at the rate of 30 feet per minute through a guage of five eighths of an inch diameter, and then carried by revolving wheels through a tank of hot tar, issuing forth into the yard as fit as ever such a cable can be for its submarine duties. In the yard, as we have already said, coiled away in huge piles ready for shipment, each day's labor adding some inches to the height and bulk of the already ponderous masses.

The half of the cable made at Newell's work will be shipped in July on board the Niagara American screw frigate, the longest and largest vessel of its class yet built. She will be accompanied for the occasion by the Mississippi frigate. The line made at Greenwich, will be coiled on board the Agamenon, which will also be accompanied by one of our largest steam-frigates to assist in laying down. The four vessels will proceed in company to the centre of the Atlantic, where the ends of the cable will be carefully joined, and each ship will make the best of its way to its own shores, the Niagara steaming to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, near the Peninsula of Avalon, and the Agamemnon to Valencia Bay, county of Kerry, on the southwest coast of Ireland. By this method the whole cable is expected to be laid in a week or 10 days at most. Five miles of the cable, where it joins in the centre, will be made of steel wire, to enable it to bear the great strain at starting. For 15 miles from the coast of Ireland it will also be made of immense strength and thickness, to insure it from injury from ships' anchors. The same precautions are also to be adopted at the other extremity at Newfoundland, though only five miles distance from the shore, as the water there is very much deeper. It is intended to sink the cable across the extensive plateau or bank formed by the course of the Gulf Stream on its northern side. The greatest depth here is 2,100 fathoms, or nearly two miles and a half. The average depth of the whole route is 1,400 fathoms, or a little more than one mile and a half. The direct distance from Valenica to Newfoundland is 1,600 geographical miles, so that between 400 and 500 miles of cable are allowed for "slack" and casualties.

The Atlantic cable, of the construction and ultimate destination of which we have thus given an outline, is bhyond all doubt a beautiful specimen of manufacturing skill. It possess several essential requisites. Its cost, we believe is only £100 per mile. It is contracted for to bear a train of 3 tons 2 cwt. but it is stated to stand 4 tons with safety. Its specific gravity is between three and four, and its diameter is small, and it is as flexible as an ordinary rope. These are great advantages, but the sets off one the other side are numerous and most important. In the first place, there is no wire for the return current, and the conducting wire itself is ridiculously small (1-16th of an inch in diameter,) when it is considered that it is intended to carry a current for nearly 3,000 miles. The latter is a most serious fault; so also is covering the outside with so fine a description of wires that three months' rust will entirely destry them. But the greatest fault of all is that, in our judgement, the whole cable is constructed on a wrong principle. In a previous article on the subject of submarine telegraphic communication we pointed out the errors which have already led to the destruction of so many cables, and the simple manner in which they are remedied by Mr. Allen's patients. This Atlantic cable, though with regard to lightness and cheapness a step in the right direction, is still not in the right path. Whenever a cable is constructed with spiral wires round a soft core any severe strain in paying it out must, by stretching the outside wires, either attenuate or break the copper conductor or injure its insulation. This is a simple fact which those least conversant with mechanics can easily understand. At the lowest computation the Atlantic cable will stretch two feet per mile. At the deepest parts where it must be laid six miles will be suspended at one time. What becomes of the conducting wire during this elongation of 11 feet? It must either break or become attenuated. The latter accident, we believe, will be as bad as the former, for at present it will be most difficult to get the current through 3,000 miles of 1-16th of an inch wire, and quite impossible if either strain or pressure reduce it in any part to 1-24th or 1-32d of an inch in diameter, as in electricity the weakest part becomes the standard of the whole. We do not mean to say that the present cable will not succeed but the chances are against it, and it is almost certain that before it has been down 12 months it will, like others similarly constructed, be perfectly useless. If it does answer temporarily it will not be due to the plan on which it is made, but in spite of it. Why is not the new patent adopted which by the use of a large conductor, makes the core of the cable its strength, and does away altogether with the necessity for outside spiral wises? By this patent cheapness, lightness, increased conductibility, and therefore certainty of electric action, are insured. Only by the adoption of plans like these can the public ever hope for any extensive and useful scheme of submarine communication. In conclusion, it is intended to work the cable with Smee's batteries—a most costly and troublesome plan. Morse's recording telegrhph, once a very valuable instrument, though now behind many recent inventions, is to be used.

To Prevent Cows from Kicking.—Messrs. Editors, I have owned for the past three years a cow that was very valuable for her milking qualities, but very troublesome on account of her kicking propensities. After I had made up my mind to dispose of her on account of her bad habit, I happened to employ an Englishman, to whom I gave the advice of caution upon his first essay at milking. He smiled and said that he could easily prevent that, and proceeded to pass a rope about her body just in front of her bag, tying it in a simple knot upon her back. The rope was not drawn very tight, and to my utter surprise the cow stood perfectly quiet during the process of milking not so much as offering to raise her foot. To test the remedy I directed him the next morning not to use the rope, and she immediately returned to her old habit. I had previously tried the old method suggested in the "Country Gentleman" some weeks since, of tying up the fore leg but without avail. She would still attempt to kick and in the effort throw herself. I have not had the opportunity of testing it with any other cow, but it has proved so entirely successful in the instance named (and my man informs me has seen it tried with uniform success) that I have thought proper to give you the result of my own experience, hoping that others may be equally profitted by it.

Mr. D. T. Morley, a respected citizen of Smyrna, Chenango county, has become insane on the subject of Spiritualism. His friends were obliged to take him to the Lunatic Asylum in Utica.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., June 5, 1857.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, May 15.

The House of Commons seems really to have began business with a will. On Monday the young members, who for some time to come, and until the novelty wears off, will doubtless be constant attendants, had their first division, and learned how to go out with the "Ayes" on the right lobby, and into the "Noes" into the left.—The division was not upon a Ministerial proposition, but took place on the second reading of Mr. Adderley's Industrial School Bill, which was passed by an overpowering majority—no test, however, of its future success in committee. But it is time to recapitulate what has been done, and what is promised by Government. First, then the Queen's speech last week contained next to nothing. This is not surprising certainly, for happy is the man that expects little (or nothing) from Queen's speeches. The Lord Chancellor's measures for the reform of the Ecclesiastical Law and of the law relating to Divorce were almost the only indications given as to Ministerial intentions; and these bills shorn of two or three objectionable provisions, his lordship has since introduced into the Upper House. But Mr. Hayter and the Premier together supplied the deficiencies of the speech.—From them we learned that an attempt is to be made during the present session to introduce the Jews to parliament; that a Church-rate measure may possibly be brought forward, though on Monday Sir John Trelawney, the stout Devonshire Baronet, seemed dissatisfied as to Lord Palmerston's sincerity on this point; that fraudulent breaches of trust will be made criminally punishable, *apropos* of Mr. Humphrey Brown and Mr. Cameron; and that Parliamentary Reform will not be attempted this year. Lord Palmerston's excuses of want of time was favourably listened to by the House, who heard with satisfaction his pledge to bring forward a Reform Bill next year. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Bill, giving a Government guarantee for the safety of Savings Bank deposits, passed a second reading, as did also the Home Secretary's measure on Transportation. Of private "crazes" we are threatened with the usual good store, and prominent among them is our old friend Mr. Spooner's motion for the disendowment of Maynooth, to which Mr. Scholefield will propose to tack on as an amendment declaring the expediency of withholding all grants for religious purpose in Ireland.

We have already ventured to make a few remarks respecting the independent members of the House of Commons. It has always been our opinion that Lord Palmerston had too many Liberals in the House, and that, clever as he is, he would find it a matter of extreme difficulty to dispose of those gentlemen professing to give a Liberal government an "independent" support. We saw clearly the "rock a head." We saw Roebuck, or some other member without the fear of Palmerston before his eyes, rising in his place and bringing forward some measure which Liberals would support for principle's sake, and which Tories would support upon another principle, again defeating the Government. In our mind's eye we saw the Premier denouncing the "combination," and (what a dream was our!) resigning office! Well matters occurred just as we expected they would to a given point, and then all was altered by a bit of generalship on the part of the Premier, for which he has our warmest admiration. He really is a clever man. Finding no opposition to the election of *his* Speaker; no opposition to *his* "Queen's Speech;" no opposition to *his* Address in reply;—finding that nobody would speak, but that in silence Mr. Roebuck had placed on the books a motion on Reform,—the dullness became oppressive, even to the noble lord himself, and he broke the ominous stillness in the house by declaring that if the country would but give him time to reconcile himself to the bitterness of the self-infliction, if the House would but consent to carry on a do-nothing session, he, Lord Palmerston, would be prepared in 1858 to bring before it a scheme of Reform in the representation of the country, which he doubted not would be accepted by the country. Oh! rare Premier! this was indeed a monster stroke of policy! No more fear of Roebuck,—no rivalry to be apprehended from "Finality John,"—no bother from Locke King;—all opposition, independent or avowed and open, annihilated at one blow. Of course nobody could be so unreasonable as to refuse the noble lord's appeal, and so Reform is postponed, Disraeli bonnected, Lord John Russell obfuscated, Roebuck appeased, and our noble Premier has renewed his lease. Oh rare Premier!

Sir J. Ramsden succeeds Mr. Frederick Peel as Under-Secretary for War, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue takes the place of Mr. Ball, as Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The appointment to the Irish Secretaryship, *vice* Mr. Horsman, understood to have resigned, is not filled up. The Lord Chancellor has not yet resigned, and, as previously intimated, has introduced his dropped measure of Ecclesiastical Law Reform, which does not look much like resigning. Sir Robert Peel has retire! from the Admiralty, and from a far different cause from that at first assigned. It is now understood to have arisen from pique, because having solicited the Irish Secretaryship, his pretensions were unfavourably viewed by his chief. It was currently rumoured that Sir Robert had been sacrificed to the vengeance of the Grand Duke Constantine, who had been known to declare that he would not visit this country so long as the Tamworth baronet remained in office, considering that by retaining him there the English Government participated in Sir Robert's insult. By the way it is now announced, and apparently on authority, that the Grand Duke will visit England—about the middle of the present month, according to some accounts; according to others not tl! the first of June. His Imperial Highness will be received at Osborne; it is not stated whether he will condescend to visit London. Probably there is some fear as to the character of his reception by the people, who, as the Grand Duke probably knows, are not quite so well trained and submissive as his faithful *mujiks*. At present His Highness is in Paris, and writers from that capital say that he is not quite such a favorite as at first, on account of his abrupt and haughty behaviour to those with whom he comes in contact. It is found that "a manner which may be suited to St. Petersburg, where, at the will of the Sovereign, the highest dignitary may be reduced to the lowest rank, is out of place in a civilized and polite nation"; and the proverb is rudely quoted—"Scrape a Russian and you will find a Tartar beneath," with the hint that the Tartar has appeared in this case. The sudden departure of Prince Napoleon for Berlin, ostensibly with the intention of settling the Neufchatel question, is generally attributed in Paris to the small amount of sympathy existing between the Prince and the Grand Duke.

On his visit to Hungary with the young Empress, the Emperor of Austria has gracefully proclaimed an amnesty to political prisoners throughout his empire. The refugees, such as Kossuth and others, are not, however, included. From Constantinople we hear of the failure of all attempts to establish an English bank there. The receipt in London of despatches announcing the fall of Mohammerah, the discomfiture of the Persian army, and extensive capture of stores and ammunition with so small a loss to the British forces, has excited mixed feelings. On the one hand it is felt that an undoubted victory has been gained by our brave army, but it is questioned whether that victory taking place as it did after the signature of peace, and involving much unnecessary bloodshed, will tend to restore good-feeling on the part of the vanquished towards the victors. Reflecting politicans are convinced that Persia ought to be our firm ally against the encroachments of Russia on the side of India, and that by weakening the Shah we indirectly strengthen the hands of the northern autocrat, who is already to influential at Teheran. We shall have revelations from our army ere long which will not be very pleasant. What a state of things that two commanders should commit suicide! What news to go before the world, that a British general and a British commodore, both engaged in active operations by land and sea, should simultaneously destroy themselves! This must be enquired into. The nation will require some knowledge of the why and wherefore in this matter. At present we abstain from comment, although circumstances have reached our ears which might justify our indulging in strong language.

Our City Representative in a Fix.—It is yet quite fresh in the memories of our readers, how J. A. Harding, obtained a seat in the Legislature, under the wing and patronage of the Conservatives, it is also as fresh that they out of charity gave him a commission to Canada, on public business, by which he quietly sacked £300. That so pleased was he with the office that he requested the Wilmot and Gray Administration to appoint him a delegate to England, on Railroad business to stave off if possible the construction of the Road round the North Shore, and insure it to the Valley of St. John, this they of course could not consent to do on their own responsibility, nor until it had been fairly brought before the Legislature. The letter to this effect this *gentleman* received and out of revenge forwarded to the Lawyers of the North, "the Smashers," who used it as a canvas against the Conservatives, and which no doubt had its weight. This man as the price of his treachery, both to his political partizans, and to his constituents, was promised a six hundred a year situation, and it is a general received opinion that so soon as the new Government is formed he will take office, and come to the people for their suffrages. Will he get it? The *enemies* of this section of the country, and especially the city, may support him, but most assuredly the *friends* will not.

"Woe unto you Lawyers, for ye devour widows houses, and regard not the cry of the orphan and the fatherless." This is the character assigned to this class of people, and by an authority that few will dare to dispute. Yet our new house of Assembly, glories in the possession of fifteen of its members being *of the Bar*, and if they do not prove a barrier to the prosperity of this country, it will falsify Solomons saying, of their being "nothing new under the sun." Our readers will please bear in mind that a very great proportion of those limbs of legality are "*Smashers*," and as hungry as Alpine Wolves, but they are Liberals, and promise the people *their* protection, "yes such protection as Vultures give to Lambs, covering and devouring."

The Victory obtained by the Smashers, after establishing two additional papers in St. John to advocate their cause, holding caucus meetings in every section of the Province, lecturing at every meeting in every section of the Province, spouting at tea drinks, and in temperance division rooms, preaching smasherism from the pulpits, the rummies and the teetotalers fraternizing, harmonising, and making common cause against the Governor and the Conservatives, and using the most false and coarse invectives, in their foul mouth 'Organs' and last not least, aided by bruteforce and brass knuckles, and spending thousands in bribery, the victory, (so says the Woodstock Journal) was obtained in this wise:—

"You will perhaps laugh at us for telling you that this election was turned against the Government by the votes of eighty-nine electors. Strange as it may seem it is literally true. In the County of St. John had thirty of those who voted for Cudlip voted for Simonds instead, the latter would have been elected. A like change of twenty-one votes from Hazelding to Deveber, in the city, would have elected him. A change of eighteen from McLeod to Earle, in King's; of nine from Tapley to Lunt, in Sunbury; of seven from Fisher to Yerxa, in York; of four from Ferris to Bailey in Queen's, would have elected an additional supporter of the Government in each of these Counties. In short, had eighty-nine electers who voted for opposition, voted instead for ministerial, candidates, the Great Liberals instead of being in a majority of eleven, would have been in a minority in the new House!

There is a moral in this fact, but we will leave you to extract it for yourself."

Whoever may feel hostile to the late Government and be determined to deny them fair play or even a show of justice, the working men and tradesmen of St. John should not be the persons. Whatever may be the faults of the Government in other respects, or their error in not appointing Railway Commissioners, it can not fairly be denied that they pushed on the Railway with energy; that hundreds of men were employed during the winter who otherwise must have been idle, and that hundreds are employed to-day who would be unemployed had not these works been carried on as they have been; and that money is put in circulation thereby, which in many ways tends to the advantage of the shopkeepers and the whole commercial community. In our Ship Yards there is now little life; in our Mills, &c., there is less than the usual amount of employment. The season is admittedly dull and money is scarce. Can any one tell what the state of things would be to-day if the Government had not displayed so much energy in Railway matters, and set such an example to whatever Government succeed them? —*Freeman.*

Sudden Death.—Mr. Patterson, (of Shulie,) Cumberland, Nova Scotia, died suddenly at Carleton on Wednesday last. He was well cared for at the hospitable house of Benjamin R. Smith, of Sand Point. Drs. Clay and Ward, were immediately in attendance, to render all that human aid could afford, but of no avail, he expired in a few hours after the fatal attack of Hemorrhage.

We are glad to learn that Mr. James Starr, of Carleton, who was so seriously injured by a fall from a ship at the ship yard of Messrs Stackhouse and McLauchlan, is rapidly recovering.

The sum of £10,000 is to be assessed on the City of Halifax to meet the estimates of the current year.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Seven Days Later from Europe!

Halifax, June 2.

America from Liverpool, Saturday May 23d, arrived 11 A. M.

America passed 23rd, off Rock Light, American ship Albion bound in.

Khersonese arrived at Liverpool 22nd, having broken shaft of her screw on 17th off Rathland Island.

Ericsson arrived in the Mersey on the evening of the 22nd.

BRITAIN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer produced a sensation in the House of Commons by proposing that the Princess Royal should have a marriage portion of forty thousand pounds, and an allowance of eight thousand pounds a year.—Precedents of reigns of George II and III were adduced as to the practice in such cases, but Mr. Roebuck regarded such precedents as absurd, and moved an amendment. Members, however, were impatient to vote, and after Lord John Russell had spoken against him declined going to division and the motion was agreed to.

The question of Cotton supply is taken again it to consideration. At manchester the deputation from Liverpool waited on the Cotton supply Association there, and it was understood that a national meeting on the subject is proposed to be held in Liverpool.

The Globe has been to understand that Mr. Thomas Baring will be new Lord of Admiralty.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 21.—Baron Gros, the Ambassador extraordinary to China, and the attaches of his mission, left Paris this evening for a port of embarkation.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid had been received in Paris announcing the settlement of dispute between Spain and Mexico on 10th inst. After the ratification of the treaty M. Lafragua will remain as Minister of Mexico. Another despatch adjustment of differences between Spain and Mexico. M. Lafragua, Mexican envoy, arrived at Madrid on Thursday. The latest despatches received by him from Mexico were said to be of a satisfactory nature, and there is little doubt that as a favorable disposition exists on both saides zealously encouraged by the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid, the affair will terminate amicably. In that case the greater part of the troops sent out to the Gulf will be kept at Cuba to strengthen the garrisons of the Island.

Disturbances, originating in the dearness of food, have taken place in various districts of Spain. A Royal Decree has been issued prolonging to the 31st December next the free importation of corn.

NEUFCHATEL.

The Presse announces that M. Delfatsfeldt, the Prussian Minister at Paris, has received instructions authorising him to sign the Protocol of the Conference will be held on Monday for sining the Convention.

NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is reported that the King of Bavaria, now the guest of the Emperor Napoleon, is endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and the Western Powers. The King of Bavaria came direct from Naples to France.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, May 20th.—The Grand Council has votee the Constitution in Principle unanimously—45 votes were given for the immediate revision—25 for after a certain day.

Col. Geveret, ex-Commander of the Foreign Legion, has committed suicide.

The Government of the Netherlands has signified its intention of send a ship of observation to join the Anglo French Squadrons in the Chinese waters.

The list of the new Danish Ministry has given great satisfaction, and it is thought in Germany that the question of the Duchies will be very soon arranged.

On the occasion of his birth lay the Emperor of Russia issued a further amnesty in favour of political and other offenders.

AUSTRIA.

The crops in Hungary, Moravia and Bohemia are looking remarkably well, they are less promising in upper Austria.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor will not confine his measures of clemency in favour of the Hungarians to the amnesty granted to political prisoners and refugees, but will also restore them their landed property confiscated after the Revolution, and administered since that period by a special commission. It is believed that the value of the landed property sequestrated in Hungary amounted in 1850 to nearly 40,000,000 francs.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Trieste, May 21st.—The American Minister at this port left Constantinople on the 15th for principalities. It is pretended that his visit has a political object.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA

In the treaty conducted between Persia and Russia, the letter renounces all claims to the money which Persia owes, and in return obtains two pieces of the land, one on the Caspian and the other in the eastern part of Prussia. Both of them for stratagetical reasons, are of the highest importance to Russia. The Emperor was highly satisfied with the General who made the treaty.

This cession of land and other intrigues connected with it may account for the British proceedings against Persia.

PERSIA.

It is said that a Conference will be held in Paris composed of representatives of the various powers who have signed treaties of Commerce with Persia, in order to agree to an arrangement which will apply to all the Consular agents in Persia.

The Conference will take place during the stay of the Persian Ambassador in Paris.

PANAMA.

Despatches have been received from French Consul at Panama, giving full details of the situation of the country, at would appear from these accounts that New Grenada is not capable of resisting the invasion prepared by the Americans, who are likely to establish themselves without difficulty at Panama and Chagres.

MARKETS.

Consols 98 3-4.

Cotton—Fair bowed, 8d.; Mobile, 8 1-8d; New Orleans, 8 3-8d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

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

No Freight quotations.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, 20th June, Bristol.

The Canadian estimates have been laid before the House; but they have not come up for discussion. The estimated amount of revenue is £1,552,500, and of expenditure £1,520,617. The Customs are expected to yield £1,200,000; Excise £26,000; Public Works £120,000; Territorial £120,000; Bank Imposts £22,000; Fines, Forfeitures and Seizures £7,000. With the exception of the increased grant for the Ocean Steam Service, and the amount asked on account of the Militia, the estimates for 1857 present few novel features. And both these items of increase may be placed among the natural consequences of our material advancement.—*Toronto Leader.*

Great Shad Fishing.—The finest shad fishing known for many years was enjoyed on Monday, at Hadley Falls. At the first three hauls, they took an aggregate of 2300 shad, and at the fourth haul 2300 more, making 4600 shad at four hauls—a pinup $1,000 worth. At Double Ditch, Springfield, they had taken at five o'clock over four hundred, the last haul at that time bringing in forty one. The plentifulness of the shad here is owing to the fact that the water has been so high that they have run by the nets below.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Calais *Advertiser* says that much damage has been done by the fires which has been raging in the woods for two weeks past, up river. We understand that F. H. Todd, Esq., of St. Stephen, has lost by the fire running through his township some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. In many places it has destroyed all before it.

Smashers.—We ask the attention of our readers to the article below taken from one of the Smasher journals. We are glad to understand that a number of the intelligent supporters of that party, are already of opinion, that the Editor of that sheet deals too copiously in the slang of Billingsgate for this section of Her Majesty's dominions. The man who could give vent to such unpardonable ungenerous and vindictive abuse, will soon put the party whose mouth pieces he is in a position so low, that they can never rise again. His cours from the commencement has been one of vulgarity and abuse and which has made the press of New-Brunswick a bye word and a reproach. To gain a temporary triumph he has sacrificed truth and the ordinary decencies of life, and the dirty work of his party he has joyfully performed; what will not be admitted into other papers is gladly accepted by him.

High minded men when they achieve a victory are always magnanimous, it is only little minds with narrow souls, that plays the part of the tyrant and despot, in the hour of triumph.

On all sides it is conceded that the late speaker filled the chair of the House, with dignity and intelligence, and devoid of that parsimonious spirit which marked some of his predecessors. The vulgarity ignorance and impertinance displayed in the article below must make all who have any regard for honesty and truth ashamed of the man, and of the party who could retain him in their employment. Truly he is well named one of the Smashers. Read and judge for yourself.

"A year ago, the House agreed to confer the honor of the Chair upon the Honorable Charles Simonds, and what was the result! The speaker became the chief and only support of a dependant and distrusted Administration; a garrulous and opiniative debater; a querrulous lecturer of the House, instead of the respected umpire of party quarrels, the honored expounder of Parliamentary law. Talking excessively, often impertinently, and always in condemnation of the Opposition, siding with the Government whenever his voice or his vote could encourage or maint in their tottering cause, he lowered the dignity of his office below that of the temporary tenant of a pot house debating club. Expensive and troublesome as the late dissolution has been to the country, if it served only to remove from the Speakership its recent occupant, who had made it a mere party rallying post, we would willingly have seen both the expense and trouble incurred. In the annals of Colonial Legislatures, in the Hall of the Legislatures of the newest and least civilized States of the Union, where the Chair has had power to act, no disgraceful scenes have occurred as were enacted the late House of Assembly, begun, it is true, through the impotence and obstinacy of the Government, but persisted in through the reckless factiousness and party blindness of the occupant of the Chair."

COMMON COUNCIL.

There was a Meeting of the Common Council on Wednesday afternoon.

It was ordered that a Wharf property leased to Mr. Scovil, be leased to Messrs. Keith and McLeod, builders of the Wharf, when Mr. Scovil surrenders i his lease—on such terms a Committee may agree upon.

The question of paying the half yearly dividend on the debt, and the 10 per cent. on the arrears, was again the subject of discussion—the Mayor having laid before the Board a proposition made to him to pay only two per cent. on the arrears. It was finally ordered that the Chamberlain do pay three per cent. dividend, and 10 per cent. of arrears, the words of the resolution being so altered as to make it imperative on him to pay it. The Chamberlain had held that a mere resolution that he should pay was not sufficient, and therefore had not paid even the dividend.

A petition from Crosby & Co, contained a proposition to surrender their lease of the Ferries, and sell the Boats back to the Corporation at £3,250, offering at the same time to pay £600 a year rent in future, or offer that as an upset price at public auction. The petition alleged various causes arising from the neglect of the Corporation, &c. The petition was referred to a Committee.

Permission to open Sewers, &c., was given to several parties; permission to advertise for plans for an Engine House for No. 8 Engine Company. Petitions respecting Cliff street and other streets were referred. A Pilot and some Surveyors were appointed, and some Bills passed.—*Freeman.*

Henry Knight, a Soldier of the 76th Regiment, stationed at Marshalls, on the St. Andrews road, left there with his Gun in possession, on Tuesday the 26th May. Some doubts were afterwards entertained of his being in his right mind, from his staying out and not returning. Search was made in the woods, &c. without finding him. On Saturday last another Soldier, named Fox, went in pursuit. On Sunday the report of fire arms being heard in the woods, other persons started off in the direction where the guns were supposed to be fired, but without finding any trace of the parties.—Knight has since been seen some 20 or 30 miles towards St. Andrews, but there are no tidings of Fox, who, it is feared, has been shot by Knight.—[Freeman.

Through the exertions of J. C. Carman, Esq., of Musquash, the dead body of the soldier Fox, was discovered in the woods, and brought to this this city. Knight is supposed to have escaped to the United States.

The new ship Royal Saxon, which sailed hence for Liverpool, a few days since, returned to port on Saturday leaky. It appears that after getting to sea, she made some water, when the crew refused to work, and insisted upon the vessel returning; the captain, at length, consenting to put back. Thirteen of the crew were convicted yesterday before the Police Magistrate of insubordination, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—*Nbkr.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Can you tell us where old Carleton is, and what they are about in the boat racing business. They have been beaten by Indian Town and Indian Town has been beaten by Sand Cove, but if we have not the *pluck* (as Fenety says) to challenge them again, surely they having so many wealthy friends will certainly try them once more. They have got the boat, and I know they have the men, and would like to see them have a trial with the Sand Cove crew before they go to Halifax.

Old Vinty.

Indian Town, June 4, 1857.

Cannot inform our correspondent as to what the intentions of old carleton might be, but presume they will speak for themselves.—[Chron.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for June has been forwarded to us. It contains, as usual, the latest Ladies' Fashions, with practical illustrations, and a vast amount of good reading.

The conduct of the Speaker, except when he dared vote as he thought proper on the No Confidence question, and expressed his opinions of the conduct of both parties in the House, was with all parties the subject of unqualified approbation. We have repeatedly heard the strongest partizans of the Opposition congratulate other members of the House on having such a Speaker.—*Freeman.*

Fires!—Two Houses Burnt.—Last week, an unoccupied dwelling House, the property of Calvin Hall was destroyed by Fire, and on Monday evening last the residence of Neil McKay took fire and was burned to the ground—origin of the fire unknown. Both houses we learn were insured. —*St. Stephen Parish.*

The editor of the *Advertiser*, who has recently made a tour to Windsor, reports the Railway works on the western line to be progressing rapidly. Also that "the work near Windsor is much retarded by the necessity of employing a large number of hands in repairing and making sundry alterations on the embankments which the effects of last winter's frost have demonstrated to have been originally altogether too narrow." He also states that "things commercial about Windsor look gloomy enough just now."

Fatal Accident.—The Pictou *Chronicle* of the 28th ult., says that Mr. William McGill, of West River, was thrown out of his waggon while returning from Church on the Sabbath previous, and died on the follwing morning from the injuries received. Mrs. McGill was also seriously injured, but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

☞ *Holloway's Pills.*—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from a sudden determination of the blood to the brain, will find grate benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills. Epilepsy spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, are cured by a steady and persevering aderence of this mild catharic. It regulates the action of the great internal organs and thus equalizes the circulation.

Died.

On Sunday morning at his residence in Brussell street, in consequence of a severe accident, Mr. James Jamieson, a native of Scotland, aged 42 years, leaving his aged parents to mourn their irreparable loss.

Yesterday morning, of consumption, Captain Thomas Hardenbrook, aged 47 years. Capt. H. was for many years a Shipmaster out of this port.

On the 2nd inst., Mrs. Maria Louisa, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Anderson, Jun., of Eastport, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. George Robinson, of this city. She was the youngest daughter of the late Jessie Olmstead, aged 20 years. Mrs. Anderson has left an affectionate husband, two children and a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore her separation from them. Her remains were conveyed by the "Adelaide" on 4th inst., to Eastport for interment.

SAMUEL WILSON,

TAILOR & DRAPER,

NO. 80, PRINCE WM. STREET,

HAS received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States, his supply of CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
TWEEDS,
BROAD CLOTHS,
RUSSEL CORDS,
PLAIDS,
MOLESKINS, &c., &c.

SATIN—Black and Fancy, } *Beautiful*
SILK, do. do. } *Articles for*
VELLVET, do. do. } *VESTS*

☞ Persons wishing to have their Garments made-up from any of the above Articles will confer a favor on the Subscriber by giving him a call at his Establishment (no. 80, PRINCE WM. STREET,) where he is prepared to take their measure and produce the requisit articles at the shortest notice.

☞ The Subscriber would also intimate to his customers and the public, that he has now made-up and ready for inspection a large amount of Men and Boy s Clothing, viz: COATS, VESTS, PANTS, DRAWERS, &c.

A general assortment of Hdkfs., Stocks, Neck Ties, Fronts, Shirt Collars, Braces; Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Valises, &c., for Sale at market prices.

St. John, N. B., June 5, 1857. 3i. W.

T. & F. M'MACKIN,

No. 16, Dock Street.

Just received ex Southerner, from Boston:—

10 CHESTS Fine Souchong TEA;
10 half do. do. do.;
1 case fine Chewing TOBACCO;
2 boxes extra do. do.;
12 do. 10's do.;
5 bags Rio COFFEE;
10 do. Java do.; 5 bags Ceylon Coffee;
4 bbls. BEANS; 50 bags extra fine SALT;
4 bags Dried Apples; 15 drums Eleme PIGS;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts; 3 bags Pimento.
Also—Bales Cotton Twine, Wicking, Yeast Powders, Yeast Cakes, (a new article,) Washing Powders, Stove Polish, Cloves, Cream Tartar and Baking Soda—all of which the Subscribers will dispose of at lowest market rates June 5.

Butter, Oranges, &c.

RECEIVED per Admiral from Boston—
10 Tubs Prime New BUTTER;
15 Boxes of ORANGES;
500 COCOA NUTS;
1 Bbl. Cucumber PICKLES, in Vinegar;
2 Boxes new Goshen CHEESE;
500 Lbs. Sugar Cured HAMS.

W. H. LESTER,
June 5. 3i. Austin's Corner.

JUST PUBLISHED—A new Edition of Lennie's English GRAMMAR, strongly bound in linen. Price 5s. 6d. per dozen.

June 5. B. O'BRIEN.

Government Contracts

NOT TO BE CONTINUED.

SEALED TENDERS will be receiv d at the Ballay Commissioners' Office, in this City, until TUESDAY, 30th June next, at noon, for the Grading and Masonry of that portion of the Railway, between the Nine-Mile House and Hampton, including the Viaduct over Hammond River—a distance of about twelve miles. The character of this work is very heavy, comprising a large amount of rock excavation, as well as bridge masonry.

Proposals for the above work may be made in sections, or for the whole distance; the Commissioners reserving the right of adopting whichever mode may appear the most advantageous, and of rejecting any tender not deemed satisfactory.

Tenders must be accompanied with names of responsible persons willing to become security for the performance of the contract, or other satisfactory evidence of competency to perform the work.

Plans, specifications and Forms of Tender and Contract may be seen, and all other information obtained at the Engineer's Office, in Wiggins' Buildings, on and after 10th June next. W. H. SCOVIL,
Chairman of Railway Board.

Railway Commissioners' Office,
St. John, N. B., 11th May, 1857.

Selling Off at Great Reduction,

AT THE ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,

Sign of the Royal Arms, No. 3 Water Street.

THE large and splendid Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING which will be sold at such Tremendous Low Prices as cannot fail to secure a host of *Ready Customers!*

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES:

Black Dress Coats, a beautiful article, from 45s. upwards;
Black Dress Frock do., do. do. 40s. "
do. Paletots do., do do. 22s. 9d "
do. Hunting do., do do. 20s. "
do. Sacks do., do do. 22s. 9d "
Satinett Hunting do., various colours, 18s. 9d "
Spring Bottom Pants, a beautiful article from 12s. 6d. to 52s.
Summer Vests, of all descriptions;
Silk Velvet Vests, various colours;
BOY'S CLOTHING—of every description;
Seamen's Outfits, in great variety;
HATS, CAPS, CARPET BAGS, &c.;
RUBBER CLOTHING—of every description.

Wholesale and Retail customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

VESTINGS—in great variety;

GARMENTS made to order in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

May 29. FRANCIS NEILL.
St. John, N. B., 16th May, 1857.

GIN.—Now Landing ex Ship "Arthur White:"
20 Hhds. GIN, 50 Gallons each, and 50 Cases.
And daily expected per Brig "Victor" from Charente:
6 Hhds. BRANDY, and 100 Cases.
—IN BOND—
20 Pipes, Hhds., and Qr. Casks Pale and Dark BRANDY;
10 Puncheons WHISKY, Cameron Bridge;
30 Pipes and Hhds. GIN;
50 Hhds. and Qr. Casks Port and SHERRY WINE;
10 Pans. ALCOHOL. For Sale low by
May 29. JOHN KIRK.