outward appearance he was princely—nay, godlike; to be brief, to be brief, he won my love, and by the degrading use of perfidy and falsehood, obtained the splendid victory over a fond, weak, credulous woman's virtue. When he first approached me, he talked, nay swore, indeed, of marriage; but when the prospect of a double claim upon his faith and love appeared, he shrank from the ratification of his promise, he refused to wipe away the indelible stain he had cast upon me, and, by throwing the protection of his name around me, shielded me in part from the world's contumely. No, no—I was to bear, patiently and alone, the soul-harrowing sight of my wretched parents sinking into the grave beneath the weight of their daughter's disgrace, I was to listen, without one tongue to silence the scoffers, to the taunts of malignant rivals, and my reward was to be a few hurried minutes of his presence, a few heartless kisses—and my burning tears were to be repaid by the offering of a few paltry pieces of gold! Yes, he mocked my missery, by seriously assuring me that all my wants should be provided for. All my wants! Could the wealth of worlds repay to me the treasure I had forfeited? Could the richest pearls compensate the tears that anguish had wrung from my heart's mine? Oh! never. Midst the wailings of my parents, and the hardly suppressed curses of your mother, you were born into the world. No rapturous kiss of holy joy greeted your appearance—no prayer of devout thanksgiving hallowed your birth. As I gazed on you, I saw the image of your false father, reflected back in every lineament of your countenance, and I could have hurled you from me; but I did not—I wildly clasped you to my bosom, and my emotion vented itself in a deep, a dreadful oath of vengeance on the author of you hapless being. Time rolled on, and if aught could have softened the stern vindictiveness of my spirit, it would have been the constant contemplation of thy beauty and innocence; but these only served as an additional stimulus to my dreadful purpose. Velasco occasionally visited me, and in order effectually to throw him off his guard, and defeat his suspicions of the existence of any hostile feeling in my breast towards him, I dissembled my animosity, and constrained myself to receive him with the appearance of affection. I wreathed my lips with smiles, while my heart frowned beneath. I thanked him for his kind condescension, in remembering me when all the world had forsaken me—but I did not remind him that whom I had been divorced from society. I blessed him with an air of humble gratitude for his liberality! Liberality!—when the pittance he awarded me from his ample revenue scarcely availed for the subsistence of myself and thee! I hid the flame that was smouldering in my bosom, whose fire should one day light the altar of everlasting wretchedness in his, or denounce him as the intended victim of woman's hate. Various were the schemes of vengeance that I revolved in my mind, but discarded them all, as inadequate to cancel to the amount of my injuries; when himself pointed out the means, and placed the weapon of destruction in my hand. My subdued manners had so imposed on him the belief that my passion for him had subsided into a calm and steady friendship, that he was accustomed to seek my judgment in the regulation of his conduct. But he went farther; he made me the confidant of a new passion which he had acquired for Senora, the fair daughter of one of our nobles. Great heavens! the fire that burns in the bosom of Etna is cold to that which raged in mine as I listened to the announcement—and from his lips too! Those lips, which, while fondly pressed to mine, had so often vowed to love me alone, and to love me ever! He asked my assistance—these I gave—while swearing to myself to hurl back my wrongs a thousand fold on the head of my detested rival. Let it suffice, that in a few months I was totally neglected, and I saw my seducer and deserter caressing his bride! Now it was that I began to arrange my system of revenge.

(To be Concluded.)

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—At the recent celebration of the completion of the Railroad from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Charleston, in South Carolina, and which connects the Atlantic with the Mississippi, a very agreeable incident occurred. At the conclusion of the regular toasts, His Honor the Mayor, called upon Mr. Alfred Huger, one of the Vice Presidents, for a sentiment, Mr. Huger immediately rose, walked to the Mayor's chair, and amid repeated manifestations of sympathy and applause, from the entire audience, recommended a cessation of those unkindly feelings between the citizens of the United States and the people of Great Britain, concluding with the following sentiment:

"*England, the Mother of these States*—Our standard in the purity of language; our authority in the great principles of law; our exemplar in all that commerce can achieve."

On taking his seat he was enthusiastically cheered. Her Brittanic Majesty's Consul responded to the sentiment. We extract a few sentences from his speech:

"Is it not enough to speak of the affinities of blood, of language and of laws? to dwell upon the great work which they alone can perform of carrying commerce and civilization to the whole world? to point to the glories of a common literature? to noble deeds of arms? or to great discoveries or improvements in art? to intimate relations of business, which render every vicissitude of the one country a matter of vital interest to the other? If all these, gentlemen, be not enough to make us friends, we can never hope for friendship among nations. Yes, gentlemen of the West, you upon whom Providence has lavished every condition of present happiness, and for whom it doubtless reserves a future greatness too brilliant for the mind to compass, may I not hope that this festive occasion will excite in your hearts some tender recollection of that people from whose loins you sprang, and the greatness of whose deeds you are destined to perpetuate. Take back, I pray you, to your no longer distant homes, a kindly feeling towards that ancient land where your forefathers first learned to fear God and to honor freedom, and where the turf even now grows green, in many a village churchyard, over their ashes."

The remarks of the Consul were received with great applause, and three cheers were given for Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

TWIN brothers, sons of the late William Kirkpatrick, superintendent of the Onondaga salt works in New York, have gone to Paris to make a call on Eugenie the empress, who is their cousin, her mother's father having been the brother of Wm. Kirkpatrick's father.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., July 2, 1857.

MR. JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE is the Candidate nominated on the Conservative Ticket, to contest the Election with Mr. Tilley, for this City.

THE ELECTION.

"Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more, and fill the walls up with our English dead."

We are again thrown into a political turmoil, thanks to a new fangled and destructive system, introduced by the Smashers, not at all calculated for this young country, highly inimical to anything like stability, and destructive of the most vital interests of the country. This "*ne plus ultra*" of Legislation, RESPONSIBILITY, bids fair to carry out the most republican ideas of the Chartists, and if persisted in, at no distant date to produce not annual, but semi-annual parliaments, and universal suffrage in its most rabid shape. But such as it is, we are bound to look it fairly in the face, and in the words of *Crooked Richard*, "at least will die with harness on our backs." The men who spent so much money to obtain place and power, who established *sundry* hirelings of the Press, to chaunt their praises, who got up tea drinks, and talked most learnedly to all the Mrs. Candles of the Province, who attended and spouted politics at every Bible society, and every Temperance division. The men in short who did not hesitate to throw to the winds, their darling and patriotic project of *sobering the universe*. Have climbed to the sumit of power. These men, who if we were to believe their Organs, were to perform miracles in the way of Reform, who were to brighten and clear of old fogyism, this benighted land, have *performed a Session*. And like the mountain in labor have produced a mouse. They have put into the mouth of His Excellency a Speech forshadowing NOTHING! In furnishing the country with an efficient Executive they have done NOTHING!! In bringing down measures, *the crying sin of the late Government*, they have done NOTHING!!! But if promises will suffice, if vaunting will suffice, if much speaking will suffice, if threats and vengeance on the political opponents will suffice, they have done *everything*. But the day of trial is at hand, and we very much mistake the temper of the men of St. John if they do not in the most triumphant manner redeem the character, they in an hour of sympathy permitted to depart from them.

The *appointments* they have so far made, are to say the least of them, dissatisfactory, and insignificant in the extreme; while the *disappointments*, to many of even their warmest friends, are fairly foreshadowed in the change that has taken place in public sentiment. Reaction and disgust in their former supporters is every where apparent, while confidence, and a determination to redeem what they lost on a former occasion, is the prevailing sentiment with the Conservative party, who in a hope of a speedy return to British principles have "nailed their colors to the mast." "What, shall they hunt the *Lion* to his den, and beard him there." We shall see.

In this impression will be found an extract from "The Parliamentary Companion," which fully describes what the SPEAKER, the first commoner of the land *should be*, and also what are his perrogatives. We ask the serious attention of all but rabid Smashers, to calmly compare it with the choice of that highly important officer, recently made by the Smasher Government and as in duty bound, we pause for a reply.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (DUTIES OF).—This great officer must have been anciently as at present the organ or mouthpiece of the Commons, although in modern times he is more occupied in delivering speeches on their behalf. Amongst the duties of the Speaker are the following:—To read to the Sovereign petitions or addresses from the Commons, and to deliver, in the Royal presence, whether at the Palace or in the House of Lords, such speeches as are usually made on behalf of the Commons; to manage in the name of the House, where counsel, witnesses, or prisoners, are at the bar; to reprimand persons who have incurred the displeasure of the House; to issue warrants of committal or release for breaches of privilege, to communicate in writing with any parties, when so instructed by the House; to exercise vigilance in reference to private bills, especially with a view to protect property in general, or the rights of individuals, from undue encroachment or injury; to express the thanks or approbation of the Commons to distinguished personages; to controul and regulate the subordinate officers of the House; to entertain the members at dinner, in due succession, and at stated periods; to adjourn the House at four o'clock, if forty members be not present (see Adjournment); to appoint tellers on divisions. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in Committee of the whole House. As Chairman of the House, his duties are the same as those of any other President of a deliberative assembly. (See order.) When Parliament is about to be prorogued, it is customary for the Speaker to address to the Sovereign, in the House of Lords, a speech, recapitulating the proceedings of the session.

SPEAKER—HIS PRIVILEGES, APPOINTMENT, AND RANK.—He is chosen by the House of Commons from amongst its own members, subject to the approval of the Crown, and holds his office till the dissolution of the Parliament in which he was elected. His salary is £6000 a-year, exclusive of a furnished residence. At the end of his official labours he is generally rewarded by a peerage, and a pension of £4000 for two lives. He is a member of the Privy Council, and entitled to rank after Barons. When forty members are not present, he may adjourn the House without leave (see Adjournment). Generally speaking, business cannot be transacted in his absence, though to this rule there was an exception in the year 1606, a prisoner being released by order of the House during the illness of a Speaker. Should a member persevere in breaches of order, the Speaker may "name" him, as it is called, a course uniformly followed by the censure of the House. In extreme cases the Speaker may order members or others into custody until the pleasure of the House be signified (see Committals). On divisions, when the numbers happen to be equal, he gives the casting voice, but he never otherwise votes.

CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening next, the Choir of the Germain-street Baptist Church will give a Concert of Sacred and Vocal Music at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The programme embraces a choice variety of Solos, Duetts, Choruses, &c., and as the character of this Choir stands pre eminent in musical ability, they will be doubtless greeted by a numerous audience on this occasion.

THOUGHTFUL.—The parties who robbed the Bank in Fredericton, have remitted the sum of $20 through the Post Office here, to the owner of the horse and waggon, hired for the purpose of making their escape.

FIRE.—Early on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in one of Steam Saw Mills of Rankin and Co., at Indian Town, which was entirely consumed. Two of the city engines proceeded to the scene of conflagration, and the fire was confined to the mill in which it originated. The mill was insured for only £1000.—*New Brunswicker.*

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

HALIFAX, June 20th.

The Steamship *Niagara* from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, at twenty minutes past eight, on Monday evening.

Steamers *Columbia* from New York, and *Anglo Saxon* from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th June.

Steamer *Constitution* left Southampton for New York on the 18th. In coming from Antwerp to Southampton the Constitution was in collision with another vessel, but consequences not serious.

BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords the Commons Bill in relation to ministers money in Ireland was brought up on Thursday.

Lord Granville said that the Bill enacted all existing interests shall be provided for out of the means at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and would remove almost the only remaining cause of religious discord in Ireland. Lord Derby opposed the measure, but after a debate the Bill was ordered to a second reading by 101 to 96.

The House of Commons was mainly engrossed on the supply Bills; on a division on one of the appropriations, Government was left in a minority of 10.

Latest by Telegraph from London.—In the House of Commons on Friday, in answer to Sir G. B. Petchell, Sir C. Wood said it was the intention of the Government to increase the number of cruisers on the coast of Cuba for the suppression of the slave trade.

Lord Claude Hamilton asked what steps had been taken by Government to obtain compensation for British subjects residing at Greytown, whose property was destroyed when that town was bombarded in 1854.

Lord Palmerston could not help characterizing the proceedings as violent and cruel, reflecting no credit on the Government who ordered, or the officer who executed the order. The question, however, had to be considered as one of international law, and if the law officers of the Crown decided that the inhabitants of Greytown had no right to compensation.

Lord Lorane remarked that the British Consul's house with the flag flying, was set on fire, and condemned the cowardly policy of England towards the strong power of the United States.

Mr. Roebuck ridiculed the explanation given by the noble Lord that it was not the duty of the country to protect Greytown from conquest, and to allow bombardment without interference. The conduct of the American Government was dishonest, and if the offending power had been China instead of America, they would have heard immediately of insult to the British flag, and reparation would have been enforced.

Mr. Bentinck observed that there had been for some time a want of determination to resent outrages committed by the American Government, and condemned that policy as more likely to promote hostilities than to avert them.

The Attorney General denied that in any case the right to demand satisfaction had been given up by England, and expressed regret at the course which the Government had been compelled to take.

Mr. Disraeli considered the explanation of the Government most unsatisfactory, contending that it was a violation of International Law to bombard an unfortified town. The French Government had sought redress, though the English Government had failed to do so; but he believed that public opinion being brought to bear upon the matter would lead to a different course being adopted.

Lord John Russell approved of the course taken by the Government in regard to the claim for compensation, but thought that explanation should be demanded as to the insult to the British flag. The case of China had been referred to, but our conduct there had been most fastious and so totally opposed to justice, that it was a precedent he hoped would never again be followed. The subject then dropped.

The Catholic members of Parliament generally are still in opposition to the pending Oaths Bill. At an adjourned meeting of influential Catholics a Resolution was carried affirming that the Bill was practically a re-enactment of an oath which was allowed—even by Protestants to be insulting and offensive—and earnestly requesting all the Catholic members of both Houses of the Legislature to oppose the Bill at every stage.

The Cotton supply Association had held another meeting at Heywood. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were in effect the same as at the previous meetings.

The Bank of England on Thursday reduced its rate of interest to 6 per cent, both for discount and loans on securities, but the movement created only very slight rise in the funds. The discount houses also lowered their rates half per cent.

The London *Times* publishes an article on Walker's career in Nicaragua, in which it calls upon the United States Government not to tolerate such brigandage in future, but to wait patiently until time adds the Central American States to the Union.

The alterations in the frigate Niagara were expected to be completed by Saturday the 20th, on which day she would leave Portsmouth for Liverpool to forthwith commence shipping the submarine cable. The officers of the Niagara were being hospitably entertained by the naval authorities at Portsmouth.

Amongst the presentations to the Queen at a Levee on the 18th, were Messrs. Cornelius Grinnell and J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York, by the American Minister.

The weather in England continued very fine, and the crops were in the most promising condition.

The question of the abolition of the Irish Vice Royalty had created considerable stir in Dublin, and at a special meeting of the Corporation of Dublin a strong protest was entered against it.

FRANCE.

The election canvass continued very animated, but presented no new feature. The democratic party was still divided, and likely to continue so. It was supposed that none of their candidates if elected would take the oath to the Government, although their organs refused to give any satisfaction in the matter.

The plenipotentiaries were to meet at the Foreign Embassy in Paris on the 19th for the purpose of signing the Convention relative to the "Turco-Russian" frontier.

The *Siecle* had received a third warning for an article in favour of the democratic candidates. The Moniteur says that on account of the election, the usual results in this case, a suspension of publication, will not be enforced.

There was a doubtful rumour afloat that Napoleon will shortly pay another visit to Queen Victoria.

Latest by Telegraph from France.—The oath is still in suspense; the Government party attach great importance to it. The Moniteur publishes the official custom returns, from which it appears that there has been an increase of 3,420,710 francs over the corresponding month of last year.

A Mayor who declared himself in favor of the opposition candidate, has been suspended.

PARIS, Friday night, 17th June, at 5 P.M.—The Plenipotentiaries representing the great powers, assembled at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of signing the convention respecting the new frontier of Bessarabia.

THE GERMAN DANISH QUESTION.

The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says—that accounts have been received there from Copenhagen, which threaten to bring the German Danish question more rapidly to a solution, and for the time being to augment its complications; there accounts are to the effect that the King of Denmark had held a cabinet council, at which it was resolved that replies should be returned to the notes from Prussia and Austria, containing declaration of its being impossible for his Danish Majesty to assent to the demands of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, as implied in their note, that instructions have been forwarded to the Danish envoys at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, to lay copies of the reply before the Government to which they are accredited, and at the same time to propose that the question at issue be referred to an European Congress in the event of the German Diet adopting as no doubt it will adopt, the views of the two great courts. The same writer also mentions a rumour of a probable defensive and offensive alliance in the matter between Denmark and Sweden, and a supposition that Russia is disposed to befriend Denmark.

BELGIUM.

The emancipation bill states the Turkish officers on missions in Belgium have been suddenly recalled. This event is construed into a confirmation of the unsatisfactory relations said to be existing between the Governments of the two countries. The Brussels Moniteur announces that an order had been issued for the disbanding of the Militia called to arms during the recent demonstrations.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 12th.—Notwithstanding the favorable weather for crops, Wheat maintains its high price. In some of the Castillian markets, stocks are so small that scarcely any transactions occur, and those are at exorbitant rates. A bad account is given of vineyards of Xerez. Nothing has transpired in relation to the dispute with Mexico.

RUSSIA.

Some disturbances have taken place on the Gallician frontier, the peasants believing the world was coming to an end, committed some excesses, the troops had to be called out.

Letters from St. Petersburg states that the Cholera which is never totally extinct in that Capitol, is now raging violently, number of deaths exceed seventy a day.

TURKEY.

The question of the Principalities was growing in importance daily and becoming more a question of principle, the decision which will settle whether nationality will be recognized in the Turkish Empire. The Vienna correspondent of the Times writes that he has good reason to believe that the question will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. A letter of a compromising nature, written by Ferhad Pasha to Mr. Rossle, the Austrian Consul at Rustchuk, has been seized.

THE VERY LATEST.

The agent of the associated press is indebted to Captain Hickman, the gentlemanly and obliging commander of the steamship Niagara, for latest telegraphic despatches received at Liverpool on the eve of the steamer's departure.

Very latest *Times* City article, London, Saturday morning.—It was announced to-day that the acceptance of Messrs. John Loughton & Co., of Liverpool, Ship Brookers have been returned; the liabilities of the firm are stated to amount to £75,000. The funds have been steady at the slight improvement of yesterday, but the market shews little tendency to animation. Money was in request during the morning at the Bank, minimum of six per cent. Later there was a better supply; about £30,000 out of the last arrivals of Californian gold, was taken to the bank to-day.

Rate of discount continues advance at Hamburg, now 6 one quarter per cent.

Paris Bourse seems totally incapable of revival. Neither the reduction in bank of England rate of discount, nor intimation that further artificial supplies of gold are not required by the bank of France, has sufficed to stop the downward movement.

The Moniteur of yesterday publishes an important address from Prefect of Seine to electors—it commences by pointing out that the Government in frankly adopting universal suffrage, wished that the chamber should be the expression of the general will. It has only reserved to itself one means of influence namely—to proclaim aloud to the country, the names of men who enjoy its confidence. People may not be deceived by any false declarations of political opinions—the address then shews that it is only by support of great bodies of state that the Emperor has been enabled to regain for France by arms, wisdom, and policy the grant which is her due in Europe. To be enabled to govern, the Emperor stands in need of an elective independent chamber, but devoted to his cause and new institution. The question therefore, stands clearly thus—first, to vote for candidates designated by Government, and to rally their conduct by your votes, to approve what they already done, to facilitate execution of grand project of Emperor's; 2d—to vote on other head for hostile candidates, and to enter a party who have really no sympathy with the people, who in the exercise of power have already given proofs of their insufficiency or inability, and who can only re-establish their party on the misfortunes of their country, your choice cannot be doubtful. The Moniteur subjoins a list of Government candidates.

PERSIA.—Trieste, June 18.—Prince Bariatuiski, envoy extraordinary of Russia at court of Teheran, has arrived, accompanied by 17 officers and sixty Cossacks, who served him as escort. The envoy was to be received the following day at an audience of the Shah.

Prince of Herat who was taken prisoner has been beheaded at Teheran.

MARKETS.

Consols for account 93 1-4.

Cotton, fair boweds, 8 1-4d.; Mobile, 8 7-8d.; New Orleans, 8 3-8d.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions active. Sugar dull—a decline of one shilling per cwt. is reported. Tea advanced 1-2d. to 1d.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine, 18d. to 22d.; Red 14d. to 15d.; Spruce 16d. to 17d.; Birch, 16d. to 20d. Deals £7 10s. to £8 10s.

FREIGHTS.—Bars, fine iron, 8s., Boston, 9s. to 12s.; New York, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Philadelphia, 15s. to 17s.; New Orleans, 20s. to 25s.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from St. John, June 13th, Eleanor, in the Channel; 14th, Greyhound, Crookhaven; 16th, Revere, Cardiff; Victor, Straener.

Sailed—12th, Bolivia, Neath.

CHILD DROWNED.—Last evening a fine lad about nine or ten years old, son of Mr. Stentiford, Carriage Maker, fell off Pickard's wharf, and was drowned. We deeply sympathize with the afflicted parents.—*Head Quarter.*

☞ The Store of Carvill & Co. of Richibucto with its contents, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night. Insured in St. John Office for £1000.

MR. GEORGE PEEBLES.—We are gratified to learn that this gentleman who superintended the Gas Works of this City for twelve years, up to within a few months since, has obtained the superintendence of the Gas Works in Water Town, Wisconsin, at a very handsome salary.—*Ness.*

DESERTION.—The Halifax Chronicle says—"We regret to learn that desertions are very frequent from this Garrison. On Sunday night the whole guard at the Royal Engineers' Yard, the corporal in charge excepted, deserted in a body. The corporal was tied up prior to their going off. A boat at the Bridge is missing, and it is supposed the men stole her." A few years since the whole of the guard at the Barracks in this City deserted in the same way, after they had hushed up the corporal by gagging him.

The New Orleans Courier of the 11th says, a man named Heinrich Vanderlin went to the residence of Mrs Estelle Wezell, at the corner of Magazine and Harmony streets, drew a double barreled pistol, discharged one barrel at her without effect, and knocked her down with the butt of the pistol. He then put the other barrel in his mouth, and blew his brains out. The parties were formerly husband and wife, she having obtained a divorce from him about two years ago.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, June 12th.

Some interesting subjects have been discussed in Parliament during the week. First in general importance is undoubtedly the Divorce Bill, which was recommitted in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large concourse of bishops who mustered for the occasion, and which has now only to pass a third reading. An important amendment was made in the omission of the Archbishop of Canterbury's provision which prohibited the offending party in a divorce from re-marrying. This result is in a great measure due to Lord Brougham, who, coming home from Cannes, where he has been avoiding the cold easterly winds of the Spring, made a fierce onslaught upon this provision as equally immoral and inexpedient. In the Commons Lord Goderich has been endeavouring to elicit from the government some pledge in favour of open competition for appointments to the civil service. The Chancellor of the Exchequer however declares point blank that as at present advised he will assent to no proposal for giving situations in the public departments to the best man in an open competition. Candidates must be nominated before they can compete, so that the old system of patronage is as prevalent, and Mr. Hayter is as powerful as ever. In fact that busy gentleman can now oblige an indefinite number of persons where he formerly obliged but one, because 20 individuals may compete for one situation and each must owe his position as a candidate to political influence.

The Oaths bill is to pass through the Commons and we hear upon good authority that matters are so arranged that it is to be permitted to pass thro' the lords also. It is a bitter pill, but it must be taken. It has cost the Premier some pains to obtain an implicit assurance that his own bill to emancipate the Jews shall be passed. However, it is understood that his lordship has been successful in his negotiations. A further rupture with the ministry would suit neither one party or the other, and this Palmerston knows full well, and accordingly he draws the strings a little tight now and then presuming upon being master of the situation. Well, he is a wonderfully clever man, and deserves all the success he obtains.

As far as the general public are concerned nobody seems to care what parliament is doing at present. The Reform bill is a thing to come, and so people make up their minds to wait patiently. This is of course very decent on the part of the people in general, but it is particularly dull. Sir James Graham was asked in our presence the other day what he thought of the present state of the political world. The right Hon. Baronet elevated his eyebrows and exclaimed "Think? I think things are very suspicious, and that all should be satisfied for things political are *falser* than they ever will be again." The hon. baronet is not usually witty, and, therefore, his auditors laughed the more at the pun. Mr. Disraeli has retired from business apparently for a time to reappear next session in a new character,—that of colleague with Palmerston. Club-men joke and say that Palmerston's new Reform bill will be endorsed with the name of the leader of the Opposition as well as his lordship as sponsors.

Another case of respectable middle class immorality has scandalized the metropolis within the last few days. John Gregory, of High street, Borough, wholesale and retail oilman, been declared bankrupt, and has absconded with, as is supposed, upwards of £2000 of gold in his possession. A hundred pounds reward is, therefore, offered for his apprehension, and he also is described as of "a prompt and quick manner." Inspector Field has his hands full. Mr. Gregory, trading in oil wholesale and retail, also traded in religion, and seems on the whole to have made the latter the more profitable speculation. He was a member of Mr. Spurgeon's congregation, and was treasurer of that gentleman's New Chaple fund, about which we have heard so much. If reports speak truly, £2000 in gold with which Gregor has absconded belongs to this fund. He evidently much preferred Mr. Spurgon's money to Mr. Spurgeon's preaching.

(To be Concluded.)

Provincial Legislature.

The following is the Address in answer to His Excellency Speech, which was carried unanimously:—

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF HER MAJESTY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

"*May it please Your Excellency,*

"We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Legislative Council in General Assembly, thank Your Excellency for the Speech delivered at the opening of the Session.

"Feeling assured that the exigencies of the public service require the earliest consideration, we cheerfully submit to any inconvenience occasioned by the performance of our public duties.

"While we rejoice to be informed of the Birth of another Princess, we regret to learn the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

"We shall enter upon our labours with the earnest prayer that our deliberations may result in the maintenance of the character and advancement of the prosperity of the Province."

FREDERICTON, June 26.

The Council met, read the journals of yesterday, and having no business on before them, adjourned at an early hour.

FREDERICTON, June 27.

After reading of Journals some miscellaneous business was transacted.

The Bill relating to erection of wooden buildings in the burnt district of the City of St. John, passed in Committee, with the understanding that it would be discussed on the third reading Monday morning, when it was expected that members for the City and County of St. John would be present.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a Bill to afford greater facilities for the disposal of Timber or Crown Lands. Read a second time.

Mr. R. K. Gilbert moved an address to His Excellency, asking to be laid before the House notices of all appointments of Justices of the Peace since the 12th February last, and the date of the issue of their respective commissions.

Mr. Steadman gave notice of his intention to move an address to His Excellency, asking to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence between the Governor and Colonial Secretary relative to the late dissolution of the Assembly.

House went into Supply at 11½ o'clock.—There was much discussion upon several of the items. The usual amounts for the collection and protection of the Revenue passed without much opposition.

FREDERICTON, June 29.

The Bill to repeal certain acts for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of St. John, passed a third reading.

Passed in Committee a Bill to provide for the defraying of certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Fisher introduced a Bill to revive and continue certain Chapters, title 7, Revised Statutes of Parish Schools. The Bill passed in Committee.

Mr. Cudlip presented sundry petitions from the Corporation of the City of St. John, accompanied with the following Bills, which were read a second time:

Bill relating to Public Debt of the City of Saint John.

A Bill to authorise increased assessment for the better support of the Fire Department of the City of St. John.

A Bill to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Harbour Master.

A Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the City Court of St. John.

A Bill to amend the Act to authorise the opening of Canterbury-street.

A Bill to enable the Common Council to meet the liabilities incurred in erecting wharves at or near Reed's Point.

A Bill to authorise the Corporation of the City of St. John to close up a part of Sydney-street.

FREDERICTON, July 1.

There was much despatch in the transaction of business in the House this morning.

Several members were absent. Mr. Tibbits moved a resolution that the Railway Works on the line from St. John to the Bend, except that portion under contract be suspended the present year. Mr. McIntosh moved an Amendment. Much discussion ensued. Both Amendment and Resolution lost.

Mr. Tibbits and Allen presented several petitions, which were read and laid on the table.

Some Bills were summarily disposed of before prorogation.

His Excellency came down and closed the Session with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The attention which you have given to public business demands my acknowledgements. I thank you for the supplys you have so readily granted.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I am enable to relieve you from the performance of your Legislative duties, and I trust that success may attend you in the avocations to which you will now return.

NOMINATION DAY.

Tuesday was Nomination day, and as we announced on that morning, Mr. Lawrence was put in nomination as one of the candidates for the representation of this city. We learn from the Morning News that,

"Hon. Mr. Tilley was nominated by S. K. Foster, W. H. Admas and John M. Walker, Esquires. Mr. Lawrence was [nominated by Solomon Hersey, Joseph Fairweather, and L. H. Deveber, Esquires,"

This, it seemed, altho' talked of for some days before, took Mr. Tilley's friends completely by surprise, and such blank and elongated faces, such pictures of utter dismay as they all presented, it is impossible to describe. We had not the fortune (good or bad) to hear Mr. Tilley's first speech, but his reply to Mr. Lawrence was one long dismal howl, such as we could not possibly have expected to hear this great Smasher raise. He declared the opposition to his election to be personal, unprecedented unparalleled, improper, and one would think he almost regarded it as criminal. Had it been anticipated, no doubt the Smasher majority would have decreed at the Special Session that Mr. Tilley should retain his seat without the trouble of obtaining a re-election, as he denounced opposition to a man elected only six or eight weeks ago, as something really monstrous, and all this was accompanied by an expression of countenance that proved he meant what he said. He argued too that his defeat would accomplished no end, but to drive out the Government the only St. John member in it, as the Government would stand even if he fell, and he lauded that distinguished body of men, himself of course included, as men above all personal considerations and anxious only to promote the public welfare even if they must make personal sacrifices for the purpose; as a body most coherent and unanimous. He explained that he did not mean he would be the only St. John member in the Government, he meant the only one holding office, as there would be another—a consoling piece of information for all those aspirants for the ninth seat in the Executive Council who are not members for St. John.

Mr. Lawrence denied that the opposition to Mr. Tilley was personal, and referred to the opposition to Mr. Wilmot when he first took office; to the recent elections in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, to show that opposition to one newly appointed to office was no such unusual thing, but all these cases, Mr. Tilley asserted, afforded no parallel to this. Mr Lawrence ridiculed the argument that the effect of Mr. Tilley's defeat would be to drive the St. John member out of the Government. It would be much greater: it would lead to the overthrow of the Government, as he was the key stone of that ill-cemented arch—the oil on those troubled waters. The late Government had three St. John representative in it, but the party now so anxious not to lose one did not hesitate to drive out those three.

He denounced the present Government as a Government without any policy that they dare to avow. The Speech from the throne only conveyed to the people the wonderful information that the Queen had lost an aunt and got a baby, and Mr. Tilley in reply to the questions put to him had told them that the Government had not yet taken into consideration who were to leave the offices. This surely was most extraordinary and unprecedented. In the short Session of '54, when the Government was overthrown and a new one formed, nearly all the offices were filled up at once, and the business of the Session went on as well as if they had retained their seats, and from what he knew of Mr. Johnson, he did not think his absence from the House would retard the business.

Mr. Tilley afterwards said the state of things in '54 was very different, as the House was then only called together to pass the Reciprocity Treaty. But he took care not to add that now they only came together to pass the supplies, and if our memory be not at fault, there was at least quite as much discussion about the Treaty in '54, as about the Budget last week, and the Treaty Bill was not passed until after the formation of the new Government.

The present position of the Government in which the people were asked to declare their confidence was, Mr. Lawrence remarked, most extraordinary. No one knew who were to hold the offices, and in St. John Mr. Watters' friends were told he was to be Postmaster General, while another large party were confidently assured that this was merely told for election purposes, and was not true, and to confuse the electors completely, Mr. M'Clellan, one of the supporters of the Government, brought in a Bill to make the office non politicial. This, he believed, was a mere blind.

We expected to find at least an outline of Mr. Tilley's speech in the Morning News which we could republish; but that transcendant creature seemed to be as much ashamed as Mr. Tilley himself of the figure he cut, and besides a few sentences of mere words, only following:—

"Mr. T. spoke of the late Government's Emigration Scheme, which had resulted in nothing but the expenses of the mission to England—£600—every copper of which had been taken up. He alluded to the reckless Railway conduct of the late Government—their manner of giving out contracts; and the way they squandered £1780 near this city, by not accepting the lowest tender on a certain section of the road. These things have come to light *since the present Government went into office.* Their conduct throughout was reckless in the extreme. The money they sunk at the Bend by not accepting Small & Crosby's tender turn out now to be £10,000. Mr. T. answered several questions that had appeared in the Freeman of yesterday morning, also explained the duplicity of the Financial Statement of the Tory Juggler General—all to the people."

It is very easy to say that he explained all to the satisfaction of the people, but we should much prefer to hear what the explanation was. If Mr. Tilley or any friend will send it to us we will publish it in full.

Mr. Lawrence said he knew nothing of the Railway and could only say that every story has two sides. Neither does or can any one else outside the Government, except the friends admitted to its confidence, know anything of this statement which,