The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., June 12, 1857.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, May 22nd.

IN Parliament the most important event has been the introduction of a bill to substitute one oath instead of the three present oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. The measure is one of Lord Palmerston's invention, but it differs only slightly from previous attempts made to let the Jews into Parliament. The Premier spoke with energy and force, asking whether it was really apprehended that the legislature would be un-Christianised if Jews had seats there, and observing that he had often heard of Jews becoming Christians but never of Christians becoming Jews. Here, however, his lordship was rather at fault. Lord George Gordon, the hero of the riots which bear his name, was admitted among the "peculiar people" after undergoing the rite of initiation; and a late number of a Hebrew paper published in this country declares that on the Continent the conversions from Christianity to Judaism are as numerous as those from Judaism to Christianity. The bill is to be read a second time after Whitsuntide so that the Opposition will have time to muster their forces, but no doubt is entertained that in the Commons they will be more signally defeated than ever on this question, while in the Lords the chances are much greater than when last the bill came before that august assembly. It will be a great triumph to the Premier if he succeeds in passing a measure which his rival, Lord John Russell, has so often brought forward in vain. The latter however, looks at the matter very good-naturedly, and in a short speech, perfectly free from jealousy, supported the proposal on Friday, and acquiesced in the expediency of making it a government question. The remaining business of the week has not been of any great interest. As far as Government is concerned it has been mainly confined to the Transportation bill and the Naval Estimates, the former of which has passed through committee, and the latter of which were moved on Monday by Sir Charles Wood. One attempt to reduce the estimates, made by Sir John Trelawney and Mr. W. Williams, was signally unsuccessful, the division list showing the curious result of *three* on one side against 215 on the other. In the Upper House on Monday the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of his Probate and Letters of Administration bill, and as he now proposes to dissever the New Court of Probate entirely from the Court of Chancery, the measure meets with the approval of his noble and learned friends. In the Lower House on the 20th Mr. Spooner's annual Anti-Maynooth motion was rejected by 125 to 91. The Attorney-General also obtained leave to bring in a bill to render fraudulent breaches of trust criminally liable; the civil liability will not, however, cease.

In the Berlin official Gazette of Sunday last the betrothal of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederic William was formally announced, and spoken of as a piece of most gratifying intelligence, and on Monday it was announced to both Houses. Address to the Queen were passed unanimously. The settlement of all difficulties which stood in the way of the marriage of the Princess Royal,—the news of the betrothal brought us by telegraph—and the sudden delivery of a Royal message to the Houses of Parliament on the little matter of a marriage portion took Parliament and the people by surprise. It was a master stroke worthy of our accomplished Premier. At the time we write all is speculation as to the result of the application, but it would be bootless recapitulating to you all that is said on the matter. There is a tale attached to this nevertheless which may bear relation. My Lord Palmerston, although a courtly man, it may not be generally known is not a great favorite at Court. At times the foreign policy of the noble lord has given grave offence to a very high personage naturally a little imbued with influences not altogether English. On Such occasions the Premier has been immovable and therefore not pleasing in his conduct. In conducting the negotiations for the marriage of the Princess Royal, Palmerston found himself getting into a fix, and the whole matter in danger of being broken off; in fact many in secret considered that the marriage never would take place. This was a real, a grave, trouble in high quarters, and the Premier was therefore sent for and expostulated with. To make a short story of it,—in the end his lordship pledged himself not only to put things straight, but to obtain a good dowry. We all know Palmerston's ability in carrying out any design in which he is in earnest, and so we may qualify our surprise at suddenly hearing the telegraphic intelligence of the betrothal—the royal message—and the proposal and carrying of a handsome dowry, all occupying but a few hours! We hope he will carry out his pledges to the country as faithfully as he has those given to the Queen.

It is expected (we write before the matter comes before the House) that the country will be asked to pay down this dowry for the Princess Royal in one sum. Perhaps it would be better got rid of in this way. At all events we do not apprehend much oppalition to the proposal. The nation does not look with freindly eye upon the foreign pensioners. Now it is whispered about, that the King of Prussia made this an express stipulation, and pointed to the King of the Belgians as an illustration of the unpleasantness of a foreign prince receiving a pension from the English civil list. King Leopold, it is well know, has often complained of the remarks occasionally made by the English press on the fact that he continues to receive his £50,000 per annum from this country; but his Majesty seems to forget that if the matter is annoying, the pension could very easily be resigned, and the act would be received as an act of grace on the king's part, for which his praises would be echoed and re-echoed from end to end of the land. Prussia's prince might have done the same had he ever found the receipt of British money irksome to his conscience.

The Shah seems to have been thoroghly frightened by the late affair at Mohammerah and no sooner received the treaty of peace lately signed at Paris han he ratified it. The ratification took place on the 4th of April, at Teheran, so that now all doubt as to peace between Persia and England is dut an end to. All that remains is to draw off our troops from the pestilential climate as soon as possible. It is more likely, however, that they will not leave Persia until Herat is evacuated, and in this case we may expect to hear of great mortality during the hot season. From India there are unsatisfactory accounts as to the feeling of some native regiments who have not yet got over the great cartridge grievance, and who have displayed a spirit bordering on Mutiny. One regiment has been disbanded, and it is feared that the same course must be adopted with two or three others. At Hong-Kong and in the Canton river things remain in *statu quo*, and the only excitement is an occasional brush between the steamers of the fleet and the Chinese junks. The intelligence from Prussia is truly of a most surprising kind. The king is said to have renounced without condition his claim to the £40,000 allotted to him by the Paris conference as compensation for the loss of his domains in Neufchatel. Wonderful! The Pope is making a tour of his dominions, very much, it is said, against the wish of some of the sacred conclave, who do not approve of this bid for popularity. Before long there is to be a political amnesty, following the example of Austria. —Prince Napoleon seem to have travelled into Germany in search of a wife, but his success matrimonial is not very brilliant.

Simultaneous with the news of the betrothal of the Princess Royal, came intelligence from America which gives much uneasiness to the lovers of peace. It is positively announced there that the British government has rejected the amended Dallas Clarendon treaty on the Central America difficulty, and thus we have this much vexed question once more on our hands. The motives the Americans attribute to the Premier for this conduct may be right—may wrong. They says that Lord Napier was sent to Washington with instructions to secure a co-operative demonstration from the American government against the Chinese. This was declined. They did not like "entangling alliances," and therefore would operate as far as they thought necessary alone. This is said to have piqued the Premier who immediately returned the Central America treaty without ratification. The fact that the treaty was rejected of course was kept a profound secret at home. We in England can hear more of English affairs contemplate, and has excited much surprise and alarm in political circles. Is it possible that our "turbulent and aggressive" minister means to involve us in a war with America instead of giving us his promised Reform Bill? This would be a disastroue exchange of favors. How strange it is that while from the Common lobbies to the little coteries in coffee rooms, surprise and alarm is expressed at the intelligence, that the *Times* should not as yet have said a single word upon the matter? The fact that this Journal is thoroughly bound up, entirely the tool of the Premier, becomes more apparent every day. This is not the first time since the ministerial crisis that the *Times* has suppressed important information which might damage the government, while its weekly and even its penny contemporaries are publishing and commenting on news of such vital interest to the nation. The "leading journal" should be the nation's mouthpiece, and not let the slave of a clique. One thing it is well to remember, that if Palmerston embroils us with America he will be thrust from office. We have heard many of his most staunch supporters declare that if the war policy is again adopted, and any attempt made to government without fear of consequences. Lord Palmerston is, feel assured, calculating too much upon the pliability of the new House.

Much discontent has been created by the indefinite answer of the Attorney-General to the question whether he was prepared to insinuate a prosecution of the British Bank offenders. The strongly-worded judgement of Mr. Commissioner Holroyd in the Court of Bankruptcy, and his clear opinion that there was a ground for criminal proceedings against some of the directors had filled the public mind with the impression not only that something must be done, but that it must be done quickly. Probably when all the offenders have had time to arrange their affairs quietly and retire from the country, the Law officers of the Crown will make up their minds to take the thing in hand. Meanwhile the news of other defalcations, breaches of trust or suspected offences of one kind and another against commercial honesty are contained in the papers. Sir William Magnay, Alderman of the City of London and ex-Lord Mayor, has been put upon his trial by the Court of Common Council for his part in certain alleged fraudulent proceedings in connection with a Belgian Railway. For these proceedings he has already been condemned by default by the Court of Appeal at Brussels, and a motion was submitted to the Council hereupon requesting Sir Wm., for the sake of the purity and dignity of the civic corporation, to relinquish his Aldermanship. Very strong language was used. It was urged that the definition of "a swindler" is the same in the Law Courts both of England and Belgium, and that the Corporation ought to purge itself of the presence of one who was really "a foreign convict." Ultimately the motion was defeated by the casting vote of the Lord Mayor, the numbers being 39 to 39. Sir William Magnay himself voted against the motion. An amendment was carried for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry. Add to this that Thomas Langs, cashier to Messrs. Kershaw and Co., merchants and manufacturers, of Manchester, has embezzled £8,000, and that Mr. Salmon, the Falkirk agent of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, has absconded, his defalcations being reckoned at £30,000, and we have a pretty good crop of offences of this description during the week. Mr. Salmon was a Bank official of 40 years' standing, and up to this exposure he is reported as being a man of high consideration in the district, taking a prominent part in every public movement and living in sumptuous style. He seems quite worthy to be classed with the Robsons, Redpaths, and Sadleirs.

In June the infant Princess is to be christened, under the name of Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, the sponsors being the Duchess of Kent and the two young people now "engaged" the Princess Royal and the Prince Frederic William of Prussia. Prince Frederic is expected to arrive at Osborne in the early Prince Alfred, who will return from his studies for a brief holiday.

"By their works ye shall judge them."—Why there is Mr. Johnston, the "Ursa Major" of the North, who talked 21 days during the first session he had the honor of a seat in the house, and if *"wisdom be in many words,"* no other proof can be asked for writing him a SOLOMON. Then there is the Honorable Charles Fisher, a gentleman who discovered, not the *"north west passage"* certainly but something equally important—he discovered Responsible Government, and which like the discovery of the guillotine by a French revolutionist, who was the first on which its efficiency was tested, came near proving fatal to him, and caused him to come within a bakers dozen of suffering decapitation by his own system, and this too, in his own County, and among his own kin folks.—And then again, there is our own fair spoken and fair promising townsman, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, and oh! "he is so honest," a gentleman who cleared away all the fogyism of the Tories, who cursed the country with their rule, long before he was born—eh! and after too—a gentleman who gave the most elaborate, most accurate, and most perspicuous details of the Province Finances, that ever *was*, ever *will*, or ever *can*, be given by mortal man. And rendering to Cæsar, what is Cæsars, we must not forget the Honble. Jemmy Brown, the demosthenes of the House, an old and tried stager—one fully posted in all that pertains to schools and schooling, a gentleman who in the plenitude of his zeal for the education of the rising generation, did not scruple to make a journey in the "Loch Lomond Mail," in pursuance of his duties as Inspector of those who "teach the young idea how to shoot." We feel fully convinced that did all the other members of the Executive fail in producing a bill, a thing not to be supposed for a moment, this gentleman would read them a lesson from Thomas Dillworth, which it is supposed he knows by art; that would instantly clear all the difficulties that appear to puzzle the uninitiated, and make, the making of the law so much desired, as plain as the horn book from which he received his rudiments from his revd. granny.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, CHARLES FISHER, Esquire, JAMES BROWN, Esquire, SAMUEL L. TILLEY, Esquire, the Honorable WILLIAM H. STEVENS, JOHN M. JOHNSON, Esquire, Junior, ALBERT J. SMITH, Esquire, the Honorable DAVID WARK, and CHARLES WATTERS, Esquire, to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 8th June, 1857.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Honorable CHARLES FISHER to be Attorney General, and the Honorable SAMUEL L. TILLEY, to be Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of this Province.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 8th June, 1857.

We are requested to invite the friends of Protestant missions to attend a meeting in the schoolroom adjoining St. John Church, at the head of Germain street, on Monday evening the 15th inst., at 8 'clock. Two gentlemen, forming a deputation from the Sabrevois Mission to the French Canadians, are expected to give an account of that mission. One of them will address the meeting in the French language. Other addresses will also be delivered upon the occasion.—*C. Witness.*

Mr. Ezekiel Brown, of Carroll, raised the past season, on two acres of burnt land, sowed, and reaped and threshed separately, eighty-five bushels of good clear wheat.

PROSPECTS FOR PROGRESS.—Already have the Organs of the *Smashers* opened the Campaign for a "do nothing" session—already have they announced their intention to allow the coming session to pass over without their bringing down any measures for the better government of our internal policy. At the session of last winter scarcely were the words of the SPEECH out of the mouth of His Excellency, than a perfect howl of disapprobation was set up by the pack, asking for all kinds of incongruous and impossible measures, together with a marked, unmanly, and uncalled for hostility to the speech of His Excellency, making no allowance, whatever, for the extra duties of the Executive, in arranging Rail Road matters, as well as a great and additional increase of business caused by the Government having to initiate all money grants. That part of their duty to their neighbour, of doing as they would be done unto, appears to form no portion of smasherism; and so eagerly did they cry LET US IN, that they had no time to consider what measures would be good for the country, as well as no disposition to hear patiently and judge honestly of any proposition coming from their opponents. Now we sincerely trust, and we think we can promise them that no such unfair means will be resorted to by the Conservatives, but that on the contrary they look for, and fully expect, that from so euridite and sage a body, who could so clearly see, and so fully point out the errors of the late Executive, a good and efficient School Bill, one too that will give satisfaction to all sects and denominations throughout the Province. Whatever other measures they may neglect, this is one that cannot, must not get the go BY, as there is now no law whatever existing for Educational purposes, the old one having expired in May last. Surely they can furnish no excuse for delay in this particular, especially as nearly the whole of the present Executive is composed of gentlemen of the Learned profession, and men, if we are to believe their own organs, keen and far sighted beyond the ordinary run of men, and infinitely superior in every respect to those whom they have succeeded.

CARLETON.

THE rapid growth of this section of our city indicates that it is the seat of intelligence and enterprise—the busy hum of industry is heard on every side—labour is there respected, and well it may, for the men who selected that spot for their homes nearly three quarters of a century ago were not strangers to toil, and of honest labour their descendants we are sure have never yet become ashamed.

Ship building for many years has been prosecuted by them with energy and profit, and some of the finest specimens of naval architecture, have been launched from that side of the harbour.

The numerous saw mills give employment to a large number of the people, many of whom by their industry and frugality have accumulated a property for themselves. The oldest Saw Mill now running in the Province is the one at Sand Point, built many years ago by the present Hon. Wm. Black, at a time when it supplied the immediate requirements of the city, and long before Deals, boards, palings and laths, were thought of as an article of export. We can safely say that some of the finest saw mills in the Province are located there, one of which is the property of the Hon. J. Robertson, one of the most enterprising Merchants of our city, and who gives employment to a very large number of hands in the various enterprises in which he embarks from time to time.—There is also a Foundry, Grist Mill, and Nail Factory in active operation. To their enterprising proprietors we wish every success. Labour creates the wealth of a country—it imparts a value to everything, and we are glad to find not only that our friends in Carleton are fully sensible of that fact, but also experience in a variety of ways the practical value of it. It retains as well as attracts population—it keeps as well as makes money—it gives value to property—and is conducive to prosperity, plenty, and contentment.

We are glad that the hardy Fishermen are reaping the reward of their labour this season—they have drawn wealth from the seas, and have found a valuable article of export to foreign countries as well as enriching themselves. We hope to see this business prosecuted with energy and continual profit. Jonathan has made fortunes by his extraction from the ocean—why not our people? The fisheries constitute one of the most valuable sources of wealth which our Province enjoys. Nature has been lavish upon us all. We have mines, forests, fertile fields, exaustless fisheries, fine climate, and a hardy people. What more is required? nothing except industry and intelligence to take hold and turn these gifts to profit. We believe that the inhabitants of Carleton have done much, and we say to them go on.

Carleton has a number of Religious edifices, as well as a Masonic Hall, and a building dedicated to Temperance. In the moral reform in which they have embarked we wish them success, and success will attend them by using persuasion and not coercion. The latter has been tried and found a failure, not only here, but elsewhere. Candid Temperance men honestly avow it, and for doing so we give them credit. As an experiment it was unsuccessful, therefore it will be wise to reason with and not attempt to drive those we would reclaim.

Of the condition of her schools, we are not in a position to speak, but believe from the healthy position of other things they must be in a state of efficiency. Education is a thing of the first importance to a place, morally, socially, and physically. A seminary located on the commanding heights of Carleton, could be made attractive and profitable, not only to those living in its vicinity, but to the youth in distant sections of the Province. What a fine location for a College.

Carleton for many years was the residence of the first Mayor appointed by the Government, and the last who received his appointment from that source, as well as the residence of the first appointed by the voice of the Council, and also the first elected by the suffrages of the people.

Carleton has taken a step forward in the establishment of a Weekly Newspaper. Wisely has its proprietors taken the course of neutrality in politics: to have done otherwise would only have led either to its early failure, or to the establishment of a rival devoted to the advocacy of opposite views. As a family paper, and one devoted to the local affairs of the place, we wish its enterprising proprietor every success. For our own part, we have always had a number of warm supporters on that side of the water.

Carleton is fast becoming a place of note, and we know of no place better adapted for a quiet residence than her green hills, situate beyond the bustle of business, and yet sufficiently convenient to it, even to those employed on this side: the short sail would be a recreation, and the walk a matter of only a few minutes. Our only wish is that we owned a few acres on Carleton Heights, as before long they would yield a fortune, which we must own it is not often the lot of the poor printer to enjoy.

In a future ramble we shall note some more points of importance, and in our leisure moments put them on paper and give them to our numerous readers.

☞ We take from the *Woodstock Journal* the article below, to every word of which we cordially subscribe, and congratulate our friends in that flourishing section of the Province in having a paper conducted with the independence, vigour and intelligence which mark the articles of the 'Journal.' We ask our readers to read attentively and reflect seriously, and then say whether it is not the duty of every man to hurl from power the actors and abettors in the scenes enacted last winter in the Provincial Assembly—

The administration of the Wilmot-Gray Government is now a matter of history. Their term of office has been a few days short of one year.—We sincerely trust that for the welfare of the Province, for the honor of human nature, such scenes as that twelve months have witnessed will never again be beheld in New Brunswick.

From the first day of its existence this administration had to face one of the most venomous, embittered, and unscrupulous oppositions that ever disgraced and cursed an unfortunate country. This opposition was not an opposition of principle; it was not an opposition of measures. It was an opposition merely of men. Its object was not to prevent the application of the principles by which the Government might be guided; not to defeat any measure which they might propose for the benefit of the country; but to drive the men from office in order that its own members might be reinstated. There was at stake no principle, great or small, there was at stake no measure important or unimportant, there was no patriotism in the matter; it was a desperate contest for revenge and for office.

The fall from power in 1856 was a dreadful blow to the Great Liberals. The Prohibitory Liquor Law which in their folly they allowed one of their number to introduce, was the direct cause of their dismissal from office. Knowing that they had themselves alone to blame they should have received their punishment, the loss of office, and their failure before the constituencies, with submission, and striven to redeem their character. But they saw the Conservatives succeed them in office; they saw them do that which they themselves had refused, and perhaps feared,—appeal to the people upon the Prohibitory Question. They saw that appeal responded to. The people rose in their might, and according the time-honored forms of British Constitutional government burst the bonds imposed upon them by an odious, oppressive, and tyrannical Law. They did more. They showed their appreciation of the services of the men who had given them this opportunity of expressing their opinion by returning a large majority to support them in the Assembly. The Great Liberals saw all this, and it but increased the bitterness of their hate towards the administration. The feeling which they bore Mr. Gray and his friends in office was no common political opposition. It was personal animosity and the desire for revenge.

The incessant and bitter attacks made upon the administration by the Great Liberal press during the recess was no more than a foretaste of that which met them in the recent session. To say that the opposition was violent, unprincipled, and unscrupulous is to fall far short of the truth. It was in truth perfectly ferocious.

While we bow to this decision we retain the belief that it is unjust. In the conduct of the late Government we can see but little to condemn, and much to commend. They took office at a time of difficulty; they besought the voice of the people to decide upon an important question, and thus ridded the Province of a tyrannical law. They recovered our finances from the depressed condition in which they were left by the Fisher Government; and effected a vast improvement in the mode of procuring funds for the building of Railways. Their new Crown Land Regulations tho' objectionable in some of the details, were in the main found upon correct principles. In short they gave evidence of being an able, honest, energetic, and practical administration. All the efforts of Great Liberalism would have failed in overturning them had their own supporters stood true. Unfortunately among their followers were a few needy and unscrupulous adventurers, who hesitated not to desert their friends, and to bring upon the country the loss of a six weeks' session wasted in strife, and of a General Election, to secure their own selfish ends. These traitors deserve the malediction of all honest men. Some of them, in the late election met with a richly merited reward.

Although defeated the government may solace themselves with the thought that they go out of office with honor. They have done nothing really deserving of stripes; they have done much to deserve the respect and confidence of the people. The constituencies have decided against them; but history will reverse the decision.

[*Hear the last Head Quarters.*]

"When Mr. Fisher, or his friends talk about his retiring from the political field, it is an idle threat. No doubt but he would rather represent York than be driven from it in disgrace; but he loves office, and the sweets office, too well to yield it up so easily. Already has the means of escape been opened to him if he is opposed in York.—Mr. Charles Perley is to be elevated to the Legislative Council, and Mr. Fisher is to offer for Carleton under the patronage of Mr. Connell. That he will be returned for that county if he offers cannot be questioned; the majority of the people of Carleton would vote for a baboon if Mr. Connell proposed him.

We now call upon you, Conservatives of York, to do justice to Mr. YERXA. At the late election he came forward on the Conservative ticket at your request, and ran side by side with your three successful candidates. His conduct was manly, straightforward, and faithful, and only for certain tampering with the revised lists he would now have been one of your representatives. You promised to support him the next time he offered. Messrs. Macpherson, McIntosh and Allen also made him similar promises. We now called upon you all to fulfil your pledges. Let Mr. Fisher go to that rotten borough, Carleton, but let York be represented by four Conservatives."

"As for Mr. Watters, we pity him. He very foolishly consented to be made a cat's paw of in 1855, and now he has been weak enough to join the Government again *without office!* Had he insisted upon one of the political offices, with a salary of £600 a year, the party would not have dared to refuse him, for although they really bear no good will to the Catholics, they desire to conciliate them. They try, however, to do this *in the cheapest manner possible*, and in Mr. Watters they find the clay ready to be moulded into the form that best suits their purposes. The late Government considered it unfair to deprive the Catholic body of all share in the deliberations of the Executive; but when they called Mr. McPhelim to the Council they did not require him to serve gratuitously, but gave him an office. Mark the contrast. The party now in power give a Roman Catholic a seat in the Council, but no control over a department, *and no pay!* This is *their* liberality! If the Catholic body do not resent this insult they will show a lamentable of spirit.

What will now be done in regard to the office of Postmaster General it is difficult to speculate upon. There is some talk of abolishing the office, but this will scarcely be attempted, as the party wants more offices, rather than less.—It must be a knotty question for them to decide. They cannot give it either to Connell or Harding without mortally offending the other.

"We consider it to be the bounden duty of the Conservatives to oppose every one of the new officials. If we defeat the chiefs we scatter the party. But there is not a moment to be lost: Organize! Organize!"

GAS COMPANY.

☞ At the general annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gas Light Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were again unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—R. Jardine, Wm. Parks, Geo. Carvil, J. M. Walker, J. Duncan, D. J. McLauchlin, William Smith, W. G. Lawton, and Wm. Jack.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, R. Jardine, Esq., was apointed President.

R. BIRNIE, Secretary.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

TO MR. DANIEL M'LACHLAN.

SIR,—Your communication in the *British Constitution*, of the 22d May last, has not cleared the foul calumny circulated about the Rev. Mr. Jack. It remains the same as ever, viz: that he took the electoral oath in July, 1856, and was not legally eligible to vote. That is the charge—you or him can make what you please of it. If you consider him an injured man, apply to the Supreme Court for your redress: the person with whom you are dealing is quite competent to foot the bills. Your gratuitous assertion of my having an utter disregard for all truth, was in answer to Mr. Jack's communication, wherein he stated that his vote was called in question by an individual who had no doubt in his mind as to his qualification, I merely mentioned that it was on "your assurance" he was exempted from parochial taxes. It appears you wish to attract public attention from the real question at issue by attacking me personally, as being derelict in my duty as an assessor of rates, (but remember the franchise is not based on taxation,) and has nothing to do with the question at issue, but Mr. M'Lachlan wishes to turn the attention of the public from this Rev. teacher's base conduct. It is for the inhabitants of the parish and those who have been my associate assessors for those eight years past to judge, if discharging more than one half of that duty for the above period is a dereliction of duty, then I am guilty. The conversation that passed at the time of making out the assessment was so different from what you would wish the public to believe, that it may be considered wholly a conception of your own. You have endeavored to bring every person's name under public notice that was possible, for the purpose of white-washing Mr. Jack. I unhesitatingly told you at the time that I had no idea of taxing Mr. Jack for the property on which he resided, as I was impressed with the idea that it belonged to the Presbyterian Society; you replied, to the committee of the Kirk. I then asked you if Mr. Jack had any real estate of his own, your answer was in the negative: then arose the question of annual income. I remarking that I had always rated the Episcopal ministers for that, and inquired what Mr. Jack received in that way.—After your relating to me the amount, I remarked it was very little for a man with a family, and I for one would be willing to free him from taxation on that, and such was the unanimous feeling.—(observe discerning public what an intolerant spirit I possess.) You would endeavor to make the public believe that there was a compromise between you and I respecting our Ministers, to free them from taxation; this I emphatically deny, as the Episcopal minister is only a Missionary, and has no control of the Glebes. If this had been the case, as you would wish to make it appear, it is very strange our associate had not come in for his share of this pious arrangement, as he was of another denomination. As for Mr. Jack's freehold being situate in that part of the parish that was my particular district, I deny it. After being charged with "an utter disregard for truth, and it being so natural for some to play fast and loose with the character of others," I will remind you of some facts. Mr. Crawford, the collector, told you on polling day, 1855, that Mr. Hatfield, the person from whom Mr Jack purchased his property, thought it a hardship to pay a tax on land after he had sold it to another; after inquiring of Mr. C. who the assessors were, Mr. H. remarked that you knew all about his selling the property to Mr. Jack, and considered it very strange for you to be guilty of the like; the collector had at this time received the tax from Mr. H. You then directed Mr. C. to pay the tax back to Mr. H. which he did; you also said that you was well aware that Mr. Hatfield was not a freeholder, immediately after the collector related the circumstance to me; I remarked in your presence that you ought to pay the tax, as it was wholly your fault; you made no reply, but afterwards said to the collector on that day that it was an oversight in you, and which you also did to me on polling day, 8th ult., 1857. "And with my unqualified consent Mr. Crawford transferred the tax to Mr. Jack's account;" what you mean by this expression I am unable to comprehend, neither do you know the meaning of your own language. "Mr. Jack told me Mr. Crawford called and received the tax." Mr. Jack paid Mr. Crawford his poll tax on the 29th of May, 1856, since that he has not received one cent from him. Your memory must be very treacherous or you would recollect of Mr. Crawford asking you for the *four pence* in October last, that you directed him to pay back to Mr. Hatfield, but recollect you did not pay it. "If it were not for the sake of Mr. Jack who had a right for an explanation from me, I would have left the gratuitous assertion to silent and merited contempt." When you attempt to give your spiritual instructor an explanation, endeavor to have a little more regard for truth than you have in your late communication, or your teacher had on the fourth of July, 1856. You appear to ridicule common courtesy, coming from a tory: I sincerely hope the spiritual instructors of the tories will never be in so humiliating a position in society as to perjure themselves for the purpose of exercising the franchise. Of the eulogy passed on Mr. Jack by you, I will only say—alas for the depravity of human nature.

PHILO M. RAYMOND.

Springfield, June 5, 1857.

☞ By Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, the Provincial Legislature is summoned to meet for the despatch of business, on Wednesday the 24th instant.

☞ The Royal Provincial Theatre, Paddock's Building, has attracted numerous audiences during the week, producing sterling Plays, and enacting them in a very creditable manner. Mr. Dickinson the Manager deserves success.

The new Theatre on King's Square, is approaching completion, and makes a handsome appearance. It is announced to be opened on Monday evening, with a numerous and talented company. Mr. Lanergin, we are inclined to believe, is a gentleman who is disposed to keep, and will enforce, the utmost order and decorum about the building; and this course while it removes in some degree the prejudices of the fastidious, will be the sure and only road to that success which his enterprise so justly merits. The house has been commenced and completed by Mr. Campbell, architect, in the short space of two months and reflects great credit on his professional ability.

NEW MAGISTRATES.—By a Commission dated on the 27th March last, the following gentlemen were added to the list of Justices of the peace for the City and County of St. John:—Thomas E. Millidge, Daniel J. M'Laughlin, John Doherty, (Brewer), John S. Parker, John Foster, Robert Power, David Collins, John C. Littlehale, Charles Ketchum, James Quinton, Henry Garbutt, and Samuel Clark. We are not ware that any of them have yet taken the oath of Office.

YORK COUNTY ELECTION.—The High Sheriff of York has issued his notice for the election of a member to represent York, vacant by the acceptance of the Attorney Generalship by the Hon. Charles Fisher. Saturday the 13th inst., is the day of nomination; Thursday the 18th is the day for polling, and Monday the 22d inst., is the day of declaration.

LADIES' JOURNAL.—Illustrated Miscellany, with large colored fashion plate, and two pieces of Music.

For sale by B. O'Brien, at the uncommonly low price of 7 1-2d.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last a skiff boat containing four persons, was upset in a squall near the Beacon, in this harbor, and two of them were unfortunately drowned; the other two were rescued. They were both sea-faring men.

Passengers in the Mail Steamer *America*, at Halifax from Windsor, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, of this city.

☞ We are indebted to Colonel Favor and Messrs Ansley and Tufts, for late fyles of American papers.

☞ The Mail for England to meet the steamer from Boston, will be closed at the General Post Office in this city, Monday next 3 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

NEW YORK, June 11.

Steamship "Canada," from Liverpool, on 30th arrived to-day.

The rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty Lord Palmerston said that new conditions from Washington were under consideration.

The French Legislature voted to establish three lines of Trans-atlantic steamers.

Overland mail Telegraph.—Chinese news presents no new feature.

MARKETS.—Cotton continued dull, without quotable change. Sales for the week 40,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm, though Brokers' Circular quotes Flour advanced 1s. on the week. Wheat 3d.; Corn 2s.

Sugar declined 1s. Consols 93 5-8 a 93 3-4.

Money Market unchanged.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.—We were exceedingly pleased with a very elegant entertainment that we had the pleasure of witnessing at the Institute last evening: the more so as we approached it with feelings of absolute repletion, from the positive avalanche of musical talent that has for the last week held the music-loving public entranced.—We were also surprised at the large and brilliant audience, as the evening had been particularly threatening. The appearance of Mrs. Frank Rea may undoubtedly be marked as an era in musical annals at the Institute. We have heard, perhaps, better singers there, and loftier music, but nothing so fresh, true and natural. The soft, gentle notes of the old time-honored ballads, whose every line recalls the thoughts of earlier, happier days, and the magic of whose tones can recreate the soft and genial feelings that we ourselves had almost thot forgotten—buried as it were in the dust and rubbish of progressing, obliterating time;—these were delivered with a gentle pathos and a native grace we have rarely seen excelled. Mr. Rea was well received, and his songs seemed to give very general satisfaction. He possesses great advantage of voice, which he uses with good judgment and discretion. One of the strongest features of the entertainment, however, was the reading, or more properly the recitation of the "Lady of the Lake" by our old friend Mr. G. F. Tyrrell. He treated the subject (by the way a very difficult and trying one,) with ease and judgment, and was kindly greeted and fully appreciated by the audience.—We cannot refrain from expressing a hope that we may be treated with another entertainment of a similar nature before our friends leave the city.

CAUSE OF THE COLD WEATHER.—Under this head a late number of the St. Louis Republican furnishes the following conjectures:

It is singular that the unprecedented cold weather which has prevailed over the whole country during the present month of April, should not have attracted the attention of the press and the public to the probable cause. This is undoubtedly the presence and rapid approach of the comet now visible in the evening sky; whose elements have been calculated by the most celebrated astronomers of Europe, and which it is predicted by certain highly respectable mathematicians of Germany, will come in direct collision with earth on the 10th June proximo. This opinion has been made light of by Pierce and other American astronomers, but whether probable or not, there is no questioning the fact that the comet has entered the limits of the solar system and is now approaching the earth with fearful rapidity, as may be seen by the most casual observer, by noticing its daily increase in size.

There can be but little doubt that the extraordinary phenomena witnessed in the weather during the month is attributable to this cause. Similar changes in the climate have been observed before during the passage of comets near the earth.—The comet of 1456 is said to have brought with it a dense and unpleasant fog which lasted for twenty one days; that of 1826 was accompanied by heavy rains and consequent inundations; and every one must remember the unusually cold and severe weather prevalent at the time of the appearance of the brilliant comet of March, 1843. The comet now approaching the earth is that of Charles V., which first appeared in perihelion in 1264. It may be seen in a clear evening near B. Sagittari, and evidently nearing the earth with great rapidity.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE SAINTS.—In one of his recent sermons Brigham Young thus boasted of the accomplishments of some of his Mormon followers:—

"Some of the elders seem to be tript up in a moment, if the wicked can find any fault with the members of this Church; but bless your souls, I would not have this people faultless, for the day of separation has not yet arrived. I have many a time in this stand, dared the world to produce as mean devils as we can. We can beat them at anything. We have the greatest and smoothest liars in the world, the cunningest and most adroit thieves, and any other shade of character that you can mention.

"We can pick out elders in Israel right here who can beat the world at gambling, who can handle the cards, cut and shuffle them with the smartest rogue on the face of God's footstool. I can produce elders here who can shave their smartest shavers and take their money from them.

"We can beat the world at any game. We can beat them because we have men here that live in the light of the Lord, that have the Holy Priesthood and hold the kingdom of God."

THE THREE MONOPOLIES,

THE LAST BARRIER SURMOUNTED.—The practice of Medicine has been in the hands of three sets of monopolists. First the Pagan Priesthood, second the Pagan philosophers, third, the more modern Christian monoply known as the "Faculty of Medicine." Thomas Holloway, whose remedies have restored millions to health, broke through this last monoply, and scattered its solemn fallacies to the winds. He started the grand idea that the *principle* of disease existed in the elemental fluids of the patient's body, and he preferred to the sick two preparations, (the result of years of research and experiment,) designed to act specifically upon this primitive cause of fever, pain, debility, and functional derangement. His whole *materia medica* was comprised in a Pill and an Ointment. His simple plan of treatment was to attack in vard disease through the internal disorders through the pores of the skin.

The remedies proved to be remedies indeed. They performed their allotted work. The people of England adopted them as if by common consent. They were introduced under government patronage into most of the nations of Europe. Soon they pervaded British India. Even exclusive China admitted them. In this country, such a vast demand for them sprung up, that Professor Holloway was constrained to visit the United States, and establish a central manufactory and depot in New York for the supply of the Western world. They are now to be found throughout Spanish America, the West Indies, the Canadas, and in fact in every region where the white man exercises dominion or influence. Even the last of the medical monoplies, the "Faculty" itself, no longer disputes the inestimable curatives.—*London "Morning Chronicle."*

Butter, Oranges, &c.

RECEIVED per Admiral from Boston—
10 Tubs Prime New BUTTER;
15 Boxes of ORANGES;
500 COCOA NUTS;
1 Brl. Cucumber PICKLES, in Vinegar;
2 Boxes new Goshen CHEESE;
500 lbs. Sugar Cured HAMS.

W. H. LESTER,
June 5. 3i. Boston's Corner.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late DANIEL SHECK, deceased, will hand in their Account, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment

WILLIAM McLEOD,
JAMES MACKY, } *Executors.*
DANIEL SHECK.

May 15th, 1857.

SATIN HATS.—Gentlemen wishing a superior light SATIN HAT, can be supplied with a very superior article at 41, King-street.

May 29. D. H. HALL.