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☞ Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street. May 23.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,

GROCER and Provision DEALER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge September 19, 1856.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,

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—OFFICE—

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NOTICE.

SEASONED PINE, LUMBER of every description, large and small, SCANTLING, REFUSE BOARDS, and DEALS, LATHS and PICKETS. For Sale at No. 1 Lumber Yard Jeffery's Hill. FROST & CO.

St. John, May 12, 1856.

Valentine & Co.'s Express.

FIRST TRIP BY THE "EMPEROR."

VALENTINE & CO'S EXPRESS will leave this City on MONDAY, the 5th March next for Eastport, Calais, Portland, Boston, and other parts of the United States.

☞ All Parcels, Packages, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

ANSLEY & TUFTS, Agents.

March 5. No. 2 & 3 South Market Wharf.

Furniture & Upholstery Ware Rooms.

No. 87, head of King Street.

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE; DINING Room Furniture; BED ROOM Furniture—of different designs, in Mahogany and Walnut.

—ALSO—

HAIR MATTRESSES, MOSS MATTRESSES, GRASS MATTRESSES, STRAW MATTRESSES.

—ALSO—

Cheap CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS, in great variety. For sale by the subscribers.

March 12. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

JOHN SKINNER, M. D. continues to give special attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Diseases of the EYE and EAR, with general practice. Artificial (*enamel*) Eyes inserted, where the organ has become shrunken or lost, having the colour and motiion of the natural eye.

Office—(in Vernon's Brick Building,) corner of King and Germain streets, St. John, N. B.

January 11.

6. 40, Germain-Street.

JAMES LUPTON,

Tailor and Draper,

WOULD invite the attention of his friends and customers to his present Stock of Goods, which has been completed by recent arrivals per ships *John Duncan, Middleton*, and *Courier*, consisting of West of England CLOTHS, FUR BEAVERS, VELVET CLOTHS, Patent Beavers, Baltic and Extra Pilot CLOTHS; WAIST-COATINGS, in Berlin, Silk and Velvets. TROUSERINGS in endless variety,—these goods he can recommend as being superior to any yet seen in this Market, and in making them up no care shall be spared to sustain the preference he has hitherto received.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

J. L. would beg to state that having been for years employed in the Cutting Department of *HARTT'S Military Tailors*, 26 Pall Mall, he is prepared to execute in a superior style all orders with which he may be entrusted.

St. John, Oct. 31, 1855.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Life Insurance Company

and

Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Office—37, Castle Street, Liverpool, 20 & 21 Poultry, London.

THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Chairman*; J. C. EWART, Esq., M. P., and F. HAYWOOD Esq., *Deputy Chairmen*; SWINTON BOULT, Esq *Secretary.*

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Losses paid promptly on proof of claim.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH: Office 5, Prince William Street, St. John.

(No Charge for Policy.)

April 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.* Prince Wm. street.

To Farmers, Travelers, & Citizens.

THE Subscriber has refitted and renovated his Hotel to meet the Spring business, and where Travellers will find every comfort desired. He returns thanks for the very liberal share of patronage which has been awarded to him, and assures his numerous customers that every effort will be made as heretofore, to benefit.

His House is No. 15, Charlotte street, and reference is respectfully asked of former visitors.

Experienced Grooms always in attendance to see that Horses are properly attended to.

May 22. WM. YOUNG.

Oysters! Oysters!!

JUST received per steamer "Adelaide," from Boston:—12 bbls. Prime OYSTERS—fresh from the beds. Also—On hand, a few barrels of Fresh Shediac Oysters, which will be served up in any style required, at

JAMES KENNY'S

Eating House Water street.

N. B.—MEALS served up at the shortest notice—Day and Evening. J. K.

St. John, N. B., August 29.

Gents. Dress Shirts.

A Few Dozen London made Gents. Volkomen Dress SHIRTS, superior to anything made in the City, as regards style or durability.

August 7. THOMAS R. JONES.

RUBBER CLOTHING!

COATS, CAPES, PANTS, LEGGINGS, Caps, &c., &c., of the very best quality just received from the manufactory.

—ALSO—

A new and superior article of RUBBER COATS, *price only 20s.* THOS. R. JONES,

5, Dock-street, one door above

Furniture Ware-Rooms,

87 *KING STREET.*

THE Subscribers are constantly Manufacturing at their establishment, King Street: Drawing Dining, and Bed Room FURNITURE in the most modern designs, together with every article in the Upholstering Department, viz. Hair Moss, Grass and other *MATTRESSES* &c.

All of which they offer on the most favourable terms.

Jan 23 6i. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Mayor Dunn, of the 100th.—We hear that Mr. Dunn is about to receive the appointment of Major in this corps, Capt. Bruce being willing to renounce that grade in Mr. Dunn's favor, and take a Captain's commission, for which he has raised the requisite number of recruits. The arrangement is, of course, sanctioned by his Excellency, and the Commander of the forces, Sir William Eyre.

The appointment is, for the many reasons, a good one; and although Mr. Dunn starts late and has got 200 men to raise, he has the reputation of being swift of pace in the field, and the name is well known and popular in Canada; we have no doubt of his speedy success. Mr. Dunn is a Canadian by birth. He is the second son of the Hon. John Henry Dunn, who for more than twenty years held the office of Receiver General in this country, and stood deservedly high in general estimation for political consistency, and the excellence of his character in public and private life.

Mr. Dunn has received a military education, and what is better has seen service, having gone through the Crimean campaign. He was a Lieutenant in the 11th, Lord Cardigan's Hussars, and rode in the celebrated charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava when 600 men had the hardihood to attack a battery of thirty pieces of ordnance in point-of blank position, cutting their way through a dense body of 6,000 Russian cavalry; returning through the same mass and sabering the gunners, and finally running the gauntlet through an infantry fire on both flanks from 20,000 muskets.—The impetuosity of this advance made it an isolated movement, for it was impossible to bring up the supports in time to enable the gallant little band to bring into the British lines the heavy guns they had ridden into and over. But the enemy were in the ratio of thirty to one of their British assailants, and nothing but the unexampled effrontery and suddenness of the attack, and return to position saved this handful of forces from being hemmed in by numbers and cut to pieces, or compelled to surrender at discretion. It is recorded that the affair occupied only twenty-five minutes; but in that brief space, out of 600 men, 26 mounted officers, 276 hussars, and as many as 400 horses fell to rise no more.

Lieutenant Dunn's share in the transaction was worthy of his lineage and his country. He not only overthrew all that came in direct conflict, but left the ranks more than once to rescue troopers whom he saw engaged against numbers, and to whom he brought the timely succor of his resistless sword arm. It is thus the tale is written of him,—and when Her Majesty was advised to institute a new military order, for the distinction of individual valor in action with the enemy, and a demand was made for the most distinguished man for personal gallantry in the terrible Balaklava charge, Lieutenant Alexander Dunn's was the name which, by the common accord of officers and men, was returned. The Victoria Cross was publicly delivered to him in Hyde Park by the Land of the Queen herself.

To have had the mint mark of true valor thus stamped upon his name—to have been declared the bravest of the brave of that astonishing little band of heroes, is no more praise. The selection of Lieutenant Dunn for the 100th is a good one. He belongs to Canada, and there is a fitness in his going forth in the rank he is to hold in the first Canadian Regiment of the line enrolled in the British army. We hope that good recruits will come forward freely, and in numbers, to enlist under his banner.—*Toronto Colonist.*

A WORD ON POLITICS.

[From the London Watchman.]

If by the term "politician" is meant a one sided man, a party man, a man who mostly thinks with a party, but acts with it whether he thinks with it or not, and whose principles and objects, without being bad, are purely secular,—then we are not politicians. So far as we know ourselves we are Christian journalists, taking an interest in the weal and woe of humanity; having an especial interest in our country's honour and welfare; and looking at men and things according to our ability, by the light of the Bible. That Book is our standing point.

Looking then from the Bible, and by its light on the world, whoever comes our way, and is found on our path, is our man for the time. He goes our way, and as long as he keeps it, we go with him. He makes use of us, and we of him; we are one party, very civil and very good friends. But when this pleasant and useful friend leaves our path we don't follow him, except with agreeable recollections of good fellowship and hopes for his return. Meanwhile we accept with equal readiness the next celebrity who finds himself on our path, although the direct political opponent of the former; and we use him, forsake him, and remember him as before. Some go the round, and seem of all parties by turns, but are really none. We merely adopt them, and work them up into our agency as far as they go in our direction.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

[From the London Watchman.]

There is that veteran statesman, the Prince of Whigs, (and Champion of Protestants?) Lord John Russell. Now this noble lord occasionally delights in a little mischief, when he can do it without reflection on himself in the past, or bar to himself in future. Then a move, leading to a medley, is delightful! No matter who suffers, friend or foe; Church or State. Only let the noble lord come to the surface, or if not, show his power at pleasure to disturb the waters, and all is right. With magnanimous indifference to party, the noble lord joined on two occasions, in last Session and in the present, the Conservatives and Radicals; with the result, each time, of placing Lord Palmerston under the censure of the House of Commons, and thus bringing about last year a dissolution of Parliament, and this year a change of Ministry. Can any one doubt that this sage tactician had any eye to what actually took place? Was it not in his scheme to drive Lord Palmerston from office, compete with him for the leadership of the new Opposition, try a little with the more advanced Reformers, and if he did not immediately succeed to the Premiership, make it impossible to form another Whig Cabinet without satisfactory provision being made for himself? We have no objection to make use of this Statesman, as of any other, when going our way, but we own that he has shaken our confidence, and weakened our esteem in which we once held him.

Prussia.—A discussion took place in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of petitions respecting the political rights of the Jews. According to the 12th article of the Prussian constitution, the exercise of the political rights is independent of the religious confession of the citizen. The present ministry has of late years interpreted article 12 in a manner most unfavorable to religious liberty. In fact Jews in Prussia are excluded from sitting as magistrates or holding administrative functions. Two Jews, owners of large property giving titles, and, on the ground of not belonging to a Christian Church, excluded from the assemblies of their own respective districts, had delegated to represent them Christian land-owners themselves members of those assemblies. Such custom is not forbidden by law, but has hitherto been allowed. The petitioners asked to be reinstated in their rights, according to the terms of the 12th article of the Constitution, or at least to be allowed to be represented at the district assemblies by some other member. When the President put it to the vote whether the petitions should be sent to the Government, a great number of deputies rose and left the house, not wishing to stand in test of the vote. The house being no longer in number, the vote was adjourned till after the Easter recess.

France.—It is said the Republicans of Paris will bring forward M. Jules Favre, who defended Orsini; M. Bethment, and General Lamoricière. The three government candidates are M. Levy, wood merchant and Judge of the Tribunal of Commerce; M Perret, one of the Mayors of Paris; and probably General Perrot.

The letter of H. Henon, one of the members for Paris, declining an invitation to dine at the Tuileries, was as follows: "Monsieur le Grand Chambellan—I have received the letter by which you invite me, in the name of the Emperor, to dine at the Tuileries. I should be greatly surprised, M. le Chambellon, to find myself at such a meeting, and my constituents would not be less so, at the moment when my friends are on the road to exile and transportation.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., May 12, 1856.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, April 23, 1856.

The budget is opened, but as nobody expected, like Danae in the fable, to be overwhelmed in a shower of golden measures, nobody is very much disappointed that there is no remission of taxation and that something, though not much, is added to the number of national burdens. In point of fact Mr. Disraeli's statement on Monday has been felt rather as a relief than otherwise. So much had been said respecting the deficit to be looked forward to in 1858-9 that we are all grateful to see that the impending calamity can be staved off at so little sacrifice. No additional income tax is to be imposed. The fall to five pence is to take place according to Mr. Gladstone's arrangement. Every sane Englishman whose yearly income ranges from £150 upwards will throw up his cap high into the air at this joyful announcement and will sing a pean in praise of the new Chancellor. Few people moreover disapprove of the arrangement to postpone the payment of our debts until we are really in a position to discharge them; and the determination not to pay off the £2,000,000, of Exchequer bonds and not to contribute anything this year on account of the war sinking fund strikes everybody as being in accordance with common sense. An Irish howl certainly greets the imposition of an additional duty upon Irish Spirits; but Englishmen will not be very indignant at a proposal which simply equalises the duties on spirituous productions in the two countries. This new tax affecting the sister country only will raise £500,000, which sum combined with the payments postponed will absolutely get rid of the whole deficit in the current year But then like a wise and prudent minister Mr. Disraeli not only likes to get out of difficulties but to be able to reckon on a small surplus, so in the simplest manner possible he just claps a penny stamp duty on cheques drawn upon bankers. This he is informed will yield £300,000 to the Exchequer; and these penny taxes are, he says, popular and "in fashion." With a cheerful glance at our future prospects, looking forward especially to that golden age in 1860, when £2,150,000 of terminable annuities expire, Mr. Disrali concludes a budget which upon the whole was very favorably received and is likely to be adopted.

The manner in which the budget was received has given rise to many reports. Lord John Russel's conduct called forth special remark. The rivalry existing between the noble lord and Lord Palmerston can [illegible] Cabinet and they cannot work together, neither can they co-exist as members of the same party. Lord John has for some time past occupied a semi-independent position in the political world; he is not of or with the government, but one day in direct opposition with the firm front, the next harassing their rear, or attacking them in the flank. Who can feel surprised then to hear that a rumour has been propagated and generally received this week in town, that Lord John Russel will by and bye join the present government with the "ancient Whigs" who remain faithful to his name and his cause. More unlikely things than these happen every day. The present government is one equally as liberal as "Finality John;" equally advanced with a minister who, while seizing a large amount of popularity by his advocacy of a Reform Bill which was to have been a people's measure, confessedly betrayed them by giving to the landed interest a predominating influence.—Lord Derby, in our opinion, is as true a Liberal as Lord John Russel, and very much more a Liberal than that greatest of modern shams, Lord Palmerston. We do not profess to know that there is any foundation for the rumour we hear alluded to; but at the same time we must say that such an amalgamation would in no wise excite our surprise. The present government is looked upon as safe for the year. The India bill will be carried with certain amendments, and then the real business of the season may be considered done. Next they will, without a doubt, appeal to the country on the question of the Reform, and it will be for the country to express its opinion strongly. Lord Palmerston once said, when pressed, he that would give us all the Reform we demanded; and it was understood that he was waiting to see the country's manifest wishes. Nothing was done, however, till the last moment, and therefore his lordship justifies himself for not having actually framed a bill. This must not occur again.

The general business of parliament has been of no great interest during the week. But is now announced, which is important, that the English government have demanded compensation from Naples for the illegal capture and detention of Park and Watt. Great interest attaches to the manner in which this demand will be received by King Bomba. One thing is certain, that having made it, Lord Malmesbury must enforce it; and and as his most Christian Majesty is notoriously obstinate and but little amenable to reason it is far from improbable that Lord Lyons and his fleet of three deckers will yet have to operate in the bay of Naples, and batter down the Royal Palace The India debate will be resumed on the 30th and meanwhile the resolutions suggested by Lord John Russel have been placed on the table. These recede in a great measure from the enactments of Lord Ellenborough's bill. Thus the Council, it is declared, should consist of "not less than 12, nor more than 18 members," instead of fixing them absolutely at the latter number. The principal of half nomination and half election is retained; but while what may be called the Indian constituency still figures in the resolutions, there is no mention of the notable project for giving members to London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast. Meanwhile Lord Palmerston refuses to withdraw his bill, and Mr. Disraeli thereupon does the same.

Overriding even the Budget in interest is the acquittal of Bernard, the news of which rang out shrilly through the land on Saturday, and was received with general satisfaction.—People who witnessed the scene in Court declare that it was a moment never to be forgotten. The prisoner's energetic and unexpected remarks after the summing up, his indignant disavowal of assassination; the emphatic "Not Guilty" of the foreman; the cheers of the spectators, taken up by the mob outside; the consternation and speedy retreat of the judges; the indignant cries of the ushers, of which nobody took the least notice—all this combined to give a strange excitement to the proceedings. Much is said as to the verdict being "dead against the evidence," but this open to doubt. The prisoner had an excellent presumptive defence, which rendered it essential that no link of evidence should be wanting for the prosecution. This, however, was not the case; the non-indentification of the grenades was a great point in the prisoner's favor. However, whether the jury were influenced by political motives, or confined themselves strictly to a consideration of the facts before them, the verdict is not less important. That verdict, and still more the manner in which it was received, will produce a strange effect throughout Europe, and notably in France. As far as our own government is concerned however, it releases them from a position of no little difficulty. Had the points of law been argued before the judges, it is the opinion of many high authorities that the conviction would not have been confirmed, on the ground that Bernard was not one of her Majesty's subjects within the purview of 9 George IV. In this case the government would have been compelled to introduce a measure on the subject—a course replete with difficulty. As it is, they may still hold to their opinion that, if the law had been tried, it would have been found sufficient to punish such offenders as Bernard.

Lord Cowley, the British ambassador in Paris, arrived in London on Monday, and a Belgian paper, which has a great reputation for invention, connects his visit with a very curious object. It is said that his Lordship is charged to make arrangements for the Queen's visit to Cherbourg in the summer on the occasion of the opening of the railway there. The Emperor will of course be present, and the same journal declares that his Majesty has kindly ordered, out of consideration for English feelings, that the Toulon and Brest fleets, which were to have assembled at Cherbourg in order to go through a series of evolutions, will now meet farther off the French coast, at a point where their junction and their manœuvres would not be likely to alarm those thin skinned Britons who dwell in hourly fear of a French invasion.—Another satisfactory statement is that the Emperor has recently expressed his determination, whatever may happen, to remain the fast ally of this country. What his Majesty's private opinion may be about the verdict of the old Bailey jury on Saturday we don't yet know; but perhaps the intelligent and vivacious correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, just alluded to, may soon be able to gratify our laudable curiosity even in this respect.

The obituary of the week includes some well-known names. Who has not heard of the composer and musician, J. B. Cramer, who, though by birth a German, became a naturalized Englishman "in the hot days when George III. was King." The days of his celebrity have long since passed away. Nobody among the rising generation remembers his endless sonatas, or even his style of playing; but few are ignorant of his exercises and studies for beginners on the piano.—He was a member of the Regent-street firm of Camer, Beale and Co., but had long retired from business with a handsome annuity, and died on the 16th at Kensington, aged 87, full of years and honors. Another aged person, whose career was equally well known, but was senatorial, not musical, has also died during the week—Lord Dunfermline, better known as Speaker Abercromby, who presided over the House of Commons from 1839 to 1839, and then received his pension and peerage, after no very lengthened or laborious services.—His Lordship was 82 years old, and is succeeded by his son, Sir Ralph Abercromby, a member of the diplomatic service. The third event of the same melancholy cast is the death of Lord Handyside, one of the judges of the Court of Session, which creates a vacancy on the Scotch bench.

Uneasiness as to the Maintainance of Peace in Europe.—The London correspondent of the *New York Advertiser*—an able and temperate writer and shrewd observer of passing events—writes, under date of the 9th instant, as follows:—

The reign of commercial dullness and political distrust continues. Not a single event of any importance has taken place since the departure of the "Arago," but those minor indications which have long been gathering and which seem all to point one conclusion, namely the determination of Louis Napoleon to support his despotism by a war with England, still accumulate from day to day.

There are those, however, who do not participate in these apprehensions, and who treat each hint of such a possibility as something too ridiculous for argument. The general public, however, no longer echo their views. The peace party, with that self-complacent blindness which distinguished them previously to the Russian war, join in the happy delusion; but among all other persons there is a growing sense of the crisis that is impending.

The first signal of the struggle may come at any moment, since nothing could be plainer than that a pretext is now all that is waited for. The refugee difficulty failed to answer the purpose at the time, but even that is still looked to as capable of affording the necessary material for a rupture, and in case no other subject should offer that will involve a less flagrant disregard of decency.—When Count Walewski withdrew from further discussion on the point, he left it to the people of England to do what was requisite. But the people of England have never yet admitted that anything was requisite. Therefore, they are not likely to do anything, and the charge can at any time be raised that they have paid the generous reliance of the Emperor with an insulting indifference. In the hands of Marshal Pelissier a reclamation of this kind will not be frittered down by delicate handling. But it is evidently hoped that some more covert and diplomatic cause of rupture may be found without delay. The British occupation of the Isle of Perim is the topic just seized, and either this or some movement against Austria, in Italy, will perhaps meet the exigiencies of the occasion.

Of the Perim question the thorough support of Russia is fully counted upon by France. Hence the desire to bring it into the Paris conferences.—But the proposition seems to be too impudent for success, since it cannot be supposed that any of the other powers to be represented in the conferences would pretend that they or France or Russia could have any business to interfere. Perim, which is but a barren rock, and which has never been occupied since the English last had possession of it half a century ago, belongs either to Turkey or to the Imaum of Muscat. Neither of these have as yet made any claim or protest regarding it, and it is only with them that we could deal. The place is of no strategetical importance, except as a convenient station in the highway of our Indian communications. It threatens nothing, and never can be converted into an annoyance to any other state. There is no ground therefore on which any international objections can be based. The *Times* has pointed this out in very undisguised terms, and has told Louis Napoleon not to meddle with us in affairs in which he has no concern; adding that if he is sensitive on the inalienable character of every possession belonging to the Turkish empire, he can commence with a proof of his sincerity by giving up Algeria.

To continue some outbreak in Italy would probably be a readier method. In this, as in the other case, the warm co-operation of Russia could be relied upon. Both questions were probably well canvassed at the meeting of the two Emperors at Stutgard last autumn. But if Italy were made the field, the attack in the first instance would be made upon Austria, and the wish probably is that the beginning should be with England, so as to take us by surprise and cut off our Indian telegraph and mails, and our Australian gold ships by a sudden blow.

When there is a little foregone conclusion, however, it is of little consequence to speculate as to the precise means that will be adopted to bring it about. Very likely on the re-assembling of Parliament, the speeches of the peace members in the House of Commons—Messrs. Bright, Milner Gibson and others—will furnish the requisite offence. It is enough that an assault upon us has been resolved on. Whenever it comes, of course the members of Parliament just named, who have done their best to precipitate it, will insist that is all the fault of Lord Palmerston, or Lord Derby, or any one that it may suit them to abuse for the moment.

The *Boston Journal* has the following sensible remarks on this subject:—

We have not far to seek for the anger and remonstrances of France. She has had her eye on Egypt for generations, and, while horror-struck at the thought of the English in Perim, would send fifty thousand of her brave soldiers to seize the old kingdom of the Ptolemies and the Pharaohs, without the slightest hesitation, if she thought the enterprise would pay. She made a dash at Egypt in the crusading times. The thing was talked of in the reign of Louis XIV., and the Directory sent Buonaparte there only sixty years since, when France and Turkey were as much at peace as they are now. The progress of French conquest in North Africa tends steadily to the realization of the Egyptian idea. Czar Nicholas never made a greater mistake than when he offered Candia and Egypt to England as a price of her aid to partition Turkey. He should have offered Egypt to France and then he might have succeeded. The hook thus baited would have been irresistibly attractive. The Suez Canal that France wishes to make, she would construct, not in the interest of commerce, but in that of conquest.—She aims at the East, at dominion over the Morning Land. The Napoleon dynasty would send the eagles to the home of the sphinx, as the Bourbons would have sent the lilies to that of the lotus.—But if the Red Sea should be hermatically closed by so very tight and sealed a cork as Perim, of what value would Egypt be to her?

Hence the outcry against the seizure of Perim, and the plaintive whine concerning the integrity of Turkey, a country which the uncle of his nephew more then once expressed his readiness to cut and carve with Czar Alexander, for his partner at the table. The only disagreed about the disposition that should be made of Constantinople The conduct of England in seizing Perim may be indefensible, but the comments of France concerning the act are insufferable.

Suppose that France should, in the excess of her zeal for the rights of Turkey, insist upon England leaving Perim to the gulls once more, and that England should treat her demand with contempt, what would happen? Why, if France should then make up her mind to fight, as it is probable she would, the beating that would be given her would be severe enough. We speak on the supposition that the fight would be confined to the two nations; and that France would get the worse because of England's naval strength. The war would be fought on the ocean, and therefore England would lead in it, as she has in every naval contest from the days of Sluys to that of Trafalgar. The fleets that England would assemble in the narrow seas, at a weeks notice, all the time keeping up a powerful force in the Mediterranean, would be found strong enough to sink the whole French navy in a couple of hours, if that navy would be so kind as to place itself in a position to be operated upon.

The next Presidential contest in the United States.—There can no longer be any doubt that certain politicians have on foot a scheme for the organization of a new political party preparatory to the presidental contest of 1860. Several of the opposition journals have from time to time let fall vague hints that such was the case; a republican member of Congress indicated it pretty clearly in a speech in the House a few weeks since and the Times and Tribune, emboldened, no doubt by what they profess to believe is an irreparable breach in the democratic party have openly advocated it in their columns. In alluding briefly to some of these evidences of fusion a few days since we [illegible] of the entire black republican party, a few southern know nothings and the disaffected democrats. Its leading spirits and managers in chief will be Messrs Seward, Douglas, and Crittenden, and the platform upon which the different elements that are to compose the fusion will unite and go before the the country, is not yet definitely agreed upon, a pretty correct idea may be formed of what its complexion will be from the political characters of those who are to have most to do in framing it. Mr. Seward considers the Presidency and Congress as already secured by reason of the preponderence of the Free States; and regarding the Supreme Court, as he no doubt does as the only obstacle to the accomplishment of his purposes he will insist upon the remodelling of that institution as his strong plank in his platform. Judge Douglas will be satisfied with the recognition of popular sovereignty as he now interprets it, and Mr. Crittenden will content himself with some slight modification of the naturalization laws. Upon this, or a somewhat similar platform, the new organization will be framed and go into the canvass of 1860.—*Union.*

Mechanics' Wages in Edinburgh.—Mr. Harrison stated that, in answer to an application from the statistical department of the Board of Trade, who were anxious to obtain information from all parts of the country as to the rate of wages during the last three years, he collected the following statistics as to the daily rates of wages obtained by mechanics in Edinburgh:—Hatters 4s 3d; brewers 2s 8d; cabinet makers 3s. 4d; carvers 3s 11d; gilders 3s 8d; upholsters 3s to 3s 8d; plumbers 3s 3 1-2d to 3s 4 1-2d; gas fitters 3s 7d; brass founders 3s 4d; book binders 3s 10d; do. females for folding and sewing 1s 2d; laborers 2s 8d; printers—compositors 4s 2d, pressmen 4s 2d; coopers 3s 6d; gunpowder makers 3s; gas meter makers 3s 4 1-2 to 3s 7 1-2; masons 4s 1d; joiners 3s 6d to 3s 9d; sawyers 4s 4d; turners 3s 10d; fleshers 2s 10d. Wages for the week range according to skill from 17s 6d to 46s.—*Scotch Paper.*

A Trotting Match, which excited considerable interest in local sporting circles, took place between a Gronock mare and a Gourock pony, on Saturday afternoon. The distance was from the Old Quay Head, Gourock, to the Common Craig Toll, Inverkip, and back, exactly 12 miles. The pony won, doing the distance in 60m. 20s., and beating the mare by two minutes. Each animal drew a four wheeled phaeton, containing five persons—being a weight of about 21 cwt. Such a feat, we believe is unparalleled in the West of Scotland.—*Ib.*

The Unemployed.—We are informed that, since November last, upwards of 10,000 heads of families have been relieved by the Committee for the Relief of the Unemployed, and taking into account the other members of those families, an aggregate of from 40,000 to 50,000 individuals has, during that period, been provided with the necessaries of existence. But while the committee has been enabled to succor the Unemployed, we regret to learn that the funds are exhausted, and that the committee are considerably in debt. The committee has, therefore, resolved to appeal to the charitably disposed portion of the community; and we have no doubt that a hearty response will be made to the call.—*Ib.*

Irish Agricultural Prospects.—The Belfast *Banner* states that the extent of soil turned by the plow in the north of Ireland this season, exceeds by a large figure that of any year since the famine.

Seed Potatoes.—B. K. Williams of Cold Water, Michigan, states that he has been experimenting upon seed potatoes for several years, and he finds one-quarter of the seed generally used is an improvement. From one to two eyes in a hill, he says, will produce more potatoes, of more even size, and less subject to decay, than any larger amount of seed. We think our farmers generally have been tending to the same theory for several years, although they have not perhaps carried it to that extent. The English and Irish farmers say we use three times the seed that they do, and that as a consequence we get more small potatoes and less large ones than they do, and not so good aggregate crops.

THE KANSAS BILL.

Mr. English's Compromise bill has passed by a vote of 112 to 103, several of the anti-Lecompton Northern Democrats in the House receding from the stand taken by them. The bill does not submit the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas at all, but merely asks them to vote for or against a proposition that the federal government shall give them some five million acres of land for the construction of railroads through their territory. If they vote yes, then they are to be held to have accepted the Lecompton Constitution, and are to be regarded as not in the Union, and not wanting to come in until an official census shall have shown that Kansas has a federal population sufficient to entitle her to a member of Congress—that is, 93,340 now, and from 110,000 to 125,000 after 1860. It declares in substance that Kansas may come into the Union as a slave State with only 40,000 inhabitants; but if she insists on being a free State, she shall be kept out till she have at least 90,000. The Richmond *South* says that under this measure "*Kansas may come into the Union as a slave State, or she cannot come in at all.*"

The Philadelphia *Press*, (Col. Forney's organ,) a paper which at the last Presidential election, held the balance of power between Buchanan and Fremont, and threw it into the Democratic scale, *says*:—

"And this is the scheme that was forced through, making the day, THE BLACK FRIDAY of our country!

"Well may the Senator from New York cry 'shame' upon the damning deed.

"All history will cry shame upon it, too.

"The burden which this outrage attaches to the Democratic party cannot be carried without crushing it.

"What Kansas may decide upon, we are not authorized to say; but we cannot doubt that she will reject the bribe with scorn. Whether she does or not, the wrong done will be avenged, and the sacred doctrine vindicated. The case has passed into the hands of the people of the States."

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* says:—

"Of course it need not be apprehended for a moment that the men of Kansas will accept a miserable bribe. As sure as there is a sun in the heavens, they will indignantly spurn it. They could not do otherwise without covering themselves with irredeemable disgrace."

This Kansas measure is not without some bright spots. A noble little band of Southern men, principally of the Know Nothing party, united with the Republicans and Douglas Democrats, and battled against the attempted wrong upon the people of Kansas, of forcing slavery on them, under the Lecompton Constitution, against their will, and after aiding in the defeat of that measure, opposed the English compromise. It is an omen that good may even come out of the South, and it may be, that ere many years slavery will be abandoned in some of the States where it now exists, and, perhaps, eventually eradicated from the Great Republic.

Even "little stupid" Delaware is affected by the discussion of the free labor question, and large numbers there are aspiring to the thrift and good name of a free State. The *Peninsular News*, published at Milford, in the State, has come out decidedly for the abolition of slavery. It compares Newcastle and Sussex Counties, one free and the other slave, in the former of which improved farm land is worth $53 per acre, and in the latter but 7 or 8. It proposes that the legislature shall pass an act declaring that all children born in the State after the fourth of July, shall be free at the ages of 18 and 21, and it is confident that this act of prospective emancipation would tend to increase emigration into the State, and on the very day of its passage would add five millions of dollars to the value of its real estate.—*British Constitution.*

[From the Religious Intelligencer.]

Ordination of a Colored Missionary.

A religious service of more than ordinary interest was held at Sheffield, Sunbury, in the Congregational Chapel, on the evening of the 27th of April, in connection with the Ordination of Mr. James McArthur who is a colored young man, and was employed for some time by the Agents of the London Missionary Society in Demerara as a Catechist. About three years ago he was sent away with two others to study for the ministry in Gorham College, Nova Scotia. He carried with him high testimonials as to character, from the Rev. Messrs. Wallbridge and Henderson of Demerara, and during his stay in Nova Scotia, his conduct was in strict accordance with his profession as a follower of Jesus. His testimonials from Professor Tomkins and Cornish of Gorham College—Professor Reid of Dalhousie College—and Professors King, Lyall, and McKnight of the Free Presbyterian College (under all of whom he had studied) were in the highest degree satisfactory both as to general conduct and proficiency in his studies.

The solemn services were introduced by Mr. Battary from Illinois, reading a portion of holy writ; the Rev. Dr. Knight, (Wesleyan) delivered the introductory discourse from Psalm cxxxi: 6. The Rev. Mr. McKewon then presented Mr. McArthur for ordination. The Rev. Dr. Knight offered the ordination prayer, accompanied by the imposition of hands. The charge to the young Missionary was most impressively and affectionately delivered by the Rev. Robert Wilson, from Col. ix: 17. The Rev. Mr. McKewon closed the services by prayer, praise, and pronouncing the benediction.

The young men connected with the Congregational Church in Sheffield presented a handsomely bound family and pocket Bible to Mr. McArthur, as a token of their love to the sons of Africa, and with earnest prayer for his future success as a preacher of righteousness.

Frost at the South.—Serious Damage to Crops.—The *Journal of Commerce* says:—"Gloomy reports come from all parts of the South, of damages occasioned to the crops by cold the weather of last week. Frost was very general throughout the country, and in many localities lay upon the ground like snow. In some places ice of a considerable thickness was formed. We have intelligence through some hundred newspapers, published in various Southern States, all of which speak of damage being done to the crops—differing only in degree. Rice, cotton, corn, has been cut down to the ground in some sections, and will have to be replanted; young fruit is killed, and garden produce generally destroyed. In other localities partial crops will be obtained. The season was never more propitious, nor the crops more advanced than they were this spring, until the occurrence of this calamity.

Russian Telegraph to America.—St. Petersburgh accounts up to March 25th, mention that among other schemes now projected, there is a grand line of telegraph between Russia and North America. The plan is to lay the wire through Siberia, thence under water from the north-eastern point to Asia, to the coast of the Russian possessions on the American continent, and finally, to be then joined to the wires of the United States. Although this gigantic undertaking, when mentioned may lead many persons to look upon the matter with astonishment, and to consider the project as belonging to the fabulous, yet its execution, after all may not be doubted as possible, when the vast improvements and inventions of recent times are duly considered.