vious night, he saw the state of the troops in its true colours. His lordship halted frequently, and asked many questions even of private soldiers whom he saw pudling about."

We can easily believe that Lord Raglan does not move about as the Duke was wont to do, and there is good reason for his comparative quietude. In the first place, there is no occasion for such ubiquity, and in the second, he is a much older and more infirm man at seventy than the Duke was at forty.

To render the "grumble" complete, an insinuation was thrown out that Sir John Burgoyne was inefficient—Sir John Burgoyne!—the first engineer of his age! Most unfortunately, the assertion was sustained by a reference to the failure of the Duke before Burgos—an undertaking in which the great captain acted in opposition to his engineers, and frankly and freely took upon himself the blame of the failure! Wherever Burgoyne was employed success ensued!

After this we suppose our contemporary will abstain from attempts to fill the public mind with distrust and despair, and encourage us to hope for the best, in spite of the skyey influence.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MACKINNON OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Daniel Mackinnon, who fell at the battle Inkermann, was the third son of W. Mackinnon, M. P., of Hyde Park-place He was born in 1825, and having completed his education, he at the early age of 18, on the 30th of May, 1843, entered the Coldstream Guards as Ensign (and Lieutenant) by purchase, on the 25th of February, 1848, Lieutenant (and Captain), and in 1854, Captain (and Lieutenant Colonel). The Mackinnon family is distinguished for having given to the country many brave officers, and it is worthy of mention that all belonged to the Coldstream Guards. The grandfather of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon was wounded at the siege of Gibraltar, and General Mackinnon, his uncle, was killed in the storming of Giudad Rodrigo; while another uncle, Colonel Mackinnon, was wounded at Waterloo. The gallant officer, the subject of this memoir, married a few years ago Miss Charlotte Hill, youngest daughter of General Sir Dudley Hill, G. C. B., who died second in command of the Indian army in the year 1851. The father of Mrs. Mackinnon (Sir Dudley Hill) was as gallant an officer as ever drew sword for England. The husband of this old hero's daughter had not only the reminiscences of the soldiers of his father's family to inspire him with a spirit of emulation; these of the father-in-law were of too glorious character to be forgotten by an officer in her Majestey's Guards.

Further, Information informs the Colonel's father that his brave son, besides having been wounded in the leg, had three wounds in the body, one in the face and another in the head. This would lead us to the conclusion that Lieutenant Colonel Mackinnon, after being struck down, had been butchered by the enemy in the same manner as other defenceless officers in the battle. Another eye-witness states:—

"Mackinnon of the Coldstream Guards, who, to my knowledge was ill—too ill to be on duty at all—advanced to the front of his men, flourished his sword, and shouting to them to charge, fell while in the act of waving his hat. He was avenged by his men, as also was poor Cowell, who fell not far from him."

After the action, Colonel Mackinnon was brought into the surgeons, but he shortly afterwards expired from the loss of blood and exhaustion. His last words were, "Write to my father, that he may break it to my wife." In the breast pocket of his coatee were found the last three letters he had received from Mrs. Mackinnon. They were dyed with the poor fellow's blood, and having been taken charge of by Lord F. Paulet, his his Lordship forwarded the to the widow of a soldier whose devotion to his country, proven on that day of Inkermann, entitles him to a front rank in the heroic reputation of victorious Guards.

FATHER MATHEW.

The following letter from the Great Apostle of Temperance to George Thomas Hayden, Esq., M. D., Harcourt-street, Dublin, dated so far back as the 20th February, 1845, will explain the cause of his getting into debt; and our great surprise to why his countrymen, and particularly the Temperance Societies, should have suffered that debt to remained so long unpaid:—

"Cork, 20th February, 1845.

"My dear Dr. Hayden—Accept my sincere thanks for your exceeding kind letter, and for the extract from your valuable work, Physiology.—You have entered into my feelings and motives as entirely as if you had read my heart. One glorious object in view—I looked not to the right or the left, but followed rejoicing my onward course. I never coveted the gold and silver of any man; and if, in my ardent zeal to gain the prize for which I contended, I did not act according to the dictates of worldly prudence, but too confidingly—this is my only crime.

"The liabilities that oppressed me were not the accumulation of many years, but incurred amidst the excitement and enthusiasm of '39 and '40 the two first blessed years of the sacred Temperance movement. Since then I could not liquidate debts unavoidably contracted. The success of my mission, morally speaking, demanded in each locality the utmost I could afford. The very effort I made to pay the medal manufacturers—my only creditors—by raising money in the banks and upon life assurances, added to my embarrassments.

"Now that I can calmly contemplate the past, I see little to regret; though I fear, with my present experience, I would not have fortitude to encounter again all I have endured.

"But the sharpest pang was inflicted by those who accused me of enriching myself by the Temperance movement, at the very time I was sinking under the weight of debts incurred solely for the advancement of the self-same cause.

"These persons do not take into consideration my own personal sacrifices—my income as an officiating Catholic priest during seven years; the property and prospects of my brothers, who were deeply engaged in the manufacture of whiskey. Pardon me for alluding to these subjects; but they were suggested to me by your valued letter.

"Again thanking you for your great kindness, I am, with high respect, dear Dr. Hayden, yours devotedly,

"THEOBALD MATHEW."

In the appeal now made on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Mathew by Dr. Hayden, to the people of Great Britain, the British Provinces, United States, &c., we find the following:—

"Citizens of the World.—It is unnecessary to dwell upon the merits of Father Mathew—a genuine philanthropist of world-wide celebrity, the disinterested Apostle of Temperance, whose useful labours have been the means, under Providence, of saving from perdition tens of thousands in England, Ireland, Scotland, and America. But it is necessary—nay, indispensable—to answer the two following inquiries, which have been commonly made by those whom I found not unwilling to assist the good Father Mathew:—

"1.—*Is not the pension of £300 a-year an adequate provision?*

"2.—*Why did Father Mathew incur debts even for so good a cause as that of Temperance?*

"Relative to the first inquiry—Owing to the clamours of the manufacturers of medals and badges, Father Mathew had to raise in the Cork Banks considerable sums to meet these demands; besides, in order to give collateral security for these loans, and (as Father Mathew states) "to satisfy my own conscience, I have insured my life for £5,000, and I have given £300 a-year, graciously settled on me by her Majesty, to pay the annual premiums which it barely does, being much reduced by the income tax."

"Does this need note or comment?

"Relative to the second inquiry—The confiding Father Mathew might reasonably conclude, that debts incurred for a sinning world, in order to regenerate society, would, as they ought, be met, by the people for whom he had undertaken, such 'a labour of love.' But independently of such reliance, this great and good man concluded that he had a fund, a legacy, to fall back upon, which would amply meet all his liabilities. I understand that the will of the late Lady Elizabeth Mathew was drawn, and only waited execution until Father Mathew had returned from a great Temperance meeting. But God in His inscrutable ways willed it otherwise.

"I will quote (from a letter addressed to me) Father Mathew's own words, as simply descriptive of this unexpected event:—

"I had an almost certainty that the late Lady Elizabeth Mathew, as she repeatedly promised, would have left me £10,000; unfortunately for me, her ladyship died suddenly in Dublin of gout in the stomach; she named the Duke of Leinster and myself her executors."

Dr. Hayden here remarks—

"Alas! then, is it just, is it grateful, that, after all the sacrifices—personal and pecuniary—made for the good of others, Father Mathew *only* shall be held responsible for debts which are, *truly speaking*, those of the countries benefitted by his unparalleled labours?

"Father Mathew 'owes no man anything,' on his own personal account. I shall quote from the letter just mentioned his words to this effect:—

"Allow me to premise, though I have resided in Cork for ever thirty years, I do not owe £1 to any person in Cork, either tradesman or shopkeeper. Possessing, as I have, unlimited credit, I have most imprudently incurred debts to a very large amount for carts and medals."

"Well, this esteemed Christian—respected by all sects and parties—has long since suffered, owing to his great labours and trials, from declining health, still more inspired lately by a second attack of paralysis of his *right* side. In short, he labours under two great trials—POVERTY and DISEASE—rendered still more distressing, as he himself states, by 'the saddened feeling of being burthensome to his friends.'

"It is surely unnecessary to state more as to the claims of the Apostle of Temperance. He was advised by his medical friends to remove from Cork, before this winter, to Madeira (whither he sailed on the 24th October), in order to recruit his shattered health. Need more be mentioned to enlist *substantial* sympathy for this Christian Patriot?"

Very little indeed, need be added by us to the Christian appeal of Dr. Hayden on behalf of that excellent man, Father Mathew, whose privations and sufferings all classes in society must deplore. To the people of New Brunswick, we would speak in the memorable words of Dean Swift's short Charity Sermon:—

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

"Dear brethren," said the Dean, "you know the terms—Down with the Blunt."

Even so, inhabitants of the British Colonies! And here we ask—What should British subjects do for "Her whom their Queen delighteth to honour?" Follow Her example, by giving him a life annuity, and thus put him beyond the gulf he now stands on the brink of.—*Communicated to St. John Chronicle by a Teetotaller.*

The Chronicle.

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

ANOTHER BLOW TO RUSSIAN POWER.

While the eyes of all true hearted British subjects are anxiously turned towards the War now going on in the East, and their hearts bound with exultation over the glorious achievements of our British Heroes in all the Battles they have been engaged in, since they landed in the Crimea—it may not be out of place for us to place before our readers some additional "tidings of great joy"—for anything tending to strengthen the power of the British Lion, at home and abroad, must be hailed by our friends, the Loyalists of British North America, with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

The subject we now write upon is of paramount importance—An Alliance between Great Britain and Dost Mahomed, the powerful Chief of Afghanistan.

By a recent mail from India, we are put in possession of the fact that negotiations are in progress (perhaps at this moment completed) between the Governor General of India and Dost Mahomed, initiated by the former, which promise an alliance that will tend greatly to strengthen the influence of the British nation in Central Asia, in opposition to Russian intrigues and Russian aggressions in that part of the Globe.

It will not be forgotten that for over twenty years, the Emperor of Russia has been carrying on intrigues with the native chiefs of the countries on the Jaxartes and the Oxus, ostensibly with the view of striking a blow at British power in India. Nor can it have escaped public attention that since the declaration of War by England and France, these efforts, on the part of the Czar, to alienate the native chiefs and inhabitants of India from Great Britain, have been prosecuted with redoubled vigour. Under such circumstances as these it is truly gratifying to learn that a Chief possessing the influence of Dost Mahomed, should at such a time as this, spontaneously have made a movement in the direction of a closer alliance with the Mother Country.

Upon this subject we find the following account of the opening of friendly communications in the Calcutta correspondence of the London *Times*, under date of the 18th of November:—

"The advances which Russia is making towards our own north-west frontier have given no alarm to the Government of India, but they have pointed out the importance of forming alliance with the independent chiefs across the Indus, and thus creating a barrier to the encroachments of Russian intrigue. The most important of these chiefs is Dost Mahomed, of Cabul, with whom we have been at war during the last sixteen years. He and his Afghan nobles had reason to dread the establishment of our power at Peshawur, and to look with mistrust at the presence of our large force at that station; but during the five years for which we have occupied the province beyond the Indus they have had ample opportunities of perceiving that we had no intention to make a second attempt on Cabul, and a feeling of confidence has gradually grown up in their minds. To have endeavoured to open a friendly communication with the Ameer at such a moment as the present, when the emissaries of Russia are pressing the Chiefs of Central India to side with that Power, would have been misinterpreted by the Asiatic mind of the Dost, and effectually defeated its own object. Happily for us, both he and his family and Court were anxious to make overtures for an alliance with us, and this was deemed so important an object that his sons contended with each other for the honor of being plenipotentiary. It is a singular fact that when the Dost has again in 1854 to make his election between a Russian and an English alliance, as he had in 1837, he should, of his own accord, prefer the friendship of the latter. Mirza Mahomed Hossein Khan was selected for thi duty, and despatched to the commissioner at Peshawur with a letter to the Governor-General. In this communication the Ameer stated that his distinguished son, Sirdar Mahomed Uzzem Khan, had established a friendly intercourse with the exalted Major Herbert Edwardes at Peshawur, and, having thus strengthened the ties of mutual amity and loving kindness, the feelings of friendship had been kindled in the Ameer's breast, and he had therefore deputed Mirza Mahomed Hossein Khan as an envoy to the Governor-General, with a view to the advancement of friendly relations, and in the hope that his Lordship would write in the way that became a friend about the events that were in progress in those parts. To this welcome communication, Lord Dalhousie has just returned a very friendly reply, in the course of which he alluded to the alliance which had been formed with France for the purpose of defending the Grand Seignor against the aggressions of Russia—to the retreat of the Russian army from the Turkish provinces—to the invasion of the Crimea, and the victory at the Alma. His Lordship reciprocated the wish to establish friendly relations, and invited his Highness to forward an officer of rank to Peshawur to meet an officer to be nominated by the Governor-General, with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship."

Here the matter, fraught with so much importance to British power in India, rested at the date of the correspondent's letter. Yet enough appears to have then transpired to foil all the intrigues of the Emperor Nicholas and his crafty emissaries in the Indus.

LITERATURE.

"Letters to a Young Lady on leaving School, and entering the world."

This is the title of a neatly get up little Volume, written by Mrs. S. Farmer, of this City. It so rarely falls to our lot to be able to announce anything of a Literary nature of Provincial production, that we come to the task with a zest far exceeding that of the ordinary routine of paragraph writing. A New Brunswick author, is at all times "a rara avis in terra," and the more especially so, when the produce is a Lady. We have perused with some degree of pleasure, and a still greater degree of approbation, the little work above named, and have great satisfaction in being honestly able to give it our entire approbation. The little Volume is replete with Moral, Social, and Religious axioms, and free from that pedantic vanity of style but too often found in female writers. The Book is written as by one who has seen the world, who has sipped its sweets, and tasted its bitterness; and instead of having become cynicle, and soured by this world's contumely, she has bowed to the yoke, and, like the faithful busy Bee, extracted honey from the most poisonous flowers. "Mrs. *Chapone*," "*Gregory*," "*Mason*," and many others have each in their time, occupied the platform on which this Lady has taken her stand, and given "precept on precept, and line upon line," admirably suited to the day in which they rejoiced in their productions, and although their works stand high on the shelves of British Literature, yet they are numbered *now* with the things that were.—But here in this little Literary Monitor, is a home thrust. It is of the day—modern, and admirably adapted to "hold the mirror up to nature" to our young Blue Nose Belles. Another feature of this little gem, invites our attention; it is that of sincerity; for although hoping to sell her little Book, and our wish is father to that thought, she could not purchase public favor by fawning on its deformities. But in the plenitude of English honesty, she has pointed with unmistakable precision at our Provincial indignancies; and yet with such a parental blandishment, as if, palpable as are our errors, she would not let "the breath of heaven visit them too roughly." Happy the daughters who possess such a mother, and thrice happy the young Lady who will take the very excellent advice "set down for her," as a guide and monitor of her future life. We feel sensibly our inadequacy to do even handed justice to this little Book, we will, therefore, conclude by saying to the Matrons of New Brunswick, remember a Sister has ventured on the boisterous sea of public opinion, and that you are twice invoked, to patronize the undertaking, and should you follow the dictates of that little monitor, thrice blessed will be the man, who, in the Lottery of Matrimony, shall draw such an invaluable prize.

ITALY AGAIN ON THE RACK.

The torch of War, it appears, is not long doomed to be confined to the bloody fields and heights of the Crimea! More red gore must be shed—the earth is not sufficiently saturated with the blood warriors—the vultures and wild beasts croak and howl for more human flesh, to gratify their rapacious appetites—more war horses must needs run neighing about in quest of their valiant riders, but who shall bestride them no more. The flame is spreading from Pole to Pole! Man, it appears, is never to be satisfied. "More dominion, or blood-crimsoned fields," is the declaration of the Autocrat of Russia. "The Pope is superior to all the Kings of the Earth," exclaims the Jesuit. "Not so fast," exclaim the Emperors of France and Austria, "without our troops the Pope's greatness would be like a broken reed—and to demonstrate this fact, and bring his daring arrogance down to a proper level, we now withdraw our troops, and let's see wherein rests the Pope's superiority."—But what says the King of Naples to the Jesuitical proclamation? We quote the words of the Neapolitan Minister of Police, recently spoken to Father Ginseppe. "In 1848 the Jesuits had been sent out of the Kingdom 'in coaches,' but if they continued to teach such doctrines they would be 'hunted out with kicks!' And where are they to be kicked to? To that land of freedom called America! The following intelligence, pregnant with a Revolutionary movement in fair Italy, will speak for itself:—

"Italy.—Withdrawal of foreign troops—symptoms of the coming revolution.

"According to letters from Florence of the 19th, Tuscany will soon be evacuated by the Austrian troops. The Regiment of French Dragoons that has been in Rome since 1849, is to be immediately withdrawn and is not to be replaced.

"The Sardinian frigate *Degannes* is to sail soon from Genoa for America, with thirty-four persons who are exiled for political offences.

"A curious quarrel has broken out at Naples between the King and the Jesuits. The Neapolitan Minister of Police recently sent for Father Ginseppe, the head of the order of Jesus, and informed him that he must no longer teach the 'revolutionary' doctrine that the Pope is superior to all the Kings of the earth. The Minister added, that in 1848 the Jesuits had been sent out of the Kingdom 'in coaches,' but if they continued to teach such doctrines they would be 'hunted out with kicks.' Father Ginseppe and twenty-three others, much alarmed at the threat, have published a statement professing their entire devotion to the absolute monarchy of Naples."

The Italians, kept under subjection to the Pope, by means of foreign soldiers, and tramped upon by his Cardinals and those vile, and plotting Jesuits will now accomplish that religious freedom for which they struggled in 1848. The Scarlet Lady has had time enough to repent her centuries of crimes and bloodshed. The blood of the innocents, spilt by her hands, calls to heaven for vengeance. Past warnings hath not taught her wisdom—she must rule sole monarch and arbiter on earth!—Her hour is at hand. Her children pine for freedom—and, at any risk, they will have it!

The Soldier's Return.—Among the sick and wounded soldiers brought home in the steam packet *Avon*, from the Crimea, is Malone, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who was beset by seven Russians, and surrounded, in the disastrous Cavalry charge at Balaklava; out of the midst of whom he cut his way, and escaped, though with no less than seventeen lance and sabre wounds! He is looking well and in the best spirits, and does not think he did anything more than his gallant comrades.

Masonic Ball.—On the evening of Thursday week, the Hall under the Banners of Albion Lodge came off at the St. John Hotel. The attendance was numerous and fashionable—the arrangements excellent, and all were well pleased.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Monday evening last, Charles Duff, Esquire, delivered a lecture on the "Present Aspect of European Society." The lecture was well delivered, and considered an excellent one, as there appears to be a general desire for its repetition, the inclemency of the weather having prevented many from attending on Monday evening.

Sir Charles Napier has been ordered to strike his flag; and he has in consequence demanded a court martial. It is stated that the course pursued with the fleet in the Baltic has been entirely contrary to the wishes of Sir Charles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor—Strange as it may appear, there are persons even in this "Go-a-ahead" country, who are so antiquated in their notions, and so unreasonable in their expectations, as to advocate the employing of their neighbours in preference to that of strangers, and the purchasing of domestic manufactured articles, instead of the imported; while the foreign articles may be purchased *perhaps free* or even *ten* per cent. cheaper.

Now, Sir, this having regard to the general interest of the community, or entertaining patriotic feelings, when it interferes with a man's private pocket, is all in "My Eye and Peggy Martin." And although Sir Walter Scott has said of the selfish man,

"If such there be go mark him well,
For him no Minstrel's harp shall swell,
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And infidying doubly shall go down
To the vile earth from whence he sprung
Unwept, unhonor'd and unsung."

Who believes it? This may all do very well for Sir Walter, and such like folks, men who love music better than money. He was of the "*Old School*," and dealt in Sympathy, National Love, Benevolence, and such obsolete and useless trash. While we of the present generation, more skilled in the science of Trade, keep a single eye to our own individual interest, and it is to this intent, that I take the liberty of addressing you.

The Legislature being now in Session, the time is at hand, when a new Tariff must be framed, when it is much to be desired that all such articles as are sold by our Grocers, Provisioners, and Dry Goods Merchants, may be admitted free of duty, in order that our Merchants, and other Operatives, may have every thing at the cheapest possible rate, and not be compelled to pay two prices, as has been the practice heretofore. I would further suggest that a Bounty should be petitioned for, from the Legislature, for the Establishment of an American Provision and Dry Goods Store, in this City. The said Bounty to be so liberal as to enable them to sell Goods at costs and charges. This suggestion, Sir, I am aware, will be objected to by some of the "Old School," who would exclaim, "what is to become of our shopkeepers? and who are to occupy the fine shops with which our City is adorned?" My reply to the first question is, if they cannot compete with the Yankee merchant and his provincial grant, let them move off to the United States and try to compete with Jonathan on his own ground. With respect to the occupation of our expensively built stores, if they cannot be rented or shops, so much the better—they will rent the cheaper for dwellings, and the poor laborer will be the better housed. Should, Sir, the House of Assembly be so unreasonable as to refuse to make a grant for such a laudable undertaking I would advise our Operatives (who by the way are the only monopolists in the country) to form a Joint Stock Company, and enter into an arrangement with an American House for the supply of all the necessaries of life, both for Food and Raiment, and thus carry out the modern theory of "Free Trade," the liberal axiom of "buying where you can buy cheapest, and selling where you can find the best market;" and thus place us in advance of all other nations, in the march of progress.

It is quite true, that both England and the United States have become rich under a Protective system; it is also true that both these countries have at this moment Tariffs that exceed ours of this Province, by two and three hundred per cent. But what of that? Is it not possible that their system may be a great mistake? At any rate we of this Province think so, and have a full right to enjoy our opinion, Jonathan and John Bull to the contrary notwithstanding. Besides, Sir, have not we got a "Free Trade" Executive, and have not they filled every possible office in their gift with "Free Traders"? and does not this prove as plain as the nose on your face, that our theory is right, and all the world besides, are wrong? No, Sir, I am out and out for "Free Trade," let the world wag which way it will. Free Traders have very wisely agreed that if the northern portions of the Globe will not furnish all the necessaries and luxuries of life, let the inhabitants abandon them and migrate to more congenial climes. Certainly, why not? It is true the Temperate Zones both to the North and the South of the Tropics would become denuded of their population, and the Central Hemisphere become crowded. What of that? If there was not room for all, could not they get up a war, and thin off the people? Silly bodies that they are, let them look at the Crimea, and see with what dispatch disease and cannon ball can dispose of a surplus population.

In short, Sir, self! self!! is the order of the day, as well as being a great modern fact too luminous to have been comprehended by our ancestors, who understood little beyond the precise of that silly old saw, of doing as you would be done by. I am, Sir, yours,

A FREE TRADER.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Provincial Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following Contributions in aid of the Patriotic Fund, to be remitted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Commissioners in England:—

23rd January, 1855.

His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners Sutton,	£50	0	0
The Honorable Mrs. Manners Sutton,	10	0	0
Albion Lodge of Free Masons, No. 570, by Mr. Joel Reading, (ditto)	50	0	0
Midian Lodge of Free Masons, No. 770, by Mr. William D. Flewelling,	5	0	0
Victoria Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 2,	20	0	0
Police Establishment, Saint John, by J. Johnston, Esquire,	12	0	0
31st January, 1855.			
Madame Krollman, net proceeds of Concert given at Saint John in aid of the Patriotic Fund,	50	0	0
G. Montgomery Campbell,	5	0	0
H. Bowyer Smith,	20	0	0
R. A. Rowe,	5	0	0
The Provincial Secretary,	10	0	0
Northumberland Division, No. 37, Sons of Temperance,	20	0	0
Robert Fulton,	2	10	0
J. W. Smith,	0	10	0
A. Sibbald,	0	5	0
Wellington Orange Lodge, No. 21, Portland,	20	0	0
6th February, 1855.			
Robert Robertson and Son,	10	0	0
Carleton Union Lodge of Freemasons No. 767,	25	0	0
John M'Closkey,	0	5	0
Mr. Bradford G. Hewlett, } Cambridge	1	0	0
Mr. Joseph S. Hewlett, } Queen's	1	0	0
Portland Division, No. 7, Sons Temperance,	50	0	0

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, N. B.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

We understand that a Public Meeting was held at Sussex Vale on Monday, the 5th, to raise contributions for the Patriotic Fund—that about £20 was subscribed, and a Committee appointed to take up subscriptions in other parts of the parish.

The Sons of Temperance and Orange Lodges intend also to contribute; and if the remaining ten parishes manifest the same spirit, King's County will have done her part.

Orange and Masonic Lodges.—The Provincial Secretary acknowledges the receipt of £20 from the Wellington Orange Lodge, No. 21, Portland; from Albion Lodge of Free Masons, No. 570, £50; and from Midian Lodge of Free Masons, No. 770, £5. This is the first instance, we believe, on record, of any religious or political societies contributing money for the Patriotic Fund. When it is reflected on by the community at large, that the Legislature of New Brunswick has placed a ban upon our Orange Lodges, by refusing to incorporate them, and not only them, but Masonic Lodges also—those contributions must be looked upon as both handsome and liberal. We trust the other Orange and Masonic Lodges of this Province will, in a like spirit, respond to the appeal made to her loyal subjects, by Her Majesty, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans of the gallant warriors who have fallen, and may yet fall, in fighting for the honour of old England, in the East.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAINT JOHN.

Between the hours of six and seven o'clock on yesterday morning a violent shock of earthquake was felt in this City, and many of the inhabitants, who had not then been out of bed, became much alarmed, fearing their dwellings were tumbling over them. The noise resembled that of several heavy waggons going at a rapid rate over a rugged road, and lasted a considerable time. Those in bed found their beds violently shaking under them, and beheld, with dismay, a convulsive trembling of the walls and flooring.

We have heard of some Brick Houses having been rendered somewhat the worse of this earthly convulsion, but no material damage has occurred. In the Military Barracks, the entire buildings were observed trembling during the shock.

We learn by Telegraph to the Reading-room, the shock was very perceptible at Fredericton and at the Bend; while at Dorchester it was so severe that windows were broken, and a large stone building shook to the foundation. At Sackville and at Calais, it was much felt; so also at Halifax, Dartmouth and Windsor. In Chatham it was felt severely. In Sussex Vale it lasted two minutes! So that it appears this earthquake has been general all over the Province of New Brunswick. It is about thirty-eight years since we have been similarly visited in this part of the Globe.

PROTECTION.

We learn with much satisfaction that the Protectionists are up and doing. Last night a Meeting of the Master Mechanics, and Manufacturers was held in the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to stay the threatened destruction of all home Industry, and to afford the artizan such protection as will enable him to live in this his native country. We sincerely hope and trust, that the "*Free Trade*" delusion which has taken possession of some of our Representatives, will be dispelled by the strong common sense of the other members of the House and that a repetition of the heartrending Exodus which took place among our industrious Citizens in 1850, will not again be witnessed. Our Protection at this moment, much benefit as has been derived from it, is not one half of that established by our Western neighbours. We learn that in addition to a General Petition, which affects the Retailer as well as the Producer, and which will be numerously signed, there will also be Petitions from the various Trades.

STANHOPE BURLEIGH—THE JESUITS IN OUR HOMES.

A NOVEL.—BY HELEN DWIGHT.

Stringer and Townsend, Publishers, 222, Broadway, New York.

This soul-pervading publication, "Stanhope Burleigh. The Jesuits in our Homes," is an American Romance, in a single 12mo. volume of over four hundred pages, and illustrated by the best American artists. It delineates with graphic power, the subtle intrigues of the Jesuits not alone in American soil, but in whatever country they may obtain footing, both in society, in politics, and in Government. In this work (which we trust, may find its way into every family in this Province), the corrupting and degrading intrigues of political demagogues, of all parties, are brought into full view, under the intolerable blaze of light; while the artistic development of the plot, impart to the publication the most brilliant characteristics of the finest romances. Of this important work an eminent Protestant divine says:—

"I have read 'Stanhope Burleigh' with unmixed admiration, and delight. It is not often that I can use this language in speaking of Works of Fiction; but this book is a Fiction only in name—its truthfulness will speak for itself on every page, and almost at every period. I regard it as side from its high literary merits—as one of the most powerful works which Protestantism has produced, not excepting—all things considered—the noble treatises on the subject which were published by the great Protestant Divines of England, after the period of the Lutheran Reformation. I am quite confident that it will be greeted with enthusiastic delight by all the Protestant clergy of America, and of the world, if they hold, with earnestness and zeal, 'the Faith once delivered to the Saints.'"

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Protestants of St. John, keep yourselves awake, and hearken to the Bulwark which, in its December number, solves the mystery of Rome's present concern about the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

"To imagine that the whole Priestcraft and Jesuitism of the world should be sending their representatives to Rome solely for the purpose of settling this obsetrical question is to imagine the Romish Priests a set of old women! No, no.—They have a very different purpose in their crafty gathering about the Conception. The meeting at Rome is a conspiracy of the most able, crafty, subtle, unscrupulous, false, deep, and designing men to be found in the Apostate Church, leagued together ostensibly to discuss a question of midwifery, but really to concert measures for the destruction of the religious and civil liberties of the world."

His account of matters quite accords with a remark made by a Papist in this City two or more years ago. That let the Catholics but have a general meeting to concert plans, and in 1855 there would not be a Protestant on the face of the earth. Let Protestants, therefore, who live along with Roman Catholics, or have any (even a single one) living with them, keep a good look out this year. Let them not forget that every Bishop among them is sworn to persecute to the utmost of his power, and let them remember how, in a single night, in 1641, by a secretly concerted scheme, thousands of Protestants were murdered in the most brutal and cruel ways in Ireland.—Verbum Sat.

Board of Health.—At a meeting of this Board last Tuesday, it was resolved that an application should be made to the Legislature for an Act to reduce the number of members at the Board to five, one of whom at least should be a Medical man, and to grant to the Board more summary and efficient powers than they now possess for preventing nuisances and guarding the health of the City. The admitted inefficiency of the Board during the last Cholera season has led to this movement, which we hope will lead to something satisfactory.

It was also resolved that the Government should be asked to appoint Commissioners to examine and report upon that great nuisance, the Mill Pond, with a view of its being filled up, or put in such a condition as will prevent its endangering the health of this community.—*Mirr.*

Temperance and Patriotism.—The Tea Soiree, on the evening of Tuesday last, under the Banner of Queen's Division of the Sons of Temperance, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, came off in the Temperance Hall, Gagetown. The Soiree and all things pertaining to it was conducted with much taste. The handsome sum of £36 was realised.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Daniel Nicholas, well known to many in St. John, as a worthy citizen, and to the Baptist Churches here, as a pious and consistent Christian; while carrying wood into his house on Tuesday morning, fell down and died. Mr. Nicholas was a native of England, and came here many years ago. He leaves behind him a widow, to whom we yield our heartfelt sympathy, in this sudden and mournful bereavement.—*Visitor.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Fredericton, Feb. 6th.

The House adjourned at half-past 1 o'clock.—Beyond routine business, the only subject of interest was a motion made by Mr. McPhelim, that a Committee be named for ascertaining the cost of printing the debates in the French language, which was carried on a division, and referred to the former Committee on Printing, with the exception of Mr. McNaughton, who takes the place of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Weldon, the ex-Speaker, was received with a cordial greeting, as a visitor, by the Assembly.

Fredericton, Feb. 7th.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the House a Financial statement and estimate of the expenditure and Revenue for the coming year. It was stated that the Government had thus complied with the Resolution of 1854, but if the House desired it, the Government would not shrink from the duty of bringing in a Revenue Bill.

Mr. Fleming moved that the Government submit a Revenue Bill, which was carried unanimously. All parties gave the Government credit for this step in the right direction, and for the voluntary offer to assume the trouble, responsibility, &c., while all admitted that the Government could not be held responsible for the details of the Bill, the House having the right to exceed the estimates, and the Government having no check;—of course the Revenue must be in the hands of the Assembly.

The Committee appointed yesterday to report on the practicability of publishing the debates in French, report that a synopsis could be published for £700. The House went into Committee on the report, which was lost, 13 to 17.

Fredericton, Feb. 8.

Resolution on behalf of Patriotic Fund taken up in Committee; introduced by Attorney General, and in a powerful and eloquent Speech, splendidly seconded by Gray, who named sum of £5,000. Less amount £2,500, moved by Cutler, seconded by Gunter; long and eloquent Speeches all round. Mr. McPhelim, disposed for the lesser sum. All the rest ranging for £5,000 etc., to £2,500 cur. Cutler withdraw his motion. £5,000 passed unanimously; sent to Legislative Council, where several eloquently supported it. Sundern would prefer a less sum. Passed unanimously and sent down and subsequently read as engrossed, and passed below—will be assented to by Lieut. Governor to morrow.

Debate on Albert Scrutiny, and the House adjourned pretty late.

The Common Council met on Tuesday; all the members were present, except Mr. Foster. A communication was read from W. O. Smith, Esq., stating that he had received £500 for the Baldwin lots, and made the transfer as required by the Board. The Chamberlain was ordered to receive the money. Mr. Farrworth reported that he had received two tenders for improving Sewell-street, viz., one from H. M'Devitt for £665 6s. 6d., and one from John M'Gourty for £580; the report was order to lie on the table. Mr. Trentowsky brought up the subject of the Messrs. Lawton's claim, by stating that he understood they refused to receive the sum ordered to be paid at the last Council, and demanded the total amount of their claims. A long discussion ensued; Mr. Nowlan moved that the resolution of the last Council be rescinded, and he was supported by Messrs. Woodward, Keans, and VanHornes; but on a division the motion was lost. The question was then ordered to be reconsidered, and Mr. Keans made a similar motion; but an amendment that the subject stand over for consideration was carried by a vote of 9 to 4. Lots E. and F. in the Parish of Lancaster were ordered to be sold. The form of the Carleton water scrip was approved of, and the Chamberlain ordered to advertise for tenders for the loan of £5000. A report from the Harbour Committee was read by Mr. Woodward, and perpetual leases were ordered to be granted to Messrs. H. Gilbert, B. Tilton, and John Walker, of the right to extend their wharves to the harbour line, for the annual rent of 2s. 6d. per foot of frontage. The Graving Dock at Reed's Point was ordered to be re-sold for the term of nine years, the former purchaser not having complied with the conditions of sale. Mr. Keans gave notice that he should move at the next Council for the appointment of a committee, to consider the propriety of transferring the management of the Harbour to a Board of Commissioners. A committee was appointed to consult the Recorder on the subject of the Nichol's suit, with a view to a settlement thereof. On motion of Mr. Woodward, the Recorder was instructed to prepare a case for submission to the Judges, for their decision as to the liability of the Suspension Bridge Company to be taxed in this City. Mr. Woodward introduced the draft of a Bill to enlarge the powers of the Corporation, which was ordered to lie over. Several accounts were ordered to be passed, and the Council adjourned.—*Ch. Witness.*

European and North American Railroad.—Leading and influential men of Washington county have issued, in the Machias *Union*, the following notice:—

"The subscribers, believing that the Route of the European and North American Railroad, between Bangor and Calais, should be located as near the shore Towns as possible, request the friends of the enterprise, who are in favor of this location to meet at Columbia on Wednesday the 17th day of January instant, 10 o'clock A. M., to take such measures to accomplish this object, as thought may be advisable.

"We are glad to see this movement on the part of the people in that region. It indicates the interest which is felt in this great enterprise among those will be most affected by the success.—*Nativ of Maine.*

Steam Battery at New York.—The quarter of million of dollars Congress two years ago voted to Robert L. Stevens Esq., to complete his steam battery, at Hoboken, for the protection of New York harbour, has all been expended, it is said. The work, however is far from completed so that it is probably another appropriation will be required. Several hundred workmen were discharged a few day since.

We learn, with deep regret, that the gentleman who now holds the important office of Mayor of this City, and who discharged all its numerous duties so entirely to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, has resolved to withdraw from the Chief Magistracy, at the expiration of the civic year.

During the four years that Mr. Allen has devoted his time and his talents to the service of the people of Fredericton, he has, as we all know done it at a considerable sacrifice; and it is but just he should rest from his labours, and that some other gentleman should relieve him from the onerous and responsible task of managing the various business which devolves upon the Mayor.

The salary is too small to be taken into account in this matter; and we feel considerable delicacy in mentioning any one as a fit successor, lest he should consider us as entitled to but small thanks for proclaiming his perfect eligibility to an office which it requires some amount of patriotism to accept.

But as some one must doubtless be elected, and as it is, perhaps sufficient reward to obtain the confidence of the majority, as testified by an election, we no longer hesitate to say that, in our humble opinion, no abler successor to Mr. Allen could be found than Mr. Wm. Needham.

It is perfectly unnecessary to dilate upon the legal knowledge which this gentleman possesses—his late employment as Secretary to the Law Commission is a sufficient guarantee on this head—nor need we add that no man among us is more thoroughly conversant with exactly that description of law which is required in a Chief Magistrate—for the mode in which he discharged the duties of an Alderman in the City of St. John, during four or five years, well proved it. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with this passing allusion to M