SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, [illegible] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1856.

Weekly [illegible] Chronicle.

VOLUME XX. "COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE." NUMBER 26.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building at Market, L. E. Dewber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally neatly executed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

TERMS—Ten 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

☞ George W. White, is an authorized Agent for the *Chronicle* at Youngs Cove, Grand Lake.

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorized Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. cor. of Third and Chestnut streets."

Mutual Insurance Company,
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. V. LAWRENCE, ZACHARY EVES, & *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. E. FOSTER, §
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*
Application for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, Wright's Brick Building, Prince street.

We have Submitted the Factory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER.
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuns legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-2 Octaves to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

English Looking Glass Plates.

FOUR THOUSAND PLATES of the following sizes—4 1-2 Inches by 6 1-2. Five Inches by Seven. 5 Inches by 8 1-2. Eight Inches by 10, 12 Inches by 18 Inches, 12 by 20, and 20 by 34 Inches.—For sale at low prices if taken to sell again.

JOHN KINNEAR,
September 14. Prince William Street

AN APPEAL.

In Order to manufacture a large supply of the most choice and elegant CONFECTIONS, something entirely different from anything heretofore offered to the citizens of Saint John, and in every way suitable for the coming Christmas, the Subscribers will not execute Wholesale orders in the Confectionary Department until the 15th day of December next, when they will open out a Stock with which every one will be delighted. They deem this necessary, having but three persons employed in the said department, and owing to the extensive demand for the commodity.

They therefore appeal to their generous patrons who have so kindly supported them since their removal to the New Store, No. 8, Germain Street, to defer sending their orders until the before mentioned date.

December 7. FELLOWS & CO.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting or carrying away any WOOD, LOGS, or TIMBER, or in any way trespassing on the LOT of LAND belonging to the subscriber, situate in the Parish of PETERSVILLE, in the County of Queen's, fronting on the Eastern side of the Nerepis Road, and adjoining the Property of Thomas Smith, and Edward Kearns; as all Persons hereafter found so Trespassing will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the LAW.

JOHN S. GARRICK.
November 16, 1855.

IN WANT.

MEN in want of either BOOTS, Bootees, or SHOES, will find it to their advantage to call into No. 5 Prince Wm.-Street, before purchasing elsewhere. I have a large Stock on hand, and will sell them cheap for cash.

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Prince Wm.-Street, Sept. 15.

Hams, Tea, Apples, &c.

JUST Received—1 ton superior smoked HAMS; 40 bbls Apples; 2 Bales Cotton WARP; 25 Chests TEA; 30 boxes SOAP; 20 do GLASS; 1 ton Redwood; 1 do. Logwood; 1 do Fustic—for sale by

G. M. BURNS,
May 18. South Market Wharf.

Children's Socks and Stockings.

45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by

A. A. COUGHLAN.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Just received from New York:—
1 CASE Wax and Pearl BEADS, with other Fancy Articles;
Silver, Tortoise Shell, and India Rubber Combs;
Gold and Silver WATCHES;
Do. do. Pencil Cases and Pens;
Do. do. further supply of Ladies and Gent. Patent Shoe Buckles;
Leather BOOKS and BINDERS of every description.
Leather Belts, Gilt Buckles, &c. &c. will please call and examine for themselves.

W. H. PARKER,
Dec. 1. No. 66, Waverley House.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL & PILLS.—Just received a fresh supply and for sale by

FELLOWS & CO.
Feb. 16.

MONEY WANTED.—I want to sell for Money, 1 bbl. Cuba SUGAR, 4 brls. PORK, 4 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO—duty paid. Price nominal.

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
March 23. No. 5 Prince Wm. Street.

BOWES & KENNEDY.

COPPER, Tin, and Sheet Iron Workers,
NO. 4, CROSS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

TIN AND ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVES, STOVE PIPE, & TINWARE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing and repairing in our line thankfully received and punctually attended to. (3m.) August 24, 1853.

COLD WINTER IS COMING!

Clothing for the Thousands.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS!
You will find the largest and best assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,
AT
No. 1, Dock Street.

Got up expressly for FALL TRADE, and in point of quality will fully equal, if not surpass, the generality of Custom Work.

PRICES GUARANTEED
One fifth less than any other concern in the City.
"Coming to the Fact"

That I import my own Cloths and Trimmings direct from the Manufacturers and give my Customers the IMPORTERS PROFITS!
which they have to pay by patronizing elsewhere

Oct. 26. THOS. R. JONES.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'S PLACE, BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Pewring, Lating, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles

LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.

July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—400 lbs. of Extra Goose FEATHERS; 500 do.; Russian do.;
3 new and handsome Patterns of Cloth Paper HANGINGS.

April 13. GEORGE NIXON.

JOHN KINNEAR,—Prince Wm. Street,
Is receiving, just landing, and for Sale—50 Kegs Cut NAILS; 4 Bales Taper CORKS; 4 Barrels Crushed SUGAR; 3 Barrels FLUID; 3 Tierces RICE; 18 Dozen assorted CHAIRS.

March 23.

Magazines for September, &c.

FRANK Leslie's Gazette of Fashions, Sept.;
Godey's Ladies Book, for Sept.;
Chambers Journal, Sept.;
Monthly Waverly Magazine, Sept.;
Dicken's Household Words, do;
Arthur's Home Magazine, do;
New York National do, do;
For sale by

Sept. 10. B. O'BRIEN.

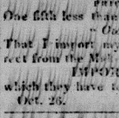
NEW FURS.

OPENED this day via Steamer *America*, direct from London:
LADIES' FURS, in Stone Martin, Fitch, and Sable;
Gents' FUR CAPS, in Otter, Beaver, and Seal, newest patterns;
With a large variety in Store, at the lowest prices.

LOCKHART & CO.,
Dec. 14. 41, King-street.

HORSE SHOEING.

[Shop one door north of the Country Market]



WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.

January 26, 1854.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL & LIME.—A further supply of this Valuable Medicine received by Steamer from Boston. W. O. SMITH.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

Teas, White Lead, &c.

Ex "Achilles" and "Eudocia"
100 CHESTS Extra Souchong } TEAS
10 do. superior Hyson do }
25 do. Fine Congou }
5 Tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
1 do. Coloured PAINTS;
6 Casks Raw and Boil'd OIL;
1 Ton PUTTY;
15 Bales COTTON WARPS;
25 Bales COTTON GOODS, &c.;
5 Cases INDIGO; 1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
2 Cases Rolled PAPER;
2 Cases NUTMEGS—For sale low by

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.
St. John, June, 1854.

Assorted Crates of Earthenware.

75 CRATES Assorted EARTHENWARE, packed to suit the Country trade, guaranteed free from Breakage, offered low, for sale by

FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
September 14. 29, Dock Street.

Acoustic Instruments.
No Excuse for Deafness.

THE Subscribers have just received a varied assortment of the above, suited to assist the patient and imperceptibly disguise the defect of deafness, in a manner strictly in accordance to the science of Acoustics.

June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

COPAL VARNISH.—Best English and American—For Sale at

JOHN KINNEAR'S,
August 17. Prince Street

PUTTY, FIRE PROOF PAINT, &c.—Landing and for Sale:—12 Tons PUTTY;
5 Brls. Fire Proof PAINTS;
10 casks Pine OIL;
1 case NUTMEGS, RICE, BARLEY, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
November 16. Prince Wm. street

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

The Farmer's life is the life for me
I own I love it dearly—
And every season full of glee,
I'll take its labor cheerly;
To plough, to sow, to reap and mow,
Or in the barn to thresh, sir,
All one time, I plainly see,—
"I will bring me health and cash, sir.

The Lawyer leads a harrass'd life,
Much like the hunted otter,
And 'tween his own and others strife,
He's always in hot water.
For foe or friend the cause defend,
However wrong, must be, sir,
In reason spite, maintain 'tis'd he's right,
And daily earn his fees, sir.

The Doctor's styled a gentleman,
But this I hold but humming,
For, like a tavern waiting man,
To every call he's coming.
Now here, now there, must he repair,
Or starve, sir, by denying;
Like death itself, unhappy elf,
He thrives, by others dying.

The Farmer's life then let me live,
Obtaining, while I feed it,
Enough for self, and some to give
To such poor souls as need it.
I'll draw and leave, nor grudge expense
And give my best good dressing;
I'll plough, and sow, and thrill in row,
And hope for Heavenly blessing.

Miscellaneous.

RUSSIA AND HER EMPERORS.

CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.

In 1787, Catherine made, in company with Potemkin and six ministers sixty, her famous triumphal progress to the Crimea, and the following year found her once more at war with the Turks. Soon after, Gustavus III. of Sweden, seizing this favorable opportunity, however, procured no decisive results, and was seized by a pacification in 1790. In the close of that year, Constantinople trembled at the inward movement of the Russians; and the fall of Ismail under Suwarrow, after the storm assault, closed the war on the 22d of December. In this extremity the western powers of Europe combined to save the Porte from destruction; and in 1791 Russia was forced to relinquish all the territory she had acquired, excepting that guaranteed by the treaty of 1784. In the various wars in which Russia had been engaged with the Ottoman empire down to the period here treated of, it is computed that there were destroyed one hundred and thirty thousand Austrians, two hundred thousand Russians, and three hundred and seventy thousand Turks, in all seven hundred thousand men!

About this time the intrigues of Russia, Austria and Prussia, for the partition of Poland, commenced, and, carried on for several years, were brought to a conclusion by two sieges of Warsaw: in the first, Kosciusko was made prisoner; and in the second the Poles, unassisted by his genius, gave way to that fearful assault which, on the 9th of November, 1794, consummated the ruin of Poland as a nation. In 1795, by the third partition of that unhappy kingdom, Russia extended her power toward the west as far as the Vistula.—Catherine's subsequent plans of aggrandizement in Daghestan, and on the shores of the Caspian were cut short by her death, on the 9th of November, 1796, in the sixty-eight year of age, and the thirty-fifth year of her reign.

Whatever may have been the defects in Catherine's moral character, she made an excellent sovereign, and the empire improved and advanced under her reign in a degree scarcely equalled under that of any of her predecessors.

Catherine II. was succeeded by her son, the great-duke Paul, by Peter III. who ascended the throne under the title of Paul I. This prince had attained his forty-second year before the death of his mother placed him on the imperial throne.—For many years he had lived in a state of retirement, and had apparently been considered by the Empress as incapable of taking any active part in the administration of affairs. It is well known that Catherine never admitted him to any participation of power, and even kept him in complete ignorance of the affairs of the Empire. On the day following the death of his mother, however, Paul made his public entry into St. Petersburg, amid the acclamations of all ranks of the people. At his coronation, Paul decreed a law of hereditary succession to the crown in the male line, and afterward in the female, instead of leaving it to the caprice of the reigning sovereign. One of the first measures of the new emperor was that of ordering the remains of his father, Peter III., to be removed from the sepulchre in which they had been deposited in the church of St. Alexander Nevski; which, after having laid in state for three weeks, were interred in the sepulchre of Catherine II., in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.—He also, with strong marks of admiration and friendship, liberated Kosciusko from the prison wherein he had languished in St. Petersburg since his defeat and capture in 1794.

Few political events of any importance marked the reign of Paul previous to the year 1798, when in consequence of a treaty between Russia and the Emperor of Germany, who were subsidized by England, an army of about fifty thousand men, under Field-Marshal Suwarrow, joined the imperialists in Austrian Italy, as already detailed. In 1799, the emperor Paul entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain. This treaty was signed at St. Petersburg on the 22d of June; in consequence of which, a Russian fleet joined that of Britain in Yarmouth roads, and took part in the unfortunate expedition to the coast of Holland undertaken in the summer of that year.

Soon after this period the Russian Emperor began to show marks of mental derangement. His favors and his pleasures were alternately experienced by some of his most distinguished officers and adherents. Stanislaus, the deposed king of Poland, partook by turns of his benificence and his severity; while to the memory of Suwarrow, who is said to have fallen a broken-hearted victim to the detraction of the schoolmaster, he raised a colossal statute of bronze; and on the days when he received his troops in the square where the statute had been erected, he used to command them to march by in open order, and face the statute.

On the death of the Emperor Paul, who was cruelly murdered in his palace on the night of the 23d March, 1801, his eldest son, grand duke Alexander, ascended the throne in the twenty-fourth year of his age. His way was a very important reign, and furnished many of the most stirring and important events for the page of modern history. The events of his reign, however, being comparatively recent and familiar, and our article being already somewhat extended, we must pass them by without recapitulation. During his reign, of about a quarter of a century, he was at different times the ally and the enemy both of France and England, sometimes fighting with England against France, & sometimes with France against England, & finally uniting with the grand alliance, which resulted in the overthrow of the colossal power of Napoleon at Waterloo. He died of erysipelas, at Taganrog, December 1, 1825.

Nicolas Paulovich, who succeeded Alexander, was born at St. Petersburg, on the 7th of July, (June 25, old style), 1796. He was the third son of the emperor Paul I., and seemed to have no prospect of mounting the throne. His education was conducted by his mother, Mary Feodorona, an intelligent and devoted woman, who exerted a great influence on all the members of the imperial family. General de Lambdorf, the comtess de Lieven, the learned Adelung, and others, were charged with the education of the young prince. They initiated him into the knowledge of modern literature, political economy, the military art, and especially that of fortifications. Nicholas did not lack a certain aptitude for study. His masters, however, conceived no very high idea of his capacity. He was taciturn, melancholy and occupied with trifles. His most decided taste was for music; he even composed some military airs which are not without merit.

At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, Nicholas was too young to take an active part in that gigantic struggle. After the restoration of peace, he visited the principal battle-fields where the Russians had figured, and subsequently travelled in the various countries of Europe. In 1817, he made his appearance at the court of England, and received a very cordial welcome from the British royal family.

Prince Nicholas did not at all think of the imperial crown until suddenly called to take it, in 1825, under the following circumstances. Next to Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine, then residing at Warsaw as Viceroy of Poland, had right to the supreme command. But Constantine was a strange, half-barbarous man. He was first married to a princess of the house of Saxe-Coburg, and sent to Prince Albert of England; but such was his brutality toward her, that she was separated from him. Finally, he had contracted a marriage for the daughter of a simple Polish gentleman, and to obtain a divorce from his former wife, so as to enable him to form a matrimonial alliance with the latter, he had secretly signed a paper renouncing the throne of Russia. On the death of Alexander, Constantine, who had received intelligence of the event several days before his brother, inclined to his word, sent a number of letters to his family, in which he renewed his renunciation of the sovereign dignity, and declared that he acknowledged only Nicholas as Emperor of all the Russias. In a manifesto published December 21, 1825, Nicholas gave an authentic relation of the circumstances that had caused him to mounthrone; and the first day received the oath of fidelity, and assumed the imperial sceptre as Nicholas I.

The beginning of the reign of Nicholas was marked by a terrible struggle. A number of military officers belonging to the infantry, who had passed some years in Germany and France, in the wars against Napoleon, were dissatisfied with the despotic government established in their own country. They had organized secret societies, similar to the *Tugendbund* formed by the Germans, and sought the favorable moment to proclaim a representative government. They spread in the army false rumours that Nicholas was a usurper that the Grand Duke Constantine claimed the throne, and that he was marching with Polish battalions upon St. Petersburg; and by these misrepresentations, they induced the soldiers to revolt.

The situation was extremely critical. Several of the regiments cried "Live Constantine!" They had massacred two generals, seriously insulted the governor of the capital, and disdainfully repelled the Russian archbishop who came to urge them to obedience. Already they had advanced tumultuously to the imperial palace, and the populace joined the rebels, besides some men of the liberal professions who desired a change in the form of government. If Nicholas had lingered a few hours inaction, all would have been lost for him, and perhaps for his children.

It was then that he displayed rare coolness, energy, and intrepidity. Accompanied by some hundreds of guards devoted to his cause, he mounted his horse, went to the place of revolt in the great square of the Admiralty, and with a haughty bearing, called out to the rebels: "Return to your ranks!—obey!—Down upon your knees!" Quailing before the imperial order, and awed by the sacred character attributed in Russia to the emperor's person, most of the soldiers kneeled before their sovereign, and, in token of submission, grounded their arms. Those who persisted in resistance were shot down by cannon. On the night of the 25th of December, 1825, all was over: the crown was placed permanently on Nicholas's brow. The punishments inflicted upon the conspirators were frightful. Many of them underwent the mines and mines of Siberia.

In the long army of history, and among those figures dimly seen along the ages of the past, which bear imperishable traces of their guilt and their doom, none stands a more visible mark of retributive justice than he who has thus abruptly passed from the scene of human affairs. The summons of Balshazzar upon the fery wall was not more appalling—the destruction of Sennacherib not more terrible. This blow has fallen, not only on the armies which Russia has equipped for the defence of her territory—not only on her policy and her alliances, but more especially on the one great author of the war, who has expatiated, with the loss of reputation, the loss of power, and the loss of life itself, the outrage he committed on the rights of other States and the peace of Europe.

Upon the occurrence of the political earthquake which, in 1848, overturew half the thrones of continental Europe, the Emperor Nicholas alone seemed completely prepared to meet the shock, and completely unmoved by its violence. His forbearance was equal to his strength. He sought no pretext for interference in the affairs of other States, although he did not refuse his succor when it was required; he took no unfair advantage of the weakness and confusion of other countries, and the advice he tendered was invariably favorable to the cause of order and of peace. The conduct of the Emperor Nicholas during those eventful and perilous years, from 1848 to 1851, raised him higher than he had ever stood before. He was regarded as one of the wisest, as well as one of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe, and those even who detested his despotic government could not deny that he had shown moderation, temper, and a strong desire for peace.

Nor had his internal government of the Russian Empire been less successful. Although he continued to oppress the finances and the population by an enormous military establishment, he had undoubtedly labored with success to develop the resources of the country. The means of communication were improved, foreign merchants were protected, the numerous departments of public service were placed under even control, and the condition of the rural population on the vast demesnes of the crown was notably improved. No sovereign ever succeeded in inspiring his own subjects of the Muscovite race with a more fanatical attachment to his person, and it is perfectly true that wherever the lofty stature and imperial port of the Czar was seen throughout his dominions, he was hailed as a demigod rather than as a man. His pride rose with his station and his power, and at times he seemed possessed with hallucinations, acting upon a mystical and excitable nature, as if he, indeed, transcended the appointed limits of all human greatness.

By the concurrent testimony of all who have known him he was such a man as the ancients magnified into a demigod—herculean in his very frame, of uncommon stature, beauty and grace, born to be a king of men—such a one as our own William the Conqueror, or even as Charlemagne. Nothing this world can supply for fear or borrow from the unseen, was wanting to feed his ambition, to exalt his genius, to assist his undertakings. From the beginning of his reign, he showed that he inherited and grasped, as in one possession, all the accumulated hopes and illusions of his dynasty.

For two years all Europe has beheld with increasing astonishment how one man, assuming and exercising all the attributes of absolute power, and, therefore, having himself alone to rely upon, could maintain that single-handed struggle against a world of statesmen, diplomatists, generals, and admirals, representing all the art and science of the civilised world. Collecting continually fresh determination and vigor from each phase of the struggle, yet provoking a still deeper opposition and still wider circle of foes, he stood, at last, in a position of which it is not too much to say, that as regards either side, and as respects either the question at issue, or the tremendous armaments employed, the world has not seen the like before or anything near to it.

At this last passage of his fortunes we have seen the Czar ever rising with the occasion; defending his policy protesting against his foes, courting negotiations, fighting at once with words and with arms, weighing phrases and organizing armaies. We have just seen him stand, as it were, on the ground and call new armies into existence. We have seen him arm the whole empire. We have seen him set in motion the whole of his million armed men toward the south, directing routes, and preparing stratagems at the extremity of his empire; we have seen him send two sons to battle, and even it is said yet, are himself to follow; we have seen him pledge to the very utmost the credit of his empire to obtain the necessary resources; there is not an act of Government or of conquest that we have not seen him perform on he great emergency and on the vastest scale. Seriously menaced along many thousand miles of frontier by land and sea, the enemy within sound of his capital, with his fortresses bombarded or actually destroyed, his commerce shut up, his merchants ruined, he nevertheless, with his own vast intellect, directed the whole war, and maintained the resistance of that one single, as it were, against innumerable dangers. There never was the man—we hope there never will be—of such an adamantine frame as to stand this super-human task. In this fellest struggle, and darkest hour, the emperor Nicholas, still tightening his grasp, still stretching his keen, still wielding more gigantic weapons, still calling louder to his vassals, and rising higher in his tone, at the fullest tension of his nerve, mind, and soul, and every sense preternaturally quickened to the last, suddenly succumbed to the law of mortality, snapped at full bend, fallen at full flight, and like one most formidable of all his foes, whose representative, by a strange chance, he has seen once more invading Russia!—

"Let a name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale."

THE ROSE OF JERICHO.

Long years ago I was in the Holy Land. It was the last day I was to spend near Jerusalem and as the sun sank towards the blue waters of the Mediterranean, I found myself once more sitting on the banks of Jordan. The air was perfectly calm; the tolling of a convent bell came faintly over the plain from Bethlehem, and mingled its well best cadences with the gentle, playful murmuring of the sacred stream at my feet. By my side sat an Arab, apparently buried deep in thought. Abu Abdallah, I was his name; so I said, "Abu Abdallah, do you believe in God?" "Thou sayest in one breath," was his quick answer, "But, Abu Abdallah, I fear you do not believe that your soul is immortal." He gazed at me for an instant from the depth of that unfathomable eye, the precious heritage of a son of the Orient, but vouchsafed not a word. I was struck by his silence, and asked him again. "O brother, oh brother, thou wrongest me!" he said, and quietly rising, he seized upon a little shapeless mass, that lay half hid in the fragrant herbs at our feet, and gently pushing it into the purling stream, he added: "Has not the God of our fathers, whose prophet is Mahomet, given us the rose of Jericho? And does not my brother, who reads the books of the Franks, know that the burning sands of the desert are its home, and that it delights in the fiery winds of the west, which scatter the caravan, and strew the sands of the Sahara with the bones of the traveller? There it grows, and blossoms, and our children love it. But the season comes again, and it withers and dies. And the dread simoom rises, and seizes the dry, shrivelled roots that my brother beholds there, and on the wings of the tempest the rose of Jericho rides far, far east, until it falls upon holy soil. Now let my brother wait and he shall see." And we did wait, waited until the shadows grew long, and dreamy dusk covered mountain and plain. And the little shapeless mass became a miracle indeed, and right before our eyes! The roots had expanded, the leaves had unfolded, life and breath had returned to the dead child of the Sahara, and very blossoms began to show, and to rival the faint rosy tints of the evening sun! I never forgot that lesson of immortality—I never forgot that rose of Jericho.—*English Paper.*

DON'T WASTE A PIN.—In the year 1789 a boy called Lafitte first appeared in Paris. He was poor, and greatly desired to obtain an inferior place in a banking-house. Furnished with a letter of introduction he went to the house of a rich Swiss banker to ask for employment. He was friendless, timid, and careworn, and the banker thinking him unfit for a clerk, told him he had no room for him in his office. The lad left the richly gilded room with a sad heart. While crossing the court yard with drooping head, he saw a pin on the ground; he stopped, down, took it up, and placed it carefully in the corner of his coat. He did not think at the time that this act, so trifling in itself, would be the turning point in his life, and the means of his future splendid success. The banker saw from his window what had taken place, and attaching great importance totrifles, he was impressed by the circumstance. This simple action gave him a key to the character of Lafitte. It was a proof of order and prudence; and he thought that a young man, who could thus take care of a pin, would surely make a good clerk, and merit the trust and good wishes of his employer. The same evening, Lafitte received a note from the banker, offering him a situation in the counting-house, and asking him to come and fill the place at once. The discerning banker was not deceived in his hopes; for he soon found that the young pin saver possessed all the good qualities he expected. From a clerk, Lafitte soon advanced to be cashier, and was at length received into partnership, and afterwards became the owner of the largest bank in Paris, and one of the richest men in the world. He was not only rich, generous, great, and powerful, but was chosen a deputy of the people, and made President of the Council of Ministers, and was in every respect the most influential citizen in France.

WOMEN VS. MEN.—Women in all countries are civil, obliging, tender and humane, they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, humorous and prudent, and they do not hesitate like men, to perform a generous action, more pliable perhaps than men, but in general more disinterested more generous and persistent, a more good action than men. In my extensive wanderings in foreign climes, if hungry, thirsty, wet, cold or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, most uniformly so.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[*From the Correspondent of the New-Brunswicker.*]

FREDERICTON, Feb. 23d, 1856.

It is my purpose, so far as my ability will allow, to convey some idea of the great debate of the week, as very garbled statements have appeared.

On Monday last, Mr. Gray moved an amendment to the fourth paragraph of the Address. I must premise, however, that the Government stressed to move the House into Committee of the Whole on the subject, but were defeated, Mr. Gray asking them why they were not so in favor of the short session of 1854, and Mr. Wilmot telling them that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

Mr. Gray commenced by justifying the course he was pursuing, by the precedent he showed them at the October session of 1854, when the then Opposition would not wait for the Government to bring down the important measure for which the Legislature was expressly called together, but proceed at once to put them on their trial, and turned them out.

By the course adopted, and the sentiments expressed, there could be no longer any doubt that Responsible Government was fully recognized in this Province, and it became the duty of the Government to bring down their measure at the opening of the session, and to inform the House, through his Excellency's Speech, what measure they might expect. But the speech at the opening of the present session came and indefinite. Much had been said about a great railway scheme, and the hon. Attorney General had been to England in order to find means to carry it out; but in the speech they were simply told that their attention would be called to the importance of constructing railways, as though the House had never turned its attention to it before. He held that at es now in the Legislature were as fully alive to the importance of the subject as the members of the present Government, and quite as competent to carry their ideas into effect. Before the Government asked for their confidence, they should have given them some idea of their scheme. He was in favour of railways, but would not trust their construction to the men now in power.

The Speech contained a self-laudatory paragraph upon the close proximity of the revenue for the past year with the estimate brought in last session by the hon. Secretary. The estimated expenditure was £171,258, about £10,000 of which it was supposed would be met by the increased duties on dry goods. The hon. Secretary now states that expenditure exceeded the estimates by only £1000, of the contracts, but in his estimate of last year he had reckoned £27,000 the previous year's appropriations, which he expected would have been called for; but only £20,000 out of that sum had been drawn from the treasury, so that the estimate instead of being one thousand pounds, was eighteen thousand pounds out of the way.

Mr. Gray next charged the Government with suffering the credit of the Province to be run down so that, if he was correctly informed, their cheques would be refused, (or had been refused) by one of the banks for the paltry sum of £100. The money in the treasury when they came in power (upwards of forty thousand pounds) had all been expended, and the £30,000 Provincial credit in the Bank of New-Brunswick had been nearly all drawn. The excess of the expenditure over the income during the year 1855, was, in round numbers, £32,000. The hon. Secretary complained it at the House did not keep within the estimates last year, and therefore the Government was not responsible; but two members of the Government were on the road committee last year, and that committee reported £20,000 in excess of the estimate, and the House sustained them. Why did the Government allow this? They were all powerful in the House, and might have kept the House within the estimates if they chose to do so.

Mr. Gray next attacked the Government on the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The hon. Secretary, acting as the mouth piece of the Government, brought down the estimates, and proposed and carried his revenue bill, and subsequently brought in a bill that would sweep away £30,000 or £40,000 a year from that very revenue. He charged the Government with being responsible for that measure, by their remaining in the Government and acting with the hon. Secretary after the passing of that bill. What would the Prime Minister of England say, if, after he had laid his financial scheme before the House of Commons, an individual member of his Government proposed a measure that would strike off one fourth or one-fifth of the revenue proposed to raise? Would not that member have to leave the Government instanter? Certainly he would. But the hon. Secretary said last year that the law would not affect the revenue the first year, and they could if they saw fit, amend the revenue bill this year, and he told how the deficiency might be made up, by adding to the duties on molasses, and some other articles. This year, however, the Government was silent upon the matter, and it was perfectly understood that the Revenue Bill should remain in force four years; so that the country had this alternative before them—either the Liquor Law must be repealed, or the difference in the revenue must be deducted from the road and school grants.

The Government press had puffed then upon their great railway scheme, but had they as yet agreed among themselves as to what that scheme should be? He challenged them to assert that they had done so.

The House last year passed a bill for the appointment of a Postmaster General. It was an appointment most necessary, in order that the Legislature might have information laid before them by the head of a department having a seat among them. Why had not the appointment been made? It was true that a clause in the preambles said "whenever they considered it expediant," but another clause said "whereas it is deemed advantageous." That was the opinion of the House, and they had never passed the bill, and made provision for the officer if they did not consider it necessary. The Government, for some reasons of their own, had presumed to run counter to the wishes of the House.

This responsible government had also repudiated the idea of making local appointments in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people. He alluded to the appointment of the Common Clerk of the city of St. John. One gentleman had been recommended by the nearly unanimous vote of the Common Council, but they had overlooked the recommendation and appointed another, and the only reason they deigned to give was, "He is our friend!" Thus, while party spirit was dying away in Canada and Nova Scotia—while public men there were uniting to carry out public improvements—the government of this colony was endeavouring to create party spirit.

Mr. Gray next alluded to the appointment of Mr. Bliss to the magistracy of Kent. It had been always considered improper to appoint practising barristers Justices of the Peace, even in ordinary times; the late government had always refused to do so; but here was a man who had resided but a short time in the county, and said to be the legal agent of a powerful firm, appointed to the magistracy to try small causes; and as though that was not bad enough, another of the representatives of the county had been consulted, and the barrister was appointed for the express purpose of the new law—armed with power to commit a man to the Penitentiary without the privilege of appeal—the man supposed to be the leader of a political league to carry out the law as they understood it,