The Chronicle.

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

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, January 2, 1856.

Still wars and rumours of wars. Some affirm, some deny, that the great powers are agreed as to the pacific terms upon the Bolgrad and Isle of Serpents' affair is to be settled in the approaching Conference.

The most important topic during the past week has been the new "little war" that we are in for with the Shah of Persia. It is the first thing that Lord Canning has done, since he has assumed the reins after the departure of Lord Dalhousie; and although it looks small in the beginning, there is no saying where it may end. We are all inclined to believe that Persia is not acting without advice and promise of success from St. Petersburg, and if so, it only shows still more clearly than before the folly of concluding peace with Russia this time twelvemonths. We were then in a condition to give her a thorough good beating—such as would have satisfied her of the power of England, when roused to action, and such as would have given her a salutary dread of us for many a day to come. During the continuance of the war we had many reasons to suspect that Persia was inclined to side with Russia; but we fondly imagined that in making peace with Russia we were also making peace with her shadow. If we have to fight Russia as well as Persia before the walls of Herat, we have anything but a little war before us. It is but fair to add that France is offering her services in this matter, and it is possible that Russia may yet be restrained.

The agitation against the Income Tax, goes on vigorously, and constituencies will put the screw on as tight as possible on their representatives. The trading classes are particularly averse to the direct tax, and unless the government reduce it to the old rate of sevenpence in the pound, I scarcely think they will be able to maintain it. There is no question but the inquisitorial mode in which it is assessed has given great offence, and yet it is difficult to see how the money could be collected without some such process. It has long been notorious that the trading classes did not pay fairly and now that they are being made to do so, there is a great outcry. It is said that Disraeli is prepared to reduce the rate, and to outbid the present Government in the liberality of his financial schemes. There is great room for improvement in the raising of the taxes, and still more in the mode of spending them. If accounts are true, the Government has allowed itself to be regularly done in disposing of the materials that were returned from the Crimea, and the assertions that are now made as to the provisions being sold at ruinous rates must possitively be inquired into. We have no Joseph Hume in Parliament now, but yet extravagant wastefulness will not be allowed to go unquestioned, and Palmerston will not be able to turn away public indignation by a few small jokes. By the way I may state that Sir W. F. Williams is mentioned as the mover. and the Marquis of Stafford as the seconder of the address in the House of Commons on the assembly of Parliament. The Marquis of Townsend and the Earl of Cork in the other House.

The garrotte robberies now prevalent in London and its vicinity throw a gloom on society, and will cause much anxiety during the present festive season. It is really a fact that it is dangerous to step outside your own door in any of the London suburbs. Man is never safe, nor woman either. Only on Sunday last a lady was seized in Oxford-street, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the evening, and but for the opportune and *unexpected* arrival of a policeman, would have been robbed. Fancy this, a robbery commited in Oxford-st.—the greatest thoroughfare in London—just at the moment people were returning from church. The thing seems so impossible of accomplishment that it seems incredible that any men should be found so daring as to attempt it. It is true, nevertheless, that the attempt was made, and still as true that the men escaped!

Mr. William Howitt has written a long letter upon our ticket-of-leave system, which throngs London with criminals, whose "tickets" do not serve as testimonials which will obtain work for them. This is the root of the present evil. Convicts when liberated with a *good conduct ticket* flock to London, only to find that London employers will not have anything to do with them, and are thus thrown upon their own resources once more,—those resources being none other than burglary or highway robbery. Far better keep the poor fellows in prison, for they are only liberated to come out and inflict some further injury on society and upon themselves.

An unusual number of death sentences were passed in the Assizes just terminated, and the Home Secretary seems determined in each case to allow the law to take its course. Two executions are to take place at Maidstone, and one of the convicts Deden Redanies, condemned for the murder of his sweetheart and her sister under such remarkable circumstances, turns out to be a most "mild and inoffensive man"—a rather odd description of a fellow who could perpetrate two such cold blooded assassinations. He is a Servian by birth, has been a Mahometan, but now professes Christianity, and listens attentively to the Chaplain's exhortations. He evidently did the deed in a moment of frenzy caused by his coming separation from the girl Caroline Beck, whom he seems to have really loved.—One of his amusements has been to sketch the scene of the two murders,—the poor girls being depicted as just expiring from the wounds he has inflicted, while two angels are bearing their souls to heaven. Great efforts were made to induce Sir George Grey to remit the sentence on at least one of the three Italians found guilty of piracy and murder on the Turkish coast, and left for execution at Winchester, but Sir George refused to make any distinction between the criminals, and they were hung on the 23d. At Chester on the 20th a man named Jackson was hanged for the murder of his two children. So that "great moral agent" the gallows, is doing its work bravely.

The name of Charles Villiers is mentioned as the new minister to Washington, in the event of the Government making the appointment, which, considering the position of our relations with America at the present time, seems most probable. There can only be one opinion as to the fitness of this gentleman for the task.

After another examination Redpath and Kent have been committed for trial for the frauds on the Great Northern Railway. Another clerk, of the name of Hogben, has been implicated as attesting a forged transfer, and also committed. The three men charged with being concerned in the robbery of bullion on the South-Eastern Railway are also to take their trial at the January Old Bailey sessions. The investigations into these transactions have been so protracted that public interest in them has almost subsided.

The Paris Conferences have lost all interest with people here. No one seems to care whether the plenipotentiaries meet or not. We are told that all points in dispute have been set at rest; that Russia yields Bolgrad and takes a certain equivalent, throwing the Isle of Serpents into the bargain, and that is all people cared for. The first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 31st ult. It is said that Baron Brunnow was allowed to be present to assist with his advice, M. de Kisseleff, who was not present at the former Congress. Rumor states that the subject of the evacuation of the Black Sea was the chief obstacle on this occasion, the English minister declining to fix the exact date without further instructions.

Brother Jonathan has made us a very handsome present in a very handsome manner. The Resolute is again the property of our government, and the American Captain and crew are embarked on their return voyage. No man could have done his duty better than Capt. Hartstein did, who leaves England with the highest feelings of respect for us as a people, and takes with him the heartiest wishes we can give him. At Portsmouth the manners of the American officers were much scanned, and I am told upon the best authority that the ladies pronounced them well-bred and gentlemanlike, and quite worthy of comparison with our own navy men of the highest class!

There is to be a grand central meeting in London on the subject of the Income Tax before the meeting of Parliament, and as many as *five* M.P.'s have already given in their adhesion to the cry for repeal. Newcastle too is about to pronounce on the subject, and altogether before the beginning of February the whole country will be in arms against the continuance of the tax. Palmerston must be infatuated if he does not instantly decide on what he has to do, and let his decision be known too. He has not an hour to lose.

The trade returns for November, which have just been published, show an unexampled amount of commercial prosperity, the total of British produce exported reaching the sum of £10,272,000, as compared with £8,759,000 in the corresponding month of 1855, and £9,608,000 in that of 1854. For the eleven months of the present year the value of the exports is £105,815,000 while during the corresponding periods of 1854 and 1855 the sums were £89,738,000 and £96,487,000 respectively. The revenue returns for the past year are of the most satisfactory description, an increase of four millions over that of 1855 being shown, no less a sum than £72,218,988 having been raised. With the exception of the item "miscellaneous," there is an increase under each heading. The income tax shows an increase of about two millions, the amount being £16,028,422, the customs of about one million, the amount being £23,618,375, and the penny postage of about one hundred thousand, the amount being £2,869,152.

A HIGHWAY TO CHINA AND INDIA THROUGH NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is now some twenty years since that this writer propounded the scheme of a Rail Road across the British North American Colonies to the Pacific as a highway to China and our East India possessions. Of course, it was laughed at, and the suggestor set down, if not for a fool, at less, for a visionary, whose plans were legitimate food for derision. The idea that struck us at that time was, that from England to China a straight line can be drawn upon the map—London and Pekin being on the same parallel of latitude—and consequently, it must be the shortest possible route. Railroads were then in their infancy, and so also was the public mind. The dream of *instant* communication between the Old and New Worlds had not then "scared the world from its propriety." We know money was no object to the British people, in the accomplishment of any useful design, hence we thought *then*, what is *now* half accomplished, and what in a few short years will be a matter of History. "Coming events cast their shadows before;" and as a proof of our prophecy, read what the "Canadian News" a London publication says on the subject, and we miss our guess, if his ideas will not shortly be realized:—

Great as have been the development of the railway system in Canada, there yet remains to be accomplished a work which shall make British America the great highway for the commerce between China and Eastern Asia, and the western shores of Europe. From Fond du Lac, the western extremity of Lake Superior, there exists an unbroken line of water communication with the Atlantic, and from this point to the shoals of De Fuca, at Vancouver's Island, there remains but a distance of 16,000 miles; and most certainly many years will not elapse before a railway to the Pacific will traverse the intervening space. At the present time Fort William, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, can be reached by first class steamers in two days from Toronto, and an improved line of boats will, at the re-opening of the navigation in the spring, run from Collinwood to the most distant part of the Western States. At the present moment Fort William is within twelve days' journey of Liverpool; this is more than half way across the North American continent, and a railroad would accomplish the rest in about four days more. How invaluable would the completion of such a line be to the interests of this country, and more expressly so, if it were to run entirely through the British Possessions. Our communications with China, and our commerce to the Pacific will be most materially increased by such a line, while, in the event of war with Russia, speedy access to the fine harbours of Vancouver's Island would give us a most preponderating advantage over that power.

MORE CANADIAN WEALTH.—Burr Stone, used for grinding flour, and obtained only from France heretofore, has recently been discovered, by Sir William Logan, in the Ottawa District, and bids fair, not only to supercede any further importation of that article from France, but to become a valuable article of commerce.

The *Anglo Saxon* says, speaking of Portland being the winter port for the Canadian Line of Steamers, why cannot Saint John, N. B., be the winter port, it is also an open harbor at all seasons of the year? Sure enough, why not Saint John? And why not our Legislature labor to bring about such a devoutly to be wished-for consumation?

It has been positively announced in Canada, on the authority of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool, whose position would enable him to obtain correct information, that the Messrs. Cunard are going to establish a line of screw steamships between the St. Lawrence and Liverpool next spring. They are already withdrawing their ships from the New York and Boston Lines—probably preparatory to sending them to Portland in winter and Quebec, or rather Point Levi, when the river is open. The St. Lawrence will then have a regular weekly line of ocean steamers next business season.—*Canadian News.*

☞ This evening the Lord Bishop of Fredericton will lecture before the "Church of England Young Men's Society" at the Mechanics' Institute. Subject—"Good Taste." The admission is by ticket, and the proceeds will be applied to enlarge the Library of the Society. Several of the Church Choirs will sing on the occasion.

Mr. Bellingham delivered a lecture, in the Institute, on Monday last.

PORTLAND LECTURES.—On Tuesday evening Dr Paterson delivered a lecture at the Temperance Hall, on *Electricity.*

Next Tuesday evening, Mr. Middlemore will lecture.

☞ The Lord Bishop of Fredericton arrived in this city on Tuesday last, and on Sunday preached in Trinity Church in the morning and in St. James' Church in the afternoon. Next Sunday he will preach at the morning service in St. John Church, when a collection will be taken up in aid of the Sunday schools of the parish. We may add that a collection will be taken for the same object at the afternoon service.—*Church Witness.*

The great trial of H. G. Hill against the British Government, was brought to a termination on Thursday night, after occupying twenty one days. The Jury, after five hours deliberation returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £10,686 10s. 5d. —*Halifax Colonist.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

Seven Days later from Europe.

The America from Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 3rd, arrived at Halifax on Sunday, the 18th, at fifteen minutes past five o'clock, p. m., having experienced heavy weather. On the 4th, when off the Tuscar, exchanged signals with barque Koh-i-noor; on the 9th, in lat. 50, long. 31, spoke the barque Thomas, under jury-mast, but did not require assistance.

The Atlantic arrived out on Jan. 1st; City of Manchester, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool, Jan. 1st.

ASIA.

Details of Indian mail are to hand.

Bombay, Dec. 3d, Hong Kong, Nov. 15th. No news had reached India from the Persian expedition, but the 78th Highlanders and other reinforcements were to be forwarded.

A letter in the Indian papers attract attention describing Bushire, which the writer thinks can offer no defence; but any further advance of the British invading force towards Sheraez would be impossible, the only road being through three mountain passes, not fifteen feet wide, and impracticable for the passage of artillery. The total distance is only 143 miles. Dost Mahomed is busy with warlike movements, but takes the opportunity of asking the British to restore Peshawar to him and his family. The details of China news confirms the previous telegraph, namely that on October the 8th, the Chinese having taken twelve Chinese seamen from a coaster under the British flag were called on by the British Consul for reparation. They personally insulted the Consul, who then called in the assistance of Admiral Seymour. The Admiral brought the British squadron, viz; Calcutta, 80 guns; Sybil, 44; Nankin, 50; Cohus, 14; steamers Niger, 14; Executioner, 14; Barracouta, 6; Sampson, 6; Hornet, 17; and Carronadie, 3. The Admiral demanded of the Yeh, that the Chinese Viceroy should apologize and salute the British flag. The Viceroy refused, therefore, on the 24th of October fire was opened on all the Forts and all were captured by the seamen and marines, except one, abreast of which 23 war Junks were anchored, which Junks were afterwards engaged and destroyed by the Bar scouts. Some of the forts were burned and others were occupied by detachments of Royal Artillery—one hundred and seventy guns were spiked.

Some days elapsed, but the Viceroy would not apologize. He however sent to the Admiral twelve prisoners purporting to be the seamen taken from the ship, but they not being the same men, the Encounter, on the 27th opened fire on the City Walls and Viceroy's Palace, the Royal Artillery co-operating from the captured forts, while the Barracouta steamed up a branch of the river and threw shells into the forts on the heights. On the 29th the City Walls were broached and stormed by marines and sailors under Commodore Elliot. The Viceroy's Palace was also carried, but the British retired at nightfall.

On November the 3rd and 4th the old City was shelled and on the 6th the Barracouta destroyed the Junks above mentioned receiving eighty shots in her hull and rigging. On the 12th the Bogue forts at the entrance of the Canton river were taken. On the 15th the Chinese had re-manned the Barrier forts and fired into the Mail steamer Canton on her way down.

The British loss in the above operations was trifling. The British and American ladies were removed from Canton to Hong Kong. A detachment of marines from the U. S. Ship Portsmouth assisted in guarding the Factories. The accounts of the American proceedings are not full. It is, however, announced that an American steamer was fired upon by one of the Chinese forts in the Macao Passage, whereupon the U. S. frigate Portsmouth immediately proceeded to destroy it; and also notified the Chinese authorities that unless instant reparation was made for the insult offered to the flag, hostile operations would be commenced.

The San Jacinto, after landing Dr. Parker at Macao on the 11th of Nov., returned to Whampoa, and is anchored off French Island with the Portsmouth and Levant.

The British Consul, Parkes, under date of Nov. 15th, officially informs the European community that the Admiral does not deem it expedient to say what future measures he will adopt; but he sees no immediate prospect of the restoration of quiet.

The mail steamer when leaving met a French frigate approaching the scene.

THE SWISS DIFFICULTY.

Hopes of peace now predominate; but warlike preparations continue with vigour. Meantime Mr. Fay, U. S. Minister at Berne, has gone to Berlin, and report says to offer the mediation of the United States. Other reports of good offices on the part of the United States prevail, namely that America will lend twenty millions of dollars and ships of war to convey the Swiss regiments from Naples. This may be mere report, but is favourably received in England.

The President's message to the Swiss Federation is published of the date of Dec. 26th. It is lengthy, and reviews minutely all steps of the situation. The substance is that on Dec. 20th, all the Foreign Ministers at Berne made a proposal that if the Swiss Federal authorities would give up the trial of the Neufchatel prisoners, their respective governments would endeavour to induce the King of Prussia to recognise the absolute independence of Neufchatel. Considering this proposal as likely to produce the desired effect, and regarding it as favorable that the legation of the United States had declared its readiness to join these collective assurances, the Federal Council declared itself ready to recommend to the Federal Assembly that the trial of the Neufchatel prisoners should be stopped and that the prisoners must leave the country until a final arrangement respecting Neufchatel had been settled. This reasonable proposal fell to the ground because some of the powers refused to sign a collective note on the subject, and Switzerland could not concede further without compromising the free Constitution and Sovereign rights of the Confederation. The Federal Assembly therefore, before adjournment, passed the following decree. 1st.—The Federal Council will still continue to endeavour to procure a pacific recognition of the independence of Neufchatel. 2nd.—The military levies ordered are approved, and unlimited credit is allowed, and the Federal Council is authorised to take any ulterior measures necessary to defend the country to the last extremity. 3rd.—A loan of thirty million francs is authorised. 4th.—This information will be communicated to the citizens when adopted, and the Commander-in-Chief will be appointed. The Assembly is not dissolved but prorogued. (Signed) STROMPFLI,

President of Switzerland.

December 26th.

It is said that a French army of 60,000 men under Gen. Canrobert will be assembled on the Eastern frontier to meet any emergencies. Berlin reports, probably exaggerations, indeed assert that the French will actually occupy Neufchatel and Geneva, and Austria the Pays de Vaud. It is also added, with more probability, that France and Austria are united in the intention to seize the opportunity of this embroglio to wring from Switzerland a concession that her territory shall be no longer a harbour for political refugees.

The 2nd of January was the day specified for the march of the Prussian troops against Switzerland, but is now postponed till the 5th, and some say to the 15th, or later.

The Swiss will put the prisoners on trial on or about the 15th.

CONGRESS OF PARIS.

The plenipotentiaries of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Peace met at Paris on Wednesday, noon, noon, at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs. At the first meeting commissions of the plenipotentiaries were verified. A programme was read stating that whereas a difficulty has arisen in executing article 20 of the Treaty of Paris, the contracting parties had met to consider under what circumstances the difficulties in question could be arranged. Compliments were then exchanged on the conciliatory spirit exhibited all round. A new line would therefore be traced out as a Bessarabian frontier, and Russia renouncing her pretensions to the new Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, the Delta of the Danube being given up to Turkey, and in compensation for these amiable approaches a district of land would be accorded to Russia towards the North of Moldavia. It was reported outside that none of the plenipotentiaries offered any remarks against the propositions, but that some minor point was mooted at a nature unknown to the public. The conference on Wednesday sat five hours. Each member has a large map prepared by a commission of Engineers on the localities of dispute.

BRITAIN.

Shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company appeared on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday the 31st, at 30 to 50 per cent, premium.

A dinner was given by the county of Forfar, Scotland, to Lord Panmure. His speech was altogether congratulatory on the state of the country, and on the present efficiency of the Army, which he advised the country not to diminish.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains a decree convoking the Senate and Legislative body for Monday the 16th of February.

The official journal also gives long accounts of the Court receptions on New Year's Day, which appear to have been full of state and ceremony, but not very different from those of previous years.

ST. JOHN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Annual Meeting of the subscribers of the St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum, according to the act of Incorporation, was held, after public notice given, in the Grammer School, Germain street, on the 12th inst. It is much to be regretted that so few attended, as there was a great deal of interesting matter brought before the meeting, which should be known as widely as possible in order that an interest might be more generally excited respecting the institution and its operations, as well also to strengthen the hands of those who are laboring in this cause during its infancy by that sympathy and christian co-operation, which such laborers know how to appreciate.

Its early and warm hearted friend, we might almost say its originator, Dr. Botsford, was called to the chair. The report of the Directors for the past year was then read, affording evidence that the asylum was progressing and had done an amount of good during that period of a very encouraging kind. Ten children, some of whom have been cut off in the morning of their days, both from a father's protection and a mother's love, but all of them from the former, have been admitted into the asylum during the past year; two of whom have since been provided with comfortable homes in the country, one being adopted and the other apprenticed, and two have been withdrawn by a relation, who has refunded the expenses incurred by the institution in their behalf.

The reports received from the various visitors, appointed monthly, speak very favorably of the manner in which the Institution is conducted, under the care of the superintendent and his wife.—The amount received by the Treasurer on account of the asylum was stated to be £133 8s. 11d., of which sum there has been expended £116 18 1d. for necessary disbursements, in supporting the institution, the resources of which have been materially assisted by various articles of clothing, furniture, and other necessary things which have been kindly given in the way of donations.

The directors concluded their report by expressing their thankfulness to Him, in whom "the Fatherless findeth mercy," that an asylum has actually been opened and remains open to receive such orphans as may be brought to their doors, that however small the beginning may be, the way is now open to go on enlarging the institution, and then trust that it will be liberally sustained by those who desire to give honor to God's glorious name, for a "Father of the fatherless is God in His holy habitation."

The meeting, after discussing several interesting questions in connection with the asylum, proceeded to appoint the Directors for the ensuing year, re-electing those who had served last year, with one exception, namely—Dr. Botsford, Hon. A. McL. Seely, Dr. Paterson, and Messrs. T. W. Daniel, John Fraser, W. Peters, and *T. B. Barker.—Church Witness.*

[*From the Church Witness.*]

We insert the following correspondence with much pleasure. We rejoice indeed to see the valuable services of one to whom we all owe so much, recognised in such a substantial manner:

THE REV. I. W. D. GRAY, D. D.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—We cannot allow your connection with the *Church Witness* to close, without an acknowledgment of the great benefit (we believe) the Church has derived from your gratuitous services for the past six years.

During this eventful period (in which the Church has had to pass through much controversy and many trials), we have much pleasure in bearing witness to the unflinching yet Christian manner in which your labours have been conducted; for while there has been manifested a firm determination to oppose error, and to uphold the essential doctriness of the Gospel; yet this has been done in the spirit of Christianity.

We beg your acceptance of the accompanying cheque as a token of our esteem and regard.

CHARLES SIMONDS.
STEPHEN WIGGINS.
H. GILBERT.
JOHN GILLIS.
and 45 others.

St. John 20th Jan. 1857.

GENTLEMEN.—For your very kind address to me, at the close of my connection with the editorship of the "Church Witness," accompanied by a cheque for £100, which you have handed as an evidence of your approbation, I beg to tender my grateful acknowledgments.

That paper, as you are well aware, was undertaken without any pecuniary object on the part of the Editor, or of the Committee who have hitherto so generously sustained it; simply with the desire to disseminate amongst the members of our communion, those pure Evangelical doctrines, which are contained at large in Holy Scripture, and clearly recognized in the Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy of our Church; at the same time, to oppose, whenever and whatever they might present themselves, opinions which were subversive of the vital truths of our holy religion. It is a source of great pleasure to me, to find that you regard my efforts as having been in any measure instrumental in promoting these ends, and approve of the spirit in which I have endeavored to attain them. While I thank you cordially for the substantial proof of this which you have afforded by the handsome sum you have enclosed, I thank you still more for the expression of the kind sentiments by which that gift has been accompanied. As to the labor or expense I have incurred in the advocacy of these truths, I can truly say, it has been a pleasure to me to devote them to such a cause; nor would anything have induced me to retire from the office I held in connexion with the "Church Witness," but the absolute incompatibility of the efficient discharge of its duties with the due attention to others which I considered to have a prior claim upon my time and attention. It is a source of satisfaction to me to feel that the "Church Witness," is not likely to suffer loss from my relinquishment of it, but is to pursue the same course, advocate the same principles, and aim at the same ends, as it has previously done. For this, as well as for all the success it has hitherto met with, I desire to be grateful to the source of all good, from whom I trust the richest blessings may descend upon yourselves, as well as upon its other friends and readers. Again begging you to accept my cordial thanks and best wishes,

I am, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully,
I. W. D. GRAY

To Messrs Simonds, Wiggins, Gilbert, Gillis, and others, &c.

THE CONSTITUTION labours hard and perseveringly to prove that there is such a thing as a "Family Compact." If he wishes to convey by his multitude of unmeaning words, that the present Government like their friends better than their enemies, it is quite probable we shall not stop to dispute the point with him, for we are quite ready to admit if that be not the case, our Executive are composed of men of less discernment than we are inclined to award them, and if that means "family compact" we also incline to the opinion that the newly made advocate of the *so called* Liberal doctrines may in future spare his exertions and look for some more vulnerable point of attack. We will go even further in helping him out in his argument, and admit that such a thing as favoritism exists even in the present Government,—we have been informed and believe it to be correct, that this very *culpable* Government at the pressing solicitation of the good folks of the *Constitution*, whom we presume set up their right to reward for past favors conferred on the Tories, not only "preferred their claim but had their claim allowed." In the appointment of the Junr. Woodrow to a clerkship in the Post Office, but in consequence of the fierce and unmanly attack made on the Post Master General in the new ally of the Radicals, and before the news had reached the young man the appointment was withdrawn. But "man is born to misfortune as the sparks fly upwards," and now like unrequited love their "hate has become doubly hateful." As our cotemporary has spilt so much ink and written so many columns to prove that "family compacts" have so greatly retarded the prosperity of the province, perhaps he will enlighten the public as to how this great evil can be remedied,—perhaps he will find an excuse for the appointment of their friends, made by the late Executive,—perhaps he will show us why J. M. Robinson, Esq., who was appointed to the office of Common Clerk, by the unanimous voice of the Common Council, was removed to make room for Wm. Burtis, the Editor of the Organ of that party Perhaps he will tell us why Mr. McLean, a man *thrice* rejected by the people was appointed Shipping Master by the Liberals—perhaps he will find a fair excuse for the appointment by the same Government of Mr. Smith to two fat offices in the Custom House, and perhaps he will be honest enough to tell the public that it was the reward of a series of most abusive and slanderous articles writen by that *gent* against the present Executive, and published in the *Courier*, and finally, and only perhaps, he will tell his readers why a paid Board of Health was established composed with one solitary exception wholly of Radicals, including that Red Republican PORTER, the Journeyman "*Hunter*" and the most unprincipled of the crowd. Having answered all these questions to the satisfaction of the public, and exculpated the Tilley and Fisher Government, from all taint of family compactism, we shall be pleased to hear what he can promise the public in the name of his new masters, should they ever have the luck to be reinstated. Does he think they will open any more streets? will there be any more "Canterbury tales" to be told? with acts concocted in darkness, jockied through the House, and administered by the friend and relations of the parties for whose especial benefit the Act was passed, victimizing their political opponents thereby; and giving outregeous bounties to their friends and advocates, and finally after carrying out so much of the Law as has destroyed their victims, refusing to carry out the balance which would afford them the only relief they can hope for, that of paying them the miserable pittances awarded by the Commissioners.

Because this is a crime that would disgrace an Algereen Council, and cries aloud, for retribution at their hands, and now Mr. Constitution, buckle on your armour, call in the whole troop of your Editors, who are mostly disappointed men, and who no doubt will be happy to dip their pens in the gall of bitterness, to aid you in your fruitless attempts to change public opinion, the tide of which sets strongly in favor of the men who so far have given every satisfaction to the country, and who have made in a few months, more Rail Road than your imbecile friends, would have made in so many years. As a favor we ask you not to make your replies so long, as our Readers require matter of more importance to fill our columns, than replies to those who have fallen from the faith, and fallen, (we regret to say) like Lucifer to rise no more.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of those in authority, to the existence of a law requiring the owners and occupiers of properties to clear their side-walks of snow, and which law, like many others, appears to remain a "dead letter" on the statute book; but if rigidly enforced throughout the whole City, would be of much benefit to the Public, and very trifling inconvenience, if not an equal advantage to individuals,—I trust the Police will take the matter in hand—not to single out individuals, but equitably enforce the law over the City. Your's &c. STRANGER.

NATIVE ENTERPRISE.—We have much pleasure in noticing a new Establishment at the foot of Jeffrey's Hill, at the cross roads near the Valley Church. Messrs. Faust & Co., meet the growing demand in that section of the city, having opened a Lumber Yard, at the above described place, where all kinds of material in the wood business can be obtained at reasonable rates. We trust their public spiritedness in the undertaking may be duly appreciated and patronized. Their advertisement will be found in this impression.

The "Head Quarters" says—the good folks of Carleton County, having had four or five years practice, are getting to be adepts in carrying out the ballot system. At the late election for County Councillors there were *seventeen* ballots thrown at Wakefield polling place, more than there were voters on the list!

MORE HONOURS FOR CANADIANS.—Colonel Pattison, formerly a resident of London, C. W., and who served in the Russian campaign, has been appointed Governor of Heligoland.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These potent remedies constitute a *materia medica* in themselves for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine, for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumors, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, mercurial diseases, athema, rheumatism, sore throat, gout, dropsical swellings, ect., subside and disappear under the action of the Ointment, and in cases of dyspepsia, dysentery, sick headache, diarrhea, liver complaint, piles, costiveness, debility, and other complaints originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results.

☞ We are pleased to see that our old friend *The Observer* has resumed the original folio form, and made its appearance on Tuesday last.

LAUNCHED, yesterday, from the building yard of John Hawe, Esq., the ship *Infanta*, of about 800 tons. In the launch, we are sorry to say, she turned on her beam ends; the lower port and side ports being open she took in water, and filled. She fortunately drifted to a safe bed, where she lay until last evening, when, by the aid of steamers, &c., she was safely moored to Rankin's Wharf

FAST SERVANTS.

Something that will suit the meridian of Saint John as well as that of New York. Hear the *New York Courier*:—

Like master like man is a musty old saw, but like most old saws it has its origin in truth. In this fast age of ours it cannot be expected that servants should be the only members of the community that are slow. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in an article on the "greatest plagues of life," as ladies call their servants, says:—

"There was a time, beyond question, in this free and enlightened republic, when *good servants* were matters of frequent occurrence; when venerable uncles and aunties, who had grown grey in a single family were common enough, and when the younger actors of the great tree of 'helping' had not discovered that the great duty of life was to emulate their mistress in dress. How all this is changed is evident enough to any one who will examine a little into facts. The reports of a Philadelphia paper show that a few nights previously a tavern was robbed; when the matter was brought before an Alderman, a black female cook of the tavern in question, said she had lost by the larceny, four silk dresses, which she valued at one hundred dollars, or twenty-five dollars a-piece. At the same hearing another servant testified to having lost a valuable pearl port monnaie."

These evidences of luxurious habits among our 'pot-slewers,' the *Bulletin* thinks indicates a fastness of living not at all favorable to domestic habitudes. It might be said, on the other hand, that a kitchen wench who can afford to keep four twenty-five dollar silk dresses on hand, and a chamber maid who carries her money in a pearl portmonnie, must be very valuable and well-paid servants.

There seems to be a pretty general complaint at the present time, not only in this country but in England, respecting the worthlessness of servants, and the difficulty of getting good ones, even at high wages. There is some truth, perhaps a good deal, in the complaints; but we do not think that the complaint should be laid at the door of the employed, but of the employer. A good general always has good soldiers, but a bad one never. Napoleon's soldiers never ran away; neither did Washington's. The master makes the man, and the mistress the servant.

Under the present system of educating women, servants must be bad; and until the system shall be changed, they shall continue to grow worse. A man marries a young lady who has been carefully and systematically excluded from all knowledge of the duties of a housekeeper, she has been kept out of the kitchen, and been taught everything except those things which make a woman valuable as a wife and a mother. She can speak Italian and French, and knows something of German and Latin. She can play on the piano and harp, dance like a professor, paint flowers and birds, embroider slippers and collars, and knit purses; but she could not make a bowl of gruel for her husband if he was sick, nor make a dress for herself or child; she could not tell pork from mutton in the raw state, and would be no more capable of overseeing the cooking of a dinner then she could build a steam engine or make a watch. There are a few exceptions to this rule, but very few; mothers rear up their daughters to be incumbrances and not helpmates to their husbands.

How can it be expected that when one of these highly ornamental and fascinating, but useless creatures is married and put at the head of a household, she should know whether her work is done well or ill. Her husband goes to the intelligence office and hires a servant, or three or four of them according to his means, to come into his house and take care of his wife. They soon discover that the wife is more ignorant than they are themselves and they impose upon her accordingly; or if they are honestly desirous of doing their duty, but are deficient in their knowledge of how things should be done, she is unable to teach them. Of course everything goes wrong, the wife lays all the blame upon the servants, and the husband has the stupidity to blame his helpmate.

Every mother should seriously consider the present condition of domestic affairs, the difficulty of procuring good servants, and the waste, extravagance, and discomfort of having bad ones, and teach their daughters how to keep house; teach them how to cook, to sew, to tend the sick, and to be useful generally. The piano is a very good instrument in a family, but it is not the only one, and should be the only the last attended to.

It is a vulgar error to believe that men do not want to marry "pot slewers;" as a general thing, most men wish they had done so, after the honey moon is over.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—The Sergeants of the 76th Regiment, at present doing duty in this City, gave a splendid BALL at their Quarters, on Tuesday evening last, to which a number of our citizens were invited, and I must say it was one of the most splendid affairs I ever witnessed. At half-past eight o'clock the Colonel and his lady, accompanied by a number of the officers entered the ball room, when dancing commenced with great spirit, the Colonel and his Lady leading off with one of our popular dances. The Ball and Supper rooms were beautifully decorated and the whole arrangements displayed great taste. The refreshments were of the very best description and in such abundance that it may be said the tables literally groaned beneath their weight, and in justice to all concerned, these appeared to be but one feeling that was to see who could make themselves most agreeable.

It is too true that in consequence of our proximity to our republican neighbours the military as a body have not been held in that estimation to which they are really entitled, but when we see the Colonel and his Lady, with the Officers, mixing up with the Serjeants, and their guests, it must tend to produce that good feeling which should always exist between the respectable portion of the community and the defenders of their Country.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—Last week tenders were received for the grading and masonry of that portion of the Railway from the three mile stake to the Nine Mile House, and were taken in sections of about two miles each, by parties well known as practical men, and fully competent to perform the work in the most efficient manner. The first section was taken by Mr. D. Meyers, the second by Messrs. Walker, Rankin & Walker, and the third by Mr. John Brookfield. All the parties have had considerable experience in Railway works in this Province, Mr. Meyers, having been engaged on a difficult portion of the St. Andrews line, while the other gentlemen completed a considerable portion of the Shediac line.

The work is to be completed from this City to the Nine Mile House by the first of October next. In the meantime other sections will be proceeded with, and before the close of the present year a new era in Railway progress will have dawned upon us.—*Nbr.*

LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—We have received a Circular setting forth the arrangements of this Company for the coming season. By this we learn that the Company have completed their arrangements for the continuance monthly sailing of their steamers, the first of them, the fine new ship "Circassian," of 2400 tons, being advertised to sail from Liverpool on the 7th of March next. To importers of goods, as well as to passengers from Great Britain, special inducements are held out by this Company. By arrangements made by them with the Grand Trunk and other Railroad and Steamboat Companies in America, as well as in England, through tickets for passengers and through bills of lading for goods may be obtained, carrying them to the port, or railway station, nearest to their destination. The "Liverpool and portland Company" is the first which has taken any considerable step toward a cheapening steam communication between England and America, and as such they are entitled to the hearty support of all interested in such communication, until at least they obtain a fair trial.