[From the Brighton Gazette.]

MR. MACAULAY'S ELEVATION TO THE PEERAGE.—The Whigs have a historical character for ingratitude to those who devote their talents and ability to the maintenance of their cause, and many are the examples quoted in proof of it. We cannot but rejoice that this change has come over them, and the more so, that its first exemplification in the elevation of Mr. Macauley to the peerage. No man of late years has brought so great an amount of wisdom, genius, and learning to the support of the principles of Whiggery as Thomas Babington Macauley has, and yet he has never been entrusted with any office in the administration of affairs of greater importance than that of Paymaster of the Forces. It is with a feeling of pleasure we see the Whigs abandon their old system of neglect, but we regret that the Tories have condescended to wear their cast of clothes, with all the filth and contamination which they inherit from their former wearers. As an instance: they, when in power, glossed over the claims of John Wilson Croker to some honorary acknowledgement of his services, and the other day when he died and before his remains were yet cold, two of the principal organs of the Conservative party—with shame be it said—vied with each other in casting dirt upon the coffin of this great literary chieftain, whose pen was ever ready to fight the battles of true Conservatism, and equally ready (and here it was the shoe pinched) to expose dishonorable manœuvering and intrigue. Military achievments, connexion with royalty, or with the upper ranks of the peerage, profound knowledge of the law, and great wealth, have hitherto been the principal reasons on account of which men have been summoned to the House of Lords, and we are glad that there is now a precedent for accounting literature among them.

KAFFIR RECRUITS FOR INDIA.—The recent events in India have called attention to the means of acquiring for the country, not an industrious population, who besides affording it protection would be instrumental in increasing its wealth and resources, but of men merely inured to the effects of a tropical sun, who may take the place of the disaffected Hindoos and Mahommedans, who have hitherto filled the ranks of their armies. In this emergency, the most obvious source of supply appears the continent of Africa, which may be resorted to by way of its Mediterranean or Atlantic coasts, or perhaps more readily through the English possessions of the Cape of Good Hope.

(From Blackwood's Magazine)

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—The bureaucracy, who regard any possible invasion of their peculiar premises with as much jealousy as is manifested by a swarm of wasps at the appearance of an intruder on their nest. Over the existing Colonial department there has always hung a veil of the profoundest mystery. It has its secrets and arcana as closely guarded as those of a lodge of freemasons, and it even pretends to a kind of tradition, said to be exclusively its own. Strange to say, the Secretary of State for the time being, who presides over it is seldom admitted to a full participation in its hidden lore. He is but an intruder an occasional dignitary, a political phantom who must pass away with his party; but the real priests are permanent. He is a Gentile, a Philistine, a Neophyte—they are the accepted hierophants. He may have nominal authority like the Pope, but the actual business is done by the secret conclave of Cardinals. To throw light upon this inscrutable department of government is next to impossible It would be quite as easy a task to undertake the reform of the Inquisition. The colonial dependencies of Britain are by far too large and too important to be worked by such machinery; and the very first step towards placing them in their proper position, should be the abolition of the Colonial Office as at present constituted, and the substitution in its place of a Colonial Board of Control.

CALCUTTA LIGHTED WITH GAS.—With rebellion, murder, rapine, distrust, and alarm on every hand, the career of improvement in India still remains unchecked. On the evening of the 6th inst., when the authorities of Calcutta had, or believed they had, occasion to inform the public through the newspapers that a British force at Cawnpore had been annihilated by the mutineers and rebels, a part of that city was for the first time lighted with gas. The natives were, of course, greatly astonished and perplexed by this exhibition of the new light. We will regard this introduction of the "wonderful lamp" into the metropolis of British India, at such a moment as a happy presage that Britain shall still carry on her good work of enlightening this belated country.—*Bombay Gazette.*

The Morning Advertiser says the Government of India has absolutely exhibited a most unworthy preference, and miserable subservience to a Priesthood that exercises an unchecked tyrannyover it, and a daring defiance of those who grant concession after concession. All British India is parcelled out into Popish Bishoprics, and very largely occupied by a fierce, ignorant, and very bigoted ecclesiastical staff Convents and monasteries are multiplying, their inmates being drawn from the sons and daughters of our soldiers. In every Presidency these firebrands have their newspapers, and periodicals, filled with rabid attacks upon the Government. By means of these publications, the most seditious addresses are unceasingly made to the soldiers, inculcating distrust of their officers and discontent with the service.

BAD NEWS FOR SARDINIA.—There is no doubt that the Emperor of the French is endeavoring to effect an arrangement between Sardinia and the Holy See. Its basis would be the adoption of the French Concordat of 1801 instead of the Austrian.

Lord Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with a salary of £20,000 a year, besides immense landed possessions has given only £100 towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers in India.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.—Probably few persons know correctly how many colonies this little country of ours possesses. We have seven governors of distinct provinces in North America, to whom we pay annually the sum of £19,146; 18 Governors in the West Indies, to whom we pay yearly £32,500; eight governors over "African and Mediterranean possessions," who receive £22,900; six governors in Australian colonies, who receive £30,300; and six in the "Eastern colonies and Heligoland" who share between them in different proportions the sum of £17,600. In other words the government of this country sustains in various quarters of the globe 45 governors at an annual expense of £112,546. We should observe, that in these details, no allusion is made to British India, with its presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal; this is not a "colonial possession" but a dependency, at present, for some time past, and for some time to come, a military occupancy.

ADDRESS FROM THE NATIVES AT MADRAS. An address, signed by several hundreds of the Hindoo and Mahommedan inhabitants of Madras, has been presented to Lord Harris, Governor of Fort St George, intimating that they want words strong enough to convey the feelings which are inspired by the frightful atrocities committed by the Bengal army, expressing a belief that the alarm caused by the new cartridges, originated in delusion, and trusting that the might of the British Government will be put forth, until all who have taken part in or abetted the unheard of barbarities of the revolted troops have been subjected to the condign punishment of the state. After congratulating his lordship on the unshaken fidelity of the armies of Madras and Bombay, the memorialists say—"In conclusion, we beg to express our entire conviction that the overthrow of the British power in India would be the greatest calamity that could fall upon the natives; and while we regard with pride the loyal services of the various native princes and chiefs in alliance with the British Government and the alacrity with which they have assisted to crush rebellion, we beg to assure your lordship in confidence that you may unhesitatingly rely upon the services of the natives of this Presidency.

REMARKABLE SUICIDES.—Two brothers, named Ad ms, have drowned themselves in the canal, at Sheffield. The younger one, Henry, (aged fifteen,) had some words with his father for not learning his work, cabinet making, quickly, and was turned out of the shop After going home, and refusing his tea, he left the house, and requesting his sister, whom he waylaid, to say he didn't intend to return, was not again seen alive. The other brother, William, (aged twenty-one,) was conversing, on the Thursday, with his father, about Henry's absence, when the father said, "It's a strange job this; if it had been you I might have a week's rejoicing," merely alluding to William's occasionally going away to collect money, and to his (the father's) wishing to go from home a week for the benefit of his health. William immediately afterwards received some money from the father to pay a tax account, and went away. He did not appear that night, and next day the receipt was received through the post, accompanied by the following note:—"Money is no use to me, so I send you the receipt.—Dont forget the week's rejoicing, that, dear father you promised yourself this morning, as you will see me no more alive. I have no money to pay the post." After a search both bodies were found in the canal.

FRANCE.—Manin is dead. The illustrious exile poured forth his lofty spirit at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and has now gone beyond the reach of the vengeful Austrians, who have made that life a burthen to him which was intended to have been a blessing to his country.

The Russian Medical Gazette mentions that the late war entailed upon Russia the loss of 382 medical men.

According to the census just taken, the population of Spain amounts to 15,518,516, or 3,355,664 more than at the last census.

The Governor of the Ionian Isle has adjourned the parliament for two years, and this act has caused great irritation in Corfu and elsewhere.

Information has been received that Austria wished to negociate a treaty of trade and navigation with Russia, but the St Petersburg cabinet declined to treat.

The Indian mutiny subscription progresses satisfactorily. There seems to have been not a little mortification at Balmoral upon the receipt of the news that the Emperor of the French had subscribed £1000, while the English Royal family had given nothing, so Colonel Phipps received immediate instructions to telegraph to the Mansion House donations of £1000 and £300 from the Queen and Prince Albert respectively. All the officers of state subscribed £100, and the cruel hoax about the Marquis of Dalhousie devoting all his pension to the relief of the sufferers being now exploded, his lordship has come forward with a subscription of £500. In the provinces praiseworthy efforts are being made to collect money, and the fund amounts already to between £25,000 and £30,000. The Dowager Lady Forbes, related to the members of the eminent bankingfirm, munificently gives £1000.

The history of "respectable" swindlers is not yet complete. Mr. Dean, a solicitor of repute, has absconded, and some of his defalcations have come to light. He was wont to forge false deeds and raise money upon them at the banks and from capitalists. In this way he was paying interest to the amount of £3000 a year upon loans made on false securities, and has defrauded persons to the extent of £60,000. Amongst his victims is his own son-in-law, who loses a considerable sum. Inspector Field is on the track of this gentleman, and is expected to give a good account of him ere long. By the way, Mr. Field with his private agency seems almost to have superseded the official detectives in whose ranks he gained his experience. The business is quite a new one, but such is the confidence reposed in Mr. Field's skill and experience that he already employs a large staff of agents, and must be making by this novel means a very respectable income.

[From the New York Herald.]

The enemies of England have endeavored to create an impression that the feeling of this country in regard to the difficulties of Great Britain in India and China is, as on the Continent, one of indifference, and even of satisfaction. There can be no greater mistake. If the American newspapers are to be taken as an evidence of American opinions, the feeling is all the other way. With the exception of some small Irish papers, conducted by such consistent patriots as the Alabama slaveholder, John Mitchell, we believe that the general disposition expressed by our press has been that of sympathy—sympathy, let it be understood, not for the English government or the English aristocracy, but for the English nation, who spring from the same stock and are animated by pretty nearly the same spirit and impulses as ourselves, and who have a further claim upon our regard in the similarity of their political institutions to ours.

DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.—By the middle of next December, we shall have at least one hundred thousand persons out of employment and nearly out of means, in this city. Already our ship yards are nearly idle, and foundries are but half working, and our great clothing stores are doing very little. Women have recently come hither from places three hundred miles away in quest of work from those stores, only to be turned away with none, and compelled to beg their way home again. Hardly, since 1837 has so gloomy a prospect for winter lowered upon the labouring classes in our city. As yet the humbler classes have scarcely felt the pressure; but their turn must come.—*New York Tribune.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

LINES

On the Death of Mr. SENNEX K. BLANCHARD, of Halifax, N. S., who died in this City, October 10th, 1857, aged 24 years.

Dear to my soul! ah early lost!
Affections arm was weak to save;
Now Friendship's pride, and Virtue's boast
Have come to an untimely grave!

Closed, ever closed, those speaking eyes,
Where sweetness beamed, where candour shone,
And silent that heart-thrilling voice
Which music loved, and called her own.

That noble bosom now is cold,
Where feelings vestal splendour glowed;
And crumbling down to earthly mould
The heart where love and truth abode.

Forever lost! I vainly dreamed
That Heaven my early friend would spare,
And darker as the prospect seemed
The more I struggled with despair.

He died—deserving to be mourned,
While parted worth a pang can give;
He died—by Heav'ns best gifts adorned
While folly, baseness, falsehood live.

Ne'er shall the thoughts of thee depart,
Nor shall my soul its grief resign,
Till memory perish, till this heart
Be cold and motionless as thine.

'BERT——

St. John, October 17th, 1857.

HARVEST HYMN FOR 1857.

BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

O Father merciful and good!
O Giver ever kin!,
Who feedest us with daily food
For body, soul and mind;
We worship Thee! we bless Thee!
We praise Thee evermore;
And heartily confess Thee,
The God whom we adore!

How thick with corn between the hills,
The laughing valleys stand!
How plentiously Thy mercy fills
The garners of our land!
And therefore will we raise Thee
Our humble anthem thus;
And, sinful children praise Thee
For all thy love to us!

As year by year in ceaseless love
Thy bounty never fails;
But still the blessing from above,
O'erflow our hills and dales,—
So truly we adore Thee,
Thou Giver of all good!
And offer now, before Thee,
Thy people's gratitude.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 23, 1857.

Arrival of the "Europa."

HALIFAX October 20.

The Europa, from Liverpool, 1 p. m. Saturday 10th, arrived here Tuesday at 11.20 p. m.

The Europa reports having passed on the 13th a large vessel, ship rigged, apparently a screw steamer, steering east; on the 16th passed a large screw steamer, steering east.

BRITAIN.

The Bank of England has raised the rates of discount from 5 1 2 to 6 per cent.

The Times has some lengthy remarks on the increase, and says the suddenness of the renewed drain of gold, which has led to this step, has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news received by the two last American mails; but allowing due weight to that intelligence, there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is great probability it may soon have to be repeated. Upon the whole, it is possible that the combined operations of the American panic and Indian insurrection may for a time have affected the English resources to the extent of two or three millions; but the Times considers, as regards the broad trade of the empire, it is impossible to discern a cause of fear. The discount establishments also advanced their rates a half per cent.

The Times argues in the same article, that fright alone is the cause of the daily ruin going on in America, and that there is nothing in what is now passing which will for any length of time interfere with the business or cripple the natural resources of the country.

The weather has been very stormy on the English coast, and numerous wrecks are reported, including the American ship A. B. Kimball, from Sunderland to New York, which was wrecked on the Goodwin sands, crew saved.

The English papers are filled with reports of fast day sermons. The London Times devoted 26 columns to matter embracing abstracts from discourses at 164 churches. The Rev. A. R. Spurgeon addressed at the Crystal Palace the largest audience that has assembled in modern times to listen to a minister of the gospel. Nearly 24,000 persons were present, and a large sum was collected in aid of the Indian Relief Fund. The contributions at the churches generally were on a liberal scale.

Catherine Hayes, the singer, was married in London to Mr. Bushnell, of New York.

A proclamation had been issued by the Irish authorities extending the limits of the proclaimed district around Belfast, information having been received that the people, instead of delivering up their arms, were concealing them outside the original limits, so that they would be available in case of fresh disturbances.

The London Morning Star of Saturday positively announces that the Governor General of India is recalled. No other journal has the news.

FRANCE.

The American crisis was severely felt at Paris, owing to delay in remittances. Money was in great demand, and the prospect was that the bank of France would have to rescind its recent measures of relaxation, if not raise the rate of discount.

Rumours are current of an approaching conference at Paris, on the Danish question, affairs of Italy, Union of the Principalities, and a general reduction of European armaments.

Reliable accounts of the meeting of the crowned heads of Europe, leave no doubt that one of the principal objects is a reduction of the standing armies, in order to ease the fundamental positions of the respective countries; the increasing difficulties of obtaining loans rendering reduction of expenditure indispensable.

SPAIN.

No official intelligence had been received that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet.

It was said that General de Miraflores had been nominated Captain General of Cuba, but the decree had not made its appearance in the Official Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says it was credibly reported that direct communication was about to be established between Trieste and New York by means of Lloyd's steamers.

The financial pressure was still severe in Vienna; a stock exchange jobber had blown his brains out; another had disappeared, leaving deficiencies to the extent of £25,000 sterling, and numerous small failures had occurred.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Saxony had paid a brief visit to the King of Prussia; and it was considered that this was the last of Royal interviews for the season.

The Bank of Prussia had again raised its rate of discount, which now stands at 6 1-2 per cent.

The entry of Prince Frederic William of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England into Berlin, after their nuptials, is fixed for February 22d.—Great preparations are making for the imposing ceremonies.

A telegraphic despatch to the Times, dated at Berlin, Friday evening, says—the health of the King of Prussia has been rapidly getting worse during the last 24 hours. Great fears are entertained for his life. All the members of the Royal family had assembled at Potsdam.

According to Prussian journals, the diplomatic agent of England in Germany and Belgium, had given notice that the trade in firearms with India would no longer be permitted.

ITALY.

A reduction of 25 per cent. in export duty on hemp has been decreed in the Pontifical States.

The trial of parties engaged in the recent insurrectionary attempt in Italy was commenced on the 28th September, at Salerno.

RUSSIA.

Two Russian steamers and four gunboats had disembarked troops in Abassia, who had burned a bazaar and destroyed the shipping. Loss sustained by Trebigonde 500,000 francs.

The Russian government had inflicted severe punishment on parties who violated the graves of the English and French in the Crimea.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports in regard to the loss of the line-of-battle ship Lefort, that she was laid on her side and foundered in a few minutes, and all on board perished, including the commander, 12 officers, 743 seamen, 35 women, and 17 children. The ship went down in thirty fathoms. The same storm had caused many other disasters and much loss of life in various parts of the Baltic.

TURKEY.

The port of Galatz has been very nearly destroyed by fire.

The financial condition of the country does not improve; paper money has fallen in value to the extent of twenty per cent.

The Commission for settling the Turco-Russian frontiers in Asia had concluded its labours. The English and French commissioners had arrived at Constantinople on the 27th September.

INDIA.

Nothing later. The steamer Indus, with the heavy portion of the last Indian mail had arrived at Southampton, with nearly £100,000 Australian gold on board.

The passengers state that Nena Sahib had resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English; he has a body guard who are engaged to deprive him of life should he be likely to be taken prisoner.

Between Cawnpore and Lucknow there were about thirty-five thousand mutineers, and it was considered doubtful whether Sir J. Outram would be successful in passing up the river Gojra. The river was lined with forts, and well manned with mutineers.

The passengers say that almost the only man who escaped the massacre at Cawnpore, had gone raving mad. When they left Calcutta only 3000 troops had arrived since the outbreak.

It is believed by many at Calcutta, that as soon as the English troops arrive out, the mutiny will suddenly cease, and the Sepoys will bury the money and the treasures—they being in the utmost terror of English soldiers.

Lucknow, it was feared, would fall before assistance could come to it.

The *Pays* gives the following as the position of affairs at Lucknow. Nena Sahib arrived at Lucknow on the 1st of August, and was made governor of the town, and commander-in-chief of the army of Oude. He had cut off the canals which supplied the citadel with water, and the English, shut up in the fortress, were besieged by him in person.

CHINA.

A letter to the Paris *Pays* says,—Viceroy Yeh had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Southern Provinces of China. Yeh attributes the departure of the British regiments for Calcutta to alarm, created by his military preparations, and by the view of his army, which is "as numerous as the leaves of the forest."

Yeh adds that the new Chinese fleet will soon appear and scatter the barbarian vessels; the proclamation concludes by proposing fresh taxes for the maintenance of the Imperial troops.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that official despatches represent the situation of affairs in China as unfavorable. The Court of Pekin declines to agree to any arrangement.

HONG KONG, August 10.—The principal item of interest is the notification in the Government Gazette of the 4th, that a blockade of the port and river of Canton would be established on the 7th. We understand Admiral Seymour has been induced to adopt this course in consequence of the American steamer Antelope having proceeded up the river as far as Whampoa, and it was the impression that the Americans and other foreigners were desirous of forcing a trade with Canton, and which it is said Yeh would not object to. If restrictions on intercourse continue any length of time, they will be seriously felt by the Cantonese.

The Fury has gone to Singapore, to bring here the men of the 59th Regiment who were on board the ill-fated Transit. The transports Nereus and Moresfort arrived from England on the 8th, with 500 of the Royal Artillery. It is intended to send round a portion of them to Calcutta immediately.

AFRICA.

Late dates from the West Coast of Africa have been received in England. A slaver with 191 slaves on board, had been captured by the British steamer Antelope, off Mydah. Palm oil scarce, and trade generally dull.

An American built brig called the Sarah Jane, was taken into Sierra Leone by the British ship Alecto. Twelve thousand dollars found on board, but no papers.

MARKETS.

Consols for money 89 1-2. Bank of England advanced rates of discount to 6 per cent.

Breadstuffs dull and prices lower. Sugar and molasses have increased in demand, and prices are tending upwards. Tea quiet.

Timber—Yellow Pine 16 a 20; Red 11 a 15;—Spruce 16 a 17; Birch 16 a 20. Deals £7 10s to £8 10s.

Freights—Boston 17s 6d to 20s; New York 12s 6d to 15s; Philadelphia and New Orleans 15s to 17s 6d.

On Saturday the 17th October, an inquisition was held before W. O. Smith and John McGrath, Esquires, on view of the body of Francis Clerke. Verdict of the Jury, that the deceased came to his death accidentally, casually, and by misfortune, and not otherwise.

The Jury accompanied their verdict with the following remarks.

"The Jury regret exceedingly that the fire engines and hose carts are allowed to go to and from fires without a member of the Company having charge; that in consequence of No. 6 H[illegible] returning from the fire in Orange street on Saturday evening last, running in a furious manner, Mr. Clerke was run over, which caused his death; and they would suggest, that if there is no Corporation Ordinance regulating such, that the Corporate Body will, without delay, cause such to be made. They are further of opinion, that had the Street Lamps been lighted, the accident might not, in all probability, have occurred; and they further suggest, that every Engine, Hose Cart, and Tender, have erected on them a sufficient and proper Bell."

☞ Edward M. Archibald, Esq., late Attorney General of Newfoundland, has been appointed British Consul for New York.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Mail train on the New York Central Railroad was thrown off the track West of Syracuse on the evening of the 15th in consequence of a piece of the road being washed away. The whole train, consisting of a baggage car, mail car, and four passenger cars, was thrown down an embankment of twenty feet and completely smashed.

There were sixty passengers. Miss Brown, of Toronto, was drowned. A Mr. Bronson, of New Britain, Conn., was badly injured and died next day. Twenty other passengers were injured, six of them seriously. The mail car, and mail bags, excepting one, were burnt.

A note shaver manages, like a leech, to suck the life blood out of the borrower. He does not strengthen the borrower's position at all, but does all he can to weaken it, and cripples his ability.—By exacting such Jewish rates of interest, he simply impairs the capability left the borrower to go on with his business operations, and so of course lessens his chances of paying his debtowered paper in full. It is as short-sighted a practice as it is a merciless one.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—This is a question which has always elicited debate, and with that debate a great diversity of opinion. Several schemes for the performance of this important duty have been reported to, but in almost every instance have proved abortive and unsatisfactory to the constituencies of the Province. The time is fast approaching when this question will again come under consideration, and before the House meets, some satisfactory, some impartial arrangement should be devised, or the Smasher Government, with all their boasted popularity, may find it difficult to persuade the people that they are *all* they pretend to be. Among the many schemes for the performance of this duty, that of Reporting at the last Session was the most objectionable; it was a perfect LOAN on the country, with no satisfactory result. It was planned "this wise," a show of fair play was manifested by the appointment of a Committee of Arrangement, (chiefly Smashers;) tenders were received, and the *Head Quarters* says Mr. Graham's tender was the lowest and he of course in common honesty was entitled to the contract, but by great favoritism on the part of the Committee, and no small degree of jugglery on the part of the "learned Hogg," the contract was secured for the editor of the Reporter, a creature of the present Government, who stopped at nothing to put his masters, like the box of glass, "right side up." This man, as a reward for the dirty work he had done in aid of re-establishing the Fisher and Tilley government, contrived for the performance of this job to suck out of the public chest some six or eight hundreds of pounds, while few copies of said Reports came to this city, save to the friends of smasherism; and so wretchedly was the mechanical department performed that it was a disgrace to the country.

Now, much as we are disposed to differ hitherto with the movements of the present Government, we are equally disposed to award them a full meed of praise when they perform their duty with credit to themselves and usefulness to the country. The system of giving the whole Reporting of the Legislature to any one man, carries fraud on its very face, because there are few men who can be found wholly free from political bias, and as a natural consequence will color to suit their own party, and the more especially so, when they know there is no one of opposite politics to watch their discrepancies. We have had some experience in those matters, and can speak advisedly. We therefore offer to the present government a *modus* which we think may be free from objection, while at the same time it will represent every shade of politics, and not only be done for less money, but give general satisfaction. Say for six Reporters, £60 each—£360, instead of some £800, and the Reports being printed in all the papers of the Province, some 30,000 copies will be distributed, instead of as last winter, less than one sixth of that number, and that too in the papers only favorable to the powers that be. To our present rulers we would say "assume a virtue if you have it not."

MORE SMASHERISM.—One of the toadies of the Smashers, the Morning News, true to its Yankey instincts and to the principles of its party, expresses great anxiety that our Banking institutions should follow the disastrous course now being pursued by our neighbors across the lines, and for a time repudiate specie payments, the bare idea of which is enough to arouse the indignation of every honest man, did we not feel fully confident that they have no intention of following any such Smasher doctrine. We are all fully aware that whatever savors of Republicanism, is sure to stand high in the estimation of the "patriotic" editor of the News, and that he is never so delighted as when he can find us following in the track of his *model* government, the neighbouring Republic.—When they repudiate cash payments, he calls upon us to repudiate cash payments also. He has great faith in the infallibility of our neighbours, while we look upon the course pursued by that magnet of the mad-house commission during the present crisis, such as clearly to prove that upon financial matters he is profoundly ignorant. If our Banks were silly enough to follow his advice, it would prostrate the credit of this community for many years to come. New Brunswick Bonds, if not wholly rejected, would suffer a very material depreciation in the British market. The bold contrast which our monied institutions now present to those of the United States, cannot but make every true friend of the Province feel proud, and it is a fortunate circumstance for the character of this country that the monied institutions are not in the hands of the Smashers.

We beg to direct public attention to the communication of "Habitatur" on the Gas question, and which, if correct, goes to show a gross imposition on the part of the Gas Company towards the Corporation. It is to be hoped that the latter will immediately institute an investigation in the matter, and if the large amount stated can be saved to the city, they will take such measures as will secure so desirable a consumation. It is our conviction that other gas works are needed in the city, that the public may not be subject to the exactions of any one set of men, and as this will likely be only a matter of time, the sooner some spirited individuals take up the question the better. There are hundreds who will immediately subscribe to become customers of another company. It has been observed that some of the city lamps are not lighted until late in the evening, but our citizens must calculate to put up with this and sundry other inconveniences, while our feeble Corporation seem unwilling or incompetent to deal with the Gas Company in a spirit which would do justice to their constituents.

SMASHERISM.—The Smasher organ, the Reporter, says that Attorney General Fisher has *so little private practice* that he can devote his whole time to public business.

Thus it appears that the man who will not be entrusted with private business, is considered by the Smashers as the fittest to look after the business of the public. Hence it is that we find third and fourth class lawyers filling the very important posts of Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and as a consequence of "Responsible" government, will ere long, occupy the responsible position of Judges of the land.

If ever there was a time for independent men who have no object to serve beyond the good of their country, to think seriously and act promptly, in reference to Provincial matters, it is now; for it must be apparent, even to the most superficial observer of passing events, that the policy of the present Government is Office, and that all things are made subservient to the retention of power in their hands, regardless of the best interests of the country.

The *Falcon*, iron screw steam ship, has arrived at Quebec, and embarked the 9th Regiment for England.

Captain Jeffrey's company of Quebec Cavalry have volunteered for service in India. When the company were asked "who would go to the relief of their countrymen and women in the East," every man took a step to the front, and the whole gave three hearty cheers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

DEPRESSION IN THE MONEY MARKET, ITS CAUSE.

MR. EDITOR,—The present position of affairs throughout the United States, is suggestive of thoughts of a practical character. What do we find? A country rich in all the elements of wealth, yet in a state of universal bankruptcy.—To what, I would ask, is it chargeable? certainly not to War, for they are in profound peace with the world. Not to Famine, for they have plenty and to spare. To what then shall it be attributed? The primary causes, I take it, are to be found in reckless over-importations, extravagant living, and rash speculations. Notwithstanding this state of things, the country would have passed safely thro' the storm, which while it would have engulphed a few, it would have left uncathed the great mass, but for the panic which designing men wickedly produced.

A commercial writer justly observes, "that in looking over the disastrous tide, it is easy to see that, whatever other causes may have laid the foundation for the revulsion, it was panic that lifted the flood-gates and precipitated the calamity. If a building improperly constructed, is filled to overflowing, and a bench breaks in the gallery, the idea that the building is falling may be readily spread by an injudicious word, and under the influence of fright, hundreds of lives be lost in the struggle to escape. Now, if we grant that the number admitted was too great for safety, that the place of egress was too narrow and dangerous, we must admit that but for the fright, the company might all have retired at their leisure without danger or difficulty."

It is now fully admitted that the immediate cause of the existing state of affairs in New York was the result of a panic, which unfortunately was not boldly met by the men who have the management of the monied institutions of that city. In place of standing by their solvent customers, they restricted their discounts in eight weeks 20 millions of dollars. This was done on the plea of averting the thing which they so much dreaded, viz: a suspension of specie payments, and yet this was the very cause of driving them to the adoption of that fatal measure.

It was not the failure of a few speculators that aroused the people; the panic did not reach them until they beheld houses and firms of undoubted wealth and standing fall one after the other. It was this which aroused the fears of the masses, when they found themselves on the eve of winter, thrown out of employment, and learned that the Banks had refused discounts to the people who employed them, their indifference gave to a spirit of retaliation, which became at length irresistible. —In one week the working classes of New York withdrew from the Savings Banks upwards of One Million of Dollars, and as the funds of those institutions were loaned to the City Banks, they had to respond to the unexpected call so suddenly made upon them, little anticipating that they would be attacked in that quarter; it was this operation which closed their doors; a thing which was the inevitable result of a short-sighted policy on the part of the Bank managers. Had they acted liberally and sympathised with the people, few failures would have occurred, and the strength of the storm would long since have passed away.—To the *panic* in the first place, followed by a spirit of *retaliation* in the next, the existing evils in the United States are fairly chargeable.

The position of our monied institutions is one of safety. In them the public have unbounded confidence. All that is required to carry our commercial men safely through, is RECIPROCAL CONFIDENCE—the Banks in their customer, and business men in one another. Distrust will produce distrust, and inevitably produce disaster, while confidence will carry us safely through the tempest which has swallowed up the accumulation of years of many in the adjoining Republic.

Yet let us not forget the lesson which many are now learning by dear-bought experience. We have seen the result which inevitably follows from *reckless importation, extravagant living,* and *wild speculation.* Let us limit our expenditure to our respective incomes. Let us encourage the *growth* and *manufacture* of *our own Province.* Let our farmers determine that they will *raise their own bread,* and the result to themselves and the community at large would be highly beneficial. Let us use the productions of our own Foundries and Workshops, and not the productions of foreign labour, which will only take in exchange our gold as an equivalent. To adopt this course, will be not only to keep clear of those commercial eruptions, but while it enriches those who are aiding in bringing out the resources of this, as yet, undeveloped country, it will be adding strength and importance to the British Empire, instead of (as now) building up a country whose well nursed desire is to see our downfall.

It is my earnest wish, Sir, that your readers will ponder and reflect seriously on these remarks, and an ample reward will be thereby bestowed on

Yours, &c.

A NATIVE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—I was taken by surprise on reading in the Chronicle of the 9th, your remarks regarding the cost of our Street Lights. I felt assured that either your statement was inaccurate as to the quantity of gas coal used at the Partridge Island Gas Works last month, or that the Gas Company were endeavouring, with an unpardonable cupidity, to coerce this community thro' the ignorance of our Corporation authorities. As this is a matter that affects every citizen's interest, I was desirous of getting "posted up" in what should be the proper charge for this civic expenditure, and fearing that you had made some mistake, I obtained a statement of the amount of Gas Coal consumed at the Island Light last March, for illuminating 12 lamps and this I find bears out the correctness of your statement.

During last March, 1640 lbs. of Lesmahagow gas coal were consumed, producing 7796 cubic feet of gas, or 4 3-4 feet per pound of coal carbonized. Now, as March may be considered as a medium month, as to length of nights, we may state the annual expenditure of the coal materials for each lamp at £2 3 4, supposing the Lesmahago coal to cost 55s. per ton, and the furnace coal 25s. per chaldron. This will make our 200 street lamps cost £433 6 8 for coal materials per annum. The Lamp Posts cost each 15s. sterling—say when erected £2 each: £400 for the 200 erected. Interest at 6 per cent. £24. Allow £100 yearly for lighting, and we have the annual expenditure—

Coal materials for 200 Lamps,	433	6	8
Interest on cost of Lamp Posts,	24	0	0
Lamp Lighting,	100	0	0
	£557	6	8

As every bushel of coal carbonized yields 1 1-2 of coke, it is assumed that the cash received for sale of Coke, Tar, and spent Lime, will amply pay the cost of labor and incidental expences. Thus it will be seen that the Gas Company are making a very handsome income out of the Corporation at £7 10s per lamp. For 200, £1500, or a profit of over £940 per annum. It is no wonder the Company decline an investigation by competent persons, as this would either expose a great imposition practised on this community, or shew the most gross incompetency in the management of the works.

Yours, &c. HABITATUR.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—At the last Election I was silly enough to believe the solemn protestations of the so called *Liberals,* when they so emphatically stated that if returned they would do everything in their power to improve the country—employ our own people—extend the franchise—render legislation cheap—and reduce taxation. Now sir, as one who voted for them, on that occasion, and have been by them most shamefully deceived, I put the question,—First, what have they done for the improvement of the country? SECONDLY, how have they endeavoured to employ our own people? when they have imported from the United States, for the Rail Road, all the Iron Castings which could have been done better and cheaper here in our own Foundries,—and Sir, I put the question to Mr. Jardine, why does he not have all these things tendered for and made here? Surely it is not because he makes a profit upon the importation, in addition to his salary of £600 per an? or is this the pickings described by Mr. Fisher, that will constitute the £10,000 a-year profits, so shamefully held out to Mr. Macpherson, as a bribe for defection. THIRDLY, is the disfranchising of 300 freemen of this city, their method of extending the franchise? FOURTHLY, is the creation of