LIST OF LETTERS,

Received at the Post Office, St. John, between 1st and 15th April, and remaining undelivered on the 30th April, 1857.

A	
Adams, Mrs. Sarah	Armstrong, John
Allison, ——	
B	
Barker, Thomas	Butler, John
Brown, Miss M. A.	Burke, Matthew
Brown, Rufus A.	
C	
Calder, Miss Jane A.	Cranler, William
Clearland, William	Cullinan, Hugh
Cochran, Miss Mary J.	Cummings, W.
Cox, Demison	Cunningham, Miss Mary
Coleman, John	Curran, John
Creer, Thomas	Cunreely, Mary
Creud, Thomas	Currie, Neil
D	
Deegan, Miss Emma J.	Duncan, John
Donovan, M.	Dunn, Mrs. Ann L.
Dowling, Mrs. John	Durber, Thomas
Dickson, John,	
E	
Ellison, Samuel E.	
F	
Foster, T. Hoyt	Fraser, Thomas
Forbes, Sarah	
G	
Gay, Charles	Green, Jenarel
Gillies, William	Grant, John
Griffith, Mrs. M. H.	Graham, Capt. Daniel
Gildart, Miss Mary	Gunn, Donald
Gormley, James J.	
H	
Halloran, Peter	Hennessey, Peter
Harvey, John	Hill, Miss M.
Haley, John	Holahern, Patrick
Hamilton, William	Hutchison & Son, Messrs
Hanley, Patk., or Denis	Hunter, William
Hagarty, Sarah	Hughes, Richard
Henderson, Hiram	Hastings, Thomas
Hegan, Archibald	
J	
Jordan, Thomas	Johnson, Ellen
K	
Kreef, Michael	Kinnear, Robert A.
Kingston, Henry	Kingston, Samuel
Kilpatrick, Henry	Kinghorn, William
L	
Langan, Miss Emily	Luff, Miss Louisa
Lovet, R. M.	
M	
Mathews, Mrs. E.	Misset, George
Maxwell, James	Morrison, John
Massey, William	Moore, Thomas R.
Melvan, William	Murray, Miss Mary
Mitchell, Mrs. Jane	Murphy, Patrick, (2)
Miller, William	Mclarky, Francis
Mc	
McBrine, K.	McFarlane, John
McConnell, Daniel	Mclanis, John L.
McDonald, George	McKinney, Daniel
McDonald, John	McNeil, Joshua
McCordick, Miss A.	McPherson, Hugh
McBriton, Mrs. Janet	
N	
Neil, Wm.	Noble, Joseph
O	
O'Beattey, Miss Eliza	Ostle, Mathewman
Odell, Mrs. Charles	Owen, John
O'Brien, Margaret	
P	
Parson, John	Polson, James
Patton, John	Potts, Thomas
Pitts, Wm.	Pitten, Hiewett
R	
Ray, Miss	Ross, Henry
Reily, Hon. Mr.	Robertson, Wm. A.
Ring, Richard	Ross, Donald
Rorkey, John	Rowe, Wm.
S	
Stevens, Mrs. Charlotte A.	Smith, Miss Mary J.
Sharp, Miss Ann M. (2)	Smith, Thos. T.
Schoonpson, George F.	Sutton, Miss Mary C.
Smith, Robert	Sullivan, Ellen
Smith, Thomas	Stone, John
T	
Taylor, Miss Elizabeth	Thompson, John
Tillons, A.	Tobin, J. G.
Taylor, Robert	Thomson, William
Travis, Miss Sarah	Thompson, Miss Annie
Tibbits, James, Esq.	Tuttle, George H.
Tory, Samuel	
V	
Veysey, Justus	
W	
Walls, Thomas	Watson, Henry
Wallace, Samuel	Welch, Michael
Waters, Lewis,	Wist, Miss Livinia
Warden, Miss Jane	Wetmore, Caleb
Walsh, Patrick,	Williamson, Benjamin
Ware, Miss Mary A.	Williams, Miss E. A.
Wasson, George	Wilson, & Co., Messrs.
Walker, Miss Susan E.	Woodard, James W.
Ward, Miss Mary A.	Wolfe, John

INDIANTOWN WAY OFFICE.

Burdue, John (2)	McCormick, Mrs. Barbary
Brundage, Louisa	Pall, Isabell
Colwell, Enoch	Profit, Wm. J.
Coleman, Patrick	Quinn, Mrs. Cathrine
Clarke, George	Sullivan, Catherine
Dixon, Mr. A.	Stevens, Mrs. James
Evans, Wm. P.	Sleep, Samuel
Grannan, Mathew	Shaw, Benjamin
Jones, Thomas	Stewart, Margaret Ann
Logan, Mrs. E. A.	Sibado, Samuel
Langan, Mary Ann	Wasson, James
Murrey, Angus	Wilson, Thomas
McCloskey, Michael	Woodman, Rodney

SHIP LIST.

Billow, (brig)	Mary, (brig)
Dorchester, (schr.)	Ocean Wave, (brig)
Iris, (brig)	Olive Branch, (schr.)
Juno, (ship) 2	

☞ Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say "ADVERTISED,"

J. HOWE, *P. M.*

TEA! TEA, &c.

IN STORE—30 Half Chests finest Souchong and Congo TEAS. "Recorder," "Henry Harbeck,' and "White Swallow;" 10 do Oolong do., 'Samuel Russell" and "Monsoon;"
2 do Old Hyson; 1 do. Gunpowder:
5 Bbls Crushed SUGAR; Brown Porto Rico ditto, and Molasses; Maple do., and Honey;
Prime Ground COFFEE;
300 Lbls. Dried APPLES, (sliced and cored);
2 Tierces CRANBERRIES;
40 Packages RAISINS, in prime order
Zante and Smyrna *Currants* and *Prunes*;
3 Tierces Rice; Family FLOUR, Oatmeal, Gray Buckwheat, and Corn MEAL, Clark's Corn Starch, Hecker's FARINA; "MOTT'S" Ginger, BROMA, Cocoa Paste, Prepared Cocoa and CHOCOLATE; Scotch Marmalade, Window GLASS and putty; Porter's Burning FLUID, Chamberlain's SALERATUS in boxes, Cucumber PICKLES in vinegar and pickle; Castile and other SOAPS; 20 bushels NEW BRUNSWICK GRASS SEED, BEANS and PEASE, Sage and Hops, Buckwheat, and OATS; 10 boxes TOBACCO; 10 M. CIGARS choice brands; 10 do Woodstock Pipes; fat SHAD, Mackerel and Labrador Herrings—together with a general assortment of Groceries, inferior to none in the City at lowest Market rates, at No. 70 Charlotte street, St. John.

JAMES G. LESTER.

TO LET.—The Hole in the Rock.
April 17. J. G. L.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., May 9, 1857.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENTS FOR THE COLONIES.—This is a question, which long agitated the public mind of New Brunswick. It was formerly the rallying cry of the demagogues of this Province, and was the talisman which first lifted Mr. Chas. Fisher and his coadjutors into office. By thinking men of that day the system was looked upon with suspicion, and even some of our first rate legal men did not hesitate to pronounce it a "humbug." But like many other new fangled notions it had its day and its advocates, 'till at length it became a fixed fact that New-Brunswick was to be governed on the Responsible system, and here commenced a series of opinions, never before broached in this Province, as to what really was Responsible Government? It was at *one time* defined by Mr. Fisher, that no man should hold an office under the Government, that had not the confidence of the people. Yet in the face of this *infallible* rule we saw men raised to the Legislative Council, who had been rejected by the constituency as members of the Assembly. We saw Mr. Fisher himself holding his seat in the Executive, (hoping for elevation) long after, according to Responsible Government principles, he should have resigned.—We saw other members of the Executive huxtering for, and obtaining offices beyond the control of the people, as a bribe for their not carrying out their threats of opposition. We saw also a person removed from office in this city, who had received the unanimous voice of the citizens through their representatives—while on the other hand we saw men placed in lucrative offices, (one in particular) who had been thrice rejected, at election for members of Assembly. But this was Responsible Government, as then defined by the Radicals, the jewel that was to produce order, and distribute even handed justice to every one. In short it was to be a *panacea* for all the evils of mal-administration. Within the last 5 or 6 years we have been afforded many illustrations of this *very very* popular system of governing. We have seen from its commencement, the throes and agonies of an ill organised, ill digested, and ill calculated system for Colonial Government. We have discovered and a dreadful cut it has been to Provincial pride, that what may suit the Emporium of the world, on the old Continent, is but little adapted to this "little puddington" of the new. And humiliating as may be the contemplation, it is nevertheless, a fact not to be disputed. Our country is poor, and cheap legislation is all we at present can afford. How then is that to be effected under the present India rubber system? when one half of every Session is wasted in a stand up fight for place and power, while the other half is inadequate to the doing efficiently the business of the country. But there is another and a much greater evil connected with this system, and one which must so long as the system exists very materially retard the progress of this country, and form an insuperable barrier to the outlay of capital for manufacturing purposes. We allude to the instability of the Tariff. We will suppose for example, that under a Protective Executive, a capitalist invests some thousands of pounds in the establishment of a Factory for the manufacture of goods suitable for the country, and no sooner has he got fairly underweigh, than a vote of want of confidence in the Executive is passed, and a change of Ministry (who are free traders) follows. What then we ask would be the result? The reply is obvious—the man is ruined—his people thrown out of employ—and the country flooded with yankee notions, so long as a dollar is left in the country, with which to purchase them. As we stated in a former number, it is no argument to point to England for an example of the workings of Responsible Government. We are differently situated. The people of that country possess wealth, independence, and patriotism. Three great essentials we have yet to earn.

THE FREE TRADERS COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—By the last Mail we learn that the soul of the "Cotton Princes" party, the staunch advocates for "Free Trade," have been defeated at the late elections. Thus Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Milner, Gibson, Layard, Fillmore, Bell, Hayworth, and Murrough, are sent to the right about, and their party become extinct probably forever. The people of England begin to feel that "cheap bread" so much dwelt on by the free traders, is the dearest bread they can purchase. When this party with Mr. Huskisson at their head, first introduced the suicidal scheme into Parliament, the *one idea*, that bread would be cheapened thereby, sufficed, and thousands of the unwashed were induced to sign petitions to Parliament for a reduction of the Tariff on Food—meantime while the Cotton Spinner was eating cheap bread, the Agriculturist was eating none at all, and a few short years served to shew that over Two millions of the hardy yeomanry of the Kingdom, from want of encouragement, by emigration, starvation and famine, had become extinct. They found what was, to them, still worse; they discovered when too late, that when men could no longer be profitably employed on the land, that they resorted to the towns and cities, and so reduced the price of labor among the operatives, that under the cheap system, they could not procure as much bread as formerly. A still greater evil followed. The land holder finding after paying tax, tythe, rates, and rent, that he could not compete with foreigners who were free from such imposts, ceased to grow wheat, and thousands of acres of land formerly and annually profitably tilled, was laid down into pasture. Foreigners finding they had the English market to themselves, put up provisions to a famine price, and it is only now that the operatives have discovered that the philanthrophy of such men as Cobden and Bright, is all concentered in SELF. In the metropolis of the Parent Isle, we learn from late papers that the suffering of the poor, thrown out of employ by the importation of foreign manufactures, is unprecedented, and that Government is called upon from every quarter to devise schemes for the export of the bone and sinew of the country to foreign climes, where the expatriated labor is to be found. Hence the dismissal of the *clique* above named who have so inhumanly deceived the people. Another feature of experimentalist and new fangleism, is the alteration of the Old Navigation Laws, which gave the lucrative carrying trade, enjoyed by the British to foreigners, and for which they received no equivalent whatever. This in a very great measure, while it filled the pockets of foreign ship owners, at the expence of the British, also destroyed our nursery for seamen, and Lord Dundonald, than whom a better authority in nautical affairs is not to be found in the British Navy attributes the failure of Sir Charles Napier's expedition to the Baltic, and as a means of preventing such inefficiency in future, recommends a return to "our truly judicious Navigation laws, thoughtlessly abolished."

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint, by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, JOHN EARLE, Esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of New Brunswick.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—Fenety, in his Morning *Miracle* appears quite horrified at the thought of the Hon. J. H. GRAY, being raised to the Chief Justiceship, and he cannot think—mark Reader—*He cannot think*—that Judge CARTER would "*lend himself*" to the elevation of the Hon. Gentleman to that office, because he (Ritchie) became *legitimately* a Judge. Now mark the shallowness of the man, and how stupidly he entraps himself, and injures and exposes his friends, we had no desire to set forth the relative claims of the two men, but when he talks of *legitimacy*, Mr. Gray *has it*, while Mr. Ritchie *has not*. Mr. Gray from his first aspiring to legislative honors, has always been elected with sweeping majorities, and always stood high up on the poll, while on the contrary, Mr. Ritchie trailed his length at the foot of the poll, and the last time that he held a seat in the Legislature he was elected by a *majority of one!!* and that one, voted three times, albeit, not being a franchised man. Mr. Ritchie may well say save me from my friends. "If Mr. Gray can make a *jump* into the first Judicial office in the land when he finds the ship sinking under him it will be something new." Not at all Mr. News, he, if he should do so, it will only be playing "follow the leader." There are two bold precedents in this Province for it on record already. Judge Wilmot obtained his Judgeship, *as per bargain*, while Judge Ritchie vaulted into his seat, when he found he could take no political office, knowing as he did, that the constituency would never again return him. But Mr. Fenety and the clique of which he is the tail, may as well compose themselves, and leave the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to its own action. Certain it is that Queen Victoria will in this, as in all other of her prerogatives, use her pleasure, irrespective alike of his penny trumpet and its admirers.

LIBERALITY OF THE LIBERALS.—On the day of Nomination, at Kingston, as Mr. Tilley was there to speak for the Radical Candidates, Mr. Joseph Lawrence requested to be permited to speak for the purpose of refutting many false statements which had been circulated for Electioneering purposes, when he was told that *they* the great Liberals would only *allow* him a quarter of an hour, the Candidates having previously occupied three hours in addressing the people, after which Mr. Tilley took the platform and exhausted all the twice told tales he had circulated against the government. Mr. Lawrence arose and in a most withering address, he unfolded and exposed the sophistries, with which the Constituency had been abused. Mr. L. has done honor both to himself, and the Mechanics of this City, and although he was jockied at the last Election, *at an early period*, he will undoubtedly again represent the Aristocracy of Labor.

☞ The election for Mayor took place on Tuesday, when W. O. SMITH, Esquire, was elected by a large majority. About one half the votes were polled, and of these more than two to one were cast for the present Mayor. There was no excitement, and the whole election passed off with the utmost quietness, owing to the admirable working of the ballot system, as at present practised in the Civic elections. The following statement shews the number of votes polled in each Ward.

	Smith.	Woodward.
Wellington Ward,	260	49
King's do.	136	43
Queen's do.	203	41
Duke's do.	138	69
Sidney do.	99	15
Guy's do.	44	105
Brook's do.	44	94
Total,	924	466

The election in Kent took place on Friday, and resulted in the return of the Hon. F. McPhelim and Mr. Desbrissy.

In Northumberland Messrs. Sutton, Johnston, Mitchell and Kerr are returned.

The election for King's takes place to-day.

Final returns from Queen's and Charlotte are not yet received.

☞ The Carleton *Sentinel*, says, "We, with others, have been maligned for telling the truth—telling that the Railroad in St. John was a waste of money, that it was laid on ice in places, that after a thaw it would be disarranged, that it was hurried through for *political capital*. If we were wrong, why don't the cars run?"

We can inform the Editor of the *Sentinel* that he was very justly maligned for making assertions which every person in this City, knows to be utterly false. It is sufficient to say the Rails have not been in the least disarranged, on the disappearance of the ice and snow, and that the Cars traverse the line, every morning and evening, carrying the men to and from their work.

☞ The new Presbyterian Church in Carleton will be publicly dedicated to Divine Service on Sunday next. The Rev. Dr. Murray, author of the celebrated "Kirwan's Letters" will officiate at the services, which will commence at 11 a. m., and at 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. In order that the church may not be uncomfortably crowded, the admission will be by tickets at one shilling and three pence each. Dr. Murray is expected to arrive here by the Boston steamer this afternoon.

SAD ACCIDENT.—At Campo Bello last week, two brothers named Mulherrin were out shooting, and the gun in the hands of one of them was accidentally discharged by catching in the branch of a tree. Unfortunately his brother was a little in advance, and received the contents in one of his legs, which was so badly shattered as to make amputation necessary. This operation was successfully performed by Doctor Jem, who was in attendance shortly after the accident.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. George Spragg of Portage, Sussex, went to the woods on Monday the 20th ult., with his oxen to twitch some firewood to his house. Some time after, the oxen returned alone, which excited the fears of his family, and a daughter was dispatched in search of her father. On arriving where he had been at work, she found him by the side of the wood he had cut, dead. The oxen had drawn the wood a little distance, and then been loosed from it. It is supposed that Mr. Spragg was taken suddenly ill, and find himself unable to travel, had unloosed the oxen from their load, so that there return home would alarm the family and bring help. He expired however before the help arrived. He was subject to sudden illness, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict accordingly. Mr. Spragg was a native of Sussex, was about sixty-six years of age, and left a large family, principally grown up.—*Religous Intelligencer.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last about one o'clock, p. m., a false alarm of fire was given, and the Engines turned out; as they were returning, we regret to add a most melancholy and fatal accident occured, a fine little boy named Michael Healy, second son of Mr Thomas Healey, had hold of the main ropes of Torrent Engine, tripped and fell before the wheels which passed over his body and throat, crushing him in a shocking manner, and killing him instantly. He was taken to his home, (which he had left but a few minutes before in the full enjoyment of health) a mangled corpse; and the feelings of his parents and family may be conceived, but cannot be described; a more heart-rending scene we never witnessed.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

☞ We copy below from the *Montreal Herald*, a portion of a debate in the Canadian Parliament, wherein it states that the Attorney General has brought in a Bill for the establishment of a REFORMATORY SCHOOL, or Prison, for Juvenile Offenders, and for a more efficient system of inspecting and regulating the discipline of Jails. Last fall we propounded a scheme, and published it in the columns of this paper, for the same purpose, and had it not been that the Radicals put a stop to all progress, we had fondly hoped that something of the kind would have been brought before the Legislature. We have seen the system in operation in Portland, (Maine,) where it works admirably, and reflects the highest credit on its founders.—There its salutary effects are seen, in the streets being perfectly cleared of half naked Juvenile Vagrants, and thousands of boys who were training for the gallows, have in the Reform School been educated, morally trained, and rendered useful and respectable citizens. We sincerely trust, whatever administration we may be under, whether Radical or Conservative, that in this we will not allow ourselves to be outstriped by our Sister Province. Let the School be once established—direct the Police to clear the streets, and send to the place of Reform all who cannot give a good account of themselves, and soon will the surface of society present a new and a better feature:—

REFORM SCHOOL.

Attorney General Macdonald introduced a Bill for establishing prisons for young offenders, for the better government of Public Asylums, Hospitals and Prisons, and for the better construction of common Gaols. He briefly explained the provisions of the Bill. Offenders under the age of 21 years, for any offence for which they would be liable to be sent to the Penitentiary, it was provided should be sent to the Reformatory Prison, at the discretion of the Courts, for any period not under six months or over five years. The Bill would establish a Provincial Board of Inspection for the Penitentiary, Gaols, Lunatic Asylums, &c., for which there are now a number of local Boards. It would authorize the Government hereafter to fit up somewhere in the Lower St. Lawrence a hulk or receiving ship, to which might be sent, from the Reformatory Institution, such young convicts as might desire to embrace a seafaring life, subject to all the rules which affect the Reformatory Institution. The number of inspectors was left blank, but his impression was that there should be a Chairman and four other Commissioners. The Chairman should be the chief executive officer of the department. To fill the office, some one should be got from England or the United States, fully competent in every way to introduce all the leading improvements in prison discipline and reformatory institutions, which had been tested and proved successful in other countries. The chairman to have a vote with the other inspectors and to have a casting vote in all cases. In the event of any one being sent to the Reformatory Institution, if the inspectors reported him to be incorrigible, the Governor could exercise the power exercised by the Home Secretary in England, of ordering such a criminal to be sent to the Provincial Penitentiary for the period to which he had been sentenced to the Reformatory Institution. The inspectors would also inspect the Lunatic Asylums, and all institutions of a like nature, criminal Lunatic Asylums, private Asylums and Hospitals and similar benevolent institutions receiving public aid. The Bill further provided for the improvement of our common Gaols. By the new provision for Reformatory Institutions, and by the bills of the Attorney General East, providing for the summary trial of juvenile offenders, and summary proceedings in cases of petty larceny, the gaols would not be so crowded as heretofore. Still there would always be in our gaols a number of persons remaining there for months, and it was of importance that an improved system of classification should be introduced. County Councils were empowered to provide the necessary gaol accommodation, the Government advancing half the expense out of the Building Fund, the sum so advanced, however, not to exceed £1,500 to any one county.

Mr. Hartman enquired whether it was intended to make any alteration in the system of furnishing supplies to prisons.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said that the matter referred to had engaged his attention and was provided for in the Bill.

Mr. Brown said it would be inexpedient to raise any discussion on the Bill at its present stage. It seemed fitted to strike at the main evils now complained of. But there were one or two points which appeared to have escaped the attention of the Attorney General. One of the great evils which had been felt was the want of a uniform system in the building of gaols. The Bill ought to provide for this, and for the introduction of improvements in the construction of gaols which had been tested in other countries. Another point of even greater importance was the finding industrial occupation for the prisoners confined in the gaols.—With regard to Reformatory Institutions for Juveniles, in the case of prisoners convicted of crime, the system had not been found very successful. But there was another class of institutions which had been found much more valuable. He alluded to the Reformatory Schools to which magistrates in England had the power of sending vagrant children, before they were convicted of any crime. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that such children were mostly confined to cities, but they did not remain in cities, but spread over the country, so that the whole community was interested in their reformation, and it was a matter of public concern to check the evil at its fountain. But whether it would be advisable to introduce any provision for this class into a Bill having reference to an entirely different class, those who had attached to them the stigma of criminals, was another point.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said that in Great Britain, the schools referred to by the hon. member for Lambton, were maintained by municipalities to private associations. They had turned our some most admirable boys, who had served in those schools a lengthened period of probation.

BEST SHIP-KNEES.—A revolution in the manner of constructing ships, in one particular is promised. The increasing scarcity of natural "ship knees," calls for some method of supplying this indispensable article in ship-building. We notice a ship called the Jane Daggett, built at Green Point, by the American Timber Bending Company, has lately returned from a very successful voyage from Glasgow to New York. She had a heavy cargo, and was subjected to the severest test. This improvement, it is said, is calculated to diminish losses, and but for that reason alone, aside from necessity, would come into general use. A Timber Bending Company is soon to go into operation at East Boston.—*State of Maine.*

A mail Steamer to be called the Scotia, is now building on the Clyde, to run between Liverpool and the United States. She will be 450 feet in length, which is 50 feet longer than the Persia, at present the largest mail steamer afloat. The Scotia will, it is expected, surpass in speed the Persia, the fastest steamer in the world.

The books, papers, drafts, notes of hand, &c. formerly the property of the United States Bank, to the amount of forty tons, have been purchased by Messrs. Bottom & Co., of Trenton, and are to be ground up and converted into paper. Ten tons of this vast amount is correspondence, autograph letters of the first statesmen, politicians, and financial men of all countries. Drafts on the Rothschilds for hundreds of thousands of dollars, certificates of stock transferred to the leading bankers in Europe, checks and drafts from Clay, Webster, Adams, Calhoun, Houston, Crocket, Cass, &c. all lie ready for the important transformation into clean, unsullied white paper. This large mass of books and papers strikes the visitor with astonishment.—*State of Maine.*

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

TO THE REV'D. LEWIS JACK.

SIR,—It seems to me that you are giving an unenviable notoriety to your position, by calling public attention to it. In your last communication in some of the papers headed "Falsehoods Refuted," I have learned from no one but yourself, that there is an "anonymous document" in circulation, charging you with having sworn falsely, at the election of Representatives for the House of Assembly, last July. A good deal of remark is naturally occasioned when a man in Holy Orders insists upon swearing to what appears to the community to be an untruth. Unless you can show that this appearance is not a reality, you should not, as you do, apparently for electioneering purposes, represent yourself as a martyr for the Presbyterian, Temperance, or Liberal cause, since they are too respectable to require any man in a doubtful case to risk perjuring himself for their support. It may be, that I am alluded to among the "designing persons" who have circulated the "foul calumny"; because, having on the assurance of Mr. McLaughlin, (your Elder, and my associate Assessor and Revisor) that you were not a Freeholder, assented to your being exempted from the parochial taxes, which, if such, you ought to have paid—I, like others, express my surprise at your coming forward and swearing that you were qualified to vote as a freeholder. The law defining the qualification of Electors (4. 11. c 65. sec. 17.) requires, among other things, that they shall have had their titles registered six months before the teste of the writ, which, for that Election, was 30th May 1856. Refering to our County Records, I find that your Deeds were both registered on the 6th December, 1855. With these Deeds, as you say, in your pocket, would not a little common sense or arithmetic have convinced you, whatever Mr. Sharp might assert, that you could not say with truth that your Deeds had been registered six months before the teste of the writ; for a child might know that from the sixth of December, 1855, to 30th May 1856, there were lacking several days to complete the required period of six months. Do not imagine that I accuse you of wilful perjury, I presume your zeal to vote for what you considered a good cause, made you too hastily swear that you were, when the facts of the case prove, that you were not qualified to vote.—You ought, therefore, to charge to your own indiscretion, and not to the malicious designs of others the current belief that you were not justified in taking the electoral oath.

PHILO M. RAYMOND.

Springfield, (K. C.) May 4, 1857.

TERRIBLE AND FATAL AFFAIR.

We have been furnished with the particulars of the most terribly fatal occurence in the history of our State,—no less terrible than the murder of a young lady by her father, and the immediate destruction of her father's own life by his own hand. The affair occured in Built county, two or three miles from Shepherdvill, on Thursday last. A young man in the neighbourhood has been for some time paying attentions, with a view to matrimony, to a young lady named Elizabeth Buchey. For some reason, the young gentleman was objectionable to the girl's father. Mr. Julius Buchery, who broke off the alliance and forbade the man's visits.

It is said that in compliance with her father's wish, the young lady had disregarded her lover, and had entirely abandoned the idea of wedding him; but the old gentleman suspected that his daughter still indulged a lingering affection for her admirer, and has been watchful of her movement. The young lady expressed a wish, in the presence of her father, on Thursday morning, to spend the day at the residence of a neighbor, Mr. Elias Hall, to which her father objected, adding that he had no doubt but it was her design to meet her lover. The young lady protested that she had no thought of meeting him, and rebuked her father for his lack of confidence. During the conversation, Mr. Buchey became excited and exasperated, and drawing a revolver, fired at his daughter, the shot taking effect in the head.—The first shot was not fatal and the young lady turned to run, when the father fired another shot after her, which penetrated a vital part, killing her instantly.

Conscious of the terrible crime which he had committed, but frantic with excitement, the old gentleman rushed to the door, make a demonstration upon his own life with the same weapon which had been used against his daughter with such fatal effect, where he was arrested by his son, who exerted himself to stay the work of self-destruction. Thrusting his son aside, the unnatural parent discharged the contents of a third barrel into his own head, and expired as he fell. We do not remember that it has ever been our duty to record a more painfully tragical affair; and the circumstance is rendered even more painful by the reflection that the unnatural and suicidal father has been highly esteemed by his neighbors, and all who knew him; was well to do in the world, and apparently happy. He has highly respectable connections in this city, and the heartrending affair has cast a general gloom throughout a large circle of friends.

Mr. Buchey was between fifty and sixty years old, and he is represented as having been esteemed a perfect gentleman, unsually kind to his family, of considerable property, and of every respectable connections.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Great fears are entertained of the cattle epidemic which is raging in Central Europe, speedily reaching England:—

It have already reached Konigsberg, where one proprietor is said to have lost 300 head in a night; and the time of its arrival in Hamburg, whence cattle are weekly imported to the English markets, must now, in all human probability, be but a question of days. In 1845 the same, or like epidemic, was introduced into England by the means of two calves from Holland, and in the second year after its introduction over 40,000 cattle died in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and almost as many more in Cheshire. During the third year remuneration was given by the Govenment who had ordered the destruction of diseased cattle, for no fewer than 80,000 head, while twice as many more, according to the report of one of the commissioners died of the malady. In the fourth year it was equally fatal, nor does it appear to have completely disappeared till eight years after. On the Continent every exertion is being made to arrest the progress of the disease; military detachments are charged to destroy all that become infected. In Prussia, if only one of a herd should be attacked, the authorities order the whole to be slaughtered; the *cordon sanitaries* are established along the frontiers to prevent the ingress of cattle from districts in which the disease exists. Our Government, it is suggested, should lay an immediate embargo on all cattle and raw hides imported from infected districts of the Continent.

A SINGULAR FACT IN CHURCH BUILDING.—The Episcopal church, St. Paul's, in New Haven, Connecticut, has in one of its towers two stones cut into the forms of the ace of clubs and ace of diamonds—devices taken from a pack of cards. The explanation given is this: The architect first employed in the erection of the building was a Deist, and a man of bitter cynical spirit. By way of burlesque, he resolved to cut the stones for the structures into such figures that a huge pack of cards might appear flaming out on the sides of the sacred structure. By the means of scaffolding and other concealments he veiled his design from the building committee till the walls were nearly carried up, and his practical joke nearly played off. The discovery was at last made, and the whole structure, of course, taken down. In the course of demolition the architect fell from a scaffolding and was instantly killed. A most beautiful and luxuriant woodbine now hides the two stones above referred to, which being near the foundation of a massive tower, were suffered to remain.

In twenty years Ohio has increased in its valuation from $60,000 to $3,000,000. The debt is fifteen millions of dollars.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The steamship Europa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th April, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning at half past 10. The E. passed on the 26th, steamer Asia, steering East.—On the 2d inst., passed a large screw steamer, bark rigged, steering West.

The Alps arrived in the Mersey on the 24th.

Lord Elgin has left London for Paris on his way to China.

Excepting the Cabinet Councils there is no sign of political life.

A numerous meeting of merchants and manufacturers was held in Manchester for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of the growth of Cotton all over the world, to be called the Cotton Supply Association, to encourage by all practicable means the growth of Cotton in the Colonies and other Countries, by diffusing information, the supply of machinery, and every possible removal of Legislative impediments.

At a special meeting of the European and American Steamship Company the report stated that the total cost of the eight steamships recently purchased was £400,000, of which £227,000 was provided, and a resolution was passed at a meeting to raise the balance by the issue of shares.

A fire at Liverpool destroyed 2500 bales cotton belonging to J. & D. Malcomson & Co., H. Moor & Co., B. J. Babcock & Co., and F. Lyon Bros.

A letter from J. Ball, Under Secretary for the Colonies, informs the Geographical Society that the British Government had agreed to propose to Parliament a vote for the North West American Exploring Expedition. The Expedition would proceed in about a fortnight, under Mr. Balliser, to its starting point, to the west of Lake Superior, for the purpose of surveying vast tracks of British North America, particularly the country watered by the affluence of the Saskatchewan, and with a view of examining the Southern portion of the Rocky Mountains, in British territory, and possibly of discovering a new practicable passage to Van Couver's Island. The Expedition would be accompanied by Dr. Hector, as Geologist, Naturalist, and Surgeon; by Lieut. Blakiston, to take magnetical observations, and by a botanist.

FRANCE.

The Grand Duke Constantine had great reception at Toulon. A review of 50,000 troops will be given at Paris about May 6th in his honour.

The Council of State has commanded the examination of the bill against the usurpation of the titles of the nobility.

The *Moniteur* publishes a convention concluded between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden in Feb. last, relative to the strengthening of the banks of the Rhine.

SPAIN.

There is nothing new from Spain. Negotiations were still going on for the settlement of the trouble with Mexico.

The treaty settling the frontier between France and Spain is to be laid before the Cortes at their first meeting.

TURKEY.—The commission for regulating the Russo Turkish frontier in Asia will assemble at Kars on the 13th May.

CHINA.—A telegraph from Trieste brings dates from Hong Kong to March 15th. Calcutta to the 21st; Bombay to April 2nd. The Europeans on board the British steamer Queen, under the Portuguese flag, had been murdered by the Chinese, passengers and crew. The steamer, with a valuable cargo, was carried off.

The Government contractor's store houses at Hong Kong had been burnt down by incendiaries, and 700 barrels of flour destroyed.

The Chinese in Sarawak, Borneo, had risen on the 17th Feb. and massacred several Europeans, Sir James Brooke saved his life by swimming across a creek. One of the Borneo Company's steamers subsequently arrived at Sarawake, and with the aid of Sir James, at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks, avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2000 Chinese.

The latest dates from Bushire are to the 6th March. They bring no intelligence of fresh operations in the Persian Gulf.

Exchange at Bombay 2 1-8. Money plentiful. The Bank had lowered its rate of interest.

In the import market there is little change. The Calcutta import market is rather dull; money improved. Exchange 2 a 2 1-8. Madras Exchange two farthings; the total export of tea from China to Britain to the 30th June estimated at twenty million pounds. Exchange at Hong Kong four nine half penny; at Shanghai the price of silk had advanced. Settlements, 74,000 bales; Exchange six seven half penny to eight.

Persian accounts of the recent battle of Bushire are published, stating that the English advanced until meeting with the main body of the Persians, they set fire to their (British) camp equipage, and retreated towards Bushire, when being reinforced, the battle began and lasted four hours, both parties retiring in consequence of the torrents of rain which fell the whole time, rendering the ground unfit for the cavalry. The Persians left some guns in the mud, but afterwards recovered them. The Persians estimate the British loss at 1000 and their own at 400.

Latest by Telegraph to Liverpool—From the "Times." The news by the overland Mails shows how fully justified the Government and people of England have been in promptly supporting their officers in China. Certainly our troops, our frigates and our gunboats have not been despatched an hour too soon; we are evidently engaged in a tremendous conflict, which it will require the utmost vigor, courage and decision to bring to a close. The diplomatic labors of Lord Elgin must be delayed, until the sterner task of the military and naval chiefs has been effectually completed, there is an end for a time of missions and negotiations

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—The only notice of this scheme is contained in the following paragaph from the Daily News," city article—The shares in the Russian Railways remain nominally quoted half to three quarters premium, but there is scarcely a transaction going forward in them.

Cape of Good Hope news to Feb. 13th. Robbery and violence increase in British Kaffraria.

The Piano Forte was invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717; and the first instrument was made in London, in 1776, by a German named Zumble,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—It is dangerous to suppress an abscess with the astringent ointments in common use. Holloway's famous ungent operates on a different principle. It does not close the issue superficially, while

"Foul corruption mining all within,
Infects unseen;"

but purges the cavity of all acrid and inflammatory matter and expels every particle of the poisonous virus which generates the *pus*. Consequently, there is no danger of the disease breaking out in another place. The same principle applies in all eruptive and glandular affections. The Pills, which are a certain remedy for all complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels, may be beneficially used as an aperient medicine, while the ointment is removing any external disorder.