

Russian ships Czarowitch and Constantine and steamer from Hamburg will convey the expedition. Papers say that it appears now that we shall obtain no grain to speak of this season from Russia, and hundreds of vessels in Black Sea, which had gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes, may have to return empty. Prince Menchikoff has been summoned from retirement to consult respecting rumored military expedition in Asia.

Latest advices from St. Petersburg, state that in consequence of dearth of provisions in Crimea and sickness which prevails, decree has been issued prohibiting all persons not inhabitants from landing there. Lord Gough invested Marshall Pelissier and French and English Generals with the Order of the Bath, in a shed erected at head quarters, and decorated with national flags.

Evacuation of Crimea continued rapidly. Balaklava would be clear by 15th June.

MARKETS.—Consols, 9½. Breadstuffs firm.—Wheat advanced 2d; Flour, 6d a 1s; Corn, 1s a 1s 6d. Timber: Yellow Pine, 21s a 22s; Red, 14s a 15s; Birch, 15s a 20s; Deals, 28 a 28 15s.

ELECTIONS.—The contest in Queens County, on the 3rd inst., resulted in the election of Messrs. Barle and Ferris, the latter having a majority of 7 votes over Mr. Johnson.

Messrs. Stiles, Purdy, Lewis, Stevens and McCallan are Candidates for Albert County.

We have omitted several selected articles on agricultural and miscellaneous subjects, as well as a large quantity of editorial matter, in order to make room for the Bye Road appropriations and English news.

ERRATUM.—In our notice of the essay by Quidam last week the compositor left out the words—"A native of this Town."

CORRECTION.—The following has been handed to us as the correct result of the recent election of a Councillor for the Parish of Brighton:—William Howard, 135; Charles M. Lloyd, 18.

We presume no apology is necessary for publishing the following report of the speech of the ex-Attorney General Fisher, delivered at the closing of the Poll for York County. We doubt not that it will be read with pleasure by hundreds in this County, as a manly and explicit defence of those constitutional principles, a violation of which led to the resignation of Mr. Fisher and his colleagues.

This speech has called forth a letter from the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, which, with Mr. F.'s answer, may appear next week.

We copy from the *Morning News*:

MR. FISHER stated that he was so much exhausted from his recent exertions that he would not be able to address them as he desired. He thanked his friends for their support. The other Candidates had thanked the Sheriff for his conduct in the election; he had nothing to thank him for, nor was he disposed to blame him, as he supposed he had in hurrying on the election acted under the Government, and the intention was to secure his defeat. This shortening of the time had been unprecedented, but having occurred now, might form a precedent for the future. He was in the upper part of Kingsclear on the morning of the 31st of May, and the Sheriff was then posting the notices dated on that day, but evidently printed the day before, which appointed the 9th of June for the nomination. This for a general election was unusual. If the opinion of the people was to be taken the people should have had time to deliberate. Lies and every description of false statements about him had been scattered over the country with a most diabolical broadcast, and it was necessary that the election should be over as quickly as possible, lest he should remove the impression which had thus been created. The Prohibitory law had hardly been thought of. In the whole canvass he did not find twenty men who cared any thing about it except the liquor dealers in Fredericton, and he did not blame them. The people had been frightened about taxation, and he was charged with being the cause. Sugar, molasses, and all other articles were said to be higher, and the increase in the price was attributed to taxation! Absurd as all this was hundreds believed it. Notwithstanding all these slanders he had found that the great body of his old friends were well affected, and it would only have required a few days more time to enable him to lead the poll. He never had a strong interest, and wherever he could discuss the matter with unprejudiced persons who had been deceived, he satisfied them. The most he could do was to visit some of the principal settlements in the County, and hold public meetings; there was no time allowed him for personal explanation. He had addressed 15 public meetings, 14 of them well attended, and slept very little the last week of the election, and was completely prostrated from the effects of this exertion.

This election was to have an effect upon the whole Province. The Postmaster General had stated to a farmer that he (Mr. F.) would most certainly be defeated in York, and that would settle all the other elections in the Province? The triumph of the Government was certain, and it was to be immediately telegraphed throughout the length and breadth of the land, to intimidate the weak, and to encourage the wavering. Let the result be now telegraphed through the Province; let the quell of

dismay ring through the land; the first gun had been fired from the citadel of the constitution, and its deep booming will echo and re-echo over hill and dale, and from mountain top to mountain top, until its sound reverberates through the most distant in the province.

A few individuals in Fredericton had made a ticket prescribing to the county the four members it should select. The impudence of this course was only equalled by the ignorance of the parties. To suppose that they could dictate to the whole body of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Merchants of the County who they should select, was, to say the least of it, a very cool attempt to override the whole constituency in the freedom of their choice. In their canvass through the County they made use of the combined influence of each other. Whilst one was in Prince William making arrangements, another might be in Douglas, and a third in Harvey, he (Mr. F.) could only be in one place at a time. [Here Mr. McPherson observed that he had not left town till the following day, when he went to Prince William.] It was perfectly true a Mr. McTheon had stated that his influence had been used by the Candidates and their friends against him throughout the County, he had hoped without his authority and assent. He had understood that the "Head Quarters" in reporting the speeches at the opening of the Poll, had stated that he had deceived the other members in the proceedings on the Railroad Bills last winter. He had supposed the matter was fully explained on Monday last. When the Railroad question was under the consideration of the Government, he felt perfectly satisfied that it would be impossible by any combination of parties or change of Government, to give to the road to Canada by the valley of the St. John, that position it was entitled to, and in consequence of the feeling of the people of St. John, the line to Shediac would be preferred. He generally considered in public matters what was best, and acted on his own responsibility. In the railroad question he was determined to agree with his Colleagues though their policy might be contrary to his own judgement, as it affected their locality so essentially. He had several meetings with them, while the subject was under the consideration of the Government, and supposed that they fully agreed in the arrangement he finally made. When the Bill was printed, he had a conversation with Mr. Allen, during lunch time in the house of assembly, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied and gratified that so good an arrangement had been effected. [This was denied by Mr. Allen and re-asserted by Mr. Fisher; subsequently Mr. Allen stated that his remarks referred to the first section of the Bill, and in that way the misunderstanding had arisen.] At any rate no complaint had been made until after the Bills had been printed nearly a week, and the debate had advanced several days. He (Mr. F.) assured them that he had secured all he could. That he could have made better terms with the Government, if he could have induced a majority of the House to go for it, but some of the members would go no further. Hoped Mr. Allen would now come forward to give the valley of the St. John a larger share. A great deal had been said about party Government; every one knew his course, with regard to it, and he believed the present Government (if Government it could be called,) have done more to promote it, than any former Government, they appear to be promulgating the principle, "to the victors belong the Spoils." There had never been such a gathering of officials at the Poll, in this County, within his recollection. He did not believe every man voted according to the conviction of his own mind, but from Executive influence. The Clerks in the Crown Land Office; the Clerks of the Peace; the Receiver General; the Post Office; the Governor's Aid de Camp from a sick bed, and the very messengers polled. Some one inquired if the contractor for Sullivan's Bridge did not vote for him, (Mr. F.) said very likely; he did not know, but it was new to him if the contractor for a Bridge was necessarily under Government influence; what he meant was officials. He was informed a number came from St. John, headed by Mr. Simonds. He regretted to see a gentleman, who had done good service to the state in his day, act so childish a part, but the fact was, he was getting in his dotage, and he (Mr. F.) remembered some years since in the Legislative Council, he had advanced singular principles, intimating that the Responsible Government he advocated, was that every public Officer should account for his monies, and the statement he laid before the House within fourteen days of the opening of the Session! He (Mr. F.) hated hypocrisy; he respected a manly opponent, and believed every man should give his vote as he desired, but had no respect for men, who in sunshine profess great friendship and confidence, and when the storm arises, join with the opposition. Mr. F. T. Robinson had voted against him at Douglas; he had a perfect right to do it, but what had created so great a change in his mind? Eighteen months ago he held the office of Auditor General, and the former Government had been negotiating with him for his retirement, and it devolved upon him (Mr. F.) on behalf of the late Government, to complete the arrangements, which he did. In that negotiation, Mr. R. expressed the unbounded confidence he had in him in all things, and that he was glad the negotiation had been so committed, as he preferred settling the matter with him, to any other man in the Province. He knew that his (Mr. F.'s) personal feeling, was pressed to the utmost limit his public duty would allow, and that through his sole instrumentality, he had secured him better terms than any person would have got for him.—What has occurred in this short space of time so to alter his mind? Nothing! He had simply returned to first love. Mr. Bradshaw Rainsford had gone to Harvey to vote, perhaps to use the influence that his office gave him, whatever that might be. He believed between him, William Porter of St. Stephen, and another person residing there, they influenced one vote. Now he (Mr. F.) did not

complain of his vote, but that being politically opposed to him he should ask him for a favor. It was well known that there was a growing desire to reduce the Supervision, and fearing it might be extended to York, when less would answer, Mr. R. both before and after the appointment of the Sheriff of Carleton requested him particularly to use his influence with the Chief Commissioner to retain him. Mr. F. did state to Mr. Steves that he wished no change made in York; he believed the members were all satisfied, and though parties had objected to Mr. R., he (Mr. F.) wished him to remain, as he never desired to turn any man out of his office. There was another gentleman to whom he would refer. When in Southampton, as he could do no more than hold a public meeting and make a hurried run through the Parish, he enquired from such persons as he knew how their neighbors were, and he was informed that with very few exceptions the whole Parish would vote for him, and the exceptions were a few persons who were under the immediate influence of Col. Melauchlan. The farmers observed, you have been nursing a political viper, and you will now have to reap the fruits. He (Mr. F.) stated that when he came into the House he found the Col. employed on the rivers, and acting on the principle which had generally influenced him he had allowed him to remain; that the Col. had informed him he did not interfere in political matters at all. Now his whole course had changed. He had both canvassed and voted, and his son, as if everything was certain, had stated in the street, (he Mr. F. was informed,) as a reason for the course they were about to take, that the Government had intended to put his father out, when they all knew that he was continued at his own request by the very men who notwithstanding his former non-political determination he now opposed!

Mr. Allan had referred to the Bishop; now he Mr. F. had throughout his canvass neither referred to Bishop, Priest, nor Deacon, nor to any man's religion. He never mixed up such matters; he had simply asked for the vote, and his whole canvass had been an effort to disabuse the mind of the Constituency of the false statements made about him. He had referred to no man, and simply employed the perfect weapons of truth. He must say he was astonished when he heard that the Bishop had voted. His friends intimated to him their opinion before he left Fredericton, that the bishop would likely vote, and he (Mr. F.) had stated that he did not believe it, because he had understood that the Bishop said when he came to this country, that he would take no part in politics; that he had in concert with the Bishop of Colombo (he believed) decided upon that course, and that he would confine his attention exclusively to the sacred business of the holy office to which he had been set apart, and he (Mr. F.) thought that it was an unfortunate thing when he departed from that principle. It was in an evil hour that he had laid aside the priest's garment, that he had left the mitre and the crozier upon the altar, and descended into the political arena, not as the Great Apostle to the Gentiles to upon TEMPERANCE, RIGHTOUSNESS, and JUDGEMENT to come, but that rum, and gin, and BRANDY, might be magnified, and might be glorified! He believed he had done himself and the church of which he was the head an injury by this act. It was known that he (Mr. F.) never followed any man, and generally attended his own business. He had always paid him that respect he was entitled to tho' he did not agree with him in all things, yet he admired his great energy and perseverance. When he first came to the Province, and had great opposition to encounter, he (Mr. F.) gave him what little aid he could when it was required; latterly it had not been required as he had plenty of friends. In the time of trial, he (Mr. F.) did not desert him.—Though he (Mr. F.) never sought his countenance, he had at least a right to expect that he would not receive his opposition. He wished his Lordship could have witnessed how our countrymen at Harvey acted—a fine body of stalwart Englishmen, who came to the poll and most of whom gave him a single vote; he never saw such an exhibition in his life. The father would first vote, and then would lead up his sons, declaring that they had come to the country for freedom, that they had vassalage enough in their own country, and would only support freedom in this. He was informed that young men had come in from Harvey, and said that he (Mr. F.) was buying the Harvey men; if it were so said, he little knew the character of the men he was talking about, they were not the men to be bought and sold like cattle in the market; a more independent body of men, he never saw, and they acted from principle; they came to the poll like the wave of the sea, surge rolling after surge; no drunkenness or noise, but like men who knew their rights and valued them. He (Mr. F.) thanked his supporters generally. The election had resulted exactly as he had anticipated. He never had any doubts after he had gone round the County because he never went into an election with more decided friends than the present; the union was against him, and the canvass, and he did not know what effect that might have.

It has been said that the prerogative of the Crown was the only link that bound us to the Mother Country. This was political nonsense. What had the prerogative, exercised in the appointment to this petty office or that, to do with our British connection? Nothing whatever. This was an attempt to revive the old worn out principle which had been consigned to the tomb. He believed that connection to consist in their deep rooted attachment to the land and government of their fathers. They loved the old flag that had floated in the breeze for a thousand years—that was hoisted in the ship that brought their fathers the old loyalists, to this country—that was carried triumphant by the armies of Britain on the shores of the Black Sea,—and will stand out in all future time as the glorious emblem of their common nationality. Their connection with the Mother Country was their enjoyment of

rights of freemen, protected by the fleets and armies of Britain. They were of the same blood and spoke the same language, and felt with their fathers and fellow countrymen in the British Isles. These were some of the bonds of their unity. He believed it was a great mistake to bandy the prerogative of the Crown about like a foot ball. He had not done it. He believed it was of too delicate a character to be kicked from public meeting to public meeting, and thus very controversy had tended to its injury, and perhaps to impair it.

It had been said that this was a controversy between the Governor and his late Council. He did not believe that was the controversy at all, and he could assure them that they had not yet heard every phase of that transaction; the halls of the Legislature would soon reveal the whole. He had hardly referred to the Governor in his whole canvass, and had never spoken of him except in terms of respect. He regretted the course he had taken, and believed before the day of the polling, a little thing sometimes effect great changes; but besides that, and notwithstanding the powerful opposition, he felt that he never had more real strength nor had any other greater among the substantial freeholders than at this election, and the returns verified the correctness of the opinion. He thanked those who had attended at all the polls, and his friends had supplied every Parish with a fine body of noble fellows who had assisted to regulate the election; the old men in all directions; the fathers of the County, had come to the poll to sustain him. In Dumfries Torney Whitehead said he never had intended to vote again, but would come and give his last vote to Charles Fisher; and that venerable old man Mr. Mitchell, from the Scotch Settlement, who had so often sustained him, and who had supported him at his first election, tho' exceedingly infirm, left his retirement that he might record his vote for him once more. For years this gentleman had not left home except to participate in the solemn mysteries of his own church, and then, such was his ripening years, that on every occasion he felt it might be the last time he partook of the fruit of the vine until he took recess in his Father's Kingdom. The venerable Mr. McCallum also who came bowed down with years, saying that he came to vote for the cause of truth and God, and would record his vote for Charles Fisher. Such instances as these abounded in this election, and he had only selected some of the eldest.

Term of office expired, the Governor would regret it himself; he had needlessly brought trouble; he had thrown himself into the hands of a party, a position no Governor ought to occupy. Whatever might be the result of the elections, he never could enjoy that comfort he ought to, and which he could so easily have retained, and he believed before he left the Province he would be convinced that he (Mr. F.) was one of the best friends he ever had in it. It was an evil hour when he allowed himself to be affected by back stairs influence. He made these remarks more in sorrow than in anger. See how the Government was called together. He regarded the first act as an attempt to override the popular branch of the Legislature. Had Mr. Wilnot been sent for, there might have been some semblance of responsibility. Who is Mr. Chandler responsible to? No one but himself—the mere nominee of the Crown. Look at their avowed principle. They concur in the act of dissolution! This is a new theory of Responsible Government; he had always thought that the Council advised, and the Governor concurred, and that he held to be the true and only doctrine. Did the Governor advise? No, surely! he directed and his Council, so directed, concurred. A most responsible position to him! He, Mr. F., repudiated the whole as antiquated. Mr. Chandler had been referred to at the nomination by Mr. Allen. Now much as he esteemed him as a man, as a politician he was like a piece of india rubber. He would expand, or contract, as circumstances require. A very convenient sort of man he! What is to be his reward? Rumour has it, last year he stated that he never intended to join another Government yet how quickly he moves, and his friends, when there is a chance to take office, no matter how they get it. But he will not remain long; it was said. No, not he, and he is not the only one that will not remain long. Very few of his colleagues will remain long. The fabric has no foundation. It is like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, not fit for the upper world, and having no resting place on the lower!

He had many more things which he could not then refer to; he wished to settle the political account, and after that day think no more of it; let them part good friends—both the candidates and electors. He would go to the Assembly and unite with his colleagues in promoting the best interests of the country. He was the representative of all of the minority as well as the majority, and he would try to serve all. Let them all shake hands and forget the controversies of the last few days in the remembrance that they are freemen, contending for the rights of freemen. Let animosity and ill blood subside, and let them one and all, dwell together in peace and unity.