

## Communications.

(Copy of a Communication sent to, but not inserted in the Colonial Times.)

To the Editor of "The Colonial Times,"

SIR—My attention, was some time since, accidentally directed to your Paper of the 9th of April last, wherein an Editorial appears under the head of Theatricals. My first impression, after its perusal, was to treat it with silent contempt. But, in justice to Mr Pierce, I feel bound to clear that gentleman of the foul imputations therein laid to his charge.

You have been pleased, Mr Editor, in that clever Theatrical Scene, to make it appear that Mr Pierce, with a view to the ultimate ruin of the "Gaspé Gazette" had opened the columns of the Gleaner to anonymous writers, hostile to that Journal. Now the principal articles that appeared in the Gleaner, bore the signature of Mercator, a signature which I have invariably used, both in London and B. N. America, for upwards of twenty years—and no question has ever arisen in this District, as to who Mercator was. The Editor of the "Gaspé Gazette" knew full well that I was the author of those articles—and was equally aware why and wherefore they were written. I have no wish to re-open old wounds, or drag the Editor of the "Gaspé Gazette" before the public. But I cannot allow Mr Pierce to be unjustly traduced. If my writings had the effect you are pleased to insinuate, I, and I alone, am to blame. But the following extract from a letter addressed by R. W. Kelly, Esq., (The Proprietor and Editor of the Gaspé Gazette) to Captain Halsted, R. N., Secretary of Lloyd's—dated 1st August, 1857—is an answer to your unwarrantable and unprovoked attack.

"I have, subject to their approbation, requested Mr Philip Vibert, of New Carlisle, who is perfectly conversant with Mercantile business, and Shipping affairs in particular, to act for me, and make the necessary returns to you. Mr Vibert is a gentleman long resident in the Bay Chaleur—highly respected, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to competency, &c., and I respectfully recommend him as my successor."

The opinion thus expressed of me, you will please observe, is spontaneous, and neither asked or sought for by me. So much for anonymous writing!

Your next assertion is that "The Press and Types were put up to Auction, and sold for some Hundred and thirty dollars." Really Mr Davis P. Howe you have a most fertile brain! Where did you see the advertisement, and who was the Auctioneer? The Press and Types were not sold, or even advertised for sale, that I am aware of. The whole being removed to Kemptville, where Mr Kelly now Prints and Edits the Kemptville Progressionist.

Pray Sir who is the "foul reptile, &c., &c., &c."? You style yourself the Liberal Champion—The Great Gun of Reform. I Sir, am a Liberal, and a Reformer. But I am yet to learn that a Liberal must be a destructive and a slanderer. Your abuse of Mr Pierce, without provocation, is a sorry recommendation to the cause you pretend to advocate—Methinks, the Liberals of the Black North, may with propriety say of you—"Defend us from such a friend!"

Take a fool's advice, Mr Howe, and let the following admirable charge of Cardinal Wolsey to Cromwell be your future guide:

"Be just and fear not!"

Let all the ends, thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, Thy God's, and truth's."

Otherwise I fear your present thundering issue of 20,000 beggarly—I mean to say 2,000 copies of the "Colonial Times" may significantly dwindle to Zero.

Your Theatrical *chef d'oeuvre* having been produced before so large an audience, I trust you will allow them to hear my Epilogue!

*Erat justitia, vixit equanim*

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant

PHILIP VIBERT.

New Carlisle, July 18, 1857.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

SIR—I perceive that the Editor of the Colonial Times is quite wrothy with me, because I could not appreciate the music he played on that Organ when reviewing the Post-Office department, forgetting it would seem, that I only recognized him in a position similar to that of the Organ-grinder, who never arranges a note of the music he plays, and consequently cannot be held responsible for the discords or defects in the arrangement. And if I—as one of those, for whose ear the music was intended—took the liberty of questioning his motive for introducing the change which was proposed in that department, I think I should have the privilege of doing so, without being made the subject of Mr Howe's abuse, unless this worthy man looks upon himself as Dictator-General, and the people the slaves of their Officials, and bound to receive their dictates as Law, without a grumble; and it is very probable that he anticipated such a state of things, when he made that very pious resolution of never grumbling himself.

Your readers will perceive that I merely inquired his reasons for proposing a change in the postal arrangements—and any person having read his Editorial of the 16th July, my remarks thereon in the Gleaner of the 25th, and again his reply in the Times of the 30th—will hardly admit that he has answered these inquiries by

that only and very feeble support which he wrung from the report of the late Post-master-General. Nor will any impartial reader find the least difficulty in discovering the course of that luminary, which is capable of showing everything to the best advantage, even in the darkest Times, without the aid of a Telescope.

It may be remembered that the Liberal Press never has been willing to admit, that Mr McPhelim was capable of conducting, or at all qualified, to fill the Office of Post-master-General. Did the Liberals not caricature him, and represent him to be, not only illiterate, but destitute of common politeness; and any importance they may now attach to his report, only serves to show that they represented him falsely. If the Editor of the Times is now acting conscientiously, and at the best it affords him but a flimsy support for his argument, for, does it not go to say that the Post-Office department is conducted in the most praiseworthy manner; and all he can wring out of the report, in his favour, is but a suggestion, the object of which might be far above Mr Howe's comprehension; and to give him the benefit of all his quotations, they only enable him to tell us that a saving of five hundred pounds might be effected, but never hinted at the probability of twice that sum being spent in pursuit of that doubtful object, to say nothing of the inconvenience that the public may feel, whose general interest should be primary in all public matters.

But such is the Liberal music Mr Howe plays, (or must play I should say) and woe be to him who finds fault with it, whilst my worthy antagonist (Mr Howe) remains at the Crank. Is it not amusing to hear my learned friend and critic of the Times, confessing himself at a loss to know what I meant by stating, that the pre-payment system was more likely to create than diminish evils, wishing (I presume) to make it appear that my object was to cast odium on Postmasters, but in order to enlighten him on the former, and correct him in the latter, I would just advise him to enquire of that man who wishes to see the department in question, handled philosophically; whether it was to remove grievances, or create them, that the present system was substituted for that which he proposes; and to tell him, that—I never was one of those who were first to raise their voice against Postmasters—and I think I know some of those whom he now considers his best friends, who could not say so; and would suggest to Mr Howe, the propriety of leaving all matters of such public importance, in the hands of those to whom they belong—for I think he is not the man to act as precursor in preparing the people for any important change—particularly that which he proposes—and if Mr Johnson be the right man in the right place—I do not think he can receive Mr Howe's opinions as either judicious or complimentary. I remain Sir, yours respectfully,

P. Q.

August 1, 1857.

### NOTES AND QUERIES ON MANY SUBJECTS.

BY ABEL PERT.

It said that the new Government are about to commence a campaign of great promise by many removals of old officers from their places, and filling the vacancies with their friends.

Will the circumstance of a person having cried "Murrah for the Liberals" upon any special occasion, be considered, when proved, to be a sufficient test of his fitness for office; or, as some hint, will the new administration institute (as in England) a Board of Examiners, to determine the fitness of Candidates? or would this last be too wide a stride in the right direction?

The Colonial Times has twice announced the "ascension" of its lord and master. How comes it that he has omitted all allusion to his crucifixion? Is this inadvertence or intentional?

Is the immunity from blight, which our potato crop enjoys, to be ascribed to the purer air of the new Dynasty?  
July 5, 1857.

### WANTED TO KNOW.

When the Highland Society Pic-Nic is to come off, or whether it is to come off at all or not, as the season is getting advanced.

A MEMBER.

Newcastle.

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Chatham Reading Room.

New York, August 6, 1857.

Persia from Liverpool with date to 25th ult., arrived this morning. With the exception of destroying some war junks in Canton river, hostilities against China will cease until result of Lord Elgin's visit to Peking is known. Baron Rothschild, member for London, had resigned and new election called. A large public meeting in London gave pledge to return Rothschild, and insist upon speedy settlement of Jewish disabilities Question. Cotton active at 1-3 penny advanced. Breadstuffs dull. Flour declined 1s. Wheat declined 2d. Corn firm. Teas dull and much changed. London money market slightly easier. Consols 91 3-8 to 91 1-2.

**BLANKS OF ALL KINDS**  
For sale at the Gleaner Office.

## News of the Week.

### EUROPE.

ITALY.—The government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany has officially thanked the Prince de Latour d'Autvergne, French Minister at Florence, for the great service which the Imperial government of France rendered to the Grand Duke. It was M. de Sonnevier, French Consul at Leghorn, who communicated to the authorities there the conspiracy which afterwards broke out, and had it not been for the French Ambassador's communication, the Tuscan authorities would have been surprised. Col. Pisacane, who commanded the insurgents in Calabria, served in the French Foreign Legion in Algeria. The following note is attached to his name in the War-office:—A brave and intelligent officer, of a serious disposition, and restless temper.

The Pays, ministerial journal, publishes private letters from Calabria, which announce that the insurrection excited in that province has been completely suppressed. Col. Pisacane, its chief, was arrested on the morning of the 3rd, near Catanzero, by a numerous detachment of gendarmes, commanded by Lieut. Moro. He was instantly imprisoned in the fortress of Reggio, pending the arrival of orders expected from Naples. It is added that the Colonel, who is a man of great determination, appeared to be much affected in the manner in which he was abandoned and the little sympathy he experienced from the people. All trace of Mazzini had been lost since the 2d, and a report was current that he had succeeded on getting on board of a friendly ship. Naples remained tranquil.

The following private telegraphic despatches have been received:—Turin, July 11. The Minister of the interior has declared to the Senate that there had been seized in Genoa only 500 muskets, 20 pistols, and 240 poinards.—What had been said of the plans of the insurgents which had been known beforehand, and likewise that the public establishments had been undermined, is not true. No mine had been discovered under these establishments nor in the town. The squadron under the command of Admiral Lord Lyons, which is at La Spezia, consists of three ships of the line, two corvettes, and three steamers. Lord Lyons arrived at Genoa on the 10th.

M. Mazzini has, it appears, returned to London, after the fruitless attempt in Italy. He was to have embarked on board a ship carrying Portuguese colours; but the Captain having delayed his departure two days for repairs, Mazzini took his passage in an American vessel, disguised, it is said, as a Quaker, and provided with a passport perfectly in order. It is calculated that this last attempt in Italy has cost the Mazzinian treasury over £20,000. The insurgents arrested at Genoa and Leghorn are to be brought to trial with as little delay as possible. The preliminary proceedings will be completed before the end of the present month.

A letter from Genoa, of the 11th, mentions that the encounter between the insurgents who landed at Sapri and the royal troops took place at St. Lorenzo della Paluda, where the 7th battalion of Chasseurs was posted, together with the gendarmery and the urban guard as volunteers. The royal troops had 50 killed and a good many wounded. The insurgents were completely dispersed. Pisacane and Nicoletta made the most desperate resistance and sold their lives dearly.

A letter from Digne of the 12th inst., announces that the harvest has commenced in the department of the Basses Alpes. In many localities field operations are concluded, and the yield fully justifies the hopes of the farmers. The grain is everywhere not only abundant but well filled.

RUSSIA.—Berlin.—Statements have been received here from Switzerland, and are fully accredited, as to the price which has been paid by the Federal Government for the favourable interposition of France in the Neuchâtel question.

Since the times of the empire the Canton de Vaud has been claiming the restitution of the right Valley des Dappes from France.

It is further stated, though the Swiss government affects to deny it, that no further reclamations are to be made to France on the subject.

Letters from the Protestant districts of Austria mention that the late concordat is producing broils with the priesthood, to the great annoyance of the government.

The consequence is, that the Austrian government has lately shown great favour to the members of the authorized Protestant Confessions, and is believed to be seeking means to neutralize the intolerance of the Catholic clergy.

TUNIS.—Marseilles, July 15.—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the 9th. The Presse d'Orient affirms that the island of Perim belongs to Turkey. An engagement had taken place in the plain of the Kouban, between Sefer Pasha and the Russians. The loss on both sides is declared to be considerable.

From Athens, advices come down to the 10th. The Queen had taken her departure for her journey to Germany. The corn and wine crops were expected to be abundant.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg.—We have intelligence from this city of decorations conferred by the Czar on the occasion of the Archduke Constantine's visit, on Marshal Vaillant, Admiral

Hamelin, and Vice-Admiral Baron Dubou-dieu.

Re-erection of Sebastopol.—By the last accounts received from Sebastopol, the re-building of that devoted city was going on with great activity, and it was gradually rising from its ruins. The fortifications on the south side have undergone a thorough repair, and will soon be as formidable as ever.

POLAND.—A letter from Warsaw, in the Augsburg Gazette, says:—The censorship is as active and severe here as ever, and the journals are not permitted to publish a line relating to Warsaw or Poland. It consequently ensues that very incorrect accounts of our position are very frequently given by all the foreign journals.

FRANCE.—Paris.—Of the Italians who were at first arrested on the serious charge of conspiring against the Emperor's life, and who are still in prison, one or two have avowed their guilt; the others deny it. It is stated that in the course of the investigations conducted by the authorities no complicity has been brought home to the French refugees of note in England. The conspiracy is Italian and essentially Mazzinian; and the object assassination. A commission of Inquiry is sent by the government to Italy to collect further information of the extent of the plot. This will retard the trial, which takes place before the Court of Assize instead of the High Court of Justice.

The French Government have received despatches from the Chinese Seas to the 25th May. At that date the frigate Virginie and Capricieuse and the steam cutter Marceau were anchored in the roads of Macao; the brig Nisus and the steam corvette Catinat were anchored in the harbour of Hong Kong. The Virginie was to quit Macao on the 5th June, to proceed to Manila, where Admiral Guerin is to meet Admiral Rigault de Genouilly. The news of Baron Gros's mission had been received in China.

A letter from Rome of the 11th inst. informs us that the Pope was still at Bologna.

SPAIN.—The senate had adopted by 64 votes to 17 the bill for authorizing the Government to carry into effect the bill on the press. In consequence of the numerous arrests made in Madrid, the prisons were so full, that the breaking out of maladies was apprehended. Most of these persons had been arrested on the pretext of being vagabonds, and yet amongst them were many in good circumstances, some even who paid as much as 2,000 reals in taxes. At Malaga numerous arrests of persons noted for the violence of their political opinions continued to be made.

The Disturbances.—On the 4th the band of insurgents in the province of Seville was attacked by the troops who had been dispatched in pursuit of it. A very sharp action took place, the loss was considerable on both sides; but the insurgents were nevertheless completely routed.

According to the statement of the Civil Governor of Cadiz, the insurgents met with no sympathy from the population, and were only able to penetrate into some thinly inhabited villages.

The contents of the Madrid journals of the 4th are of a certain degree of importance. A band of from 100 to 150 men, armed with carbines and muskets—many of them new—and mounted on horses, had invaded Utrera, which is at five leagues from Seville, and contains a population of upwards of 12,000 souls. They were under the orders of a chief whom they called colonel, and their cry was, 'long live the Republic!' The gendarmery having attempted resistance, were overpowered, and the insurgents burned down their barracks, at the same time shooting one of them; they then burned down the Town Hall, and with it all the archives, afterwards they notified that the population must pay a sum of 1,000 piasters in three hours. When the news of these exploits reached Seville, detachments of cavalry were sent in pursuit of the insurgents; but shortly after, symptoms of insurrection manifested themselves in the town, and especially at a spot called Don Herman; the authorities, in fact, learned that an outbreak was imminent. Accordingly, the Captain-General, Don A. Aleson, hastened to publish a bando declaring the Province of Seville in a state of Siege.—Other outbreaks have taken place. A correspondent from Madrid writes:—The effect of the official announcement of the Queen's condition and of the rejoicings—or, it should rather be said the prescribed and enforced ceremonies consequent upon it—has been decidedly bad. In the galleries of the Chambers on Wednesday, among the people abroad in the streets, and even among some of the groups of officers who on Saturday evening awaited in front of their regiments the passage of the royal procession, the remarks and jokes current were such as to prove beyond a doubt how small is the respect that royalty in Spain now commands. During the last few days manuscript lampoons, caricatures, and copies of verses, all of the most disrespectful and many of the grossest description, have been passing from hand to hand. One epigram, of only four lines, but as sharp as a sword, has had great success, and is in everybody's mouth."

### CHINA.

A letter from China has the following:—At the present time we find everything dull, and matters would be without the least interest, but for the fearful famine which prevails in most parts of China, and in few places less severe than in Quan-tung province, of which Canton is the capital. Indeed, if the British authorities were to maintain a blockade of the Canton river, the whole of the inhabitants would die