

bose" letter, which appears to have created an amazing change of feeling in you. If I have written anything offensive, pray excuse me. Unfortunately I never received the advantages of a classical or grammatical education, consequently I acknowledge you my superior so far. You appear offended, because those whose duty it was neglected to communicate the appointment of their Commissioner to you, nor to have paid you that compliment: it would not become me to question that supreme authority, nor more than it would the Governor of New Brunswick to question England respecting the denial of the railroad loan. My authority was strictly examined and recognized at Halifax, N. S., by officers of respectability, holding as high Masonic rank as any in New Brunswick, viz:

M. E. J. Willis, Esq., superintendent for Nova Scotia and Halifax, P. P. Z.
M. E. W. Willard, P. P. Z.
M. E. W. Fraser, P. Z.
M. E. J. H. Crosskill, P. H.
M. E. Edward Pryor DeBlois, P. T.

Here were five gentlemen installed and appointed into the order of High Priesthood, and other chair degrees, and invested with the secrets of their several stations, invested with the Ark Mariner's degree, and Knight of the Sword. You were made acquainted with these matters, but you made no reply to it. This carelessness occasioned a full fortnight's delay to me. Your duty as a Mason, Sir, is to answer all communications courteously, and with as little delay as possible. I am not sent to supplant you; my especial commission is to confer upon and invest you, and the officers under your command, with Degrees that you were not before in possession of, and it is to be regretted that Chapter 47 should not avail itself of this advantage through your inflexibility.

Why do you not appear in the almanac as the commander of your column, that you should be known by the craft? If you think it derogatory to stand with, and hold under the *Saxon Banner*, leave our ranks, and hold under the *Scottish Banner*. Do not imagine for a moment that I wish to obtrude my commission upon you; I regard you as a gentleman and a brother Mason. I only wish to obey and execute the orders of my superior officer, Dr. Walker Arnott, whose paternal care and attention you should respect in a manner becoming a Mason.

I recollect having challenged Dr. Arnott to communicate the object of my delegation to the Provincial Superintendents in America. His reply was, that there was no necessity; that my Despatches and Diplomas were sufficient to prove my authority; and I now beg to say that they are sufficient, and, moreover, it is in my power, with the aid of the officers at Halifax, to require you to undergo those necessary degrees and ceremonies. I ask you, can a woman be properly called *Queen*, without being crowned in the usual form? I ask you, could Cardinal Wiseman, or the high prelate of England, assert their titles, without being first properly installed and invested, according to ancient form? You are only Superintendent of the Building, so far as your knowledge goes; you derive no authority or further power; you cannot dictate to Grand Officers until you receive greater Lights. Permit me to say that your Chapter is not in working form owing to your *stubborn disposition*. You decline Masonic correspondence with me; what are you afraid of? are you not a *workman*; if not, you must be instructed. I have trespassed too much on your valuable time, for which I crave your indulgence.

DAVID PEARE HORNE.

Chatham, January 26, 1852.

POSTSCRIPT.—For your information, I beg to state that I received in regular succession the degrees of *Blue* and *Red Masonry*, and was then regularly installed into the orders of Priesthood, and authorized to preside and officiate in the highest position in a Chapter when properly constituted, when called on, i. e., in the absence of the presiding officer. I am a Knight of the Sword, under Symbolic Masonry, created in a Council of Red Cross Knights; after crossing the Persian dominions, fought in that glorious struggle for ***. Lastly, I entered the Field of Encampment at Liverpool, became a member, and knighted in the Royal, Exalted, Religious and Military order of B. R. D. M., Grand Elected Masonic Knight Templars K. D. S. B., St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, &c. Under the command of the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of England and Wales.
Address—M. E. E. fra David Peare Horne, Past First Principal Z, Edinburgh Chapter No. 1, Special Commissioner and Protector of Masonry, holding of S. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland, Miramichi, N. B.

THURSDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, January 24.

The near approach of the meeting of Parliament has given an impetus to the demand for a new Reform Bill. Meetings have been held this week in Manchester, Leeds, and other towns, to aid Lord John Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise; but it is useless to deny the fact that the demonstrations hitherto made are but a very feeble reflex of the excitement which prevailed 20 years ago when the same theme stirred the souls and passions of men from Cornwall to Caithness.

In the present quietude of the nation may be seen the tranquillity which comfort inspires. If the people were badly fed, housed,

and clothed, without employment, or only occasionally earning wages, the political horizon would never wear a much more threatening aspect.

Notwithstanding the general clearance which Louis Napoleon has made of every man who could even be suspected of being a political enemy, notwithstanding all the tyrannical decrees which have made hundreds of hearths desolate, notwithstanding the new mock constitution, and the supreme power exercised by the usurper, France is more removed than ever from assured tranquillity, and a revolution "of the palace" now threatens to succeed the revolutions of the streets. Every statesman perceives that matters cannot long remain as they are. More money is wanted. Funds to satisfy, or at least to stop the mouths of the army, who begin to clamour for greater rewards than they have got, must be raised. The property of the Orleans family offers a splendid temptation, and the confiscation of their wide domains would afford some pretty pickings. M. Persigny draws up the decree; a few pithy words on a blank sheet of paper soon effects the business. But M. Fould, the Finance Minister, and connected with one of the richest banks in Paris, with intuitive sagacity, reflects, that if private property is lawlessly seized, his own may be sacrificed next. He has scruples. He threatens to resign. The Bourse takes alarm. The French Funds so artificially bolstered up until the great capitalists can creep out of danger, look very rickety, and the advent of M. Persigny to power is dreaded with as much horror as the accession of Barbes himself—was a bold robber under mock republican colors; Persigny is a subtle, crafty apoliator, tenfold more dangerous than even Barbes. It can only be by such unscrupulous men as surround the President that matters can be carried with a high hand. The promulgation of the mock constitution, which affects to respect principles of the revolution of 1789, whilst it abrogates every single guarantee of public liberty has produced a serious effect upon public opinion in France; and none but the vilest panders about the Tuileries pretend to deny that the assumption of power by Louis Napoleon is more despotic and irresponsible than any tyranny that ever existed. Any person, whatever may be his rank, who ventures, either in the private salons or public streets of Paris, to criticise the acts of the Government is forthwith denounced, and punished, or required to leave Paris. All the parties in the proscription lists which we published last week, have been compelled to quit the kingdom. The humiliating intercessions of M. Emile de Girardin for pardon, or even for some respite of his sentence of exile, were unavailing. The injurer never pardons. Tyrants never forgive. The proscribed are all dispersed, banished, or transported. We do not wonder that private revenge threatens or has actually taken the form of attempted assassination. It has been said that the President's life was attempted on Sunday last, some officer having snapped a pistol at him as his carriage was coming out of the Carrousel. The rumour was rife in all Paris, with the usual minute details, plainly indicating the tendency of the public mind. Whether this has shaken the remorseless determination of the usurper, or that he cannot depend upon his naval officers, certain it is that the transportations to Cayenne are suspended, but the doomed men will find no mitigation of their sentence. In truth their presence is as troublesome to Louis Napoleon as the sick soldiers were at Jaffa; and if an equally benevolent means could be suggested of getting rid of them as were devised on that memorable occasion, the poor fellows would soon be put out of their misery. Decrees continue to be issued from the Tuileries ordering the construction or completion of public works at Paris, Marseilles, and elsewhere, all requiring a lavish expenditure, and taxation must be resorted to to meet these charges. This evening a grand ball is to be given at the Tuileries, and on Thursday next there is to be a grand review at the Champ de Mars, the principal feature of which will be that the superior officers will sport their new shakos, with the emblem of the spread eagle instead of the gallic cock! The national guards of Paris have given up their arms without hesitation, and 150,000 muskets have been sent to Vincennes. One of the London journals has received a communication by submarine telegraph that the wife of an ex-prefect, whom M. Durant de St. Armand has replaced, demanded an audience of the President. The President refused, (query her application,) and she tried to poison him. She was arrested. Whatever truth may be in this report it is the forerunner of similar attempts against the person of the tyrant.

The wholesale executions of military officers which have taken place at Madrid have for the present restored tranquillity. The most stringent regulations are being enforced to destroy the little liberty of the press, which the people of Spain still enjoy.

A Prussian engineer is gone to St. Petersburg in order to establish electro magnetic telegraphs throughout the whole Russian monarchy.

The number of persons who perished by the recent earthquakes in Albania and Dalmatia is stated to have been 975, most of whom were women and children.

Letters from Vienna state that the non-invitation of the American and Turkish Ambassadors to the ball given by Prince Schwarzenberg is looked upon as a kind of diplomatic demonstration.

The Vienna Gazette of the 15th contains an Imperial Patent, dated Jan. 11, abolishing trial by jury throughout the empire.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are glad to learn that a numerous signed petition has been forwarded to the Legislative Council against the Bill for the alteration in the Building Act which passed the house last week.

We trust that Government will not allow the Session to pass without making some provision for small change in the Country.—It is now almost impossible to do business for the want of it, and as people are not allowed to coin money for themselves, it is certainly the duty of Government to do it for them. Two thousand pounds in pence and twenty thousand in sixpenny and shilling silver tokens might easily be obtained in Birmingham and issued from the Provincial Treasury, at a profit of twenty per cent. to the province,—or the dies and bullion might be imported, and the coin struck by any of our own Mechanics. Indeed, the dies for the pence are now here, and there is no reason that we know of why we should not have change.

New Steamer.—We understand that a Steamer is now being built at New York, under contract to be launched on the 1st inst., for parties at Calais and Saint Stephen, which it is proposed to place upon the Eastern route, with the view of making one direct trip, each week during the season, between Boston and St. John. Her dimensions are—length, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet. She will have twenty-four state rooms, and about 125 berths. Her builders have engaged that she will be as speedy as any boat out of Boston, and will be ready to commence her trips in April. Mr W. H. Stearns, late of the Admiral, has been appointed to command the new Steamer.—He has been in this City for some days past, to afford parties an opportunity of taking shares, and has succeeded in getting about \$7000 subscribed. The Company expect to get an Act of Incorporation from the Legislature of Maine.

The new Steamer will add to the travelling facilities between St. John and the United States, and we wish her every success.—*St. John Courier.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

We give below the opinion of several journals printed in this Province on the Railway scheme and other matters:

The last Observer in speaking of "the Railways," says—

"We consider a Railway to connect the Northern portion of the Province with the Southern, of quite as much importance as one to connect us with Canada. We would therefore go for no Provincial scheme that did not include a Railway from the Bend to Miramichi."

This is perfectly correct. Let us unite the important sections of the Province in this way instead of trying to unite the Provinces for the sake of England, and we thereby benefit our own interests. There is as much necessity for a railroad to connect us with Miramichi as there is for a line from here to the Grand Falls. If Mr Archibald's friends are listened to, there will be no trouble in building branch lines in this Province; because if the company do the trunk lines it will be within the abilities of this province to extend the branches.

In speaking of the Legislature the Observer remarks—

The House, called together a month earlier than usual, finds the Government still unprepared with a single measure. Day after day for the past three weeks has the House met to do nothing but to adjourn for dinner and pay, and now legislation must wait until the member of the Government returns from waiting upon the Hon. Mr Howe, to learn whether it will be his pleasure to allow us to have our own Railways in our own way.—whether the future legislation of the present session will follow suite with its beginning remains to be seen.

This mode of conducting the public business must however bring about a reaction at no distant day. If one set of men cannot or will not bring forward wise measures for the improvement of the country, they must give place to others.

Our New Brunswick Delegate.—We hope the Government will now keep Mr Chandler home for the remainder of the year. He has made two abortive attempts to produce a Railroad of "some sort"—first by flying off to Canada; and secondly, off to Halifax, to tell the Haligonians that New Brunswick was ready for any thing—even to build one half of the Railroad, or one third more than he promised at Toronto. Verily, Mr Chandler but thou art a nice man, and in worthy company; thy colleagues were born for thee. If the Canadians and Nova Scotians were to send a Telegraphic Despatch to the Provincial Secretary, requesting a deputation to meet deputies from those places at Cape Blomdown, for the purpose of holding a lunar observation and discussing the question as to whether there was a man in the moon, Mr Chandler would be despatched—no matter what the cost—whereas the Government know themselves that these delegations can result in nothing but wine, wind and wittles. When is Mr Chandler expected back from his last wild goose chase, because we hope to see a few tar barrels burnt by way of illuminating the occasion?

Now in addition to this two million for New Brunswick, there is the European line to be provided for in some way—or be abandoned altogether. Of course the Legislature will view the whole thing as a palpable farce—child's play. What can Mr Chandler mean by going to Halifax to countenance such sen-

sense as this, when he must know that there is no prospect whatever of its being entertained in New Brunswick? Why does he act in this humbugging way misleading both Nova Scotia and Canada? We are gratified to learn that the Hon. Mr Hazen is decidedly in favour of Mr Archibald's proposition.—Let Mr H. stick to that, and if resisted come out from the Government, and the Press and Country will sustain him. Mr H. has now the opportunity of saving the country and making himself. Of course Mr Kinnear will go with him.—*Morning News.*

We publish to-day a summary from the Halifax Chronicle, of the propositions and memoranda of the Canadian and New Brunswick Delegates, on Railway affairs. It would seem from them, and the action had upon them by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, that there is no probability of any scheme for a joint Railway being agreed to. If such be the case, it will only be for Canada and New Brunswick to agree upon some plan for the construction of a Railway from Quebec to St. John and St. Andrews, and one from Miramichi or Shediac, to Calais. Nova Scotia will no doubt, at some time or another, construct lines from Halifax to Windsor and Digby, and from Whitehaven to Amherst. Until that time, we can connect by steamers across the bay, or even by ocean omnibuses between Galway and St. Andrews.

It would appear from the memorandum of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, that the main object in adhering so firmly to the North Shore line, was to draw the trade of Canada, as well as that of a considerable part of New Brunswick, to Halifax. We have always contended that this was the case, and now it is openly avowed. It turns out, after all, that it was not Imperial or Colonial interests the people of Halifax were seeking, but simply to deprive us of our natural advantages of situation, and to build up Halifax at the expense of St. John.

With such opposing interests, it was impossible that any joint Railway could be agreed to, which could not injure one or the other Province, and it argues no little diplomatic ability on the part of Mr Howe, that he could persuade even a portion of our people to join in his scheme.—*St. John Courier.*

St. John Morning News, February 4.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

The promised copy of the Memorandum of Council, was brought down to the house on Sunday. It is as follows:

The Executive Council, in Committee, having had under consideration the recent provisional appointment of the Hon. L. A. Wilmot to the office of Puisne Judge in this Province, deem it their imperative duty to bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, their opinion of the unusual mode of this appointment.

The Council are willing to admit that the Minute of Council of the 21st October last, on the subject of the Chief Justice's resignation, might be considered as a virtual recommendation of the then senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to the office of Chief Justice; but with regard to the appointment of Mr Wilmot to a seat on the Bench, by the direction and authority of the Secretary of State, even provisionally without the previous advice or recommendation of any responsible Executive Council within the Province—the committee cannot but consider it as at variance with those principles of responsible Government understood to be now in force in this Province.

The committee respectfully request that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to forward this Minute of Council to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

G. E. Chandler, G. S. Hill,
W. B. Kinnear, J. R. Partelow,
R. L. Hazen.

Committee Room, January 10, 1851.

On Monday, Mr Johnson (Miramichi) put the following questions to the Government:

If there be any despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to the Minute of Council, or "grave remonstrance," against the appointment of Mr Justice Wilmot; and if so, whether the same will be laid before the house without an address for that purpose.

The Attorney General said he would reply to-morrow.

Saint John Courier, February 7.

House of Assembly, Feb. 3.

The Attorney General, in reply to Mr Johnston's question, stated that a despatch had been received from Earl Grey, and that the Government were prepared to lay a copy of it before the house.

February 4.

The company got up by Mr Buckerfield consists of four Baronets, two Honorable and others. The objects are to encourage emigration, the fisheries and other things.

The grant to the Newcastle Institute was rejected. Dr. Bayard's claim caused a long discussion, but was rejected.

Mr Botsford's Bill, abolishing Judges' fees, is the standing order for Monday, and the Government School Bill for Tuesday.

February 6.

In the house, Earl Grey's reply to the remonstrance regarding the appointment of the Judges, and extracts of two despatches from the Governor to him on the subject, were brought down. The Governor recommended the appointments. Earl Grey did not wish to do anything inconsistent with the form of Government established in the Province.