erected and the Nations congregate, the worlds IMMITATION is again bewitched. France too must have her Palace, America will move Heaven and Earth to accomplish a similar feat, and even this obscure nook of Her Majesty's dominions does not escape the infection.

As in national arrangments so in the public mind—you have only to cry stop thief, and the mass see a pick-pocket in every passer by—you have only to denounce a public man and brand him with the epithets of turncoat and traitor, and the IMMITATIVE comes immediately into play, and as in the case of a dog with a kettle to his tail, the brainless mob set up the yell of derision. There are two papers in this city, the Jesuitical "Freeman" and the "News," that appear to be aware of the facts above stated, and as their sheets are principally distributed and read by the least informed of the community, they at this bidding of their designing *employers* avail themselves, and make political capital of the circumstance.

We trust however, that on this occasion, men will not only reason with themselves, but also with their fellow men, and ask the question in common fairness, and divested of passion or prejudice, look the circumstances calmly in the face. What has Mr. Wilmot done that he should be so unsparingly abused? He went in upon the ticket that he would TRY to upset the *then* existing Government, and we ask even his enemies, did he not fight manfully through a protracted Session, and use every legal and fair means to accomplish that end? Did he not twice see himself in the minority on the question of Non Confidence? and was not this *the voice of the people through their Representatives*, which rebuked him? We answer *it was*. And further, that when thousands of pounds of the people's money had been expended in a fruitless effort to overthrow a Government daily increasing in strength, to hope against hope, and continue what then would have been a factious and worse than useless opposition, would have been both futile and rebellious. And now we will put the question to the bone and sinew of the country, the operative man, the producer, and we are sure of a grateful, a triumphant response from that quarter. When in the history of this Province's legislation was your interest so thoroughly cared for? When were you so faithfully advocated, and satisfactorily listened to by a Representative as you have been by R. D. Wilmot, we reply again NEVER. Our present Protective Tariff, (not yet fully satisfactory) we owe to the exertions of the man, who the ingrates of the "Freeman" and the "News" have so wickedly abused. It is to him that we owe much of our recent improvement in trade. It is to him we owe much of what stimulated our Artizans to exhibit a spice of their quality at the Crystal Palace, and it is to him, we feel assured, that we shall in future have to look for a continuation of the good work he has so patriotically commenced. On the part then of Mr. Wilmot we beg no boon, we seek no favour, we only ask his enemies, if only for the sake of common morals, to cease their iniquitous canvas, pregnant alike with bribery, corruption and falsehood, and let the people be guided alone by their own unbiassed judgment. In short all that we beseak for him is "*a clear stage and no favour.*"

ARTICLES IN THE PALACE—[CONCLUDED.]

A Pair of Blankets, by Miss E. Fairweather, of Norton. This article appeared to create universal surprise, no one believing that such an article could be produced in this Province, and not a few turned away with a sceptical sneer, as to its being of domestic manufacture. We are not acquainted with the lady, but for her patriotism and ingenuity, (if not already promised) we pronounce her worthy of a choice of all the young fellows in the Parish.—Who will invest a small sum in the manufacture of this article? our word for it, it would be remunerative as well as creditable to the party making the investment.

Iron and Steel from the Carleton Mining Company superior in appearance and said to be of a quality not to be equalled on this continent: from what we have heard and read relative to the quality of the ore from from the Carleton Mines, we place implicit confidence on the character there given.

Cooking and other Stoves by T. C. Everitt; better and cheaper than those imported from the United States.

Three horses hoofs shod by M. D. Ritchie, the Race Shoe, the Saddle Shoe, and the Winter Shoe, a good idea, and very neatly put out of hand Mr. Ritchie has for a long time stood at the head of this department, and judges have pronounced these specimens worthy of particular notice.

Electrotype Medallions by R. Foulis. Cameo Portraits, by the same, very neatly executed, and we believe the first attempt of the kind in this Province. Coals and Fossils, by the same, from the Albert County Coal Fields, highly interesting to the scientific.

Pitch Coal, from the same place, by G. Allison.

The Royal Arms of England, exquisitely carved by Graham. This was decidedly the best specimen of carving in the Exhibition.

John Boyden profusely spread a table with cakes, biscuits and buns, all excellent of their sort, but out of place in an exhibition of that kind.

Potter & Co. contributed largely to the fine arts department, and we only regret we cannot do suitable justice to the ingenuity and enterprise of those young men. They are our own city boys, and produced articles that would not disgrace the best London Artists. Among their specimens we noticed a richly gilt and carved stand, or lady's Work Table, exquisitely executed. A richly ornamented and gilt Pier Glass highly wrought and splendid in appearance, with Picture Frames in various styles, and two richly carved Fire Screens, all in short reflecting the highest credit on the workmen, and entitling them to public patronage.

Plate by Venning, in a glass case, well executed engravings, cut clear and tastily devised.

A very pretty Banner belonging to the Chrystal Section, Cadets of Temperance, worked by ladies of this City.

Cordage from the Rope Walk of Messrs. Jarvis. A coil cable laid with smaller specimens of smaller rope, quite equal to any imported, and why these men are not better patronized does appear to us a mystery. We can make the article and employ our own people,—then why not do so? who answers!

Needle work in great varieties by Miss Barker and Mrs. Davis, one of the production of the latter lady was a family group consisting of a woman, child, dog and cat, beautifully worked, and producing an effect equal to an oil painting.

The Carleton race boat Experiment, by J. Mailman, a beautiful specimen of nautical architecture.

S. Gaskin exhibits Heads in Crayons, a Portrait in Water colours, and specimens of Wood Engravings, very respectably executed. He is a young Artist recently from London, and deserves encouragement.

Wooden Ware by H. Wiswold, consisting of a Fruit Dish, of Ash, a Bowl and an Ink Stand, all very prettily and ingeniously manufactured.

Rifle, by Crispin. This for quality and finish would not have disgraced the celebrated establishment of Joe Manton, London, and was offered at the very moderate price of £8.

Miss Clements of Loch Lomond, exhibits a very neat Bed Quilt, a Lace Veil, and a Work Bag—all excellent of their kind, and commendatory to her industry and skill.

Mahogany Side Board and Dressing Table, by John Dunn, Princess street, beautifully put out of hand, and highly creditable to the maker.

Specimens of Printing, by McMillan and Avery—very elaborate and well got up.

A gothic Oak Door, a Mahogany Pannel, and various specimens of variegated Italian Marble, were painted and exhibited by Mr. Samuel Holman, of this city, and were greatly admired. So good were the imitations, that many persons were with difficulty persuaded it was not the productions of art, but of nature.

A Box of Soap, by Mr John Brown—an article that requires at our hands no comment or recommendation, it having already recommended itself to all who have patronized his manufacture.

In the rooms of the Institute were exhibited a great variety of Stuffed Birds, Prints, Oil Paintings, &c. too minute and difficult to be described by any but persons thoroughly initiated. We cannot however close our remarks without awarding the meed of praise so justly due to the productions of Mr. Chas. Ward, for his oil sketches of many of our most romantic and beautiful scenes. Also to Mr. J. T. Stanton, his "Mathematical Abstraction," and "Indians watching the Eagle," were really beautiful. "Dog and Fox," "Cattle Scene," "View on the Severn," and several other peices (in oil) executed by Mr. James Holman were well done, and gave promise of future excellence. Many very pretty peices, principally in water colours, were also furnished by our old friend, G. N. Smith, one of which appeared to attract general notice and approbation, was a view of the Falls, with the contemplated Bridge thrown across, very prettily executed.

In the Agricultural Department were exhibited specimens of Roots and Grains that were truly astonishing, and proved to the entire satisfaction of the most skeptical, that this Province is not only capable of sustaining its own population, but that at no very distant period Agricultural produce will become one of its greatest staples, as well as one of its most valuable articles of export.

Our attention has been directed to some very beautiful articles of Furniture, manufactured by M. N. Powers, Germain street, (and not in the palace) consisting of a Sofa and a Rocking Chair, fitted with springs entirely new, and covered with scarlet damask. These articles are well worthy of public notice.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last, at 7 o'clock, furnishing dates from Liverpool to the 20th September, bringing in all 86 passengers, of which number was Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, much improved in health. Also Mr. Seely of this City.—We have made such extracts from English News as time and space would permit. They will be found below.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. Only one cargo of yellow Pine (imported by a dealer) has arrived. One cargo of Spruce Deals, at £8 15s. per standard, less £25. One to arrive, at £8 15s., less £50; and two to arrive, at £8 12s. 6d. per standard, less £15 and £20 respectively. A parcel of Birch, with cargo, at 13½d. per foot; and Palings, 20s. per M. Other COLONIAL PORTS: One cargo of Saint Stephen's Spruce Deals (dimensions unknown) at £8 12s 6d. per standard, one of Shodiac Spruce at £8 5s. per standard, and one of Magaguadavic Spruce at £8 8s. per standard, less a bonus; two cargoes of Nova Scotia Birch at 13d. per foot, Yellow Pine at 12d per foot, Spruce 10d per foot, Spars 10d to 11d per foot, Deals £6 5s. to £6 10s per standard, and Lathwood 20s. to 25s. per fathom; one cargo of P. E. Island Birch at 12½d. Deals £7 7s 6d per standard, and Lathwood 20s. per fathom.

In the Wheat and Flour markets there was a moderately active demand, but without any change in prices. Indian Corn was scarce, and good samples brought advance of 6d. per quarter.

Trade in Manchester was steady and prices remained without change.

The Cotton market was dull at a decline of ⅛d per lb. Sales of the week only 26 860 bales.

The English Money market was satisfactory. The Bank of England had declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year. Consols closed at 95 7-8 for money, and 96 1-8 for account.

The harvest news throughout Great Britain is of the most satisfactory description, and the weather most favorable for the ingathering of the later crops.

From various parts of England and Ireland the reports of the potato blight had become much more serious, a large portion of the crop in many places exhibiting unequivocal evidence of the presence of the disease. The prevailing dryness of the weather, it was hoped, would mitigate the progress of decay.

In Great Britain, next to the excitement about Cuba, the public mind is prominently interested about the secession of the Duke of Norfolk from the Catholic faith, so long the religion of all the Howards. Few things could have caused more feeling in the political as well as the religious circles.

Arundel Castle, Sept. 2.—On Sunday morning his Grace the Duke of Norfolk E. M. attended Divine service at Arundel church, when an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. G. H. Hart, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. The Duchess, and Lady Adelaide Howard were also of the party.—(Times.)

The Earl of Donoughmore died on the 12th in Ireland. He was better known as the Col. Hutchinson, who was implicated in the celebrated escape of Lavalette.

A public dinner has been given at Edinburgh to the Lord Provost, whom the queen knighted on the occasion of her recent visit to that city.

The excitement about gold in Australia was rather on the increase.

Mr. Gladstone's disclosures about the atrocities of the Neapolitan government seems to be causing more and more uneasiness among the advocates of that infernal despotism. Latest news from there bring tidings that forty-six state prisoners have been sentenced to death, including ten deputies, two examiners, one ambassador and two priests.

Documents seized in the late arrests implicate the the London Central Committee most gravely, despite their avowals of entire innocence touching the late conspiracy.

France and England are decided on preventing a rupture between Spain and the United States, and in preserving for the former her valuable Colony; but with the introduction of some indispensible reforms in the internal Government of Cuba.

The English and French papers concur in stating that Kossuth and his companions have been liberated, and are safe on board the Mississippi, which vessel had been got afloat again, and that they sailed from Constantinople for America on the 7th.

An alliance has just been formed between Prussia and Hanover, by virtue of which the tariff of duties of the latter power is adopted by Prussia and the German Zoll union. The measure is considered [illegible] Prussia [illegible] devoted to freetrade principles.

Great dissatisfaction reigns throughout the whole of Austria—a financial crisis inevitable, of the government, the subscriptions for the new loan come in very slowly.

From the Woolwich Gazette, Sept. 16.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We cannot express how gratified we now feel, after having perused the despatches received at the Admiralty from Captain AUSTIN and Captain PENNY, since the publication of our last number, as they confirm all our previous opinions, that there was no truth in the reports that the *Erebus* and *Terror* had foundered in Baffin's Bay in the first year of their entering the Arctic Regions, and that a portion of the crews of the vessels had been subsequently murdered by the Esquimaux. It is now placed beyond doubt that the ships and crews were safe on the 3rd of April, 1846; the bodies of three of the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* who had died from natural causes up to that date having been found to the northward of Port Innes, Wellington Channel, with the remains of the armourer, carpenter's shop, and armourer's forge. Upon the hill side and beach were fragments of wood, metal, and clothing, with stacks of empty meat tins. "Every thing indicated permanency and organization."

The intelligence furnished by Captain PENNY is of the most interesting description, and such as will extend our hope, of the continued safety of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's party, for many years to come, and we only regret that the imperative instructions issued to Captain PENNY to return during the present season, prevented his being able to explore the large expance of water he discovered on the west side of Wellington Channel, and into which we have a decided impression the *Erebus* and *Terror* entered when they left their previous station with such haste, in our opinion, on the return of a searching party with the pleasing intelligence that an open strait had been discovered. We here give Captain PENNY's descriptions of what he witnessed, and might well be astonished to see in that high latitude, "On the 16th we came upon what to all appearance was water, and on halting, on the 17th, at Point Surprise, we were astonished to open out another strait, in which was 25 miles of clear water; an island was seen bearing W ¼ S, distant 40 miles; and a headland, distant 15 miles W by N, the dark sky over this headland indicating the presence of water, to the extent of perhaps 20 miles, on the other side. This point was found to be in 76 deg. 2 min. N lat., and 95 deg. 55 min. W long. Further progress being prevented by water, and we being still without traces, and the dogs' provisions being exhausted, no other course remained but to return to the ships, which we reached, after rapid journeys, at midnight on the 20th of May."

From the above remarks and extract, we appeal to our readers if there is not still every reason to hope for the safety of enterprizing expedition which left this country in 1845 for the Arctic Regions. We are aware doubters of the safety of the *Erebus* and *Terror* will say, what could the Officers and crews do when their ship stores failed them? We have an answer to them on that head, as the traces of shooting parties has been discovered in other places, and it has been ascertained by the party under Lieutenant McClintock, who was out 80 days, that there are plenty of deer, musk oxen, and hares in the region traversed by them. It is there are very probable that these kind of animals, and even other sources of subsistance, may have been found in greater plenty on the shores of the waters seen in the distance by Captain Penny; and into which it is highly probable the missing vessels entered as they are found to be in the same direction as Sir John Franklin was directed by the Admiralty to endeavour to obtain a passage. Before the end of the present, or in the early part of next month we hope to have further intelligence from Captain Austin's expedition.

EXPERIMENT WITH THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—An experiment was made on Sunday in the Champ de Mars, at Paris, by Mr. Phillips, of his method of extinguishing fires. A building of about 40 feet long and 25 feet high was constructed of wood, with a staircase outside, leading up to the first story. At about half-past four, the construction was set fire to, and in a few minutes the flames were seen to burst out from every part. About a dozen men then rushed up the staircase, and placing themselves on a sort of gallery which ran outside, broke each a bottle containing the composition prepared by the inventor, and almost immediately the flames subsided, and the fire appeared extinguished. The experiment seemed to have succeeded when all of a sudden the flames burst out again, and Mr. Phillips not being provided with a further supply of his liquid, it obtained the mastery, so that it was necessary to call in the aid of the fire-men to demolish the building. Generals Magnan and Carrelet were present and Mr. Phillips explained to them the cause of his failure, declaring that he would take measure to insure its success on the next occasion.

A fatal duel took place recently at Lucca between two naval officers, attended by singular circumstances both before and after the event. The report states that the seconds, earnestly desirous to prevent fatal consequences, largely used their powers both in regulating the distance, and in loading the pistols, so as to lessen the probability of danger. In spite of these precautions one of the combatants, a lieutenant in the navy, fell mortally wounded by a ball in the neck. The curate of the parish declined to perform the burial service over the body, and in answer to a remonstrance from the major of marine of the ship to which the lieutenant belonged, wrote that he had sought advice in all proper quarters, and that it would be quite impossible for him to perform the service unless the unhappy victim of the combination, a lieutenant in the navy, had previously to his death expressed his repentance for the act of engaging in it. The surgeon who had attended him in his dying moments thereupon wrote a certificate that he had observed indications of much regret in the officer at being unable to fulfil his last religious duties. This was received as a satisfaction of the curate's scruples, and the funeral ceremonies were performed.

A DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is the application of chloric ether like gum. Unlike chloroform it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in insensation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid, (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a fine bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications it is often entirely relieved. This discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at Paris.

☞ The following sensible article on the late Executive appointments, is from the Fredericton Head Quarters, of last week:—

THE APPOINTMENTS TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The recent appointment of Messrs. Wilmot, Gray, and Hayward to the Executive Council of the Province, has created quite a sensation among our St. John cotemporaries, and may be con- [illegible] Papers, who scold each other when they can get nothing else to find fault with. We were in hopes that the excitement got up on this occasion would subside as suddenly as it was raised, and that reason would take the place of prejudice and passion, but it seems to be otherwise determined. Rumour says that one of the gentlemen who have left the ranks of the opposition will, in a short time, be called upon again to appeal to his constituents, and this may, perhaps, account for the continuance of a storm raised without much real cause, and kept alive for the purpose of politically annihilating the parties against whom it is directed. Hitherto we have said little or nothing on this subject, as we had no particular desire to attempt to defend the Government, and certainly could have none to increase the excitement against those who had joined its ranks under circumstances which, to say the very least of them, are a strong justification for the course which they have pursued. It may be worth while to enquire a little into these circumstances, and see whether Mr. Gray and Mr. Wilmot are the renegades to their constituents, to their country, and to their party, which some of our cotemporaries would have the public believe.

The first point to be considered, is whether either of the new Councillors who have left the opposition, have, by doing so, deserted their party. Now every one knows, who knows anything at all of New Brunswick's politics, that between Mr. Ritchie, the leader of the opposition, and Messrs. Wilmot and Gray there is scarcely a single political feeling in common. The former is rather an ultra-Liberal; while the latter, one is a moderate Conservative, and the other leaning rather strongly to the principles of old Toryism. True it is that both acted with the leader of the opposition on certain questions last Session, but it is absurd to suppose that they belong, properly speaking, to his party. They simply formed part of a temporary combination, organized to oversee the Government, and having failed after two trials, were at liberty to form a new combination, or to join those who had been constitutionally declared to have the confidence of the country. The cry, therefore, of Messrs. Wilmot and Gray having deserted their party, is without foundation. The second charge is that they have deserted their constituents. This charge is founded on certain declarations said to have been made at the Polls, and is also easily answered. In the first place, the Government, as constituted when these gentlemen joined its ranks, was not the Government which was in power when they were elected; but supposing it was, will any reasonable man argue that a change of circumstances should never induce a change of policy, and that the true interests of the constituency of the City and County of Saint John should give way to the claims of a combination such as we have described. The question of Railways is the real question of the day.—Schemes were on foot which would have excluded the commercial capital of this Province from an immediate participation in the benefits of Railway communication, and no man on that floor of the House, with perhaps the exception of the leader of the opposition, had taken more pains to inform himself on the subject of Railways than had Mr. Gray. By joining the Government he placed himself in a position to bring that information to bear on his colleagues for the benefit of his constituents. He had either to abandon the combination and adhere to the Railway interests of his constituents, he to had to sustain the leader of the opposition and let the Government influence be exercised on the Railway question without a single representative from St. John having a voice in the direction of that influence. He chose the latter course, and in doing so we believe he did wisely.

With respect to Mr. Wilmot, he had also interests to serve which he could not overlook with justice to those who had been mainly instrumental in placing him in an influential position in the Legislature of the country. He has long been the acknowledged leader of the Protectionists, and apart from that question, has proved himself one of the most industrious and useful members on the floor of the House. The party of which he is the leader was, it is true, represented in the Executive Council, but we doubt much if Mr. Wilmot could have justified himself to the Protectionists of St. John, and throughout the Province, had he refused to assume the responsibility of accepting an office which places that party in a better position in the Councils of the country. Rumour says that this gentlemen will soon have to appeal to his constituents for re-election. Should this prove true, we shall then see whether those who have raised him to power and influence in the Legislature, will abandon him when in a position to give greater effect to their views and his own, or whether the acceptance of an office which, to say the least, he is as well qualified to fill as any that have been named, is to disqualify him from representing the constituency which he has hitherto served with diligence, with peseverance, and we will add, with great ability.

The only question which remains to be discussed is, whether Messrs. Wilmot and Gray having accepted officer the Province generally will be benfited. This question we do not think admits of a doubt, for without wishing to undervalue the ability of those assisting in the administration of public affairs previous to their having taken seats at the Council board, yet it will scarcely be denied that both these gentlemen have talent, influence, and a knowledge of public affairs, which must be an acquisition to any Government, and with their assistance the probability is that there will be a good working majority in the House of Assembly, able to take care of the interests of the Province in all its relations. Should they fail to accomplish this, others will of course be found to take their places, but in the mean time we think it unfair to visit all the sins of the Council, past, present, and to come, on the heads of those who have so recently had a voice in the direction of the affairs of the country. It will however, mainly depend on the constituency of St. John whether we are to have an opposition so strong as to paralyze, if not oversee the Government, for the moral effect of Mr. Wilmot's defeat at the polls would undoubtedly have a powerful influence on the House of Assembly and on the country, and perhaps, there is no constituency in the Province better able to appreciate and deal properly with the delicate and somewhat difficult question which will, in all probability, be propounded for their decision previous to the meeting of the Legislature.

We have dealt with this matter plainly and without the slightest desire to misrepresent any thing. We may be mistaken in our views, but when we see public men continually cried down for an act not half so objectionable on party grounds as that of the late Sir Robert Peel, we a what more incoherent than the political course of the present Foreign Secretary. We cannot help endeavoring to place the question fairly and openly before our readers.

There are other appointments spoken of as having been made at the sitting of the Executive Council, which took place last week, but it will be time enough to discuss the justice of these appointments when the names of the recipients are before the public. We do not believe that the injustice has been, or will be done, which those hostile to the Government would have us believe.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *Ledger* says: A story, for the truth of which we do not vouch, is told us, the last fall twelve months a fishing boat with five hands was driven ashore somewhere about Conception Bay, and that the crew being absent longer than the usual time, another boat was sent to inquire after them:—that they found the boat, dead and scalped, whereupon they returned, and procuring four or five other boats, with men well armed, returned to the former scene of action—that they then fell in with a party of some hundreds of Red Indians (many of whom they shot down, the rest dispersing.) We have the names of some of the parties said to have been concerned in this transaction, and we may be enabled to say more about it in another week or two. The popular opinion that the Red Indians of this country are exterminated, is in our mind a fallacious one—some of the tribe have, upon credible authority, been seen within the last very few years; and the result of Mr. Gulborne's researches, in this respect may be of importance too, in very many ways.

The people of Harbour Grace, up to the beginning of the present month, had taken 500 quintlesses averaging in value about £4 a piece.

On Sunday afternoon, whilst Dr. Ebenezer's (97th.) and his lady were enjoying an afternoon's drive round the suburbs of the city, the horse, by repute a restive animal, took fright from some cause unknown, and, mastering the driver, overturned the carriage. It is with extreme regret we learn that the lady of Mr. Ebenezer's suffered serious injuries, and lies in a very precarious condition.—*Halifax Sun.*

From the Alta California, July 19.

MASSACRE OF AMERICANS AT LADRONE ISLAND.

By the arrival of the schooner Odd Fellow, from the Ladrone Islands, we have received an account of the massacre of the captain and part of his crew, by the natives of a small island known as McCoskell's, belonging to the group of the Ladrones. The sad [illegible] George Dawson, who was second officer under command of Capt. Luce. The occurrence mentioned, took place on the 17th of Jan. last.

The Sperm Whaler Boy, of Warren, RI., arrived off the Island of McCoskell, and was boarded by two men in a canoe, who in reply to a demand for provisions, informed Capt. Luce, master of the ship, that the natives were hostile to strangers, advising him not to land.—Cap. L., however, ordered a boat to be got in readiness, and calling for volunteers, was joined by four of his crew, and accompanied by one of the strangers, who were sailors, and had been stopping on the island for two years. He gave orders to the first officer to send a boat for him in the morning, and pulled ashore. The ship lay off and on, and the next morning a boat was sent for the Captain, in which was the other stranger, and also two natives, who had paddled off to the ship. On nearing the shore, the natives assembled on the beach, refusing to allow the boat to land. They were all armed with spears, and beckoned their comrades to join them from the boat, which they did. The sailor resident was about to follow, when one of the natives warned him to remain in the boat. They refused to hold any communication whatever with the crew, and Mr. Dawson, who went in command of the boat, rejoined the ship and related his adventures. Mr Merry, first officer, then provided the ship's crew with arms, and the boat was again sent ashore under a white flag. The men lay on their oars within a cable's length of the beach, where the natives continued to assemble, armed with spears and threatening an attack if an attempt was made to land. Joseph Percy, the companion of the sailor who accompanied the captain ashore the previous evening; endeavoured to gain some particulars from the natives concerning the fate of the captain and party, but was refused information, and having stated his belief to the second officer that they had been killed by the natives, a fire was opened upon them from the boat. The relief party continued outside the reef until a signal from the ship recalled them. Mr Merry waited until dark off the island, when receiving no tidings from the unfortunate party, he bore of for Ascension.

The names of the seamen who landed with Capt. Luce, were James Mackay, James Sweeny William Taylor, and Edward Rion. There is no doubt that the whole party were massacred by the natives, who perhaps, suspected from the absence of their two comrades on board the vessel during the night, that they had been killed or detained as prisoners.

HURRY UP THE CARS.—The steamer Reindeer ran yesterday between New York and Kingston, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. This boat is the fastest on record, and if Mr. Bourman does not procure the swiftest locomotives on the Hudson River road, the fleet Reindeer will outstrip the cars.—N. Y. pap.

MORE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—Mr. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist and Druggist, of this city, and member of the Pharmaceutical Society, of Great Britain, where he was for some years employed in manufacturing for wholesale establishments, many of the most popular Patent Medicines, Perfumes, and Cosmetics, for the Toilet, has commenced a similar establishment at his Drug Store in this City. Among the articles now produced and offered for sale, wholesale and retail, will be found—"Sharp's Compound Concentrated Alkaline infusion of Sarsaparilla," an excellent and most efficient eradicator of Scurvey and Scrofula. "Sharp's Balsam of Horchound," for coughs and cold, highly spoken of, "Tincture of Myrh and Borax," for washing and cleansing the mouth, and relieving the tooth ache. "Coco Nut Oil," for cleansing and strengthening the hair. "Camphorated Tooth Powder," a superior article for the teeth. "Oriental Hair Wash," a delightful adjunct to the toilet. "Nutritive Cream" for the hair, equally good and efficient. "Lady's Kalydor," for improving the complexion, and removing inflamation, pimples and freckles. Also, his celebrated "Vermin and Insect Exterminator," which has by its never failing success become generally known and used throughout the Province. We would be fully understood by our readers, that this is no puff of quack medicines and cosmetics, but a desire on our part solely to bring into notice as far as practicable, the domestic manufacture of all really useful articles; and as it must be apparent to most of our readers that very considerable sums of money are annually sent out of the Province to purchase the kind of articles that Mr. Sharp is now manufacturing, it becomes the interest of every provincial, as we hope it will be the desire of every patriotic individual, to promote as far as in him lies, the ardent and increasing pursuit of Domestic Manufactures.

THE LATE JUBILEE AT BOSTON.—At the late highly interesting celebration in Boston, marked by the presence of some of the most able and distinguished men of the United States and the British Provinces, a truly kind and noble feeling was prevalent. Complimentary toasts and sentiments were proposed by the Sons of John Bull, which were warmly reciprocated by the boys of Uncle Sam.—Both parties rejoiced in the fact, that great things in government, in the arts and sciences, and in skilled labour, had been ably accomplished by men of the good old Anglo Saxon stock. But the Irish papist! *he* had nothing to say—there was not even one achievement of which he could boast—*he* had neither art, part, nor lot in the affair. 'Twas the Anglo Saxon who had done all, and hence Anglo Saxon feeling and sympathy ruled the roast. The papist had accomplished nothing at all, in aid of the great cause, which Anglo saxons had met to celebrate.—How truthful are these remarks, yet how humiliating! Why do we then cling with such fearful tenacity, to a system of false worship, when so many occasions are continually presenting themselves, to remind them of its consequent results—their own painful degradation and absolute inferiority. Wherever they go, they are continually reminded of their alienation from all Anglo Saxon enterprise and sympathy. The exhibition in Hyde Park, or the banquet on Boston Common, illustrate in the same degree, the relal position of the popish outcast.

We find the Halifax Albion observe that—"When the vices of men require punishment to be inflicted, the Almighty is at no loss for the ministers of justice. No special interpositions of power are requisite. He has no occasion to stop from the thrones and interrupt the majestic course of nature. With the rebellious it lies within themselves he pronounces, Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone. He leaves transgressors to their own perils, and their punishment follows of course. Their own sins do the work of justice."

Not only has the Irish papist no sympathies in