The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., March 9, 1855.

THE NEW ENGLISH CABINET.

From all we have seen of the leading English Journals the greatest enthusiasm pervades the public mind upon the accession of Lord Palmerston to the Premiership of England, and in this jubilate the Emperior, the Government, and people of France also appear to participate. That the mantle of power has fallen upon his Lordship at a very critical epoch in the history of that great and powerful nation, no politician will hazard a denial, but Lord Palmerston is a Statesman of the "Go-a-head" party, and one that will not, like his predecessor, stand shivering and shaking, lest he may discommode his colleague the Duke of Newcastle, or any of the other Cabinet noodles connected with the war department. Impediments, it is said, were thrown in his way of forming an Administration: we know not why this should be; but if such did really occur, in high or low quarters, it only adds to his fame as a Statesman, for he has overcome all public opposition and private intrigues, and he now stands at the head of that vast empire, as complete a dictator for the time as ever wielded the forces of the Roman commonwealth.

What says the *Sheffield Times* of Lord Palmerston?—

"It will soon be seen what use he intends to make of his immense power, and whether or not he will suffer the *ex officio* of ordinary officials to obstruct him in his movements. To show what the nation may expect of him we will relate a fact which took place several years ago. When, during the ministry of Thiers, Guizot was ambassador in London he came to Lord Palmerston, then foreign minister, and inquired what the other powers of Europe, in conjunction with Great Britain, meant to do with respect to the war in Syria. Guizot had received information secretly on which he relied with confidence. He, therefore, would not give credit to Lord Palmerston when, with the utmost frankness, he said to him, 'If by the 15th of July France will not join us we shall sign the treaty without her.' The French ambassador thought this by far too candid. He had been used to equivocation and intrigue, and nothing therefore was so calculated to mislead him as honesty and plain speaking. Believing the reverse of what he was told he wrote to assure his government that nothing would be done. The treaty, however, was concluded and signed on the 15th July, and in less than an hour after its signature orders were on their way from London to the fleet on the Syrian coast to act with the greatest possible energy and rapidity. The instructions reached, the decisive blow was struck, and the French ambassador only believed what Lord Palmerston had told him when the news of a great victory came back to England and occasioned his immediate recall."

Such then is the man who is now Prime Minister of England, a Statesman whose rule has ever been "not to put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day." Yet, with all his cleverness and tact we much fear his selection of Lord Panmure, late Mr. Fox Maule, to the post held by the Duke of Newcastle, not altogether in keeping with the present extraordinary exigencies of the times.—He is an untried man, and suffering, report says, from disease—such a man, therefore, is not fit to have the care of our army in the Crimea entrusted to his hands.

Of Mr. Sidney Herbert the Journal we have above quoted from writes:—

"We wish it had been found practicable to send Mr. Sidney Herbert into retirement, at least for a session. He has not gathered many laurels of late, and though now transferred to the home or the colonial office, we are strongly apprehensive he will exhibit the same incapacity and the same irresolution as in the war office. But we are really in want of statesmen. The old ones have died out, and parliament appears to contain no new ones to supply their places. For this reason our Colonies which form perhaps the most important part of the empire, are continually entrusted to the management of very mediocre individuals. If we lose any of them this fact will suffice to explain it, though not to reconcile the country to so great a calamity."

We stop not to question Lord Palmerston's policy in retaining Mr. Sidney Herbert in office. He is answerable to the country for his own acts, and for the acts of his colleagues. He knows our position, among the powers of Europe is now at stake, and the first thing consequently for him is to maintain the English nation by reducing Sebastopol, destroying the Russian fleet, and compelling the Emperor Nicholas to sue for peace, or to carry on war in the midst of perpetual losses and disease—disease, famine and nakedness, such as was never endured by the soldiers of any other nation under the broad canopy of heaven—and all this the work of the late Administration. In proof of this grave charge we shall quote from the speech of Col. North in the House of Commons, in which he gave a glowing picture of official ignorance and incapacity, combined with what the honorable and gallant gentleman designated as "official" insolence:—

"No man" said Colonel North, "was more esteemed by every officer of the army than Lord Raglan, but what he (Col. North) complained of was the manner in which things had been sent out, and the improper spirit in which the patriotic offers of our own merchants had been received, and which he could term nothing less than official insolence. On this topic he might allude to a remarkable correspondence between the Admiralty, the Treasury, and Messrs. Collier, merchants of London, which, if the House permitted him, he would read (hear, hear.) On the 11th of December Mr. J. Collier wrote to the Secretary of the Admiralty as follows:—

"SIR—From several reports, we regret to find our brave defenders at the Crimea are not so capable of making that much sought for beverage, a cup of coffee, while their friends, the French, obtain it quickly, the latter being served with rations roasted and ground, while our poor men get theirs raw, and scarcely resting time, much less for the purpose of roasting and grinding their coffee, an article so much preferable at meals under the circumstances of cold, frost, and rain.

"We have the most extensive plant in operation daily for the purpose, and capable of roasting, grinding, and packing large quantities of coffee; being honoured with a most extensive patronage of the trade for 41 years past, we are conversant in treating the article (the roasting of which produces or destroys its flavour), which could be packed ready for use as fresh as if obtained at home on ordinary occasions.

"Should your hon. board consider our suggestions worthy of notice, and have the same prepared in any of Her Majesty's dockyards, we shall be most happy to render any assistance in arranging or suggesting any feature to assist in promoting the comfort of our brave fellow countrymen, the gallant defenders of our great nation. Remaining your most obediently,

"JAMES COLLIER and SON."

A more patriotic offer than that could hardly be imagined, inasmuch as there was no kind of stipulation that these merchants should supply the coffee themselves, all they wished being to give the Government the benefit of their skill and experience. How was this generous offer met by the paid officials at the Admiralty? The answer was in the following terms:—

"Admiralty, Dec. 13, 1854.

"GENTLEMEN—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, I have to refer you to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of roasting and grinding coffee for the troops in the Crimea. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "T. T. GRANT."

On the receipt of this communication, Messrs. Collier, supposing the Admiralty had nothing to do with grinding and roasting the coffee, addressed the same letter to the Treasury, and we must say that the reply which those respectable gentlemen received, and which was signed by Mr. Trevelyan, (of Irish Starvation notoriety), was a most insulting answer to a very handsome offer. It was this:—

"Treasury-chambers, Dec. 22, 1854.

"GENTLEMEN—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, with reference to your letter dated the 15th inst., that the coffee sent out for the use of army in the East is roasted in the naval establishments, and my Lords are not aware that any additional assistance is required to hasten the operation. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"C. E. TREVELYAN."

The question now arises—Has Lord Palmerston, upon whom the eyes of Europe are now rivetted, retained (those Trevelyans and the Red-Tapists who crowd every room in every Government office, from Somerset House to Downing-street), in office? If so, may we be permitted to ask—What is to hinder Trevelyan & Co. from pursuing the old regimen of the Aberdeen policy towards our army in the Crimea? The writers from the seat of war positively assert the coffee was sent out unroasted and unground. Hence the generous offer of the Messrs. Collier. The Red-Tapists and "My Lords Commissioners" say they "are not aware that any additional assistance is required to hasten the operation." Now indeed we can understand the muster roll of our slain soldiers, *slain by the Irish disease*—COLD AND FAMINE—aye, cold and famine that might have been guarded against, if the departmental authorities had not treated the Crimean soldiers so cruelly that our brave officers, on seeing their noble soldiers dying from famine, were heard to exclaim—"Oh! that we had some English Coroners out here to give us a cast of their office."

THE MAYOR.

The season for electing the Chief Magistrate for this City is fast approaching, and such is the allurement (a salary of £400 per annum) that many who having been misplaced, by being put into public office, are aspiring to fill the Civic chair. Four or five persons have already been spoken of as candidates.

There is perhaps not a City in the universe that has been so cursed with imbecility in its public officers as this sans St. John. The principal feature in civic business during the last twenty years has been EXTRAVAGANCE and JOBBING, and public money has been got rid of, in a way, that while it has astonished every one, its conservators have been obliged, from shame sake, to keep secret the financial state of the City. The citizens suspecting that their stewards were unfaithful, have been compelled to force things to an issue, and the result has been that the City is double as deep in debt as was by them represented, and so little could the public depend upon their Body Corporate, that they have found it necessary to disarm them of the power to increase the difficulty by plunging as still deeper in debt. In short the Civic Board, like helpless orphans, are virtually put out to nurse, Trustees having been appointed for that purpose; and to the world we present the humiliating picture of a Bankrupt Corporation, yet with resources, which in the hands of intelligent and honest men, quite sufficient in the short space of seven years to redeem her character, liquidate her liabilities, and stand out in bold relief, not only a solvent but a wealthy Body, with a Rent Roll sufficient to meet all the ordinary expenses of Civic Regulations. With all the advantages with which this City has been blest, and with all the immunities it has been granted by its Charter, yet reckless men in whose hands the public funds have been entrusted, have, with the desperation of infatuated gamblers, plunged the City into almost hopeless insolvency. Debt after debt has been contracted with a wilfulness and a wickedness that is truly disgraceful, while tax upon tax has been levied upon the Citizens, "grievous to be borne." And as if all these inflictions, "enough to bear a Royal merchant down," were not sufficient, our City's Revenue within the last two years has been greatly depreciated by the stubbornness of His Worship the Mayor, in his refusal to grant Liquor Licences, causing a loss thereby to the Public Chest of £3,000; and to answer no purpose but that of increasing "Rum holes," the vending of the most poisonous kind of "fire water," and the manufacture of sundry hundreds of drunkards, to add to the previously enormous catalogue of unfortunates with which our City is infested. It really is to be hoped that our Citizens will throw off the apathy in which they have so long been enveloped, and with a patriotic and determined spirit, come forth, divested of prejudice, and elect a person to fill the Office of Chief Magistrate, who will do credit to their choice, and acquit himself with satisfaction to his constituents. In selecting their man, we think nothing short of the following qualifications should give satisfaction:—

Qualities—First: He should be a man who has always paid twenty shillings in the pound.

Secondly—He should be intelligent, firm, but not "pig headed," but open to advise from men of approved judgment.

Thirdly—He should be modest, unassuming, and approachable by all parties.

Fourthly—Not tyrannical, and using his office to vent his private spleen.

Fifthly—Favourable to paying men who can furnish the best methods for purifying the City, protecting the Citizens from imposition, and liquidating, *without taxation*, the City's liabilities.

Sixthly—In the choice of inferior public officers, he should divest himself of favoritism, and discharge imbeciles, so soon as he discovers them to be such.

Seventhly—He should not be the Tool of any *party, sect*, or DENOMINATION, nor should he carry out his personal predilections, at the public expense.

Eightly—And last, not least; he should be a man who, when taking office, and taking his salary, should be determined to earn his wages, by giving his whole and undivided time, and abilities, to the paying off the City debt, macadamizing the streets, and cleansing the City's impurities, in a scientific, economical, and an efficient manner.

Our fellow Citizens should remember there is no Royal road to perfection in Government, but the duty that devolves on them both individually and collectively, is equally as imperative in making their choice, as is the duty to perform faithfully the functions of his Office, on the person who shall have the honor of being called to the Civic Chair.

The London *Morning Herald*, in announcing the recall of the Earl of Lucan from his command of the Light Cavalry Division in the Crimea, treats the noble and gallant general with great severity, attributing to him a catalogue of mishaps which happened to his Brigade in all the actions they were engaged in while in the Crimea. The Herald more than insinuates "cowardice" to the gallant Earl when it styles him "Lord Look-on." What! the lineal descendant of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, prove a recreant! Impossible. He may lack judgment and military tact, in this, his first campaign; but he is no coward. There are none such in the British army of the Crimea.

The same paper states an order for the return of Lord Raglan to England has been forwarded to the Crimea.

THE ENEMY AGAIN AT WORK.

One last files of Newspapers from Ireland bring us the dreadful news—dreadful we must call it, from recent experience—that CHOLERA is raging through many parts of that country. In Enniskillen many persons have died of it, whose names are given, after a few hours' suffering. In Athlone, on Monday, the 29th January, there were three cases of Cholera, two of which proved fatal. In Carrick-on-Shannon there were several cases of Cholera. A Dublin Journal states:—"The disease was entirely confined to the poorer portions of the town—to the ill-ventilated, unsewered, and overcrowded dwellings of the poor." As was the case with our own City, and as will be the case with every ill-regulated City and Town visited by that destructive scourge.

The Derry Sentinel writes:—"We regret to state this awful pestilence does not appear to be in the least decreasing in Coleraine. The number of cases under treatment at present is greater than at the end of last week, but the virulence of the disease is considered to be somewhat abated. Up to the present time, the west part of the town, or Kilowen, has suffered most from its ravages. The poor law guardians have appointed a staff of four assistant medical officers, at a salary of one guinea each per day. There were twenty-one cases in the hospital yesterday, and a much larger number outside. A town meeting was held on the 17th, to devise means for alleviating the wants of the poor; and a considerable sum of money has been subscribed to purchase food, clothing, and fuel, for distribution in cases where relief cannot be granted by the guardians."

POPE AND POPERY.

We feel pleasure in transferring the following article on Pope and Popery from the *Christian Patriot*, into our columns, for the perusal of our readers:—

"The Pope is fulfilling his mission; he is shutting his eyes to the light, and deluding himself with the idea that all is dark, and that Romanism may play the old game among the nations. He will find that he is straining the thing too far for its strength. The Proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception as a faith, had prepared even Italy for opposition to the folly of pretended Infallibility. The fact is, that infidelity is taking a strong hold there. In the neighboring state of Piedmont, the Pope has set himself in direct opposition to the Government and the Legislature." It has been thoughtright by the Rulers to give the people an extension of liberty and a constitution. The laws of the land are declared to be supreme, and church affairs have been dealt with, with a view to the national interests. A suppression of certain Convents is proposed. The Pope makes an attempt to exercise the old power. He has issued a letter monitory, declaring the Suppression Bill to be contrary to the Holy Faith, and null and void *ab initio*; threatening with excommunication those who assist in carrying it out. The effect is not only strong upon the minds of the Sovereign, the Government, and the Legislature, but the public mind is excited to indignation of a very decided character. The Clergy were instructed to read the document from the pulpits of the churches: the Government prohibits the intended promulgation, and points attention to an article in the Penal Code, which would subject the ministers of religion to imprisonment for pronouncing any discourse against the institutions of the state. The question is now publicly discussed, in town and country, and people perceive its importance; they applaud the prohibition of the promulgation of the letter, and numerous petitions will be presented in favor of the Bill for the suppression of Convents. Should the Pope not carry out his threat of excommunication he will be laughed at; should he do so, Piedmont will evidently cut the connexion."

We fancy his Holiness has got himself into a fix, and we shall be full of curiosity until we learn the stratagem the old Fox has devised whereby to get out of it. Will he carry his threat into execution? If he does not what reliance can hereafter be placed in the word of the Pope—the "Infallible"! Head of the Romish Church? Should he, on the other hand, carry out his threat of "Excommunication," he will, undoubtedly, be forced by Piedmont to exercise his "infallible" powers in crushing his Italian lay opponents—who appear to dread the thunders of the Vatican but very little.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the recommendation of Sir Richard Annesley O'Donel, Bart., Newport House, has appointed George G. Ousseley Higgins, Esq., M. P. for Mayo, a Roman Catholic, to the Colonelcy of the North Mayo Militia Regiment. We know not what the Colonel of the Irish "Crowbar Brigade," Lord "Look-on," will say to this when he arrives in Ireland from the Crimea.

Vienna letters state that the whole of the Austrian army has received orders to be prepared to march. A German journal of good credit says—"Austria's first *corps d'armee* consists of 67,000 men and 144 guns; her second of 121,000 men and 186 guns; her third of 280,000 men and 252 guns; her fourth of 110,400 men and 104 guns; in all 494,000 men and 646 guns. Her reserve in a short time can be raised to 200,000 men.

The arrival of the 10th Hussars from Bombay, was announced by telegraph on the 6th ultimo, at Alexandria. Between Bombay and Aden they lost seven horses—five died from natural causes, and two were shot, having been attacked by the glanders. The regiment will count 650 sabres.

The *Liverpool Standard* says that seven persons renounced the errors of Romanism, last week, at St. John's in that town.

In a letter to Mr. Crawford, M. P., published in the *Times*, Sir Charles Napier says—"I do not intend to bandy words with the gallant Admiral (Berkeley, first Lord of the Admiralty,) but I beg to tell you, when the papers—which I hope will be asked for—are produced, it will be seen that I was goaded to act contrary to my own judgment—that I was censured, and finally dismissed my command."

The 63d Regiment, or rather the remains of it, left the camp on the 21st for Balaklava, thence to embark for Malta. They mustered THREE strong, including Officers!! after landing in the Crimea 970 strong, and a draft of 30 men since that time. There was only one serjeant to represent the grenadier company, which originally consisted of 126 men. The returns of the regiment shew 400 men in hospital at Scutari.

For a considerable time nothing has been heard of the intrepid Circassian Chief Schamyl, but he has recently made another bold adventure with his usual success. The Russians had lodged nearly all their prisoners at Tiflis, and were sending a large number under convoy into the interior, which Schamyl attacked on the way, and released the whole number.

In Shields Harbor, on the 17th ultimo, upwards of one thousand loaded vessels remained unable to get to sea in consequence of the stormy state of the weather. Two hundred of the number were under Government freights, and bound for Constantinople.

THE SANITARY STATE OF THE CITY.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN, AND COUNCIL, AND TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Gentlemen—The difficulties and distress under which this community laboured last summer, from pestilence, prompted no doubt by the filthiness of some districts of the City, has very properly called for an investigation, and an expression of public opinion. A public meeting has been held for that purpose, and Commissioners have been appointed to obtain the best and most scientific information on the subject. That Committee has most faithfully done its duty and furnished an Elaborate Report, that has entitled them to the best thanks of the whole community. But, Gentlemen, when you examine minutely that Report, you will find, although predicated on the opinions of men of undoubted ability, it is for a country and climate differing very materially from this, in which we live. The climate of England is humid the whole year round, fogs and rain prevail almost daily, and with continual wet, and close muggy weather, whatever of miasma may arise from the earth is held by the moisture near its surface, and the air is thereby rendered pestiferous and unfit for respiration. Not so in New Brunswick, where for six months in the year the earth together with the gases contained in putrid substances, are frost bound, and no ill effects can occur to the inhabitants therefrom, during that period; and even in summer, with our fine open streets, commodious back yards, a dry atmosphere, and a natural inclination to the sea on every side of the City, the tendency to a poisonous atmosphere will bear no comparison with that of the British Isles. That there are districts that for filth will compete with any filthy City, is most true, and it is in those localities and those only, where a thorough drainage, such as is recommended by the Commissioners is required; yet in those districts whatever means may be resorted to for sanitary purposes, they will all fall short of the desired effect, unless accompanied with the most stringent regulations and punishment, not of the Landlords, who cannot control the Tenant, but on the inmates of the premises on which the nuisance is committed.—To carry out which it will be necessary that proper and efficient *Night Cows* should be *licensed*. Proper tight Carts built for the purpose, and a place of deposit established. Even these appliances will not efficiently effect the purpose unless accompanied with the following regulations, viz.:—

That so soon as the season commences every yard, and back premises should be visited, and all parties in whose residences filth is found should be notified for its removal, and if not done in 48 hours, it should then be removed by the public scavengers, and charged to the inmates, when if not promptly paid, an execution should immediately issue on their chattles, if any, or on the body if no goods can be found: and in default of payment imprisonment should follow.

These suggestions, Gentlemen, are made with a desire only of serving the community, and not with the slightest wish to dictate, or interfere with your prerogative. But the time being at hand when action must be taken, it becomes the duty of every good citizen, so far as in him lies, to render what assistance he can to the authorities, for the carrying out of a scheme so much required. The writer of this trusts that the Gentlemen he is addressing will not seek to discover the CLASS of society to which he may belong, and adopt or disregard the suggestions here offered by that standard; but take up the subject on its own merits, and if not furnished with a better plan adopt this. This, he thinks the public have a right to expect at your hands.

Should these suggestions be adopted their mover has no hesitation in saying that this City can, by vigilant officers being employed, be kept quite as pure and free from infection as if the more expensive system given in the Report of the Commissioners be gone into, and with this solid benefit to the people, that the expence will not be the One-twentieth of what has by them been estimated.

The question of a supply of water, in connection with sewerage, has not been touched upon here, or the propriety of purchasing the Water Company's Works, as this is but a secondary consideration—the sewerage is, however, a matter of paramount importance, and should be proceeded with immediately—as wherever it may be deemed requisite the sewers could be put down, and a stream of water, whether from the Company's Work, or any other source, could be turned into them at any future time. That the thing can no longer be blinked, but must be done, and that right early, is the opinion of the community at large, as well as of yours,

PROGRESS.

A soldier of the 19th Regiment was killed by his own comrade as he was escaping to the Russians from the trenches before Sebastopol. He had hinted to one of his friends in the same company, that it would be a good thing to go over to the Russians, this suggestion was received by a threat "If you attempt to run, I'll shoot you as sure as you are a living man." The fellow watched his opportunity, and slipping across the parapet, made towards the Russian lines; but his friend had perceived him, and called on his comrades to fire. They did so, and missed him, and he neared the Russian picket. "Here goes for you now, according to promise," exclaimed his mates, and, taking a long aim, he stopped the career of the deserter, and dropped him, writhing and bleeding, in front of the Russian videttes.

Forty non-commissioned officers serving in the Crimea, have recently been promoted to the rank of Coronet and Ensign under the memorandum which recognised the advancement of men who had served in the field with credit to themselves.

The Bishop of London has suggested that on the third Sunday in Lent, united prayer and intercession to Almighty God should be made by the several congregations, for the safety and success of their brethren now serving in the armies and fleets, and for the restoration of peace.

A pig slaughtered recently at Threlkeld, England, weighed 55 stones, of 14 lbs. to the stone.

The ancient title of O'Neill, is extinct, by the demise of General Viscount O'Neill, who died without issue on the 12th February, at Shanes Castle, County Antrim, in the 74th year of his age.

NEWS FOR THE MILLION.

Amongst the many new rooms that of late years have sprung up in the metropolis, there is one which, though open free to all respectable applicants, far surpasses any other, and has the most complete collection of newspapers ever got together: we allude to that of professor Holloway's, in the Strand, near Temple Bar. It will there be seen that it is not an impossibility weekly to arrange upwards of 2,000 newspapers, published in all languages, in such a manner that the reader may readily get at the paper he requires. It is really astonishing to see with what skill so many newspapers are arranged in portfolios by clerks engaged for that purpose, and the facility with which they place before the visitor the particular journal he desires to peruse. From the excellent system of arrangement pursued, it is not surprising that capital folk, their little gentlemen, and even statesmen, often visit this museum of the newspapers, being certain of here acquiring information not to be found elsewhere. Pity that some of the Government officials had not served an apprenticeship in this leviathan Pill and Ointment depot, they would have acquired such business like and methodical habits as would have saved many thousand of our brave fellows who have fallen victims to incapacity and gross mismanagement in the Crimea.—*London People's Paper.*

ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES TO OUTLAST.—The improvements which have been made in the art of electrotyping, and its diversity of purposes to which it is now applied, almost surpass belief. It is used to make plates for printing cuts, and type also plated ware and many other things. One of the most useful applications that we have seen of late, is its application to table cutlery, by Joseph Hill, Electro-plater, No. 150, Atlantic street, Brooklyn. The utility of silver plating table cutlery, is the prevention of rust; the articles afterwards never requiring to be scoured, and have only to be wiped dry with a towel or buckskin after use, and always look bright and clear. We understand that a number of the leading hotels of our city have had their cutlery electro-plated, and have effected a great saving thereby.—*Scientific American.*

MEETING OF CORPORATION CREDITORS.

At this meeting there were not a dozen of the creditors in attendance. The Mayor, Aldermen Woodward and Kenny, Councillors Nowlin and Trentowsky were also present.

After waiting for some time, in vain, for the arrival of others, Mr. Merritt was moved to the chair.

Mr. Wright briefly and plainly stated his reasons for calling the meeting, and what the questions were on which they were requested to pronounce an opinion. The Corporation, who he believed were disposed to do what was right, desired that they should express their opinion on those subjects:—

First, was the case of the Messrs. Lawton—of which he gave the history. The question now was whether they should accept the terms proposed, viz., to pay the costs, give a bond for the debt, and allow the surrender of a lease of the right to extend a wharf at York Point. He believed for his own part, that neither in law or equity had they any right to claim the privilege of making such surrender. The whole question seemed to have been settled in 1836, when after some disputes had been referred to the Common Council, new terms were proposed, and a new lease taken out. The long acquiescence of the Messrs. Lawton in that settlement now debarred them from claiming another settlement, and no court would relieve them from their obligation. He did not think it would be justice to the creditors and the citizens at large to permit them to make such surrender, and from the way in which the demand was made it seemed an attempt at extortion and imposition, to which he thought they should not submit, though he would yield to any decision of the majority. He next referred to Ald. Woodward's Bill for the sale of certain Corporation lands, and gave it as his opinion that it would be for the general benefit to sell these lots that at present yielded small rents, and for the freehold of which the occupiers would be willing to pay a fair price.

Mr. Jack next entered into a long explanation of the Lawton suit. Old Mr. Lawton, he said, had obtained a grant of a property lying between Dock-street and the water, on condition of keeping up Nelson-street. He held the property for many years, and in the end forgot all about the deed and thought he only held by possession. He let a part of this to Mr. Nelson Deveber, and some time after being told that Mr. Deveber was in treaty with the Corporation for the lease of the ground between low water mark and the harbour line, he was induced himself to become applicant for the lease of this ground in order to prevent its being given to Mr. Deveber. It was no benefit to him to get the lease, his only object was to save himself from the trouble and annoyance that may arise if it fell into the hands of other parties. Some time after, in looking over his papers, he discovered the old deed, and then he found that he had actually leased a portion of the lands which were his by deed. On this, by advice by counsel, he petitioned the Common Council on the subject, and the result was that they consented that the old lease should be surrendered on condition that a new lease was taken out at a rent of £10 a year. This Mr. Lawton consented to, not because it was just, but because it was the best that he could do under the circumstances, and the question now to be considered was not—whether in consequence of his long acquiescence he lost all remedy at law, or in a court of equity—but whether it was right that this lease should ever have been given; or whether he should be held to it; whether it was right or wrong. Mr. Jack then proceeded to argue, that even supposing it were an imposition, as alleged by Mr. Wright, still it would be for the interest of the creditors to submit to it, as most men at one period or other submit to imposition from prudential motives. He also gave it as his opinion that it would be better to have the lands sold; if the disposal of them were judiciously regulated. He denied emphatically that he had ever told the Messrs. Lawton that in the event of their obtaining a decree they would get the full amount of their claim. He told them that they would only get their proportion, as the suit must be brought in behalf of all the creditors. Mr. Wright had given as his opinion that only the Lancaster lands could be sold, and that when these lands were disposed of there must be an end to all suits. Mr. Jack said he was of a very different opinion; he thought that when those lands were disposed of the Court would direct the sale of the common lands, which he contended were equally bound for the debt.

Mr. J. M. Robinson replied at length to Mr. Jack's observations, asserting that Mr. Jack's own statement proved that it was right to hold the Messrs. Lawton to the lease they wished to surrender, and that it would be an injustice to the public to permit its surrender. This he argued at much length dwelling particularly on the fact that counsel, no doubt fully competent to advise, had been consulted when the last arrangement was made; and if arrangements entered into as this was, and supposed to be final, were to be perpetually opened up anew, when would there be an end to law suits? If the Corporation were to yield in this instance to the claims of the Messrs. Lawton, it would only serve to encourage other creditors to make the most exorbitant demands. Mr. Robinson also contended that none of the Corporation property, except the Lancaster lands, were liable to execution.

Mr. T. Merritt said the Corporation had, on various occasions submitted to the demands of creditors and paid one after another. It was twelve years since he was appointed Chamberlain and he was grown quite tired of that sort of thing. The Common Council was now doing very well, though they last year committed one serious fault. The rental was steadily increasing and their position improving and he was satisfied that they should go on as they were doing, but he was determined that henceforward no one should be his preference creditor.

Mr. Wright replied to Mr. Jack's remarks, and said that he argued very much after the fashion of the highwayman, who, putting a pistol to your breast, acknowledged that he had no right to your money, but you had better give it to avoid the consequences. This was a strange kind of morality; perhaps it may be called "legal morality;" for his own part he never advised any one to submit to an imposition because it was an imposition.

After some further remarks the resolutions were proposed and passed.

Nearly all who spoke were in favour of selling the properties now leased, which yield small rents, but thought there should be some check on the Council. No resolutions on this subject were proposed.—*Freeman.*

A SPOT IN MASSACHUSETTS WHERE THERE IS NO CRIME.—The rum traffic on Martha's Vineyard has been outlawed for more than eighteen years. Rum selling is not known in that locality. What has been the result? Crime has not only diminished, but it seems to have almost entirely left the vineyard. We are informed that no case of crime has come before the Court for something like sixteen years. The Judges go down in one boat and back in the next. While the traffic in liquor continued, the Courts were in session for about two weeks each term. Civil cases have been greatly diminished, and there are now but very few that come up for trial. Here is a fact of immense importance. Crime and the grog shops always go together. Stop rumselling and nearly all kinds of misdemeanors and offences against the law will cease. This fact furnishes an argument in favor of prohibiting the rum traffic, against which no man can say a word.

FINDING HIS FORTE.—It is charitably supposed that 'everything is good for something,' for, as Pope has it, 'nothing is made in vain.' The very crookedest stick of a man is doubtless good for something or other, if one could only find out what it is. But finding one's *force* is not always so easy a matter, as may be seen by an anecdote which we heard from an excabinet minister, respecting one of his clerks. After boggling at the first duty he was set upon by the secretary, for a few days he complained that he did not like it.' A new sort of employment was assigned to him, but he soon came back with the same story, adding, 'I don't think it is my forte.' 'What would you like to do?' inquired the accommodating secretary. 'Why,' said the clerk, 'when I came into office I took an oath to support the Constitution—I want to do *that*—I think that's *my forte!*'—*Post.*

CURRENT WANTS.—Beef, on foot, per cwt., 30s. @ 32s.; Beef, by the quarter, per lb. 4d. @ 5d.; Mutton, per lb. 5d. @ 6d.; Lamb 5d. @ 6d.; Pork, per lb. 6d. @ 6d.; Geese 3s. @ 3s. 6d.; Turkeys, per lb. 6d. @ 8d.; Chickens, per pair 2s. 6d. @ 3s. 6d.; Butter, per firkin 1s. 1d. @ 1s. 2d.; Butter, per lb. fresh 1s. 6d.; Eggs, per dozen 16d.; Buckwheat Meal, per cwt. 17s. 6d.; Potatoes, per bushel, 2s. @ 2s.; Turnips, 1s. 6d.; Hay, per ton £3 @ £4 10s.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 3.

The Election of Bill has been under discussion during part of the day, and several amendments proposed, but sustained by only small minorities. It will pass like the Revenue Bill, without a single amendment.

FREDERICTON, March 5.

This morning, after the return of the members from the various committees, the details of the Elections Bill were taken up and the various polling places fixed throughout the Province. After which Mr. Street gave notice that he would divide the House on the third reading. The House next took up Mr. Boyd's motion on the witholding of grants from sectarian schools, and this was followed by an amendment by Mr. Connell which while it sustains the general principle of the motion affirms and rejects several propositions beyond it. Opinions, varied as the faces of the members, followed; Connell and Boyd closed, the latter affirming that sectarian schools got £3,015. Vote on the amendment, minority 5—M'Leod Wilmot, Gray, Connell, Tibbitts: on the motion 10 minority—M'Pherson, McLeod, Wilmot, Gray, Connell, Tibbitts, Gilbert, M'Adam, M'Phelim, End.

FREDERICTON, March 6.

Mr. Street moved for leave to put a sum of £500 on the Supply book, for the destruction of bears in certain Counties, and a debate of almost an hour followed. On a division the motion was lost by a majority two.

A Bill for incorporating the Protestant Orphan Asylum in St. John—after some debate passed without amendment, after which a long debate arose on a bill brought by Mr. Wilmot, to establish boundaries between granted and ungranted lands, induced a long discussion.

The rest of the business in the House has been purely local.

A long debate arose on the Revenue Bill in the Council and progress was reported, although it is well understood that it will pass to morrow.

FREDERICTON, March 7.

A Bill introduced by Mr. End, for preventing plaintiffs from recovering costs who have had a tender previously of the whole amount subsequently recovered in court, was discussed this morning and agreed to. After the passing of this Bill, which is generally approved of, the House went into supply and some long, but interesting, debates took place on the subject of the "old widows."

In the Legislative Council the Revenue Bill was passed without a division and afterwards a Bill of Mr. Hill's for explaining the Act on Municipalities.

FREDERICTON, March 8.

The House went into Committee this morning on a Bill for the protection of Roads and Bridges, and after a long debate progress was reported. Next they went into Supply, and the style of Debate, usual on such occasions, was adopted, as the right and interests on either side prompted the members.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, while Mr. James Burrell was engaged in examining the gas meter, which stood on a shelf in his shop, King Street, immediately under the ceiling, the ladder on which he was standing slipped and he fell to one side, his head unfortunately striking the ground. He was raised almost immediately, but life was already extinct. A little blood trickling from the ear and nose showed that the concussion of the brain had caused his death. He could not have been more than a few feet from the ground, and his death from so slight a fall gives evidence of the insecurity of the tenure of life.

Mr. Burrell was a young man of quiet domestic habits, attentive to business, and respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves an aged mother, his young widow, and we believe one child.—*Freeman.*

A POOR MEND.—A correspondent of the Knickerbocker, says:—'A friend of mine returning from a depot a few mornings since, with a bottle of freshly imported 'Maine Law,' saw a lady in advance of him whom he must inevitablev join. So tucking the bottle under his arm, he walked alongside—'Well,' said the young lady, after disposing of 'health' and the weather,' 'What is that bundle you are carrying so mysteriously under your arm?'—'Oh! nothing but a coat which the tailor has been mending for me.' 'Oh! tis a coat, is it? Well you'd better carry it back, and get him to sew up one more hole, for *it leaks now!*'

This is the same young man whose cash account, after last summer's travels, was marked by the very frequent occurrence of the item. 'Porter, twenty cents. His father expressed some surprise that it should cost so much to transport a carpet-bag from place to place, whereas the original investment were made in small bottles of Brown Stout.

TO PROMOTE THE HEALTH OF CATTLE.—Mix occasionally one part of salt with four, five or six parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetites and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against bots in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Feed all animals regularly. They not only look for their food at the usual time, but the stomach indicates the want at the stated period. Therefore feed morning, noon and evening, as near the same time as possible.

Guard against the wide and injurious extremes of satiating with excess and starving with want. Food should be of a suitable quality, and proportioned to the growth, and fattening of animals to their production in young, and milk, and to their labor or exercise. Animals that labor need far more food, and which is far more nutritious, than those that are idle.

In dry time, see that animals have a good supply of pure water. When the fountains are low, they drink the drainings of fountains, streams, and passages of water, which are unwholesome.

If barns and stables are very tight and warm, ventilate in mild weather, even in winter.

Horse radish root is valuable for cattle. It creates an appetite, and is good for various diseases. Some give it to any animal that is unwell. It is good for oxen troubled with the heave. If animals will not eat it voluntarily, cut it up fine and mix it with potatoes or meal.

A kind of tea shop has lately been opened at Balaklava, where a pint of hot tea can be had for 6d. This place is much crowded with our poor fellows from morning till night and not unfrequently the proprietor is quite sold out long before night.

Married.

On the 8th of Febuary, by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Mr. John Bastopol, to Mary Anne Kelly, both of this city.

On the 23d, by the same, Mr. John Clark, to Miss Jane Lipier, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the same, Mr. John Haselwood, of Prince Edward Island, to Miss Elizabeth Gibson, of Portland.

On Wednesday evening last, at Carleton, by Rev. R. Knight, Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Catherine Olive Ponsford, all of that place.

At Truro, on the 28th February, by the Rev. Wm. McMullough, assisted by Rev. G. O. Huestis, Mr. Wm. J. Thompson, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Jane Angevine, of Truro, N. S.

Died.

This morning Charles Edward, infant son of the Rev. A. Stewart, aged 7 months.

This morning (Friday,) Herbert Owens, aged 2 years and eight months, youngest son of William Craig, M. D.

On the 2nd, inst., of whooping cough Finella Roberts, youngest daughter of Mr. Moses McCready, aged one year and six months.

Suddenly on Wednesday morning, Mr. James Burrell, in the 27th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Anderson, in the 22d year of her age.

On Thursday evening last, Grizolla Downs, aged 80 years.

At the Bishop's residence, at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 2nd inst., after a long illness, the Rev. Patrick T. Carney, 32 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

At Carleton, on the 13th ult., Sarah daughter of Mr. John Austin, aged 11 months.

At Newry, on the 8th ult., Alexander Gillis, Esq., for many years a respectable merchant at St. Stephen, N. B.

At Newry, on the 26th ult., in the 26th year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. John Keane, formerly of Halifax, and St. Stephen to Newry and Halifax papers please copy.