[continued from preceding page]

Hon. Mr. Tilley rejoined. He also was opposed to perpetuating religious distinctions. In the present case, however, there was no application for legislative aid. One gentleman had given the land—an eligible site—and all they asked was the power of a corporate body, to sue and be sued, &c. They proposed spending their own money to provide for, and educate, a number of orphan children, and he thought it very hard for the legislature to refuse them that power.

Mr. Partelow wished for time to examine the details of the Bill, and as three of his colleagues were absent, he hoped the Committee would report progress. This proposition was not objected to, and accordingly progress was reported.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

At the review of the Imperial Guard in Paris on Tuesday, the 9th January, the Emperor made the following speech :—

"Soldiers—The French nation, by its sovereign will, has resuscitated many things which were thought for ever dead, and to-day the Empire is re-constituted in the intimate alliance that exists with our ancient enemies. The flag of France waves with honour on those distant shores, where the bold flight of our eagles had not before ventured. The Imperial Guard, the heroic representation of military glory and honour, is now before me, surrounding the Emperor, as formerly, wearing the same uniform, carrying the same flag, and having especially in their hearts the same sentiments of devotion to their country. Receive, then, these flags, which will lead you to victory; as these led your fathers, so they have just led your comrades; and take your share of what still remains of danger to be overcome and glory to be earned, as from will soon have received the noble baptism which is your ambition, and you will have lent your assistance to plant our eagles on the walls of Sebastopol."

ENGLISH AND FRENCH COURTESIES.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The Moniteur of this day contains the following :—

"The Ambassador of France at London having communicated to Lord Clarendon the speech of the President of the Legislative Corps to the Emperor, on the occasion of the votes of the bill on the loan, as also the reply of his Majesty, he has received the following letter from the principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty :—

"'Foreign Office, Jan. 2.

"'MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR—I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 30th of December last, transmitting to me, by order of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, a copy of the Moniteur containing the speech pronounced by the President of the Legislative Corps on the occasion of the unanimous vote of that assembly on the Loan Bill, as well as the reply of his Majesty.

"'I have placed your Excellency's communications before the Queen, and her Majesty orders me to make known to you how much she appreciates the terms, full of cordiality, in which the speech of the President of the Legislative Corps and the reply of his Imperial Majesty express themselves on the concurrence of the English land sea forces, who share the hardships and dangers of the soldiers and sailors of France.

"'May I also be allowed to address to your Excellency the thanks of the members of the Government of her Majesty for the communication of which you have been the interpreter? Your Excellency knows with what perfect reciprocity the British parliament and nation entertain towards the French army and navy, the sentiments of sympathy and gratitude which the speech of the President of the Legislative Corps and the reply of the Emperor have so happily expressed towards the land and sea forces of the Queen.—I have the honour, &c.,

"'CLARENDON.'"

The Moniteur has also the following :—"The Government has decided that the soldiers who would be free from service on the 31st December last, shall remain under their flag until they shall have been replaced by the soldiers of the class of 1854—that is to say until next spring. Without doubt this delay, although legal and necessary, is a new charge imposed upon a great number of soldiers; but the Emperor, when the military honor and glory of France are as stake, counts upon the patriotism of all; and he knows that in the East, as in Africa, as in France, every man will make this new sacrifice to his country, and the country and the Emperor will make good to the army this new proof of devotion and self-sacrifice."

RUSSIA.

European Russia is supposed to contain 63 millions of persons; but the true Russians do not seem to exceed 35 or 37 millions. Owing to the mixture of population in many provinces, a mixture caused by mere juxta-position, it is impossible to learn the numbers of the races exactly. The Russians proper, who can understand one another's talk, belong to three main races, Muscovite or Great Russian, Kossak or little Russian, and Ruthene or Kasniak also called white Russian.—These have three different dialects strongly marked. The Muscovite race is from 18 to 20 millions, the Kossak race is probably 10 millions, and the Ruthene 5 millions, or upward.

The Muscovites alone can be called the ruling race, though the actual officials are often Germans from the Baltic provinces. Haythausen, in speaking of the ten races inhabiting Vodolia, of which the Muscovites, the Kossacks and the Ruthenians are three, says, they are cut off from, and do not mingle with one another. Each has its own language, its own costume, its own manner of life, its peculiar religion, and forms a separate social and political economy. Such a state of things, especially since the Czar, so far as he dares, enforces religious uniformity by violence, may some of these days, lead to a fierce disruption. The Kossacks have never submitted to the Imperial ecclesiastical rules, but maintain the separate ordination of their Priests and Bishops. If the genuine nucleus of Russian population be 37 millions it is equal to France and Germany, but, if we are to regard the Muscovite race alone as the nucleus, it does not exceed the English population.

There are only two roads in the Russian Empire, in our sense of road; from Petersburg to Moscow, and from Petersburg to Warsaw. To these there are no branches, such as we would call parish roads. Moreover the frost and snows, and the torrents from their melting, every year tear up parts of these two roads, and the repairs do not keep pace with the damage. In such a climate the tracks (not road) are only good in the height of summer or winter,—for the rest of the year there is either soft snow, melting slush, pools and swamps, or deep dust.—*Westminster Review.*

FOOD PROSPECTS.—IRELAND.

The Dublin Evening Post of Saturday, January 13, says :—

"Throughout Ireland the war question has had its influence on prices, and most of the country markets are cheaper for every description of grain, and the decline has been about equal to that which we notice in the Dublin Corn Market.

"We had the 'Peace Intelligence' in Dublin in time for Tuesday's market, when wheat gave way 2s. per brl.; barley, 1s. 6d.; oats, 1s., and at these reductions no buyers could be found except for immediate wants. At yesterday's market the daily necessities should be satisfied, and sales were made to a fair extent of home grown grain at the reduction of Tuesday. The market was fairly supplied with corn, and in some instances grinding barley was a shade over last rates. Bakers are now finding the want of foreign flour as mixture, and anything really fine brings a good and ready sale."

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The same Journal states:—"On Wednesday, in Mark-lane, the news of a pacific termination of the Eastern question completely paralysed business, and any who had courage to buy wheat, secured English wheat at 6s. per quarter under the rates of Monday's market. Liverpool was also panic-stricken.

GOOD LUCK.—The Belfast News-Letter states: —"A correspondent informs us of the following instance of unexpected good fortune:—In 1813, a young woman named Mary M'Cracken, a native of Belfast, emigrated to Sidney, where she succeeded in engaging the affections of a person of considerable property in that place, to whom she was married. Both parties are now deceased, and their whole stock and property, worth £18,000, falls into the possession of Robert M'Cracken, a carpenter, residing in Ballymacarret, a relation of the fortunate emigrant.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

What will the despoilers of Native Manufacture in New-Brunswick say for themselves when they read the following announcement, which we copy from the *Limerick Chronicle* :—

"We feel most sincere pleasure in offering to commanding officers of Irish Militia Regiments the patriotic example of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, county Limerick Regiment, now enrolled and under daily drill at the Castle barracks, Limerick garrison. This gallant officer, son of the late Major-General Dickson, C. B., and who served for several years in the 15th Light Dragoons, has completed his arrangements for clothing the Regiment in uniform of native manufacture, and procuring every single article of the soldiers' kit in Ireland. The officers, at his instance, have ordered their entire outfit to be made up in this country, and the following, including Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, are already equipped by the respectable house of T. G. Nairn, in this city—Captains Massy, Fitzgibbon, Blennerhassett, Walnutt; Lieuts. Fosbery, Lloyd, Plummer, Davenport, Parnell; Captain and Adjutant Lowe, Quartermaster Morris. An order for 500 cell jackets, and as many trowsers, is now being made up for this corps by the same firm, and an order for 2,000 pair of socks is being completed. The whole of this last order would have been taken from the Limerick Union Workhouse industrial department, if sufficient for the emergency. The regiment paraded on Thursday in the barrack square, and presented a very respectable appearance—officers and men are become very proficient in drill, with the aid of the non-commissioned officers of the 50th Depot.—Several officers of the Clare Militia have procured their outfits in this city, and which are strictly according to regulation pattern. Most cordially do we express the sense of public gratitude to Col. Dickson for such an admirable display of national feeling in the above instance."

Lord Bernard commanding the Cork City Regt. of Militia, will have the uniform made up in Ireland.

[Mechanics and Farmers of New-Brunswick, what think you of this praiseworthy protection for Home Industry in Ireland? Will you tamely submit to the robbery recently inflicted upon you by your *wise* Representatives in the House of Assembly? Are you become so morally debased as to suffer your "paid servants" to dictate to you, and hand over your property to your "avowed" enemies? Forbid it everything noble—everything honest and independent. Already you feel the effects of the suicidal Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Will you continue to eke out a miserable existence (with the foot of the despoiler upon your neck), or at once shake off and for ever the ulcer? Take example, in the meantime, by Col. Dickson and Lord Bernard—use nothing but home produce; and, our word for it, God will help those who help themselves.]—ED. ST. JOHN CHRONICLE.

The duty on tea, which was intended to fall till it reached one shilling per lb. is to be maintained at the present rate, namely, one shilling and sixpence, "in the event of the continuance of the war."

PATRIOTIC FUND.—The second instalment of the County Mayo, Ireland, to the Patriotic Fund, on the 15th of January, amounted to £392 16 4.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Last week the body of a comfortable farmer named William Walsh, was discovered in a pond of water convenient to his residence at Lissinska, a short distance from this town. He had been missing for some days, and his hat having been at length found in a field convenient to the pool, search was made for him in the water and the body discovered. The unfortunate man, we understand, for some time past laboured under great depression of mind, from an imagination that he was haunted by evil spirits, and which, ultimately, it is supposed, led to his committing the rash act that has terminated his existence. An inquest was held on the remains on Monday last by John F. Burke, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" was returned.—*Castlebar Telegraph, Jan. 17.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR—I have waited with truly phylosophical patience for a reply to my last article (on "FREE TRADE," and "PROTECTION,") in reply to "AGRICOLA." That writer having been mortally wounded in the conflict, and having to retire from the field, I had begun to despair that nothing further would be offered on the side of "*Free Trade*." But, Sir, I am agreeably surprised to find the subject renewed in another paper, and I have substantial reasons for believing, although sided by Mr. Anglin, the opposition comes from the same *interested* quarter. My sole object in entering into the controversy at the commencement, was not so much to establish the theory of "PROTECTION," as to elicit truth, and to furnish the Legislature, now in session, with data on which to predicate, with advantage to the country, the forthcoming Tariff.

It is painful to me to see circulated to surrounding States, such foul and baseless slanders on the most valuable portion of the people (the producers), as that although the home industry of the country has been recently fostered by the Legislature, that

"Not only has no new manufacture come into "existence under the influence of a Protective "Tariff, but absolutely the only branches of manu- "facture that show any symptoms of decay and of "want of vitality are those which enjoyed a pro- "tection against foreign manufactures of some 20 "or 30 per cent."

This outrageous falsehood is almost too self-evident to need refutation. Yet, base and unscrupulous as is its author, there are still some *few* persons *who call themselves respectable*, who stand forth as endorsers of his shameless untruths.

Sir, be it known, that until PROTECTION was both promised and given by our Legislature, this City boasted but a very slim catalogue of trades, and they of the most primitive kind. PROTECTION, however came, and up sprung *one Iron Foundry*, then *two*, then *three*, then *four*, then *five*. Brass Foundries, for many years exhibited only the foreshadowing of *one* establishment, then came *two*, then *three*, and then *four*. Tin-plate Workers; it is yet fresh in the memories of hundreds of my fellow-citizens, when "GEORGE, THE TINMAN," formed the whole of that department. Now, thanks to the increase of population, caused by labor being protected, Twenty separate Establishments in that line, can scarcely supply the home market. With regard to Cabinet makers—formerly Nisbet and Lawrence rejoiced in a monopoly of their trade, save that they were occasionally outflanked with the refuse of Yankee establishments, most of which was the produce of Prison labor. Pianoforte manufactures now furnish two establishments. Trunk makers, two—followed by Match-makers—Hatters—Ready-made Clothes Makers—Picture-frame makers—Clock makers—Nail factories—a Paper manufactory—a Rope walk—with a host of Coach, Carriage and Sleigh Makers, who are now producing articles that will pinch Brother Jonathan to equal. With respect to Agricultural Tools, and Stoves and other Castings, *they are manufactured here, and will continue to be manufactured here*, and be both sold and used to the exclusion of "Yankee Notions," and for this substantial reason, they have proved by their durability and adaptation to the country, to be both cheaper and better than any others.

One more word to close this open sepulchre of fraud and falsehood, and I have done. Ten years since the City of St. John did not rejoice in the possession of Ten Steam Engines in the whole of her mechanical operations. This day, thanks again to a Protective Tariff, the same class of people employ more than FIFTY! The sapient Editor complains that there are no GREAT Boot and Shoe factories established; and have for once, and by accident, he has told the truth. "'Tis true, 'tis a pity, and pity 'tis true," and the cause is obvious. There are too many, like Mr. Anglin, who luxuriate in frustrating all Government Imposts, and who find Custom House Officials but too well inclined to wink at their Salt-water Invoice evasions.—Hence the shoe trade, which virtually, *has no protection*, stands in *status quo*, and those who, in consequence, could not sell the domestic manufactured article at a profit, have been driven into the business of importation. Yet, with all these difficulties, many of our shoemakers, under the delusion that they had a Protection of 20 per cent., have enlarged their establishments, and although still striving against the tide of inundations from Yankeedom, have increased the amount of their manufactures, a substantial proof of which is to be found in the *Courier* of Saturday last, which shews that in 1849 7,831 lbs. of hide leather was only imported, while in 1854 there are 107,316 lbs. Thus shewing that shoemakers, by converting so much raw material into shoes, have very considerably increased the home manufactures. It is gratifying however, to find a paper of the standing of the *Courier*, and formerly quite as rabid for free trade as is the *Freeman* at this time, coming fairly out and thus virtually reading its recantation.

One of the principal charges set up against our Provincial Mechanics is, "they want the energy, and skill of the Americans," but this charge falls to the ground, on paying a visit to the most extensive manufactories of the United States: there you will find almost invariably, that the numerous foremen, overseers, &c., &c., are either from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. In fact the same young men that, by a mistaken policy of so called "free trade," driven from the land of their nativity, are employed where they are numerous, and at higher wages than most of the American workmen, in manufacturing for the same market out of which they had been forced by Colonial Legislation.

Just let any unprejudiced man look the question fairly in the face, what does the importer do for the country? and what the producer? &c. &c. &c. The question is obvious, it is my plain to shield even a rascal. The latter produces all the wealth of the country, while the former drains it off, to pay for foreign productions. Drive out the producer, and pamper the drone, and what must be the fate of that country? And here again the evidence is undeniable, such a country must fall; must become in a very short time denuded of its population.

Another, and an equally futile position taken by the "free trader" is this, that PROTECTION is the taxing the many for the enriching of the few.—Now then let us examine this position. A is the only person engaged in some operative business in the City, County, or Province—he is protected and charges, we will say (for argument sake) five, ten, or twenty per cent, more than the imported article can be purchased at, and up comes the cry taxing the many for the benefit of the few. How long will this state of things exist? Why just so long as may be necessary for B, who is, perhaps, an importer, to place himself in competition with A and no longer. Now, who does not see in this an inevitable remedy for the so much dreaded monopoly? This position I purpose to *nail* with a few facts, in elucidation, and here I commence with *nails*, an article when not manufactured here, was both higher in price and inferior in quality, and in fact no such varieties as we at present have, could be at all procured. *Soap* and *Candles*, when imported in large quantities, and the domestic manufacture was limited, were much higher than at present; but no sooner was the whole market opened to the Provincial manufacturer, by a duty on the foreign article, than home competition, and an extended market, as a natural consequence, reduced the price to the consumer.

THE WATCHMAN.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

TEMPERANCE.

MR. CHRONICLE.—This is the first time I have ventured to take up my pen in defence of the Temperance cause. I will therefore hope that both yourself, and the readers of the Chronicle, will bear with me while you and I have a little talk on the subject, as I am aware you frequently advocate Temperance principles through the columns of your journal.

Very recently some intelligent neighbors and myself waxed rather warm when discussing the probability of our Legislature enacting a law prohibiting the importation of Spirituous liquors, except for Medicinal purposes. To my great surprise these gentlemen insisted that the Czars of Russia could not enact one more oppressive or tyrannical. That the advocates of such a measure are no better than the intolerant Roman Catholics.—That the Sons of Temperance is an institution merely got up for political purposes—That there is more ardent spirits now consumed than before the existence of that institution—That moral suasion as it is called would have a better effect than coercion—That if such a law passed the Legislature the country would be inundated with impure trash—That it would be impossible to prevent smuggling—That if the use of spirits is prohibited, opium will supply its place—That it is the abuse and not the use in moderation that the Bible condemns, &c. &c. Now all this may appear very cogent reasoning until stripped of the thin gauze that artfully covers its nudity.

I will endeavour to follow those several objections in rotation, knowing that all of us have a little part to act in the public drama, and comment thereon.

1st. The Legislature is composed of the people's choice, and doubtless their sentiments are well understood when elected, therefore it will be their duty to make such laws as they in their wisdom may think most advantageous for the interest of their constituency. And it will be our duty to see those laws carried out to the letter if possible.—Some difficulty may arise at first if the prohibitory liquor law is passed, but the good sense of the people, a combined effort on the part of the authorities, and the exertions of the revenue department on the Coast must ultimately surmount all obstacles, and when carried into effect will prove a blessing to the present inhabitants of the Province, and to generations yet unborn. It would be fortunate for Europe if the Czars of Russia never passed an edict more oppressive to the subject, as it would be purely for the amelioration of their fellow men. And our legislature must behold with disgust the present propensity for such low and grovelling habits, which if it does not at once, it will most certain in a few years, to make sots of those who are only moderate drinkers now, of course there will always be some exceptions.

Come it slow or come it fast,
As sure as death it will come at last.

Those persons must know little of the Roman Catholics as a body, (who consider they are rendering God service while prosecuting even to the death those who dare to differ with them in creed) when they could compare them to any society or denomination of christians with whom we are acquainted, appears a mystery to me at least.

2d. "That the Sons of Temperance were organized for political purposes."

As I declare that I do not belong to that Society I merely ask for information. Are not their interests identical with ours being composed of all classes. What could they gain by causing anarchy among us? If their object is merely to obtain a majority in the House of Assembly to pass a law which they conceive to be of the utmost importance for the general good, will it not be constitutional, and not oppressive, tyrannical, or coercive. We have yet to learn what injury the Sons have committed.

3d. "That there is new more spirits consumed than formerly."

For the sake of humanity, as it is so pernicious in its effects, is there not the greater need for its suppression. If we take the statement from the Customs, we find 320,981 gallons of Spirits imported last year into Saint John alone, being eleven gallons for every inhabitant, add to this the amount imported into the Out Bays, also the quantity smuggled, say one half as much more, making in round 481,471 gallons, at five shillings per gallon, without wine or other cordials, taken into account, and what an awful amount for poison, and what shameful waste of property without producing one earthly comfort or solid benefit to the community whatever But all, all for moderate drinkers. Query—how much will it require to quench our thirst when three fourths of us become habitual drunkards!

Suppose a case of a person taking four glasses per day at 4d. for one year makes £24, say for 20 years only makes £480! How many children would that educate? besides many comforts for the use of a family.

4th. That moral suasion would have a better effect than coercion.

Ah if it had there would be no need for the latter. But let me ask do those anti-temperance people take the trouble to lecture on the subject? Do they go round among their friends and neighbours and advise them to be moderate, and induce them to take but one or two glasses each day lest the habit may increase imperceptibly?—I tear not. Alas, the Sons and all other Temperance society's are abused and held up to scorn and derision, and that too in the presence of their own sons and daughters. This is moral suasion with a vengeance.

I observed recently an excellent article in the Church Witness guarding parents against condemning before their children the conduct of Ministers of the Gospel lest it should bring religion into contempt. Will not the same observations apply to our present subject and encourage vice in our offspring.

5th "That were such a law passed, the country would be inundated with impure liquor," &c.

When the Legislature enacts the law, another will consequently be made for its protection. The smuggling on the coast of England and Ireland is also brought forward in defence of the anti-temperance cause, but there is not the smallest analogy between that and this Province, inasmuch as England places a very high duty upon imported liquors, for the protection of her domestic manufactured spirits, &c., and if people in the mother country are justified by Act of Parliament, in becoming intemperate, no doubt they consider the cheapest the best way. But, if the laws of the country, together with moral suasion, be opposed, they would think and act differently. The case in this Province would be so far unlike, that no domestic would come in collision with the imported article which will be all the authorities will have to contend against.

6th. "That the Bible condemns only abuse and not the moderate use," &c. &c.

Now, Mr. Chronicle, where, or where can we draw a line? because what one person would call "moderate," another would call "immoderate"—what one may call "tipsy," another may call "sober"—one may consider half a pint a day, and that is only four wine glasses, while others may think a pint, nay a quart, not too much. And let it be noted as an undoubted fact, that there are instances of some men who, from constant habit, will consume nearly half gal on a day, and yet not be intoxicated. This all of course, comes under the designation of "moderate" drinking. An eminent Divine has recently said that the Bible contains panaceas for every ill to which the human flesh is heir. Would it not, therefore, appear inconsistent to hold that Blessed Book in one hand, and a glass of brandy in the other, and say, "you may take this in moderation," well knowing at the same time that every drunkard must once have been a moderate drinker. While the Bible says, "cursed is the drunkard."

7th. I was supposing a case of a wild animal committing great ravages among the flocks and herds, even children did not escape, what a hue and cry would be raised, and asked what would be done, the instant reply was to shoot him. If I understand aright the Sons of Temperance only want to strike at the root of the evil at once and destroy that serpent who is ravaging the length and breadth of the land. This beast is constantly inviting the unwary to——"Take glass! it can't injure you in the least!! The Bible does not forbid it!" The next visit he provides on his docile friends to take a little more. The third visit he finds sorties so prosperous that they are all able to take of themselves. Oh, *what a happy state!*

8th. Another argument is, that "brandy, as a medicine, is indispensible."

What a discovery! I wonder what did the ancients substitute before the distillation was found out, about 200 years ago. Fortunate for us that we have the opinions of the most eminent physicians of Great Britain to the contrary notwithstanding. And also the satisfaction to know that the most learned and best Divines of the Protestant Churches have proved to demonstration, from God's own word, that tipling in every stage is subject to Divine wrath, and as such ought to be discussed and discountenanced by every one who regards the welfare and happiness either of himself or his fellow creatures.—Prevention is better than cure.

"Some place the bliss in action, some in ease;
Some call it pleasure, and contentment these
Some sunk to beasts, find pleasure end in pain;
Some swelled to Gods, confess even virtue pain."

ALMOST A SON.

12th February, 1855.

ASPHALTUM *versus* CHOLERA.

SINGULAR EXEMPTION FROM CHOLERA.—Doctor Mitchell, of Trinidad, communicates to the *Times* some singular facts with reference to the recent visitation of cholera. Nearly the whole island suffered, but the swampy and febrile districts were generally last attacked, and suffered least. There was one exception—the district of La Brea, the "pitch lake," escaped altogether, though inhabited by a poor and unhealthy community. In the town of San Fernando, a quantity of Asphaltum had been thrown under and around a house—the inmates of that house alone escaped the cholera. The badly ventilated cells of the prison of San Fernando are floored with Asphaltum—no case of cholera occurred there. Is, then, Asphaltum a preventative?

This Asphaltum, or bituminous stone, abounds in large quantities around the ancient Babylon.—In Walker's Dictionary it is described as "a fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or seummed off lakes."

QUICK VOYAGE.—The packet-ship *Liberia*, Capt. Cruickshank, which sailed from this port on the night of the 12th December, made the passage to Liverpool in 23 days. She left on the 26th of January, and arrived here yesterday morning in 24 days, having made the voyage in two months and two days. Notwithstanding the excellent run back, Capt. Cruickshank experienced some very heavy weather on the passage. On the 25th ult., in lat. 51, and long. 15, while lying to in a severe gale, the ship was struck by a tremendous sea on the starboard bow, which started the stern, and caused her to lake considerably. Had to throw overboard about 1100 bags of salt to lighten the vessel.—*Nbkr.*

TRINITY CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL HOUSE.—We are happy to say that upon this building *no debt any longer exists*. The collections made by the Vestry, and by the ladies of the School, together with those made in Trinity Church on Sunday last, and which, notwithstanding the congregations were diminished by the unfavourable state of the weather, amounted to £40, have placed sufficient means at the disposal of the Vestry to authorize them to order the immediate payment of the whole debt which was very little short of £300. We congratulate the friends of the institution, who have zealously collected funds of this object, upon the fact, that their efforts have been crowned with success, and that the building is now free from every incumbrance.—*Church Witness.*

HORRID MURDER.—The Oregonian records a dreadful murder which occurred near Portland, Oregon, on the 3d ultimo. A man named Burris, while crazed with drink, murdered his wife and four children, after which he set fire to the house, which, with the bodies of his victims, was consumed. After his arrest he stated that he had killed his wife and all his children, four in number, to send them to Heaven. That he had been directed to do so by the devil, and that he was going to be hung at Hillsborough and go to hell.—Drunkards what a fate! The last receptacle HELL! Ponder on the words—"A drunkard shall not inherit the Kingdom of God."

BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—Nominally speaking, the strength of the English of all ranks exceeds 40,000 men, but of this there are 16,232 sergeants, drummers, rank and file sick, leaving available not more than 13,000 for the trenches and pickets, after other necessary casualties are deducted. The daily duty for the 24 hours requires about 7,000 men, so that you may judge what arduous work the men have to perform.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Jan. 23.—Capt. C. E. Ford, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Thompson.

Among the officers returning to England in the Harningar, are the gallant Sir Thomas Troubridge, who lost both his legs at Inkermann, and Captain Macdonald, of the 95th, who received in the same battle no less than 17 wounds, of which 16 were by the bayonet.

Capt. Holmes, of schr. Nathaniel Noyes, arrived at Magagnavic from Portland, Me., reports that on the 31st Jan., about twenty miles west of Mount Desert, passed a vessel of about 100 tons, bottom upwards, painted black, with loose spars floating near her—the wind blowing a gale at the time—could not discover her name.

A letter from Kaliesch, in the Black Sea, dated the 23d December, announces the loss of the English steamer Liverpool—two all saved. Cargo said to be insured at Marseilles, and the ship in England.

Lord John Russell says that there is one bit of truth in the Austrian treaty, and that is at the end, where the name of the representative of England is coupled with the words "*Done* at Vienna."

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Feb. 22, 1855.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at New York on Tuesday, with dates to the 10th instant.

A new British Ministry has been formed, with Lord Palmerston as Premier. The following are the other members of the Cabinet:—Ministry of War, Lord Panmure (formerly Fox Maule); Foreign Affairs, Lord Clarendon; Home Office, Sidney Herbert; Colonial Secretary, Sir Geo. Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer, W. Gladstone; Chief of Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; President of Council, Earl Granville; Keeper of the Privy Seal, Duke of Argyle; Chief of Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Postmaster General, Lord Canning. The Marquis of Lansdowne is in the Ministry without office.

Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord John Russell go out. Lord Panmure's coming in makes the balance of interests about the same as in the old Ministry.

There is nothing from the seat of war.

Sir Charles Napier made a savage speech in Parliament against the Government.

Consols 91 1-4. Flour 6d. to 1s. lower. Markets generally dull.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA—OVERTHROW OF THE ABERDEEN CABINET.

Rapid in duration and replete with interest, the campaign in the Crimea, so far as it has gone, is worthy of a slight retrospect. The allied powers in passages of arms, at Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, &c., has been sustained in a style worthy of Cœur de Lion, and Beyard; no troops that have ever entered the field of strife could do more than they have done; but there, in common justice, praise should cease, so far as the British nation, (in the hands of an imbecile Administration), is involved; for if English deeds have been brilliant as those of ancient heroes, the precautions and management displayed are a disgrace to the veriest tyro.

Every one knows how long the proclamation of war was delayed after the result had become inevitable. Tedious preparations, advertised with all the pertinacity of a commercial country, told the enemy (as it was intended by the Russian "decorated" Premier of England) where his foe intended to strike. The Czar, thus forewarned, was soon forearmed—he concentrated large masses of men in such positions that they were equally ready for offensive or defensive operations, with an army in reserve ready at the shortest summons to support their comrades when necessary.

The Anglo-French forces embarked from Turkey and landed in the Crimea with all the rapidity, order and steadiness that invaders could wish to display—no hostile troops opposed the landing, and so far, it was a hop, skip, and a jump exploit, reflecting great credit on those who conducted the details. An inland march soon brought the Russians to view on the heights of "Alma." Every one knows the result of that terrible encounter; after one successful dash, a second was not made, as Cathcart and other brave soldiers in the English ranks thought it should have been, on the town of Sebastopol, and thus the enemy was permitted to locate himself in great force in and around that stronghold. If late Russian accounts are to be credited, a similar daring attack with that at Alma, on the city, would have met with success, which would, at some sacrifice, have carried by *coup de main* the place, which a possibly prudential siege has not yet reduced.

Contested with their well prepared, carefully supplied, and consequently cheerful French comrades, how stood the English troops after the fight at Alma? They appeared as though they came to fight one battle and win it, or lose and embark for home. Was this the way the gallant army of Great Britain should be treated? Perhaps so thought English States men. But we pass on.

The famous flank march on Balaklava gained a position which then warranted "a siege" instead of an assault; nothing could be more unfortunate to the British troops, because, they had now for the first time to prepare for an emergency, which should have been anticipated, but which was unfortunately not seen into in time. Yet our brave fellows crowned themselves with glory, after a hard-fought battle, notwithstanding the rash and fatal demonstration of Cavalry; and quickly following succeeded the battle of Inkermann, which for soldierly courage will cover with renown both the western armies engaged, whilst *one* will ever labour under the imputation of unwarrantable carelessness, which permitted a surprise, and nearly caused a fatality. After this glorious defence, a necessity for reinforcements became apparent, and the allied army before Sebastopol was found to be too small; the Russians just previously and after poured their hordes into the Crimea with a reckless but sagacious profusion, worthy of Brennus or Attila. The allied reserves, where were they?—Not within call certainly—thanks to the imbecile home managers of the war—so that from besiegers, the western troops became rather the most army of those opposed, and then the English had to withstand every discomfort, consequent on bad supplies, want of clothing, shelter, and sickness, which ever haunts the foot-tracks of an army, whilst they looked on at the city they came to capture. But how was it that the French army did not participate in the hunger and other hardships endured by their English brothers in arms? Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle might answer the question—but the British nation has ANSWERED FOR THEM.

Passive endurance is very far more creditable to its possessor than mere active energy, and none can rate too highly the exercise of both qualities exhibited in the Chersonese invasion. On their parts, the Muscovites, with all their barbarity, deserve all credit, not altogether for the manner, but the management they have exhibited in carrying on a state of warfare single-handed, against the two greatest nations of the earth, aided by a formidable third class power. Fanatical in religious ideas, ambitious in political designs, without sincerity in her propositions for peace, Russia, with great resources, (lessened by nautical inferiority) has struggled well against her assailants, and displayed indomitable obstinacy, combined with such excellent strategical talent, as will add to her military repute; but she cannot succeed in wresting Sebastopol from the grasp of her enemies.

Having said so much on the affairs of the East turn we now to the state of affairs in the mother country, consequent upon the mismanagement of the war, and the bad treatment of the army before Sebastopol. The lull that hung over the proceedings of the great assemblage of the nation, was, for some time, like the gathering of the clouds that presage a storm, which must ultimately fall on the heads of the Ministry; and lull appeared to arise from different causes. The Peelites were afraid to say a word, because the mismanagement proceeded from their chiefs, who held seats in the Cabinet. The Whigs have always shown an ingratitude for the management of a war, and they, on their part, sought to defend the acts of those whom they placed in the administrative posts. The Independent members did not appear anxious to hurry on a Ministerial intergregum, which might result in a dissolution; and the Opposition did not wish to incur the responsibility of the retrieving a state of affairs the most disheartening and disastrous that ever happened to the United Kingdom. This lull at last gave way before the tremendous hurricane of a nation's indignation, which hurled from power the Coalition Ministry, the worst that ever directed the affairs of Great Britain, and those of her Colonial Settlements.

The news from the seat of war was sufficient to raise the anger of those whose brave husbands and sons were paying the forfeit of their lives for the honour and glory of England, while their bodily comforts were barbarously neglected by the now ousted Ministry and their Commissariat Officials, at the seat of war. One account states that the average deaths in the British lines are seventy a day; another writer puts them down at one hundred per day, while a third correspondent states that nearly one thousand men were invalided between the 3rd and 6th January—in round numbers we may we are losing one regiment a week. This is truly disheartening, and sufficient to rouse the lion in the bosoms of those who wrested the reins of Government from the hands of Aberdeen & Co. The accounts from the Crimea up to the 6th ultimo, as given by the correspondents of the London journals, tell us that the huts had arrived out at Balaklava, that they weighed about two tons each, and remained there for want of the means of transit; another letter mentions the arrival of boards for huttings, but *no nails*; and during all this human life, the best blood of the nation is oozing away, by hardship and privations, mainly the result of imbecility at home. We have never joined in the outcry against Lord Raglan, nor can we do so now—the evil belonged to a divided Cabinet, an imbecile head, and a disorganised staff.

Another writer states—"Those whose hearts are wrung with anxiety for friends and relatives, struck down from sickness, brought on by the culpable negligence of those who live at home, at their ease, may with their wrung feelings overlook the financial loss which this neglect is bringing on."

Perhaps where so much human suffering is on record financial affairs are of little import. Still it may not be amiss to look into the figures relative to the transit of the Crimean troops. The expense of the transport of our fine army thither has already cost the country about £2,000,000; every man landed there cost in transit £100; each man we lose, and whose loss England will replace will require a similar outlay, and to the misery of pining hearts from the effects of most cruel culpable neglect, is superadded the feelings of an empty pocket from misapplied resources. Political economists have sacrificed thousands of lives, any of which was as valuable as their own to miscalculation. "Too late," was the inscription on the banners of the kicked out Coalition—would that the boot-toe had been long since applied to them. Many a fine fellow who will return to his home, from the Hospital at Scutari, will have thro' life, cause to curse the "too late" of the Aberdeen Ministry.

Most fervently do we hope the new Ministry may be composed of such sterling men as will now, even at the eleventh hour, rescue the honour and power of Great Britain from the bad effects of the misgovernment of the former. They have but to adopt a different regime—FEED THE ARMY on good WHOLESOME DIET—CLOTHE AND SHELTER THE BRAVE WARRIORS—and despite the Ex-Coalition and intriguing Cabinet, our gallant defenders will return home CROWNED WITH LAURELS and GLORIOUS VICTORY, while the memory of the dead will be enshrined in every loyal and patriotic heart.

SEWERAGE.

The question of sewerage and a supply of water for the City has of late much engrossed the public mind, and various schemes for its efficient working have been suggested. When great measures, such as the above, are contemplated, it is quite right that the people should be called together, all opinions heard, and the very best method, if within the compass of the ability of the community, be adopted; but in doing so, great care should be taken that in avoiding one evil you do not plunge into another of greater magnitude. It is also necessary to watch narrowly that persons, under the apparance of great zeal for the public good, do not palm off on the shoulders of the community the liabilities of some unprofitable, expensively managed, and depreciated stock. These remarks are predicated on the prevailing opinion that the Commissioners of Sewers contemplate the saddling the City with the enormous liabilities of the Water Company, together with its etcetera! etcetera!! That this City requires, and calls loudly for a thorough system of cleansing and purifying during the summer months, admits of no question, but to say it requires an outlay such as has been set forth in our City prints, is an outrage on common sense. This City, so far as nature is concerned, stands second to no City in the world, for affording facilities for a good, a wholesome, and an efficient drainage; and in the hands of men of ordinary judgment, could be kept perfectly free from all impurities, and at ONE TENTH of the price contemplated. It is true there are certain districts where the houses have very small yards, and where the population is dense, that would require good and commodious sewers to be laid down, and where a proper drainage from every house into such sewers is imperatively called for; and in such situations no expense should be spared to afford the necessary accommodation, and no vigilance on the part of the authorities for carrying out the object intended, would be too stringent. If any one with the eye of an Engineer, will look at our City, he will discover that it resembles a bowl turned bottom up, the highest point in the centre; and sloping off to the waters of the harbor, and Courtney Bay on every side; hence no obstacles present themselves but such as are conjured up by bungling legislation. The City as at present managed, and most vile is that arrangement, costs annually for scavenger work, and a few trifling repairs to grates and gutters, little short of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS per annum, while the cleaning of private yards cost perhaps half as much more—both the one and the other are a disgrace to any civilized community.

Our Corporate Body do not know, neither will they submit to be told, how to arrange such matters, and the result is, that the Citizens are taxed, the City retains its filth, and nuisance is engendered. If our Corporation would take advice, we would say, follow the system adopted in older and better regulated Cities. Let the streets be cleaned by contract, appoint qualified persons, with the implements necessary to remove night soil, and appoint a place of deposit, with a supervision of Commissioners, *not members of the Common Council*, and our word for it St. John would be second to no City on the broad side of America, for purity, and efficiency in its sanitary arrangements.

Thus the *Great Scheme