MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL NEWS.

...R. CARDWELL AND THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(To the Editor of the St. John Globe.)

SIR.—The letter addressed by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell to Sir W. F. Williams, announcing that he had "received the Queen's permission to offer the Government of Nova Scotia," to be held by the Hero of Kars, in a rather peculiar and provisional manner, is nothing less than a downright insult to the man he pretends to honor, to every native of Nova Scotia, and to every inhabitant of all these Provinces. No man of ordinary intelligence and spirit, born to the colonies, or who has made them his home, can read that letter without feelings of indignation and just resentment. Sir W. F. Williams is a soldier, who, although he has held high commands and has been entrusted with the discharge of delicate duties and arduous tasks, is yet, by a soldier's habit, ready to obey without inquiry whatever may appear to be his sovereign's commands. He is probably not very well versed in the language of diplomacy and does not closely examine or very quickly perceive all the shades of meaning which each paragraph in an official document may sometimes bear, and if he did not catch at once the full import of Mr. Cardwell's blundering and ill-constructed sentences, that is, perhaps no great cause for wonder. But it is a little strange that if he did though slowly arrive at a full conception of their sense, he had not found or made an opportunity to demand a withdrawal of this insolent letter. Many a one who cannot boast of the honors Sir W. F. Williams bears, would have refused even the high office of Lieutenant Governor, if tendered in a mode so derogatory to his personal dignity.—And the last thing any one actuated by feelings of proper, manly independence would have done, is to publish for general information such a paper—which is neither a private congratulatory note, nor a formal public despatch.

Mr. Cardwell informs Gen. Williams that "it is proposed that you shall be regularly appointed as Lieutenant Governor, in succession of Sir Richard MacDonnel." And then he proceeds to explain, in an admirable circumlocution, that General Williams is not to be appointed regularly and, "in the ordinary way." The substance of this explanation is that Sir Richard MacDonnell has not been retained in his former place, but has been sent to Hong Kong, "expressly on the ground that the declared policy of her Majesty's Government will, if successful, lead to the abolition of the office of Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia." Mr. Cardwell imagines that, somehow or other, her Majesty's Government would be guilty of a glaring inconsistency if they should, while waiting for the results of that "declared policy" venture to nominate a successor to Sir R. MacDonnell, who should in all respects exactly fill the place he occupied. It is not easy to discover the force of Mr. Cardwell's impalpable logic. If Sir W. F. Williams is not for the first time being Lieutenant Governor, with powers as large and dignities as ample as those with which Sir R. MacDonnell was invested, it is desirable that Nova Scotians should clearly understand in what particular those powers and dignities have been abridged or limited. Does not Nova Scotia still stand in the same relation towards the mother country in which she has ever stood since she became a Province? And if this "declared policy of her Majesty's Government" has altered the position of Nova Scotia, has it not also changed the position of New Brunswick? The Government of Hong Kong was, it is well understood, offered to our Lieutenant Governor. For reasons of a strictly private nature, it is believed he did not accept the appointment. So he has been sent out again to administer our affairs for another term. Has the Hon. A. H. Gordon also received from Mr. Cardwell a note of the same pleasant tenor as that addressed to Sir W. F. Williams? Or has the fact that he has, to use Mr. Cardwell's language, "already served faithfully under this department," and that other facts more important, perhaps, in the eyes of the British minister, that he is not by birth a Colonist, but is the son of a Scotch Earl, saved him form a similar insult.

Mr. Cardwell seems to imagine that Her Majesty's Government have conferred an immense favor upon Nova Scotia by nominating a Nova Scotian to occupy the highest position in his own native land. "In," he says, "I have submitted the name of a distinguished native of Nova Scotia, whose feelings are warmly identified with the welfare of the Province, I am sure this choice will be felt to be an evidence of the sincere desire of Her Majesty's Government to promote that welfare." And he thinks this motion so important and so brilliant that he repeats it, in words but slightly varied, in the very next sentence, which brings his letter to an officially rounded close, thus:—"I am sure that "Her Majesty's Government could not more show to the people of Nova Scotia their sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Province, than by selecting you to fill the office."

There are few intelligent Nova Scotians, I presume who could not suggest to Mr. Cardwell many ways in which Her Majesty's Government might more closely evince a desire to promote the welfare of the Province than the mere selection of any single Colonist to fill any office, no matter how high, for such "period as may be convenient to Her Majesty's Government" possibly could exhibit. And when we call to mind that Sir. W. F. Williams has not refrained from expressing his opinions in favor of the Quebec Scheme for a Confederation of these Provinces, we may easily find in that circumstance, and not in fact that he is "a distinguished native of Nova Scotia," the reason why the choice fell upon the man. Mr. Cardwell very distinctly tells the new provisional and temporary Governor that he has been chosen under peculiar circumstances and for a special purpose.

"If I had been required," he politely says, "to tender advice to Her Majesty on the subject of an ordinary succession, I should, in all probability, have named some gentleman, who, having already served faithfully under this Department, had acquired a claim to favorable notice."

So, to be a "distinguished native" of a loyal Province constitutes no "claim to favorable notice" in Downing Street, when men are wanted to administer affairs in North America. To be able to appreciate fully the compliment Mr. Cardwell's words convey we have only to reflect upon the infants displayed by most of those whom at different times Her Majesty's Government have deemed quite capable of governing Provinces. They would be infinitely ordinary on ordinary occasions, when nothing more was required than to employ some gentleman who had served for a longer period than he could, save, at Government whose friends had votes and influence in the Imperial Commons. But when the "declared policy" of the Imperial Cabinet is found to be about to be fulfilled, and visions of a Colony, a "distinguished native" of that colony, who happens to be in accord with the policy of the ministry he serves, may be taken to be the official exponent of that policy to his countrymen. And they are called upon to applaud and feel flattered by the distinctions bestowed upon him. It is not the first occasion in history upon which the instrument chosen to reduce a people's rights and eradicate their cherished institutions has been one of the sons of that people, whom they had delighted to honor.

From the manner in which Mr. Cardwell speaks of the "declared policy" of the British Ministry, it is evident that they intend to persevere in the attempt to force upon these Maritime Provinces a Confederation with Canada. He is not sanguine enough to look for the immediate accomplishment of that design. But he is so fully convinced that it will be carried out before the lapse of six years, that he does not consider it necessary to appoint a Governor for Nova Scotia in the regular mode. General Williams is to be merely a temporary tool.

Does Mr. Cardwell suppose that in order to render any policy a British Cabinet may see fit to adopt acceptable to British North Americans it is only necessary "to declare that policy." We in New Brunswick know something already of these declarations of policy. We know that by such declarations of policy we were stripped of a large and valuable territory which the Ashburton Treaty gave to the State of Maine. We know that we had no voice in the negotiations which led to the framing of that Treaty. And we know that we were called upon loyally to submit to the declared policy of the Empire which then meant peace with the United States for the sake of English commerce. We can remember, to , that because the "declared policy" of the British Government was in favor of a so-called free trade, the Navigation Laws were changed to meet the demands of British Merchants and manufacturers. It mattered little that our coasting trade and the navigation of our great rivers were thrown open to foreigners who gave us no similar privileges in return. We were again required to adopt ourselves, at any sacrifice, to the "declared policy." That policy, moreover, prohibited us from granting bounties out of our own revenues for the protection of our own industry.

And now another "declared policy" seeks to bind upon our unbending necks the galling yoke of Canadian domination.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies may, at some time or other, have turned his attention to the history of the British settlements in North America. He has read that history to little purpose if he has not learned that the old thirteen Colonies were driven into rebellion not more by the impolitic and unfair restrictions put upon their trade and commerce, than by the insulting treatment they met at the hands of Ministers and officers of the British Crown. He should bear in mind too, that the people of these Provinces have been long accustomed to the enjoyment of the largest liberty, and that they are animated by a spirit of freedom prouder and more sensitive even than the spirit that swells in the breast of the Englishman on his native soil. He would do well to ponder in 1865 the words of wisdom and of warning uttered by Edmund Burke in 1775.

"My hold of the Colonies is the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection. These are ties, which, though light as air, always keep the idea of their civil rights associated of your government,—they will cling and grapple with you; and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance. But let it be once understood, that your government may be one thing, and their privileges another, that these two things may exist without any mutual relation; the cement is gone; the cohesion is loosened; and everything hastens to decay and dissolution. As long as you have the wisdom to keep the sovereign authority of this country as the sanctuary of liberty, the sacred temple consecrated to our common faith wherever the chosen race and sons of England worship freedom, they will turn their faces towards you. The more they multiply, the more friends you will have, the more ardently they love liberty, the more perfect will be their obedience. . . . Deny them this participation of freedom, and you break that sole bond, which originally made, and must still preserve, the unity of the empire."

I am Sir, Yours,

OSCAR.

THE DEATH OF TOM SAYERS, THE PUGILIST.

[From the London Times.]

We have just received intelligence, that the death of Tom Sayers, the well-known pugilist, took place at his residence in Camden Town, on Wednesday afternoon. The disease which proved fatal was pulmonary consumption. The event will not, I venture, one by surprise, as the health of the ex-champion has been failing for a considerable time, and for some weeks his condition has been considered precarious. Sayers was born at Brighton in 1826. His father was a laborer, and both his parents were natives of Surrey, so that Tom was not, as has often been asserted, of Irish blood. He was brought up to the trade of bricklaying, and did not take to the field where he afterwards became so distinguished, until he was twenty-three years old. His debut in the ring was in March, 1849, when he beat a man named Crouch, in a fight for £10, in twelve and a half minutes. He next appeared before the public in October, 1850, when he and Dan Collins fought for £25 a side for an hour and fifty minutes. Darkness coming on put an end to the contest, which was not resumed till the end of the following April, when, after forty-four rounds, Sayers' adversary threw up the sponge. In June, 1852, he beat Jack Grant, after a struggle of two hours and fifty minutes, for £200. In the following January, Jack Martin succumbed to his conquering arm, and then, in October, 1853, he met his first and last defeat. This he received at the hands of Nat Langham. The match was for £100 a side, and after a plucky battle of sixty-one rounds and extending over two hours and two minutes, Tom's seconds were obliged to throw up the sponge. His next match was with Hardy Poulson, whom he beat, as also Aaron Jones. The latter, however, was only conquered in the second fight, as the first, (on 6th Jan., 1857), after lasting three hours, was put and end to by darkness. About two weeks later the men had sufficiently recovered from their punishment to renew the fight, which, as we then stated, terminated in favor of Sayers after eighty-five rounds. Then came Tom's great battle with Bill Ewin of the Tipton Slasher, for £200, and the championship, which took place in the Isle of Grain in June, 1857.—There were only ten rounds fought, but these extended over 1[illegible] minutes, at the end of which the Tipton Slasher had the mortification of seeing the belt pass out of his hands. Sayers was too long left in undisturbed enjoyment of his honors. He was soon challenged by Bill Benjamin (Brown's Nottingham), and a match was arranged for £200 a side. The fight, which came off in the beginning of January, 1860, was decided in six and a half minutes. Six months after came Tom Paddock for £300; and in April, 1850, Bill Benjamin again, for the same stake as before. Bob Brittle was next disposed of, the fight taking place at Sussex, for £400 to £300. In fifteen minutes Tom was master of the situation. His next effort was his greatest one. It was the battle with Heenan, the Benicia Boy, at Farnborough, which made his name "familiar as a household word," not merely in Britain, but wherever the world is sufficiently civilized to appreciate "the noble art of self-defence." It is, at this distance of time, hard to concieve the excitement which that event produced. About 1200 persons left London to see it —many Justices of the peace and members of both Houses of Parliament being among the onlookers Both men were in splendid condition, but Heenan, who stands six feet two, overtopped his opponent by some four and a half inches. Notwithstanding the disproportion, however, and the circumstance that Sayers' right shoulder was dislocated at a very early stage of the affray, he held his own bravely for two and a half hours, nearly blinding his gigantic antagonist, who staggered darkly round the ring, dealing about blows, any one of which, had it hit the object it was meant for, would have brought the matter to a close. At last the policed appeared. Confusion followed in their train. The ring was broken by the pressure of the crowd, just as Heenan managed to grapple with his adversary, and forcing him down, pressed his neck upon the rope in such a manner that he must inevitably have been strangled had some one not cut the ropes. The fight was then adjourned, and was eventually drawn, each combatant receiving a belt.

A handsome subscription was raised for Sayers, who made a considerable sum by travelling round the country giving flatte illustrations. The fight with Heenan was his last battle, and some years ago he retired from the arena where he had won so much glory, and his mantle,—or rather his champion's belt—fell upon Jem Mace. But the old pugilistic spirit was still strong within him; and unless the police records belie him sadly, he was wont to illustrate the subtleties of his science on the body of his wife. His domestic relations were not so happy as might have been, the green-eyed monster occasionally prompting him to administer a monster green eye to the partener of his joys and cares, and he was, we believe on two occasions, obliged to atone for his playfulness at a police court. Besides his widow, he leaves two children to mourn his loss.

If Tom had his faults, he had his virtues; and his indomitable courage and preservance might, had he been placed in another sphere of life, have attracted more universal admiration. As it was, but—"*nil de mortuis nisi bonum*"—

Death from the world has cut off a great man,
Who in his time has made heroic bustle;
Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Brooze at the ken or at the spelken hustle?

The "Monde"—a Roman Catholic paper published in Paris—assigns some strange causes for Lord Palmerston's popularity. It says:

The death of the Queen's Prime Minister is an event. His influence, his experience, and his pliability of mind rendered him a figure worthy to be examined, if not admired. The study of the noble lord's political life would be a complete history of England during the last thirty years. It is not the most brilliant period of that history. The attitude of the English Government has not always had that firmness which made the reputation of its statesmen at the close of the last or the commencement of the present century. It is perhaps necessary to attribute this relative weakness to the reaction consequent upon the immense efforts made by England to overthrow the first Empire. There is another phase of Lord Palmerston's personality which deserves still more attentive examination, and which may explain more than one apparently illogical act. Lord Palmerston occupied a very high rank in European Freemasonry. The part played by England in the matter of the Italian Annexations, and principally in Sicily and in Naples, is in the remembrance of all. The official reception given to Garibaldi—a reception which the will of the Prime Minister might have prevented—the attitude taken by the Cabinet of St. James under the influence of its president upon every occasion when there has been question of some undertaking having a political character—these facts, and many others, prove to demonstration that official acts must not be the only ones to be regarded with importance by the historian of Lord Palmerston.

The man who would systematically and wilfully set about cheating a Printer would commit a highway robbery upon a crying baby, and rob it of its gingerbread—rob a church of counterfeit pennies—lick butter off a blind nigger's "fitter"—pawn his grandmother's specks for a drink of whiskey—steal acorns from a blind sow—put green spectacles on his horse and give him shavings to eat, and take the clothes off a scarecrow to make a respectable appearance in society.

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The College possesses a large and well selected Library, as well as an extensive Philosophical Apparatus.

The Professors and Students reside in the Institution, forming but one family with the students, and exercising a constant supervision towards them in morals, decorum and good morals.

Catholic students are carefully and frequently instructed in their holy religion, which they are expected to practice. The most solicitous attention is paid to the morals of all; and whilst within the College enclosure, they are constantly under the watchful eye of one of the Teachers or Professors. Perfect discipline is strictly but kindly enforced.

Students when entering must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

The College is visited regularly once a week by a Physician.

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Use of Library,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Physician's Fee,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment to be made half yearly in advance.

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For further particulars apply to

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St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 16, 1865.

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These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring y under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it ant concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

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