From late English Papers.

THE COALITION MINISTRY.

None but a violent and thoughtless partisan could find subject of unmixed exultation in the present parliamentary condition of the Coalition Ministry. However degrading to the Government, it is still more dangerous to the State. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the conclusion, that, if persisted in, the Constitution of this country must receive a great shock, and that the government of public opinion, through the agency of parties, which has hitherto, been our security against violent political revolution, must gradually cease. The first effect of this change will probably be to throw the Administration of the country into the hands of courtiers, and, with a popular discreet Court, the inevitable injury to public spirit and peril to public liberty of such a course may not immediately be recognised. But the process of degradation or disorder is certain. Either a powerful centralized Government will be established, and its resources of multiplied corruption brought to bear upon members of Parliament in detail, or the House of Commons wrestling with the Court, and seeking refuge in an unconstitutional organisation, will resolve itself into committees, and invade the various offices of the Executive. The most corrupt form of government in the world is that which combines a centralised Administration with a popular Chamber, as was seen recently in France; and the most offensive and tyrannical form is that which invests a popular assembly with executive as well as legislative duties, as was felt two centuries ago in England. Yet there are the possible alternatives, which may be offered, and even soon, to the only country in which parliamentary government has succeeded, and which, only so late back as 1841, gave, by its agency, to Sir Robert Peel the most powerful administration of the century. It is clear, therefore, that it was not the Reform Act of 1832 that destroyed, or even impaired party government in England.

We are far from supposing that the members of the present Cabinet are blind to these evils, or not discouraged by them. Many of them are men of great station in the country, who have risen to the public eminences in the atmosphere of the House of Commons, and who, we doubt not, highly appreciate our system of public life. Although the distempered ambition of Lord John Russell has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the present lamentable state of affairs, it is quite impossible that such a man, now that the heat and fever of upsetting the ministry of Lord Derby have passed, should be insensible to the errors which he has committed, and not feel that, with a little patience and constitutional restraint, he might perhaps at this moment have been first minister of the Crown, at the head of the homogeneous party. Lord Aberdeen himself has never sate in the House of Commons, and never taken, until his present sorry displays, a leading part in the other house. No one ever imputed to him any fervid admiration of our parliamentary system. His mind was formed in the Austrian Chancery; he has always been a votary of political, and not public life, of power without responsibility, and therefore as little as possible in the public gaze. He is now advanced in years, ambitious, quite unprincipled, and very vain. There is nothing which he will not do to retain the position which court intrigue, and not parliamentary following, gave him. He will make war with or for Russia, oppose parliamentary reform or propose universal suffrage; become a brother of the Oratory, and seek refuge in that Free Kirk which his blundering legislation called into existence. The cleverest thing that Lord Aberdeen ever did was to persuade the Whigs that he meant to abdicate at the first session of the Coalition. It was an act of the most adroit deception since the election of Pope Sixtus. Such a man will not have any twinges about the fate of the English Constitution, and, we doubt not, is quite prepared to close his career as one of those courtier ministers with which his country has so prodigally furnished us, and add another to the resplendent list of the Carrs, the Hays, and the Butes. Nothing, however, will persuade us that English gentlemen, a Sir James Graham, or a Mr. Sydney Herbert, statesmen educated in the House of Commons, parliament men, can however serene may be their countenances in public, contemplate the present state of affairs without great disquietude and disapproval.

It is difficult to comprehend how, individually, they can endure it. Take the instance of one who was described the other night by a rebellious Liberal as "the popular member of the Cabinet." Lord Palmerston as Secretary of State, in his department has this session, had to prepare, and to introduce into Parliament, a larger number of bills on important questions than any other member of the Administration. This Secretary of State has proposed to the House of Commons to repeal the law of settlement, to establish a general system of police, to carry a militia bill, to institute a Government board of health, and every one of his propositions has been contumeliously rejected. These are not speculative subjects. They intimately concern the welfare of the community. The Secretary himself tells us that confusion and disorder, disease and rapine, will be the consequence of the withdrawal of his measures; and he remains Minister, responsible for cholera, which he says is inevitable, and incendiarism and burglary, which he assures us will be practised on a large scale. Yet this is the fate of "the popular member of the Cabinet." Eight months ago Lord Palmerston withdrew from the Coalition, and the sympathies of the whole nation gathered round him. Never was a man in a more commanding position, or apparently had a grander future. He returns to the Cabinet to find that he is unable to carry even a bill for the prevention of nuisances, to be bullied by confederate bakers who will not consume their own smoke, to sanction the crude schemes of Lord John Russel, and to be tainted by a participation in the ambiguous policy of Lord Aberdeen, and the organised corruption of the Duke of Newcastle. Instead of rivalling the reputation of a Chatham or a Canning, he will be remembered in our annals, if remembered at all, only as a political Vicar of Bray.

The rangers and hangers-on of the Government, in order to divert the storm of public indignation from the heads of their patrons, have the cue to abuse the House of Commons, and to hold up that assembly as the cause of the inefficiency of the public service. This will never do. It is not true that the House of Commons, like the Ministry has done nothing. The House of Commons, this session, has done a great deal. It has stopped parliamentary reform; it has vindicated the Protestant character of the Constitution; it has checked centralization; it has given another blow to the scheme of secular education, which is continually brought forward in so many insidious forms. These are not mean services; and a grateful country will on reflection not fail to recognise that it is indebted for those benefits, not merely to the House of Commons, but to that spirit of party discipline which still largely prevails in that assembly. It is the rallying of the Conservative party that has steadied the ship. That great operation has been effected this year with skill, courage, prudence, and unceasing vigilance. A body of two hundred and eighty gentlemen, acting together in a spirit of confidence and sympathy, must necessarily exercise a considerable control over public affairs. Amid a crowd of hostile and rival sections—old Whigs, headed by Lord Seymour, discontented Radicals pushing on Lord Dudley Stuart, the Manchester school inflamed by the indignant logic of Mr. Bright, Sir William Heathcote crossing himself at the head of the Tractarians, and the Popish recusants brooding vengeance over the ruins of their betrayed confederacy,—there is still in the House of Commons a numerous and compact party; not anxious for power, yet not afraid to assume it, and resolved never to retain it unworthily,—a numerous and compact party prepared to uphold with all their energies the English Constitution.—*The Press.*

SMOKE NUISANCE ABATEMENT.

Simultaneously with the day, August 1, 1854, on which the act for the consumption of smoke was decided to come into operation, the problem of consuming smoke both in the furnaces of marine and land steam engines appears to have been accomplished, by a simple and inexpensive invention, easy of application to any description of furnace. The invention has been patented by Mr. Jefferies, who was for sometime employed by Mr. Marston in attempting to perfect Mr. Haigh's blowing machines for consuming smoke, but failed in making them to work satisfactorily.

Jefferies' patent simply consists of a perforated bridge of cast iron placed at the extreme end of the furnaces next the flues, and, although there is some smoke when the fires are first lighted, it soon begins to be consumed, and by the time the perforated cast iron bridge becomes red hot there is not any appearance of smoke issuing from the funnel, and all that is required to ensure the continued perfect combustion of the smoke is to admit a certain portion of atmospheric air which can be so regulated by the plan of the patentee that the most inexperienced stoker cannot create smoke when feeding the furnaces. There were four fires lit yesterday in the furnaces of the *Ariel*, steam vessel, in the East India import dock, at Blackwall, and they were stoked in the usual way, with Hartley coals, about one and a half tons being burning at the same time, and yet there was no smoke visible escaping from the funnel. A great quantity of steam was generated during the trial, and it required two men constantly at work at the pump to keep a sufficient supply of water in the boilers.

It is owing to the perseverance and assistance of Mr. Thomas Marston, 6, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, that Mr. Jefferies has been enabled to patent and perfect his simple plan for consuming smoke, which there can be no doubt will be found admirably adapted for consuming the smoke of large fires under every circumstance, and prove a great benefit to the country.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament on Saturday, August 12th, with the usual formalities.

The royal assent having been given to the bill for appropriating the sums voted for the service of the year, as also to the Customs' Bill, and to the Russian government securities bill, the Lord Chancellor advanced, and, on bended knee, presented her Majesty with the following speech, which her Majesty read in a manner that must have excited the admiration of all.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

In closing the session it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal, and the energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks, and although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war without any addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of our ally, and to secure the future tranquility of Europe.

You will join me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in various military operations on the Danube.

The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of those subjects, which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention, but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important matters, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

You have not only passed an act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the legislative restrictions upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

The act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts.

I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvement you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law. The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and corrupt practices at elections, and I hope that it may prove effectual, in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

It is my earnest desire that on returning to your respective Counties to-day, you preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country. Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favor of the Almighty, and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honorable termination.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Sept. 8, 1854.

The latest intelligence from Europe is by telegraph from New-York, the *Africa* having arrived there yesterday. The Cholera was fast subsiding among the allied troops, the accounts were exaggerated by last steamer, not half the number of deaths occurred as reported.

Boston, Sept. 7.- The Africa arrived this morning at New York.

The Allies were negotiating with Sweden to occupy Aland with 20,000 Swedish troops. If negotiations fail, Bomarsund would be evacuated and fortifications blown up.

No operations announced either in the Baltic or Black Sea, and no immediate prospect of battles on land.

The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th.

The Russian Troops were concentrating on the Pruth.

Expedition to Crimea not yet arrived.

No English news.

Liverpool, 25th.—3d. decline on wheat, and 1s. on flour. Indian Corn unchanged. Moderate business doing. Weather fine, and harvest accounts favorable. The Overland Mail fom India telegraphed.

THE ABERDEEN MINISTRY.

The London papers received by the last mail contain strong evidence of growing discontent among the people at the vacilating policy of the Ministry in reference to the Russian war. Turkey, it appears, after driving the Russians across the Danube, alone and unaided, and wresting the Principalities out of their hands, has been prevailed on by British influence to hand them over to Austria' to be held by her as a *neutral* power until the close of the war. If this be true, the allies may have to drive out an army of 300,000 Austrians—besides the Russian forces—before they can regain what they have persuaded Turkey to yield up! Austria will thus hold the balance of power in her hands, and may at any time turn the tide of the war; she may even restore the Principalities—taken by the Turks at the cost of so much blood and treasure—to the Russians! Several of the leading journals are highly indignant with the Ministry, and with Lord Aberdeen in particular, for placing so much confidence in Austria, after her evident reluctance to join the allies, and declare war against Russia, as well as for consenting to negotiate again through the Austrian Envoy lately sent to St. Petersburg.

It is really wonderful that Lord Aberdeen, despite his shameful conduct and unpopularity, has managed to retain the Premiership. Half a century ago a Minister would have been tried, convicted, and punished for high treason, for doing less than he has done. It is humiliating to think of, that the Prime Minister of the British Crown is the hired creature of her enemy, but in no other manner can Lord Aberdeen's conduct be accounted for. Ten years ago when the Emperor of Russia was in England, he whispered in the ears of this false Scotch Lord "*Turkey is sick; she cannot live!*" and proposed an alliance between England and Russia for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. Russia to have Constantinople, and England the Isle of Cyprus, and such other possessions in the east as she might covet. And yet the Emperor, when about to invade the Principalities, had the assurance to publish the famous (or rather *infamous*) manifesto, declaring that he took up arms to secure justice to the Sultan's Christian subjects! Well and truly did he calculate upon the silence of Lord Aberdeen. He knew his man; and not only did the Premier affect to believe in the Emperor's sincerity, but he actually spent six months arguing the point with him, until the English people and Louis Napoleon forced him to give a reluctant assent to the declaration of war. All this time he kept the Emperor's terrible secret locked up in his breast, nor did he disclose it until accident revealed it to Sir Henry Seymour, the British Minister at St. Petersburgh, and certain State papers revealed it to an astonished Parliament! But this was not all. When the Emperor of Russia received the ultimatum of England and France, calling upon him to evacuate the Principalities or they would declare war against Russia, he sent for Sir Henry Seymour, and burning with rage, told him that *before* he made his demand upon the Sultan through Prince Menschikoff he had submitted a copy of it to the British Ministry, and they assured him that *England would not interfere!* When Sir Henry's Despatch was received and laid before Parliament, several of the Ministers indignantly denied the statement, but Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, corroborated his Royal Master's assertion, and the old traitor was obliged to acknowledge that the document had been submitted to him, and that he had shown it to Lord Clarendon, *but not to the other Ministers!* He protested, however, that he returned the document without any intimation as to the course England would pursue. His colleagues in the Government expressed their surprise, but they were base enough to pocket the affront, and continue in office with this infamous old man at their head! Here, then, are the facts. The Emperor Nicholas acquainted the British Premier with his design upon Turkey. He says the reply was "England won't interfere," and the Premier himself acknowledges that he did not demur, when it is evident that a firm remonstrance would have prevented all war and all bloodshed! Lords Aberdeen and Clarendon, then, are the causes of the war, and yet, although the former insulted the ministers most grossly, by withholding from them an important State paper, they still remain in office under him! The secret lies in a nutshell. The whigs, Peelites, Radicals, Chartists, Cotton Lords, and Roman Catholics combine to keep in office the traitor who caused the war, lest the destinies of the nation should be placed in the hands of a Conservative Ministry!

Next week we will insert a well written article on this subject from an English journal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor.—I was much gratified to learn, thro' the medium of your paper, that steps are about being taken to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of that friend of the sick and destitute—Squire Manks.

I shall take it as a favour if you will permit me, through the columns of your highly-valued and unflinching Loyal and Protestant Journal, (The Chronicle), to express my feelings upon the subject. Sir, as I read the appeal to the citizens to come forward and subscribe their mite towards erecting a monument to the memory of the hero who so bravely sacrificed his life administering to the wants of his afflicted neighbours, during the prevalence of cholera in St. John and Portland, I was sorry that the call was not extended to the country, as well as the town, as I feel confident there are many persons in the country who would like to subscribe towards so laudable an undertaking. All good Protestants, however, may take the hint, and members of the Loyal Orange Association in particular should come forward with their mite; and I particularly request the members of my District (No. 2, Kings.) to assemble at their Lodge Rooms for the purpose of voting such sums towards the erection of the Monument as they may feel warranted in giving, and forward the same to the *Chronicle* Office. Masters of Lodges, I rely upon your alacrity in this matter. Let it not be said that *such* "a man and a brother" lost his life through his noble exertions to save others, and that no monumental pile shall mark the spot where he is laid; let it not be said indeed that

"————Poor Manks
Lost his life for little thanks."

I am, Sirs, yours sincerely,
GEO. H. WALLACE, D. M.

Sussex Vale, Sept. 5, 1854.

King's County, 28th Aug. 1854.

Mr. Editor,—I read in the New-Brunswicker of last week, the Act of Congress, as passed by the Senate of the United States, for carrying into effect as far as that country is concerned, the so-called Reciprocal treaty entered into between Lord Elgin on the part of the Home Government, and Mr. Marcy on the part of the United States,—and it is with deep regret that I observe that altho' it is acknowledged on all hands that this Treaty is one sided, and unfair as far as New-Brunswick is concerned, still the very newspapers that disapprove of it as unfair, wind up by extolling and approving it. This is surely inconsistent—And I would ask those Free Trade publications which enunciate the views of the Free Trade and Radical party in St. John, (a party I firmly believe prefer the Stars and Stripes to-morrow, to the free and glorious Standard of Old England) I ask the publishers of these papers to point out to the people of New-Brunswick what we are to gain by having this Treaty. I would ask them whether this treaty starts upon a fair basis? Does the United States give us their Coast Fisheries for ours? I expect a reply. Are our Ships to be sold in American Markets—a privilege which has been given to the Americans some time since? Are we to have the benefit of their Coasting Trade which they now enjoy from us? Now here are three most important boons given up to the Americans, which are not to be conceded to us! Reciprocity truly—thank you Mr. Marcy. After giving up the forgoing trifles—altho' I firmly believe if Lord Elgin, or any member of the British Government had the same interest in those Fisheries that New-Brunswick has, they would individually and collectively have refused such a treaty with scorn; and if Mr. Secretary Marcy had said to Lord Elgin we are very much in want of Coals—give us up your coal mines and we will allow the Lumber, Pork, Beef, &c., of New-Brunswick to come free into our Markets—what would be the reply? I am afraid a very wicked and naughty one. But Mr. Editor the more I think of this treaty the more do I dislike is. I have observed its ominous and tortuous approach with dread, and repugnance. It has at times appeared looming in the distant horizon? Again like the bound of the beast of prey it suddenly approached us—and now in all its hideous deformity it is at our doors. Now is the time for every loyal subject to be up and doing—so to express their opinions that they may act upon our House of Assembly, in order to negative, by a decided and overwhelming majority, this falsely termed Treaty of Reciprocity. I may appear to use too strong terms, but my feelings are strong upon this subject; and when I look upon the individuals composing the present British Government, the government that have pushed on this treaty, I do not feel any confidence or hope temporally speaking for the future. With the exception of Lords Palmerston and John Russell, they are men altogether of expediency. They are as ready to encourage Popery as Protestantism—Slavery as Freedom. They would to-morrow, were it not for public opinion, side with Russia and coerce Turkey. They are the Statesmen, who would to-day give twenty millions to free the Slave and to-morrow bind his fetters by encouraging the production of Slave Grown Sugars, &c. If I mistake not, Lord Aberdeen was a member of Sir R. Peel's Government when the infamous Ashburton Treaty was concluded—a treaty which took away from us some of our best timber land; and I look upon any treaty concluded under his auspices as damaging to our best interests. Now Mr. Editor, as we have received so many lessons for which we have paid dearly, let us grow wise and take care of ourselves. We live under the rule of a wise and beneficent Sovereign, and have the best constitution in the world, and the British Parliament have conceded us the right of managing our own affairs. We surely know better what will suit us, and contribute to our Commercial, Agricultural, Lumbering, Fishing, and Manufacturing prosperity than persons living at a distance however high or nobly born. We possess the elements of wealth within our noble province, and if only true to ourselves, with a firm trust and reliance in an over ruling Providence, I doubt not we shall continue to prosper. I think Mr. Editor that every Son, and every lover of Temperance is in duty bound to oppose this treaty—for if the Americans are allowed to surround our shores will not New England Rum be brought in to an enormous extent—will not drunkenness run riot in our land—will not our coast be exposed to smuggling of those articles which may still have a duty levied on them. Under this free trade delusion can our Farmers bear up with Pork at 2 1-2 to 3d., Beef 2d., Butter 8d., Lard 6d. to 7d., and Cheese 5d.—Can the Farmer afford to pay high wages, and a direct tax, (for to this it must inevitably come) for otherwise I wish our free trade papers to tell me how we are to raise £60,000 per annum for the interest of our rail road, and the £80,000 for our Roads, Schools, necessary expences; and should the prices of Lumber, Ships, &c. go down in England, I wish the free trader to tell me whether the markets of the United States are to stand the enormous shipments that would be made to them from the Ports of Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Why sir prices would not be sustained for one month—and besides I have invariably observed that when money becomes scarce, and trade depressed in Great Britain, it as a matter of course reacts upon business in the United States, consequently the advantages that our lumbermen anticipate in consequence of this treaty will prove illusive. But even allowing for a moment New-Brunswick is to gain vast advantages from this measure, are we to peril all for pounds, shillings and pence. Is it advisable for us in a moral point of view to conclude a Treaty of Reciprocity with I may say *the only* slave holding nation that pretends to any degree of civilisation. A nation that would build herself on the ruins of England and every thing English to-morrow, in order that she may carry out the levelling principles of lawless democracy.

I remain, yours, &c. W.

Bermuda, August 4.—Cap. Smith, of the schooner Medora, arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, reports, a Nova Scotia schr. having arrived there, which stated she had been called to by a vessel carrying Russian colours. Having ascertained that the schr's. cargo was fish, she was allowed to pass.

The Court of Sessions for this City and County met yesterday. There was no criminal business before the Court, and the Grand Jury was discharged after being in attendance about half an hour. There were only two civil cases entered for trial in the Mayor's Court.

A discussion took place in Sessions on the subject of the accounts of Mr. George Matthew, formerly Overseer of the Poor, who it was reported had returned to the city. The matter was ordered to stand over for consideration until Saturday next.—*Church Witness.*

We have much satisfaction in giving publicity to the following gratifying Bulletin:—

Board of Health.

St. John, Aug. 31, 1854.

The Board have this week much pleasure in being able to report a decided improvement in the health of the City and Portland. The cases of Cholera are now so few that the Board of Health do not, after to-day, think it necessary to continue their reports. In a very few days, it is to be hoped, that an all wise and merciful Providence will be pleased to remove the disease entirely from among us.

It is a great source of congratulation to find the general business improvement so manifest in the City and Portland. Numbers of persons who had left have returned, and resumed their various occupations. Strangers need have no alarm about visiting the City. So far as it has come to the knowledge of the Board not a fatal case of sickness has occurred at any of our Hotels or Boarding Houses.

The Board of Health must again urge on all persons the imperative necessity for exercising every precaution by fumigation, ventilation, and general cleanliness in their dwellings, and removing or burying of all offensive matter in or about their premises.—The Board having published the best and most approved material for fumigation, and having caused the same to be used effectually in Portland and the City—as well as having ordered its distribution gratuitously—trust that owners and occupiers of houses, particularly in those districts where the disease has been most fatal, will do all in their power to carry out the wishes of the Board in this particular.

JAMES OLIVE, *Chairman.*

Thos. McAvity, *Clerk.*

On Friday morning as seven men were proceeding in a small boat through the Falls, through carelessness or mismanagement the boat drifted against Split Rock and was capsized. Four of the men were picked up by a boat that put off to their assistance. A fifth man, named Lorgan, swam to the small island above the Falls and held on for some time to a rock, but being obliged to let go he swam for the shore. Getting into one of the eddies he was unable to make way and rapidly becoming exhausted was sinking when rescued. He was with difficulty restored to animation.—Two men named Fitzgerald were drowned.—One of them was never seen after he fell into the water.—*Freeman.*

The Deputy Treasurship.—We understand that the Hon. Thomas H. Peters, who has for a long series of years held this office, has tendered his resignation to the Government.—From what we can learn no successor has yet been appointed, although if we are to credit the "town talk," a number of candidates are in the field. We are astonished that the merchants, who are the parties most deeply interested in the appointment of a fit and proper person, have not made choice of such a one, and recommended him to the consideration of the Government, who we believe, would not turn a deaf ear to the request. If they will not take the trouble to inform the Government of their wishes, they should not demur if an improper or unpopular individual be appointed.—[Miramichi Gleaner.

Cholera in New York.—The New York *Herald* has the following:

"It is a pleasing task to announce that the reign of the cholera is over—that it is passing away from our midst. At no time during this season have we thought that the sickness in New York was so alarming as the fears of some would have us to believe. If there were any instances at all this year, they were rare, where victims were attacked with the virulence, and carried off with the rapidity that created such a panic in every town and village in which the fell Destroyer took up his abode in other times. We believe, too, that in almost every case of Asiatic Cholera that has occurred within this city the patient's sufferings or death have been traced to some imprudence—eating unripe fruit, exposure to the weather, or, what is infinitely worse, to intoxication or drinking intoxicating liquors.

It is important to notice, in the progress of this disease, that it is gradually wearing itself out—that each succeeding visit to this country is less fatal in its consequences than the last; and that we may expect to see it ere long completely under the controul of science."

Extraordinary Suicide at Sea.—Some short time since Richard Hurry, a wheelwright, formerly residing in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, engaged a cabin passage on board the ship Liberia, bound from St. John, N. B., to this port. He displayed signs of aberration of intellect soon after the ship left St. John. When the ship was in lon. 10 W., lat. 51, the deceased came on deck, and asked the captain (Cruikshank) to hoist a flag with a black ball in it for a minister. The captain sent him below, and told him to compose himself. He went below, and in a short time smoke was seen issuing from the state-room occupied by the deceased. On going into it the deceased was discovered heaping his bedclothes on a sheet, to which he had set fire, on the cabin floor. On being asked what he was doing he rushed up the cabin stairs on to the deck, and before any one could restrain him in the confusion, it being reported that the ship was on fire, the deceased jumped overboard. The quarter-boat was immediately lowered, the helm was put hard down, and four men got into the boat and made every exertion to pick up the deceased, but in vain. He was never afterwards seen.

Loss of a Halifax Vessel.—The schooner Henrietta, Capt. Huges, arrived at this port yesterday from Inagua, having touched at Magaguana for water. Capt. H. reports having seen at the latter place the captain, mate, and one man of the schooner John Esson of Halifax, N. S., who stated that the J. E. left Port Antonio, (Jamaica,) for Fortune Island, but the captain and two men having been taken sick with fever, the vessel was navigated entirely by the mate until the 6th of August, when she was wrecked on Magaguana. One of the sick men died at sea, and another shortly after the vessel was wrecked. Capt. Hughes states that the John Esson was a total loss, and also that the captain and crew were entirely dependent upon the hospitality of the inhabitants of the island.—*New York Herald, Aug.* 28.

Extensive Fires are raging in the woods in all directions, and we learn that the grass on several meadows has been consumed. Our town is enveloped in smoke. A person who came through from Richibucto on Thursday, informed us that it was with the greatest difficulty he proceeded on his journey, as the fire was frequently burning on both sides of the road. The weather continues dry and hot in the day, and cool in the evening.—*Ib.*

A Fatal Steamboat Explosion recently occurred on the Missouri river, which resulted, as usual, in great destruction of human life. From 17 to 20 persons were killed, including all the passengers who were on board at the time. The boat was named the Timour No. 2, and the force of the explosion made a complete wreck of her.

KNOW NOTHINGISM—WHAT GAVE IT A start, and what it is going to try to do before it stops; whom it is going to sacrifice, &c., &c.

Boston, Aug. 16th, 1854.

Know Nothingism seems, just now, to be a great staple for letter-writers from Massachusetts. So I might as well tread in the beaten track, and tell you a little about Know-Nothingism here. It is a hot coal for politicians. If they pick it up they are afraid that it will burn their hands bye-and-bye. If they do not meddle with it, but let it go as it pleases, they are afraid that it will set their houses a-fire. Contrary to all expectation, it has gained a firm foothold in many of the "country counties," often comprising within its numbers nearly all the voters of a town. West Boylston, in Worcester County, is an extraordinary instance of this. It is a small town, to be sure, with less than two thousand inhabitants, but of all its voters there are said to be not more than thirty, who are not Know-Nothings. I might mention other instances equally singular.

In Boston it is no wonder that the organization is so strong. It should be remembered that in 1850, out of its population of 137,000, nearly one-half were foreigners, and 53,0000 of them were Irish. These Irish carry to excess their universally-prevailing *clannish spirit.* They are almost without exception Catholics, and support a paper, the Boston *Pilot*, which boasts that the foreign population is now, in 1854, in a majority in Boston, and urges them as Catholics, not as Republicans, to become naturalized without delay, with a view to their ultimate attainment of the political control of the city. This advice has been consistently followed by the foreign Catholics.

In 1850 there were less than 2000 naturalized voters in the whole city. Now there are three times that number. Last fall this same Boston *Pilot* opposed the revised Constitution, chiefly because it contained a clause prohibiting forever donation of any public funds for the support of sectarian schools of whatever denomination, and because it divided Boston into districts, for the election of State representatives. It told Catholics that if the city should be districted, they might now and then possibly get one or two Catholic representatives, but if they should hold on to the old general ticket system and vote down the revised constitution, in a few years they would be able to elect the whole forty four. The results of this course of action on the part of the foreigners are now seen in the fact that the Know-Nothing lodges there have on their lists a number of names exceeding a majority of any vote ever cast in the city. * * * * * * * Next winter, when Native Americanism shall be rampant in the State House, the unfortunate Catholic Irish will have to suffer. They might as well petition the next Legislature for indemnity for the burning of their Ursuline Convent. The finishing touch will be put to the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Sectarian Schools, and it will be ready to go to the people again, to be ratified this time by 100,000 majority. Irish military companies might as well have a good time of it while they can, and fight and spree as hard as ever during the rest of the year, for after next January every one of them will cease to exist. There will be some attempt at tinkering the election laws in such a way as to satiate the warmest desires of "Native America," and Catholic-Church-Corporations will have to provide an active detachment of lobby members, if they hope for mercy.

One thing the Know Nothings ought to bear in mind, which I fear that in some localities they will forget; that *justice never is intolerance*, and that *intolerance never is justice.*

The Manks Monument.—The appeal made in our last has been responded to, a considerable sum has been subscribed, and in our next we hope to be able to announce that a Committee has been appointed, and that arrangements have been made with Mr. Sleeth for the construction of the work.

☞ In our columns will be found an article on the Know Nothings, copied from an American Journal, which our readers will find interesting.

☞ We have been obliged to defer several articles, owing to the scarcity of typos in the city.

The Head Quarters," says that the sum of £110 10s. was contributed by congregations in the Diocese, during the Bishop's confirmation tour, towards reducing the debt on the Cathedral. He also mentions that during his Lordship's absence, the inhabitants of Fredericton subscribed the sum of £174 10s towards the same object.

Saint James' Sunday School.—A sermon will be preached, and a collection made after it on behalf of the above School, on Sunday morning next, September 10, at Saint James' Church, Lower Cove.

The Bishop of Fredericton administered the rite of Confirmation to sixty seven candidates in the Cathedral city, on the 27th ult.

Body Indentified.—The Body found in the river on Friday has been indentified as that of John Leary, from St. John N. B., 22 years of age, who fell overboard the week previous from the steamer Eastern City, as she was coming up the harbour.—*Boston Courier.*

Amongst the Wonders of the Day.—We have visited with considerable gratification the "repertoire" of foreign newspapers of all nations at *Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment*, 244, *Strand*, which present an immense amount of information on all subjects, political, mercantile, statistical, & philosophical, from at least 2,000 foreign papers received in this Establishment in the course of each week. This immense collection of journals affords in the great city advantages to the enterprising capitalists, and to the commercial world generally a source of intelligence most invaluable and never before attained. The establishment is visited by the nobility, members of Parliament, contributors of the press, mercantile men, and also by an immense number of distinguished foreigners of all nations. It is managed by several clerks, who classify and file the papers in portfolios, which they exhibit gratuitously to respectable visitors applying for information.—*London Morning Herald.*

On Tuesday evening last a party of Irishmen got unto a drunken quarrel in Gardiner, in the course of which one man was severely wonded in the head, and another held upon a hot stove until he was nearly roasted—the injury inflicted upon him being very severe. They have been arrested and held for trial.—*Bath Times.*

☞ The most inveterate Liver complaint and diarrhoea, which had resisted all medicines for years, yielded to Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.—Our old friend the great Indian traveller and antiquary, Major Edie writes as follows:— London, 20 March, 1852

Dear Sir,—Having suffered fearfully for two years from an enlargment of the liver and an inveterate diarrhoea, brought on in India and China and having tried the advice of the most eminent professional men in China, India, and at home, without any other result than gradual decay, I was on the brink of the grave—unable to lift my arms from perfect exhaustion, when Capt. Wraughton, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, recommended me to try Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food, and to discard the [illegible] I was then taking. The result of eating this [illegible] Food is the perfect restoration of my h[illegible] within a month; and I take a peculiar pleasure in recommending all sufferers to follow my example. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. I am, &c.

W. Edie, Major, H. M. S., Unattached.

Further particulars are found in Messrs. Du Barry's advertisement.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

Has until within a few years, been generally considered INCURABLE, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we might mention Laennec and his friend Bayle—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease MAY BE CURED, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized. The remedy which we now offer, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has been well tested in all complaints for which it is recommended.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

S. L. TILLEY,
Agent for New Brunswick.