The disciple of science referred to divers cases about town, in which he had been successful, to say nothing of the "pulling teeth" operation, which he had just concluded his lecture with.

"Yes," said the challenger "you're death on teeth we know, but ken Mesmerism come to re-mee jil over rheumatiz?"

"Inflammatory or chronic?" demanded the Professor.

"We'll, stranger, we ain't mugh given to doctors' bottle names but we reckon it's about the worst kind."

The Mesmerizer was about to define the difference between inflammatory attacks and local affections, when he was interrupted by the inquisitor, who rather allowed that as far as the locality of the disorder was concerned, it had a pre-emption right to the hull critter, and that, furthermore, it was just expected of him that he should forthwith visit the case, and bid him take up his bed and walk, or he himself would be escorted out of town, astride of a rail, with the accompanying ceremonies. This was a dilemma either horn of which, promised a toss to his reputation, but the crowd were solemnly in earnest; already triumphing in his detection, they began to look wolfish at him, and wise at each other, so that the Wolverine had nothing left for it, but to demand boldly to "see the patient!" We had better give the rest of the story as it was related to a humourous friend of ours by the disciple of Mesmer, himself.

I gives I went with 'em, mad as thunder, I tell you; first at being thought a humbug, and next, that my individual share of the American eagle should be compelled into a measure, by thunder!—I'd a-gin 'em a fight, if it hadn't been for the science, which would a suffered any how, so I just enjo'n myself, let 'em bring on their rheumatiz! I felt as if I could a Mesmerised a horse, and I determined whatever the case might be, I'd make it squeal, by thunder.

"Here he is," and in we all bundled into a room gathered round a bed, with me stroit in among 'em, and the cussed big open-lighted heathen, the talker, drawing out an enormous almighty bowie knife at the same time. "That's your man!" said he. Well, there lay a miserable looking critter, with his eyes set and mouth open—and his jaws got wide and wider as he saw the crowd and the bowie knife, I tell you! "That's the idea!" said the old big Injin.

"Rise up in that bed!" said I, and I tell you what, I must a looked at him dreadful, for up he jumped clean on end, as if he'd just got a streak of galvanic.

"Git out on this floor," said I with a wuss look and I wish I may be shot if out he didn't come look in' wild, I tell ye!

Now, cut dirt will you! screamed I, and Johu Ginnel Jackson, I'd be did not make a straight shirt tail for the door, may I never make another pass.—After him I went, and after me they came, and perhaps, there wasn't the orfullest stampede down three pair of stairs that ever occured in Michigan! Down out old rheumatiz, through the bar room; out I cut after him—over went the stove in the rush after both on us; I chased him round two squares—in the snow, at that then headed him off, and chased him back to the hotel agin, where he landed in a fine sweat, begged for his life, and said—*he'd give up the property!* Well I wish I may be shot if he wasn't a feller that they were offerin' a reward for in Buffalo! I made him dress himself—cured him of rhumatiz—run it right out of him; delivered him up, pocketed the reward, and *established the science*, by gum!"—*St. Louis Revelle.*

NEW STEAM FACTORY AT WOOLWICH.

As the season for the vigorous renewal of building operations has now commenced, and there is no prospect of the works being retarded either by frost or by the limited duration of daylight, the new buildings connected with the steam factory at this dockyard are progressing with unwonted activity. When the various works, now in process of erection, are all completed, the establishment at Woolwich will be the most perfect of any in the kingdom and we, may also add, the world. Numerically, as regards the number of men employed, it is inferior to many other establishments of a similar character. The celebrated firm of Maudslay and Co., employs nearly 1,000 men and boys; that of John Penn and Co., nearly 700; whilst the number at present employed in the factory at Woolwich is only 571. Still it is very doubtful whether for compactness of building, the size, power and quantity of the various machines at work, and the convenience of transport for heavy machinery, any of these larger establishments can compete with that of Woolwich. Here, when the buildings are perfected, there will be no crowding together of workmen, no confusion, no danger of casualities: all will be arranged with the most perfect regard to order, and the "place for everything" will be answered by the "everything in its place." Before entering into a description of the various works in the factory, it may be as well to state the number and occupation of the 571 men and boys employed in it. These are classified as follows:—Engine fitting department.—1 draughtsman 1 assistant ditto, 1 store porter, 1 engine driver, 132 engine fitters, 13 assistant ditto, 17 engine smiths 26 hammermen, 13 iron founders, 9 assistant ditto, 4 brass founders, 5 assistant ditto, 15 coppersmiths, 1 assistant ditto, 98 labourers, and 26 boys: total in engineering department, 398. Boiler maker's Department.—59 boiler makers and smiths, 52 assistant ditto, 2 angle iron smiths, 11 hammermen, 25 labourers, and 24 boys; total in boiler maker's department, 173. Grand total in factory, 571, independent of the salaried officers, as chief engineer, foreman, clerks, &c. The factory, as it will ultimately appear, will consist of an immense quadrangle, with a large building in the centre. Some idea of the extent of the space occupied may be formed by the fact that the central erection will be 250 feet long by 80 feet wide, and the entire ground occupied by the sites will be, in round numbers, 250,000 square feet. All the buildings will be perfectly fire proof, not an atom of timber being used in their construction. The bases of the roofs are of iron, covered with bricks or slates, and perforated by various skylights and ventilators. The western end of the quadrangle consists of the brass founders' shop, the copper smiths' shop, and the brazing shop. The former of these alone is finished and occupied, and contains within itself every requisite for carrying on that kind of labour. A large air furnace, capable of holding some tons of metal, for the larger kinds of castings, is erected at one end. In this furnace, the flame passes over the surface of the metal, and is reflected downwards on it. The whole interior surface is composed of fire proof bricks. Various smaller furnaces are scattered along the floor of the building. The building, as are all the other parts of the factory, is lit with gas, and flexible tubes are supplied to convey the gas to any central part of the building. Adjoining this shop is that to be in future occupied by the copper smiths, who now work in a temporarily fitted up building. The other end of this building is occupied by the brazing shop, a work now performed by means of the hydro-atmospheric (or oxy-hydrogen) blow pipe. The clumsy contrivances of the old system are avoided, by means the most simple that science ever invented. Two large retorts are fixed, the one containing hydrogen, generated by means of zinc and sulphuric acid, the other with common atmospheric air, the oxygen of which is found sufficient for all ordinary purposes. A flexible pipe and tube are connected, as in the ordinary oxy-hydrogen blow pipe, with these cylinders, and the lighted gases are applied to the brazing mixture, producing instant fusion. One man and an assistant can thus accomplish as much work as could be done under the old system by four times the number of workmen. As the persons connected with this branch are generally scientific men, most of the new experiments are conducted here, and the musical instruments are here placed in charge. Close by, and in a line with these shops, are the two offices for the check clerks, and by the new or south west gate are spacious offices for the police, and a residence for one of the inspectors.—Turning off at right angles, we come to the southern side of the quadrangle, which is a spacious building in a yet unfinished state. The basement story of this is to be devoted to the punching and cutting machines, powerful pieces of machinery worked by steam power, which punch the rivet holes through the boiler plates, boring and cutting massive iron wheels with as great ease as if they were sheets of blotting paper.

The floor upstairs will be covered into a mould loft, where the patterns for the various pieces of machinery required for steam engines will be made and kept in store. Adjacent to this building are well constructed sheds for the iron, coal, and coke, supplied for use in the factory. Behind this department at the eastern end is the monster chimney, rearing its huge form, though, unlike Pope's "tall bully," it "lifts its head and lies" not, which carries off the smoke and impurities from all the surrounding furnaces. Adjoining this is a steam boiler, which works the blast engine, to supply all the furnaces with a current air. The surplus power of the engine is employed to turn a mill for grinding the mixture used for moulding purposes. From thence we pass into the east side of the quadrangle, which is the boiler maker's shop, where the din and clatter of more than a hundred hammers, perpetually falling on the sonorous boilers, render articulation indistinct. Outside the quadrangle is another building, used as a foundry, where some massive castings are now going on, amongst which is a cylinder of about 100 horse power, intended for the Medea steamer, which will be cast in about a fortnight. The northern side of the quadrangle is at present occupied as an erecting shop, and is also used by the turners, the heavy lathes being on the ground floor, and the lighter ones on the upper story. The foundation of a large building (to which allusion has previously been made) has been laid in the centre of this series of buildings. It is intended for the smiths' shop, where both engine smiths and boiler makers' smiths will ply their stalwart occupations. It is 250 feet long by 80 feet wide, and when completed will be a noble building. Among the contrivances at present in process of manufacture is one of a very singular nature, and which may in fact be pronounced unique. It is a massive truck, for the purpose of removing boilers and other navy pieces of machinery. Attached to this, an hydraulic pump is to be fixed, for the purpose of lifting these pieces of machinery to suitable elevations, in order that they may be removed from the truck. The contrivance is certainly a very ingenious one, and reflects much credit on the inventor. Furnaces and retorts, for the manufacture of coke, are also to be fitted up, it being the intention of the authorities to make on the spot all the coke required for the use of the factory. One of the most pleasing facts connected with a cursory visit to the factory, was the minutest attention paid by the authorities (Mr. Lloyd, the Chief Engineer, and Captain Beatson, R. E., of the Engineers' department) to secure the health of the workmen employed under them. An illustration of this is furnished in the case of the brass founders, whose occupation is, perhaps, of all others, injurious to health. The products of combustion, consisting of carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen, with the exhalations from the molten metal, small flocculs (commonly called flowers of zinc), constantly floating through the air, render it necessary that some good system of ventilation should be adapted to the building wherein they work. The authorities have resolved, therefore to fix on the top of the building ventilators on the principle of Day's patent. These consists of two cylinders, an external and an internal one. The internal cylinder receives the smoke, and other products of combustion, which pass through it over the top, into the external cylinder. This consists of alternate open spaces, and the metalic interstices. The external current of wind, striking on one or other of these metal plates, is reflected at right angles, and a partial vacuum being thus created, the smoke rushes out at the adjacent spaces, bearing with it all the impure gasses generated within the building. It is by such excellent and humane contrivances that in this similarly unhealthy occupations, disease is avoided, and the average duration of life considerably increased.

The Ariel steam vessel, which is fitting with one of Mr. Haig's patent ventilators for consuming smoke is now nearly ready, and an experimental trip will take place in a day or two. The invention is very simple, and consists of a box within which are the two blades or fans of the machine, by means of which the work of ventilation is carried on. These fans are set in motion by a strap, carried from the engines of the vessel, and revolve, by a series of multiplying wheels, with extraordinary rapidity.—An aperture on one side admits a constant stream of atmospheric air. The smoke from the furnaces ascends into the box, and the powerful current created by the ventilators force it down again through a tube into the engine room, where it enters the ash holes under the fire bars, the entrance to the ash holes being closed with doors. Here the carbon unconsumed in the first process of combustion re-enters the furnaces, in combination with the oxygen of the atmospheric air, and supplies new and powerful elements for combustion. A small tube at the side is constructed, to allow the nitrogen and other non-combustible elements to escape into the air. This is the theory of Mr. Haig's invention, of the practical working of which we shall be better able to speak when the trial shall have been made of its efficiency in the Ariel.

Communications.

☞ In giving publicity to the communication of Mr. Dunn, we also insert that of "*A Poor Man's Friend*," an extract from which we gave in our paper of 5th instant.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor—The communication of James Dunn, in the last number of the Chronicle, scarcely deserves serious consideration. Your brief but forcible remarks respecting it, sufficiently shew its absurdities. But as he insinuates that the statements contained in my last communication are not statements of facts, but misrepresentations, I must again trespass on your columns. J. D. obviously wishes to avoid the disagreeable necessity of revealing truths which militate against his character as a guardian of the Poor, and therefore he calls upon me to divulge my name, if I really possess that regard for the spiritual welfare of the poor which my assumed title "the Poor man's friend" would seem to indicate. If he can shew me any positive benefit that would result from the disclosure of my name, perhaps he may yet be gratified with seeing it in print. But the reasons which he assigns to induce me to adopt his advice, are as weak as the "harmless nothings" with which he favoured the Election Society the other evening. Let us examine them. 1st, The concealment of my name will prove my assumed title to be a garb of hypocrisy. The world is certainly very much indebted to the astute Commissioner for this wonderful discovery in the science of ethics. Probably he is a candidate for the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in Maynooth College; and no doubt his superlative merits will obtain for him the appointment. Henceforth Mr. Editor, be cautious how you reveal distasteful truths without subscribing your name in capitals, or your claims to what your motto, *nec rege, nec populo, sed utroque*, imports, will appear very questionable.

But why is the poor old gentleman so anxious to discover my address? Does he wish to *darn* me? I am not conscious of being in his debt. But probably he desires to wreak his vengeance upon the rash individual who has dared to invade the Commissioner's prerogative; and as his shafts would fall harmless to the ground if directed against the unknown poor man's friend, he seeks some definite object, upon which he may vent his ill-suppressed wrath. You will perhaps enquire, why then does he make such fair promises? That is easily explained. J. D., says report, was once engaged in the felicitous occupation of teaching youth A B and BA, and practiced those little ingenious devices which pedagogues are wont to practice. For instance, when he wished to discover through the instrumentality of the "birch," whether an unruly pupil belonged to the order Pachydermata or not, he enticed him by offering "non invita praemia nummi, munera parva" to approach within reach of his magic wand. Now, Mr. Editor, the worthy Commissioner's premises are like those numerous, and his object in offering them is a laudable desire to experiment upon the poor man's friend. Unfortunately, however, the numerals in this case are not very tempting, and the birch is too conspicuous.

But to return from this digression—J. D. in the second place asserts that the disclosure of my name may be the means of remedying the evil, the existence of which he thus acknowledges, and with the guilt of which I charged the commissioners collectively. Was the gentleman dreaming when he planned such a suggestion? Or was he labouring under excitement occasioned by the Election Society? Were I a clergyman he might call upon me to undertake the spiritual charge of the Alms House gratuitously. But I am unable to conceive what potent influence my name possesses, that the communication of it to J. D. either publicly or privately should produce such prodigious results. J. D. must have lately read the Arabian nights, and become a believer in the magical influence of certain words. But whether the disclosure of my name would produce such important results or not, the duty of the commissioners to provide religious instruction for the inmates of the Alms House is unchanged, and the guilt of defrauding the poor of what they are justly entitled to, is not mitigated by my refusing to publish my genuine appellation.

The third and last of J. D's *nunuscula* is a pledge that he will make a full statement of facts, &c. provided that I disclose my name. This is certainly a very liberal but quite unnecessary offer. There is a statement of facts at present before the public, which the poor man's friend thought it his duty to publish. If incorrect, let J. D. in order to acquit himself of blame and to satisfy the community, point out the errors. But, says he, it would be useless to do so under the mask of an assumed name.—Granted. Why not do so then under the signature James Dunn, Commissioner of the Alms House, Anti-poor man's friend, and Jack of all trades? If he has a constitutional aversion to the use of a mask let him, by all means shew us his natural face, not however distorted by passion.

But though he will not correct the errors into which I may have fallen, he hesitates not to express his doubts as to the authenticity of my information.

The question then is simply this—are the more assertions of J. D. more deserving of credit than the word of my informant? The latter is a man of undoubted integrity, and could have no motive willingly to deceive me. It is therefore very improbable that I have been misinformed. And the mere ipse dixit of J. D. is insufficient to shake my confidence in my informant's veracity, especially since his disregard of truth has been so strikingly manifested in the proceedings of the Election Society.—In conclusion, will James Dunn have the hardihood to deny the following assertions:

1st, That the Alms House is destitute of religious instruction.

2d, That this evil might have been averted if the Curate of this Parish had been allowed to visit the Alms House every alternate Sunday, according to the wish of some of the commissioners.

3d, That J. D. himself was principally instrumental in producing the present lamentable spiritual destitution in the house of the poor.

If he can deny them without doing violence to the truth, I shall be glad to find myself in error, as well as publicly to acknowledge it, and withdraw the charges which I have preferred against the commissioners.

Your's &c.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor.—In the Chronicle of the 29th ult., I promised to give the "Poor Man's Friend," a full statement of facts, relative to worship or want of worship in the Alms House, since its first establishment under Commissioners, providing he came honestly out in his own name, and at the same time, I remarked that the facts on that subject could not be brought out fully under anonymous names; but notwithstanding these plain and open statements in my own name, you Mr. Editor, in the Chronicle of the same date very uncourteously as a public journalist, took part with the "Poor Man's Friend," and apparently for the sake of saying something, made a very inapplicable remark, by saying, "if there is any inherent virtue in a real signature, then Mr. D. by his own shewing destroys his own arguments, as under his own name, he does not deny the charge imputed." Surely Mr. Editor, you must have observed here, if you would, that it was not my object to deny a want of worship, or spiritual instruction in the Alms house, as I had expressly said I would give "a full statement of facts relative to worship and wants of worship, &c." And again in the Chronicle of the 5th inst. you indulge P. M. F. in coming out with "his castigations," as you call them, under the ambuscade of a false name, such conduct the public will hardly justify in the present case.—And as for the P.M.F. it is quite evident he is afraid to come out honestly to the world and is one who cares but very little, and has still done less for the POOR MAN; or for the instruction of the Poor, or he would not have been so long ignorant of the "present lamentable spiritual destitution in the house of the Poor" as he terms it: for I can, for his information tell him, that it is not "a present destitution," but a destitution of years standing and has been occasioned I believe, by himself, and by others like himself, who think that salvation can only be obtained through the pale of that particular denomination, or part of Christ's church to which they happened to belong. But this is far from my opinion; and far from the way I have acted in the present case, as all who are acquainted with the matter can bear me witness. And the following extracts from the Resolutions on the Minute book of the Alms House will in some measure prove the same, and will also disprove every false accusation and question advanced by P.M.F.

And first it will appear, that about three months after the present Alms House was opened, it was resolved by a majority of the Commissioners, I being one of the majority, viz: on the 1st June 1843, "That some person or persons being Clergymen, should be appointed to conduct public worship in the Alms House every Sabbath day free of any charge to the city and county, &c." But notwithstanding the Clergy had been called on (who were meant in the resolution) we had little or no worship in the Alms House on the Sabbath, for seven months after the above resolution passed; when the call on the Clergy was again renewed, as will appear by an extract from the 3d Resolution under date of Feb. 1st 1844, when it was unanimously agreed "that one of the Commissioners be a committee to call on the Rector of Portland and see if he could hold Divine Worship at any hour on the Sabbath, and if not, to call on the Rector of St. John to see if he could supply the Alms House with worship on the Sabbath at any hour, &c." And for a few Sabbaths after this last call on the clergy, the Curate of the Parish held worship in the Alms House every alternate Sabbath, but about the same time some of the inmates of the Alms House in going to their places of worship on the sabbath mornings, (as was the custom for all who are able to go) got into the habit of drinking, and bringing liquor to the Alms House on their return, and with a view to counteract this growing evil, it was resolved on the 21st March, 1844, "that none of the inmates of the Alms House be allowed to go out to worship only at Easter and Christmas, and that all the Regularly Ordained Clergymen of the place of all denominations be requested to attend in his turn, and hold public worship in the Alms House every Sabbath." This last arrangement was made with a view to prevent intemperance, and that all the inmates might have the comfort of having occasionally their own Clergymen and participating in a form of worship with which they had been accustomed. And it was also considered that such a tax would not be burthensome on the time of about fourteen Clergymen belonging to this place, merely to preach a sermon to the poor at some hour on the sabbath, each in his turn, which would be about once every three months.—This last arrangement as might be expected wrought exceedingly well, and the Alms House was never in better order since nor before, as the keeper and matron will bear witness; and all the Clergymen of the place who were called on (with the exception of the clergy of the Church of England who said they could not enter into any compact) cheerfully attended in their turn and would have attended up to the present time if allowed; but for some cause unknown to me, it was broken up after a little more than two months standing; whether for fear of "incongruous" doctrines being taught, or a fear of their craft might be destroyed by the truths of the gospel being preached, I cannot tell; but on the 1st June, 1844, it was resolved "that the inmates of the Alms House be again allowed to go to their several places of worship every Sunday, and that the 3d resolution under date of the 1st Feb. 1844 be adopted," the Church of England to be called on, or invited to hold worship in the Alms House on the Sabbath day, and from that time to the present which is over two years, there has been no worship to the poor on the Sabbath day.

Now Mr. Editor, I think you and every honest man will acknowledge that the foregoing statements clearly prove that I have not in any way been the cause, and far less "the principle cause of the spiritual destitution in the house of the poor" as falsely accused by the "Poor Man's Friend." 2dly I am also convinced that no unprejudiced person who reads the foregoing facts will for a moment join with the P.M.F. by saying "that this evil (alluding to the destitution of worship) might have been averted if the curate of the Parish had been allowed to visit the Alms House every alternate Sunday according to the wish of some of the commissioners," as it is evident by the foregoing extracts from the resolutions of Feb. and June 1844 that the Curate of the Parish or any one that the Rector of the Parish chooses to send was allowed (and the only one allowed) by a majority of the commissioners to visit the Alms House and hold worship not only every alternate Sabbath, but every Sabbath; and yet the evil has not been averted.

Lastly, Mr. Editor, every person who reads the above must see that the "Poor Man's Friend" made an unwarrantable statement in his first communication by saying "that voluntary worship had signally failed in the Alms House," for it never did fail only in one quarter; for there are still eight or ten clergymen in an about the city who would rejoiced, to have had the opportunity to preach the gospel to the poor, and will rejoice to preach it free to the poor when ever the door is opened to them, the same as it has long stood open to others.

And now to conclude, Mr. Editor, I demand that the "Poor Man's Friend" will show his statements to be correct, and mine groundless, or according to promise make a public acknowledgement to your obedient servant.

JAMES DUNN.

THE EVANGELICAL UNION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

TO THE PRESIDENT—

In the Chronicle of the 22d ult. I took occasion to draw a comparison between the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain and Ireland, and the "Union" which has lately been formed in this city, *ostensibly under your auspices*. In the Courier of the following day, a letter appeared bearing your signature, in which you say, "towards the Church of England I have no hostile feeling; on the contrary I have ever had a friendly feeling." Now, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe this: I believe that you would not *deliberately* lend your aid, or your name, to any combination which *professedly* had for its object the destruction of the Church of England: but I must in justice add that I think it very possible your sectarian bias might lead you into measures which would have this tendency—especially if you listen to the sophistries of your fellow *Unionists*. But allow me to say that this honesty of purpose renders your situation as President of the Evangelical Union of New-Brunswick a most anomalous one: the two prime movers in this matter are, as you cannot fail to know, most inveterate enemies of the Church of England: the speech of one of these, at the late meeting in the Centenary Chapel, shows plainly enough what his opinions are; and the spirit of the denomination to which the other belongs, as "R." has fully proved, is unceasing and uncompromising hostility to all denominations but their own—*especially* the Church of England; and that others have drunk pretty deeply of the spirit of his sect. Now, how can you, with your honest intentions, allow yourself to be made the mere tool of such men, in carrying out their party schemes against that very Church, to which you profess to "*have a friendly feeling?*" I put this to you as a man of common sense. I would also remark that it seemed strange you should be so ready, in your letters, which appeared in the Courier, to come forward and answer for others, and that too at the peril of your veracity, as "R." has shewn, while you passed sub silentio the questions put to you by A. B. Was it because you found you could not give a good account of the proceedings of yourself and colleagues in this matter? In such a case silence was undoubtedly the best defence you would make, even although it might be an attempt at DIGNIFIED SILENCE, as your worthy Secretaries affect—or, did you come forward with your ex post facto resolutions, and your voucher for the soundness of the principles of your fellow office bearers on condition that they should do as much for you? If so they have proved false to you, and I would therefore advise you to have nothing more to do, either with them, or their "Union."

TO THE SECRETARIES—

I address you as the real authors of this movement, although, for reasons best known to yourselves, you appear as the *Secretaries* of the Union. After the failure of the *political department*, under your *long* coadjutor, (you seem fond of tall men.) I had hoped you would have allowed the thing to die away: but I perceive in the Courier of Saturday last that you are going to make an attempt to revive the subject in what, if I may desecrate the term, may be called the *religious department*. Now, I know that, in consequence of Mr. Secretary Smiths failure, you think it best to disown the proceedings of the "New Brunswick Election Society—just as 'Pro Union', on the part of the Independants, to whom he does not belong, disowns the Eclectic Review; and each answering for his neighbour may be an easy way of getting out of a difficulty: but such mere trickery is too shallow to deceive any one: You are a political body, and every one knows you are such; and your assuming a religious name has utterly failed to conceal your real intentions. In order to carry on the guise, you have, I believe, chosen one of your number to represent your body at the ensuing meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain and Ireland; but the very idea of a delegate from the "New Brunswick Election Society for securing equal rights and privileges," presenting himself at that Meeting is monstrous. Do you think that the holy men, who have formed that association, could they know the real state of the case, would admit among them an emissary from such a political cabal as the New-Brunswick Union is? But not only have you tried to impose upon the public by the name you have assumed, you have also put forth a statement in justification of your forming the 'Union,' which is at variance with the truth—a statement, which altho' you have been challenged again and again to substantiate, you have to the present moment left to defend itself. You say that "strenuous attempts at the establishment of ecclesiastical ascendancy" are being made in this Province, but you shrink from making good that assertion. You shelter yourselves, indeed, under the subterfuge that you will not answer anonymous communications: and it is well, perhaps, that you should have some such way to escape: but in making this excuse you forget that as the Editor of the Chronicle remarks, your sayings and doings in this case are public property, and that therefore you have no right to complain of any strictures made upon your proceedings, whether anonymous, or not. But what can people think of such an association, based as it is upon falsehood, or what can they think of the authors of it? must not the conviction be forced upon them that, although as members of society you are men of integrity, yet that when you associate together in order to pull down, if you can, the Church of England, you immediately throw aside principle and every thing else, and care not what expedients you have recourse to, so you can accomplish your purpose? But can such a movement prosper? Has it never entered into your minds that there is an over-ruling Providence, who frustrates such attempts as these—especially if they are carried on under the garb of religion? Let me, therefore, advise you at once to put off all guises, if you would hope to succeed in this matter: show yourselves in your true colours: tell us plainly that you are a political body, although hitherto you have assumed a religious name, and that you are determined, if you can, to send such a majority of unconformists to the next House of Assembly as will for ever crush the Church of England in this Province—and I for one will respect your candour, however much I may abhor your malicious and mischievous designs.

TO CHURCHMEN, AND ALL LOVERS OF PEACE AND SOCIAL ORDER—

You must by this time have seen very plainly what the real objects of these men are. They frequently busy themselves in whispering from ear to ear, things which are injurious to others, and which it is next to impossible to get at: but on this occasion they have so far outstepped their usual caution that they have furnished us with tangible proofs of what their designs are: and these, I need not say, are, to use every means, good, bad, or indifferent, to prostrate every other denomination, and especially the Church of England, and to raise themselves upon the ruins. Now, beware of these men: have nothing to do either with their political, or their religious movements. It is a common saying, "we wish them all well": but this expression is generally understood in a wrong sense: we do wish them well as fellow citizens and fellow subjects, but, if wishing them well involves countenancing their schemes of aggrandisement, or aiding their sectarian movements, it must be at the expense of ourselves that we wish them well. Mark your sense of their conduct, therefore, by withholding your countenance from them; let every meeting they hold, and they have declared their intention to hold a series of them, be like the clever Mr. Secretary Smith assembled in Duke street, if your staying away can effect it. And if they have nothing but the bare walls to chatter to, or if they be all talkers and no listeners, they will do no great harm.

A CHURCHMAN.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 19, 1846.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!

The splendid ship "Themis," CHARLES BROWN, Commander, arrived on Wednesday from Liverpool, in the short passage of 24 days. We have been favoured by Capt. Brown with Liverpool papers to the 23d ult., four days later than were received by the steamer.

The Duke of Wellington had a narrow escape from being run over on the 22d, while crossing the western entrance into Hyde Park, on his way home. A hack cab ran against him, and but for the presence of mind of a gentleman who pulled his Grace suddenly back, he must have inevitably been knocked down and run over.

The Lord Chancellor, on the Charitable Trusts Bill, has been defeated, in the House of Lords, by a majority of 41 to 40, and the Attorney General, in the Commons, on the Bridport election, has also been virtually defeated, or rescued from discomfiture, by the casting vote of the Speaker. This is a hopeful state of things for her Majesty's ministers!

Since our last the value of the public securities has fallen, and Exchequer bills, the grand test in the money market, are at a lower premium than they have been for several years—as low as fifteen shillings.

The first reading of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords was to take place about five days after the Themis sailed. It is generally believed that the Bill will be carried. The Liverpool Mail says:—The second reading, however, will not be carried without a desperate struggle; and it is said that some new points, as regards our North American Colonies, will be urged by Lord Ashburton.

Parliament will adjourn next Friday to the following Thursday, for the Whitsun holidays.

The steamer Great Western arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult.

There are at present upwards of 1,000 colliers on strike in Stafford-hire.

Lord Worsley, M. P., has been appointed Deputy Grand Master of Freemasons of England.

It is stated that there is no foundation for the report which is current, to the effect that there will be a brevet on the occasion of her Majesty's accouchement.

Mr. Watson has stated in the House of Commons, that though Lord Denman's salary is £10,000 a-year, he has never taken more than £8,000

The architects from all parts of the world talk of holding a general congress of architects once every three years, the first to take place at Athens.

Two Spanish ships of war have been declared fugitives from the Spanish government, and instructions have been forwarded to England, requesting our government to detain them, should they reach any port of Great Britain.

A Frankfort paper of the 15th speaks of a collision at Ulm between some cavalry soldiers and the people, in which many were wounded.

Potatoes are abundant in Berkshire. In one fortnight wheat has fallen six shillings per quarter in Mark Lane, and each day adds to the already large accumulation of corn and flour in bond.

An extensive conflagration broke out a few days ago in Fulda. A large portion of the town was destroyed.

The Morning Herald states that Mr. O'Connell is in closer alliance with the present government than ever he was with the whigs.

London Corn Exchange—Friday.—The weather is of the most favourable description, and exercises a depressing influence on the trade. The show of English wheat was small, and although offered at the decline noted on Monday, the millers acted so completely on the reserve, but little was sold.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has receded a little.

RUMOURED ADJUSTMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

The American papers contain rumours to the effect that this question is likely to be satisfactorily settled, and that the *ultimatum* of the British Government had been made through Mr. Pakenham, which would no doubt be accepted. Whether this be the fact, or whether it is a bait thrown out to invite such a proposition from the British Government, of course we cannot tell, but incline to the latter belief, as the tone of the American press, (since they have a war with Mexico in hand,) is now completely in favor of such a settlement; and it is said that even the President, who a short time since was so rabid in the matter, "will not take upon himself the responsibility of either accepting or rejecting the proposition!! but be guided by a constitutional majority of the Senate, which is two-third of our body. The following is said to be the substance of the proposal now made:—

"The 49th parralel. Leaving the British the whole of Vancouver's Island, the navigation and harbour of the straits of Fuca, the free use of the Columbia and the northern branches, down to the sea, and an indemnity or compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company, for the posts they would be called upon to surrender."

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1846.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate in its executive capacity, which is known to relate to a proposition from the British Ministry for the adjustment of the Oregon question. I do not learn that a treaty has been made and been sent in, on the contrary, I understand that the President will not take upon himself the responsibility of rejecting or accepting the proposition. He consults the Senate upon it. The President's action will be governed by the advice of a constitutional majority in the Senate—by the advice of two thirds of that body.—He will not probably assent to the terms, if the Senate reject them. In a question of such vast moment to the people of this Country, and which, in fact, is a question of mere expediency and regards exclusively home interests, not a word should be uttered or a motion made in the Senate, without the knowledge of the whole country. The action of the Senate is to be decisive.—It is a question of peace or war.—Therefore the country has a right to be consulted in regard to it; and should the Senate hesitate, the country ought to have the opportunity to improve upon that body its own opinion and wishes.

I see no reason to modify my former statement as to the British *ultimatum*—they are the 49° parallel the whole of Vancouver's Island to belong to Great Britain—and the navigation South of 49° to be in common between the two countries, without limitation as to time.—*Journal of Commerce.*

LATER.—The Boston Daily Mail of Monday last, says—

"It is with no ordinary feeling of joy and satisfaction, that we announce the assent of the U. S. Senate, to the ultimatum of the British Government through its Minister at Washington, on the question of the Oregon boundary. Our government having very properly refused arbitration, and dissolved the convention of joint occupancy, the British government with equal propriety delivered its ultimatum for compromise. That ultimatum the President did not wish to assume the individual responsibility of accepting, and he sent it to the Senate for the action of that body, with a distinct intimation that he should conform to its decision in the matter. After a secret session of two days, in which the matter was doubtlessly fully discussed, the vote was taken on Friday afternoon, and resulted in the acceptance of the British proposition by the strong vote of 38 to 12. Another account says that there were only seven votes in the negative. There were four absentees at least who would have voted in the majority. Which ever account be correct it is evident that the voice of the Senate in favour of a peaceful compromise is perfectly overwhelming.

FIRES AT MIRAMICHI.—The Gleaner states that a fire broke out at Kouchibouguac on the morning of Friday week, which destroyed the grist mill owned by the hon. Joseph Cunard, together with a quantity of deals and an immense pile of edgings. The saw mills, after being in great jeopardy, through indefatigable exertions, were saved.

Mr. John Graham, an industrious settler, lost a house, barn, a horse, and some cattle on Wednesday from fires in the woods. Another horse in the barn at the time, belonging to a neighbour, burst through the building and made his escape, after being much burnt.

HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.—C. V. Forester, Esquire, Landing Surveyor at St. Andrew's, has been appointed Landing Surveyor at Saint John, in the place of the late G. H. Smith, Esq.; and James D. Lewin, Esq., Waiter and Searcher at Saint John, succeeds Mr. Forester as Landing Surveyor at St. Andrews.—*Courier.*

ST. ANDREWS, JUNE 16.—Mr. Ebenezer Greenlaw reports that while lying at anchor on the Wolf Bank, mid way between Grand Manan and the Wolves, on Monday the 1st inst., about 2. p. m. his schooner was run into by a Sunderland brig which loaded at Lepreaux, whose name as it appeared on the stern began with P. A.—The schr's jib boom, bowsprit, sails, shrouds, guys—in short everything attached to the vessel were carried away—the deck torn up, and the lives of all on board placed in the greatest peril. The severe concussion having started the anchor, the schooner, in her wrecked condition, was got under way, and after one night and two days' great exertion of the crew, was providentially enabled to fetch Deer Island, where all on board were fortunately extricated from their alarming situation. The accident might have easily been avoided, had those on board the brig kept a common look out. Not to render any assistance after it did occur, marks the brutality of the case.—*Charlotte Gazettes.*

On Tuesday the 9th inst. about 4 o'clock, a.m. the house of Mr. W. J. M'Lellan, close by the Frye Road in this Parish, was totally consumed by fire, with the whole of the furniture and family clothing; barn and sheds attached, the family having just time to escape with their lives, and fortunately without receiving any bodily injury. The fire it is supposed originated in a lodgement of sparks in the kitchen chimney, which afterwards spreading communicated with the chamber immediately over the kitchen eveloping in an inconceivably short space of time, every building in flames.—*Ib.*

We never saw the crops presenting a finer appearance at this season of the year than they now do along the whole of the River from the vicinity of Fredericton to St. John. There has been little or no failure in the growth of the potato vines so far; and grass, that great object of solicitude is nearly a month in advance of its growth, at the same period in ordinary seasons. The country upon the whole looks delightful.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

Fullarton, the person lately under sentence of death for the crime of murder at Bathurst, has had his sentence commuted, as we are informed, to 14 years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. He passed through this place on Wednesday last, under the charge of Sheriff Baldwin.—*Ib.*

J. M. Higginson, Esq., private secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of Governor in Chief of Antigua, and its dependencies, comprising St. Christopher, Dominica and the other Leeward Island. Mr. Higginson's stay in this colony will not be protracted beyond the rising of Parliament, and before assuming the functions of his government he will visit England.—*Montreal Gaz.*

We recently published the correspondence between Messrs. Pakenham and Buchanan, communicated by the President to Congress, respecting the duties which are to be refunded by each government on certain articles, among others, on American rough rice which has been shipped from the United States to Great Britain, and on which our merchants have paid too high duties. We understand upon inquiry at the State Department, that the amount reimbursed in our favour by the British government is upwards of £80,000, or between $400,000 and $500,000.

We are happy to offer to the British government the tribute which it deserves for the liberality and justice which it has displayed on this occasion.—*Union.*

Mexico and the United States.

THE OCCUPATION OF METAMORAS.

On the morning of the 17th, General Taylor demanded an interview with General Ampudia, which was granted. Ampudia arrived at our camp. The policy pursued by our General, in taking pains to point out to him all the preparations he had made, in the shape of mortars and eighteen pounders, to back any suggestion he might make, must have told Ampudia plainly what was to be the result of their interview.

Ampudia talked of an armistice; General Taylor demanded an unconditional surrender of the town. Ampudia wished the armistice; Gen. Taylor told him that the time for such things had passed; and that it was no use to talk about it particularly as he had been put to the trouble of transporting three heavy pieces of artillery. Ampudia still hesitated; at length he proposed to exclude the public buildings and public property. 'No' says the General, 'I will have everything.' Finally, Ampudia agreed to return an answer by a certain hour that day and took his leave.

The hour at which the answer was to be given arrived, but no answer came. Gen. Taylor immediately ordered preparations to be made for crossing the river; parties were sent up and down the river, to secure all the boats that could be seen on either side. That night, just after dark, the army moved three miles up the river, and encamped for the night opposite the crossing. Next morning, everything being ready, the passage of the