Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

Directors—J. W. LAWRENCE, S. R. FOSTER, C. H. ETABROOKS, JOHN ANDERSON. *Solicitor*—J. M. ROBINSON, Esq. *Secretary*—ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire.

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

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
—OFFICE—
No. 13, NORTH SIDE OF PRINCESS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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.

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, 1858.

c. 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, 1856.

Valentine & Co.'s Express,

FIRST TRIP BY THE "EMPEROR."

VALENTINE & CO'S EXPRESS will leave this City on MONDAY, the 8th March next for EASTPORT, CALAIS, PORTLAND, BOSTON, and other parts of the United States.

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

ANSLEY & TUFTS, AGENTS.
March 5. No. 2 & 3 South Market Wharf.

Furniture & Upholstery Ware Rooms.
No. 97, 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 motion of the natural eye.

OFFICE—(in Vernon's Brick Building,) corner of King and Germain streets, St. John, N. B.
January 11.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life 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 Chirmen*; SWINTON BOULT, Esq *Secretary.*

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES.

Europe—Manchester, Hamburgh, Lisbon, Stockholm. *United States*—New York, New Orleans Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, San Francisco. *British America*—Montreal Halifax, N. S., Saint John, N. B., Saint Johns, N F. *South America*—Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso Demerara. *Australia*—Sydney, Victoria, Adelaide Swan River. *New Zealand*—Lyttleton, Wellington, Auckland. *Tasmania*—Hobart Town, Launcaster. *East Indies*—Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon Cadras, Manilla. *China.*—Canton, Hong Kong Sanghai.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

Paid up Resources, £749,251 15 8, Sterling.
CONSTITUTION——UNLIMITED LIABILITY.
Fire Premiums Received in 1855, £186,271 16 11, Sterling.
Business—Insurance against Loss or damage by FIRE, on every description of Property.
Losses paid promptly on proof of claim.
NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH: OFFICE 98, Prince William Street, St. John.
(No Charge for Policy.)
April 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.* Prince Wm. street.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—Received per Steamer:—1 case superior French PAPER HANGINGS, all new styles.
☞ For Sale at cost and charges.
July 3. B. O'BRIEN.

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 Shedine 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.

ST. ANDREWS ALE.—Just received, a small lot of St. Andrews Steam Brewed ALE, very superior. For sale by
Nov. 14. JOHN McCOSKERY.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE COALS.—Landing ex "John Duncan"—60 chals Liverpool House COALS, which will be sold low if taken from alongside. JOHN WALKER.
May 29. Ward-street.

MILK PANS AND BUTTER CROCKS—A white supply.—A shipment of these Goodsare daily expected.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
August 7. Dock street

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., April 23, 1858.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, March 26, 1858.

Late news from China states that the blockade of Canton has been raised, that the Russians and Americans have backed the Anglo-French demands on the Chinese Government, that an expedition to Pekin is contemplated should these demands be refused, and that our unfortunate friend Yeh is now on his way to Calcutta, where he will probably take his place in Fort William alongside the dethroned King of Oude. What a change of fortune! As to the Cantonese, our intercourse with them by no means justifies the old tradition they are a ferocious and cruel population. On the contrary, they seem disposed to be friendly they continue their trading, they display their wares in the streets, confiding in the equity of our commanders, and the conduct of our soldiers and blue jackets; and altogether appear quite at their ease. From India, the mails from which have of late possessed less than usual interest, we hear that the reconquest of Oude was about to be recommenced. The 20,000 men, or thereabouts, under Sir Colin Campbell's command were being marched across the river, and would first effect a junction with the force under Sir J. Outram at the Alumbagh. Accounts of the enemy at Lucknow declare that they muster more than 100,000 armed men, that they are fortifying every post of vantage within the city, and that every foot of ground will be hotly contested by a desperate foe. Sir Colin, however, seems determined to play a game at long bowls, which will probably render their peculiar strategy useless. Before advancing into the town, he will batter it well with artillery.—His strength in this arm is very great. He has 80 pieces of heavy metal, and sixty lighter guns, forming such a park of artillery as probably never has yet been seen under the command of any Indian general.

Watt, the English engineer on board the *Cagliari*, whose mind was affected by his imprisonment, has been released, and King Bomba has ordered that the trial of Park, his companion in adversity, shall advance as rapidly as possible, he being the same time released on bail. There seems but little doubt that he will soon be acquitted, so there will be an end of the expected Neapolitan difficulty, unless our Government (which is unlikely) demand compensation on behalf of our injured fellow-countrymen, who certainly, by all the rules of international law, ought not to have been imprisoned at all. At present Count Cavour is left alone in his demand for the restitution of the *Cagliara* and her crew; but, though it is to be wished that we could have had an opportunity to back up Sardidia in this matter, she is quite able, if necessary, to stand up against Naples, and enforce her rights if necessary by arms. A despatch from Genoa states that Mazzina and five others have been condemned to death for their part in the abortive insurrection which broke out there in June last. Nearly 60 other prisoners were at the same time sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. It is hardly necessary to state that Mazzini was not in person at the trial, and at this moment remains safe in England. He has in fact just published a pamphlet in which he reviews the state of parties in Italy, and defends this very revolution, declaring that it was intended, not from any especial hatred of Sardinian institutions, but to free Italy and expel the Austrians. It does really seem not very consistent that, in trying to upset despotism on the other side of the Alps, Mazzini and his followers should begin by inflicting the horrors of civil war on the only country which can point to a liberal form of government there.

The general quietness of the political world was a little relieved on the 22nd by a rumour that Lord Derby, having found the impossibility of carrying on the government of the country, would resign. Many, believing the story, proceeded to the Houses of Parliament, hoping to witness an exciting scene Of course nothing of the kind occured. In both Houses all was placid; indeed indeed it seems to be generally understood now that the Conservatives can, and will carry on for some time to come. True they are constantly taunted with the fact that they may be turned out any day; but Palmerston after all was in the same position; and it would be a very bad precedent for the Liberals to adopt. Lord Derby may retain power in the face of a Liberal majority if he will adopt liberal measures, and so far as we see he appears to be determined to pursue such a course. Liberals find liberal measures passing the House of Commons with even greater facilities than they did under Palmerston's rule. Independent members are not stubbed for speaking their minds, or introducing advanced measures; the Ministers do not complain, neither do they attempt to thwart free legislation. Thus it is that although the week opened with prognostications of instant resignation, it closes with a feeling that the Derby party will stand over the year.

Parliament has not been inactive during the week. More money has been voted, the Indian Loan Bill has received the Royal assent, and lord John Russell has triumphed in passing his Oaths Bill by an enormous majority. The bill applies this time not only to the Jews, but at the same time recognizes the claims of the Roman Catholics to take the same oath as Protestants. Will Lord Derby accept the measure now with a good grace? He might fairly say in that case that his ministry had proved the best friend to the Jews, since it had done that which no Liberal government had been enabled to effect. This concession, however, is not to be expected on the part of the Premier, when we remember who occupies the Woolsack—Lord Chelmsford, the staunchest opponent of the admission of the Hebrew element to senatorial honors. On the 23rd there was a discussion about the new and vexatious passport regulations, and two afflicting instances were narrated of delay occasioned by them in the visit of persons here to a dying father and daughter at Boulogne and St. Omer. Lord Palmerston told how he was once nearly taken into custody, and expressed his opinion of the utter inutility of the system. Then Viscount Bury obtained leave, on a division, to introduce a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and Mr. Ayrton, a metropolitan member, whose constituents have the strongest interest in the question, obtained a similar permission with regard to a bill for equalizing the poor-rates in the metropolis. A rather amusing disclosure was made in the Lords. The other day Lord Brougham asked whether it was true that Government intended to enlist negroes for military service in India. Lord Hardinge (the Under-Secretary for War) and the Premier expressed astonishment and indignation; they had never so much as heard of the rumour. But on Tuesday evening Lord Ellenborough got up and declared that it was quite accurate, and detailed the measures he had taken for the enlistment of Kroomen. Fancy the Premier's mortification! The two Houses will adjourn until the 12th of April for the Easter recess.

One of the persons perhaps most talked about in all circles is a certain Milesian-Italian, who calls himself Signor Bortomeo. This gentleman set himself up as the President of a Grand Italian League, which had only an imaginary existence and held only imaginary meetings, in Newman street, and other parts of the metropolis. Distinguished men, said to have attended, were really at the very time better occupied in their own country. Still the proceedings assumed such an attractive phase in the newspaper reports—the sentiments expressed were so constitutional and moderate—that Englishmen generally felt attracted to the Conference by a strong bond of sympathy.—Members of parliament accordingly sent letters approving the objects of the delegates in answer to circulars addressed them, and the newspaper critics sent leading articles glowingly eulogistic.—But the Signor got something besides sympathy, which, even though expressed by such distinguished men as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Goderich, and Mr. Tom Duncombe, is rather of a barren quality. He did not disdain to turn and honest penny by writing the reports of the Conferences and furnishing them to the morning journals at the usual rate of remuneration. This hoax went on for some time, and was found so profitable that the Signor would probably have prolonged it to the present moment had not certain Italian patriots, fired with a noble ardour to participate in the deliberations of the delegates, made vain attempts to discover their *locus in quo*. Then Signor Borroneo was challenged with fraud, and gave no satisfactory explanation. The whole affair was evidently an imposition from first to last, and the public is enjoying a hearty laugh at the expense of the hoaxees.

The Emperor of the French has appointed a successor to Count de Persigny in the person of our old friend the Duke of Malakoff, Marshal Pelissier. The appointment is not viewed with any great favour here. The Duke is known from Crimean experiences to be an excessively obstinate fiery fellow, and his mission to the Court of St. James' as ambassador is thought to be something like an attempt to bully us. We would much rather have had to do with a diplomatist than a warrior, whose brusque manners are not such as to recommend themselves in London. Apparently however his appointment is part of a system which rejects men of peace for official situations in favor of men of the sword. Thus General Espinasse is minister of the Interior, M. Boittelle, an old soldier has replaced M. Fietri as prefect of police, and all that is now wanted is, that General Bosquet should supercede Count Walewski as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Much uneasiness prevails in Paris at the repressive measures adopted there, and at the same time, whatever official *rapprochement* may have taken place between the two governments, it is evident that the relations of the two countries are not on the best of footing. The London journals take upon themselves the task of criticising recent Imperial policy; the Parisian journals on the other hand have evidently received leave and license, of which they are availing themselves unstintedly, to abuse England and her institutions.

Another prosecution for libeling the Emperor of the French has been instituted here. A Polish refugee, with an unpronounceable name, the keeper of a bookseller's shop in the congenial locality of the Haymarket, has been committed for printing a small pamphlet in French, signed by Felix Pyat and two other members of a revolutionary committee, inciting divers persons to assassinate his Majesty.

SYMPTOMS OF WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND—THE ALLIANCE IN DANGER.

[From the London Times.]

Now, if we said out right that we were drifting into wat with our great neighbor and ally, we should give needless alarm to those who thought our opinion worth a straw. But what is it to drift? If a collier breaks from its moorings in the Pool it will eventually find itself at the Nore, or worse, before long, unless something be done. If a ship is adrift in the channel, it will certainly soon be ashore on one coast or the other, most probably to its injury or loss. A Government has just been turned out by a war vote, and none joined in that vote so heartily as they who have constituted themselves apostles of peace, as they who particularly represent the commerce of the country, as they who stand up for the interests of the landowner and the farmer, as the champion and spokesmen of the church, the dissenting interests, and the high morality of the country. A motion was devised, the purport of which was, that our sage old Premier and his rather elderly colleagues had flinched, and parried a blow without returning it: that they had been rather more Christian than answers in real politics. For this an otherwise popular Government has been disgraced and deposed; and another is put in its place for the express purpose of assuming a more manly attitude before France. Now we are glad to see that these men, at all events understand their own position. The very first thing they did, upon finding themselves in office was to ascertain the state of our national defences. That was the first question Lord Derby sent to the Admiralty and the War Office. Finding the answer highly gratifying, and, it must be added, much to the credit of the late Ministry, they took the earliest opportunity of telling the world and all whom it might concern, how well provided we were for defence and offence. Mr. Disraeli only let out what was uppermost in his own mind when he reviewed our Army, Militia, and Navy, for the benefit of his Buckinghamshire constituents. In the like spirit, and openly recognizing the fact that we are nearer war now than we were a month ago, though we hope and trust still very far off, we will add that we never were so well provided with soldiers, artillery and other equipments, with ships, guns and sailors, since the year 1815.—With twenty four hours' notice we could either prevent any landing at any accessible part of our coast or crush any force that might be landed. With a fortnight's notice we could shut up any fleet that might be assembled in the harbors of our neighbor, and it is confidently believed by some of our best authorities, steam in and destroy everything in the harbor of Cherbourg.—Our new Government, very wisely, does not mince matters, neither shall we. The late Government tried to mince matters, and the result is they are out.

It is in vain to wish that England were rather accustomed to count the cost of war and watch its beginnings for that is not, and never will be, the nature of our country.—Nobody can point out a time when the dread of the greatest of human calamities weighed as a feather in the balance of her politics. In her utmost difficulty and exhaustion England has rushed into struggles that demanded overflowing exchequers, a teeming population, and powerful allies. A War Minister has always been a popular Minister, and a war ever so foolish, ever so wicked, ever so desperate, has always been found a sure way to escape from home difficulties. Our old Norman Kings could at any time unite their quarrelsome barons for a crusade, or some war nearer home, but equally unprofitable; and the policy, whatever its moral character, still occupies a high place in the armory of party warfare. War cannot come, indeed, without its awful penalties, its sufferings, its losses, its costs, its irritations, its hardening of the heart, and the blight it casts on all other hopes and feelings, all other passions and pursuits. No pen could enumerate, no mind could embrace, the disastrous consequences of the long and terrible war that engrossed all the time and money and affections of the last generation. What personal inconveniences, what social neglects, what miseries and degradation, did it not entail!—Yet are we sure that no suggestion of prudence, no warning of the past, will have the least weight, should it ever be left that national honor and interest were once more at stake. There may, indeed, be a stage of international difficulties, as in private disputes, when Wisdom can make herself heard amid the struggle of emotions or the war of words; else we should not have so many warnings to be taken in time. We should not be told that "the beginning of strife is as one letteth out water." But in England a peacemaker must be very early in the field, and must make his accounts to be quite alone in it, if he expects the least attention. If this indifference to a great calamity and this want of common forethought be in many respects unfortunate, it is at all events some consolation to feel that the honor of England is in very safe keeping. It is in the keeping of Englishmen, who will keep it themselves, and who are even overjealous of the hands into which it might fall. We may be very rash, very foolish, very headstrong, and very certain to do ourselves more damage than we can possibly inflict on our worst foes, but neither Parliament nor the people will ever connive at the smallest national dishonor.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND WHAT HE WAS EFFECTED?—Bulwer has effectively controverted the trite axiom that knowledge is power; and the world has known only too long and too well that, might does not make right. But if the mere philosopher is mistaken when he expects to give effect to theories merely because they are based on truth and justice, without regard to those forces by which selfish men, such as make up the mass of mankind, are personally influenced or coerced to do good or refrain from evil, another mistake is quite as frequently made by those who despise philosophers, and rely altogether on the employment of force or of corruption. To reckon upon what is best in itself without respect to the hopes and fears of the instruments by which the statesmen has to work, or the fears of those on whom he has to work, is like devising a plan for perpetual motion, without taking any account of friction. But, on the other hand, for rulers to set aside contemptuously all theory—that is all reasoning upon right—and to think when they do this they are dealing with facts, is to ignore the greatest fact of all—that power can only be lasting when it has right for its basis and the assent of the governed for its support. Louis Napoleon, like his uncle, seems to have relied for power wholly upon his capacity for managing the armed force of France, and by its means suppressing all other descriptions of force. He has doubtless wished to promote the material prosperity of the country, and has had the presumption to believe that he and the half-dozen half-financiers, half-stock jobbers, whom he has had in his train, could, better than the spontaneous action of the people themselves, provide for the wants of thirty millions of souls. To secure authority, he has hesitated at no act, however unlawful; he has respected no right, however sacred; and he has thus attained such control over one of the greatest nations of the world, that no sheet of paper can be printed; no journey can be made by a citizen; no whisper can be uttered without government surveillance and permission being required. Every man of note and independence has been for many years driven from France, or silenced—silenced, perhaps, only that he may have more leisure for secretly planning mischief against the repressive government under which he lives. But, after seven years of this absolute power, what has been effected towards the establishment of a regular and permanent government? Are there yet any signs in France of those relaxations of precaution which we know have taken place in other times and countries, when a season of revolutionary violence has given place to an established authority? So far from this, the Emperor of France finds that the means which, seven years ago, he thought sufficient to hold in check the opponents of his government, are now insufficient for the purpose, so that a new set of repressive measures, more grinding than ever, have to be set in operation, or the system of coercion must be surrendered. The transportations to Cayenne have not got rid of all the malcontents; the abolition of the expression of public opinion in newspapers and books has not prevented men from thinking; and there are new insurrections, notwithstanding the bloody sweeping of the streets, when, on former occasions, insurgents have appeared there. So far as can be judged at a distance, Louis Napoleon is now just as far from having established his dynasty, as he was on the celebrated second of December. If he had shown more respect to principle—more regard to the rights of individuals and of the country collectively could he have been in a more precarious position than that in which he finds himself? He would have laid a foundation for power which would, at least, have been of a more permanent character. His plan might then have failed through weakness but it would not have depended upon the success of measures, every one of which makes his government more irksome, and, therefore, from its very employment renders necessary fresh and still harsher precautions, to engender in their turn still more obnoxious ones, and so on in a constant series. The attempt at assassination by Orsini and his accomplices was an act from which no man, however excellent, is secure. We have seen such attempts made even on our own Sovereign, whose pre-eminent station has made her virtues known so widely that her loss would be regretted almost as a private as well as a public calamity throughout the civilized world. But the accompanying demonstration of feeling, and still more the accompanying measures of repression and precaution prove that this deed was not the act of a solitary lunatic or madman; but the outbreak of a strong feeling of hatred to Louis Napoleon, among persons with a perverted moral sentiment, but yet not of ignoble natures. The situation of the Emperor and of France is a fearful one. The man and the country have passed through a furnace of dreadful anxiety and suffering, and the storm, far from clearing the air, leaves it as murky and as threatening as ever. May not Emperors as well as shopkeepers remember with advantage, that honesty is the best of policy.—*Montreal Herald.*

HINDOO HEROISM.—An Anglo-Indian in the *Times* says:—At the time when every newspaper is ringing with the vices of the Hindoo character, I appeal to you, in the interest of truth and of our common humanity, to publish the following very thrilling incident from Mr. Rees's *Narrative of the Siege of Lucknow.* It is gratifying to human nature to learn that even in the Hindoo nature there are depths of nobleness—that it is capable of deeds of heroic self-sacrifice, such as have never been surpassed. Those who know India best, will be least surprised. The incident occurred at the moment when the first relieving force reached the Residency:

"The 78th Highlanders coming upon the Bailey guard battery, and not knowing it to be within the Residency, stormed it, and bayoneted three of the men, whom they mistook to be insurgents. They never resisted, and one of them waved his hand, and crying 'Kooch purwani (never mind) it is all for the good cause; welcome, friends!' fell and expired."

A fire occurred at London on the 25th ultimo, by which fifteen lives were lost.

WILL RAILROADS PAY?

[From the Halifax Journal.]

The Halifax *Chronicle* gives a sketch of some Railroad calculations by Mr. Howe, in the course of his speech, and we are glad to see from them, that he takes a hopeful view of the whole concern. He makes it very clear that as expensive as our Railroad may seem, it is much less so than similar works in Europe and America. He assumes that when built, the road will yield 3 per cent towards the interest on the expenditure, over and above the working expenses, which would leave the burden actually borne by the Province very light. "But assuming," said he, "that the work yielding nothing, there it is, *a labor and time saving machine*, daily adding to the value of the property of the country, and the conveniences and comfort of the people.

This is a just and enlightened view of the matter, too often obscured by party virulence, We do not want to make money out of the road. We want it for the comfort, convenience, and advantage of our population, and we have always been of the opinion that if it should not yield a cent towards the interest of the money expended, the public will be the gainers in the particulars named, by having it. In fact it is a necessity, and have it we must and will, whatever party may be in power.

Mr. Howe said that Dr. Lardner estimated the saving on every 100 miles of travel at 20s. to each person, equal on our lines to £100,000 a year, in addition to the movement of freight, which might fairly be put down at £40,000 a year, to say nothing of the saving of time, and the feeling of pride which we should have, that we are not behind our neighbors in the means of locomotion and the possession of an element so essential to our future progress and industrial development."

We like these bright and hopeful calculations much better than the continual croaking and forebodings of Provincial ruin by our railway. On the contrary our belief has ever been that the general prosperity of the Province will advance with marvellous rapidity from the day that our population have the facility of railway transport afforded them East and West.

And as to all the clamour about extra cost of these works beyond the original estimates, we have always thought it was carried unreasonably far. No man that sets about building a house finds his expenditures and his estimates tally in the end, and generally speaking thinks himself well off, if they approximate by 50 per cent. What wonder then, if in such an affair as a Railway, through a most impracticable country, the actual cost should be double the original calculations especially in a country where such enterprises are altogeth new. Some mistakes and errors in every such of such works are unavoidable, and ought not to be magnified into wilful blunders and mismanagement.

CANADA.

Dr. Church, a member of the Canadian parliament, was found dead in his chair at his house in Toronto on the 5th. He appeared to have written about eight lines of a letter before him, when he stopped in the middle of the word, dropped his head on his hand and expired.

The Montreal *Argus* says that the rise of water in the river has done most serious injury in Griffintown. Within Wellington Bridge the rise of water has been great, inundating the dwelling in Colborne Street and the neighborhood. The streets are nearly impassable Beyond the Bridge the whole country from the bridge to the Race Course is covered with water. Of the Grand Trunk Railroad a considerable portion has been swept away, and the cars, on the their arrival yesterday discharged their passengers at the Tanneries, five miles from the city.

Mr. McDougall, of the Toronto *Globe*, has been nominated by the Reformers of North Oxford, for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Brown, who holds his seat for Toronto.

Ogle R. Gowan, late of the Toronto *Patriot*, is a candidate for the vacancy in Leeds & Grenville occasioned by the death of Dr. Church. Hon. Mr. Spence, of the Dundas *Warder*, ex-Postmaster General, and the Hon. Mr. Morrison, are also aspirants for the seat in the same electoral district.

McKenzie's "Message" thus classifies the members of the Canadian Assembly:—53 Roman Catholics; 26 Presbyterians; 34 Episcopalians; 10 Methodists; 3 Quakers 25 are natives of Upper Canada; 40 natives of Lower Canada; 10 Englishmen; 16 Irishmen; 25 Scotchmen; 3 Americans. 55 are new members; 38 have had seats since 1854; not one had a seat in the Lower Canadian Legislature, and only 3 sat in the Upper. 28 are lawyers; 6 doctors; 23 shop keepers; 17 Farmers.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The American Government has made a new regulation, of a restrictive character, regarding the articles imported from Canada into the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty. Hitherto all the articles contained in the schedule of that treaty might be imported into either country from the other, without embarrassing restriction or useless scrutiny. Henceforward whatever goods, exceeding $100 in value, are exported from Canada, under the Reciprocity Treaty, must be accompanied by a consular certificate that they are the growth or production of this Province. For every such certificate a fee of two dollars is to be charged; of which 50 cents is to be retained by the consular agent and $1.50 is to go into the Federal Treasury.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The sound of the Railway whistle, and the appearance of two or three schooners discharging freight, remind us that the season of business is again at hand. The river is not altogether clear of ice, but so much so, at all events, as to enable vessels to get up and down—in connection with which the freight cars are again brought down the Branch Railway (which has been newly ballasted) to the wharves for the purpose of conveying the goods just landed to the Shediac Station.

We understand the Gulf of St. Lawrence is almost clear of ice, and that the steamer *Westmorland* will very soon be placed on the route to and from P. E. Island.

The season is somewhat in advance of last spring, and we sincerely hope may be the harbinger of a busy and remunerative summer to every one.—*Westmorland Times.*

THE REVIVAL.—The Boston Journal of Saturday says, "It is concurrent testimony of all with whom we have conversed upon the subject that the religious interest in this city is still on the increase deepening and extending itself among classes which it has not heretofore reached, and leading many who have been considered as almost beyond the influence of any of the ordinary means of the Gospel, to the prayer meeting and thence to the inquiry room, where many of them profess to have yielded their hearts to Christ. The prayer meetings during the week have been well attended.'

HORRORS OF SOUTH AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.—A private letter received in Salem, gives the following terrible story of the awful atrocities committed in the Banda Oriental country. The letter is dated Montevideo, Feb. 6.

We are still in a state of civil war in this Province. This time there has been much bloodshed some 7000 lives have already been sacrificed to the cause of liberty.

Gen. Dias was defeated about week since, some 250 miles in the interior and over 300 prisoners surrendered to the government troops. After sending to this place to the government to know what disposition should be made of the prisoners, the President sent orders, an hour afterwards, to shoot 28 officers and cut the throats of nearly 200 of the soldiers. Among the officers were General Dias, who has been serving his country all his lifetime, and was in command of the forces from this Province when Rosas fell, and a man who bore an excellent character; General Frave, one of the veterans of thirty three, and his son, a colonel; with other officers of not much lower grade.

This has been one of the most brutal butcheries that ever stained the annals of this country. It outstrips Rosas and Oribe altogether. When it was known that the order had been sent out for this wholesale slaughter, the English and French Ministers and both Admirals, the Spanish Minister, American Commodore and American Consul—all went to see the President to supplicate mercy for these poor fellows, but in vain. About twenty of the first ladies of this place also went among whom were the sister of the President's wife, Senora Vidal; Senor. Castellanos, wife of the President of the Senate; Mrs. Roqueira, President of the Charitable Association; the widow of Gen. Pacheco, the widow of Gen. Lavalleja; and indeed, all were ladies of the first respectability. They even went down on their knees supplicating for those Oriental officers, but they were turned away with insult, and the poor fellows shot like dogs.

All of them leave large families, which were entirely dependant upon them for support. It has plunged the whole city in mourning. No decent lady appears in the street without being dressed in deep mourning. Everybody of both political parties, is horror stricken at this awful destruction of life. The consequences will I fear be dreadful, and we begin to see it already. The cavalry escaped at the surrender of Dias, and have been making dreadful work. They have already visited several villages and cut the throats of every *Blanco* they encountered—men, women and children, and destroyed their property to as great an extent as possible. This vengeance does not fall upon the guilty only, but on any of the adherents of the party that did the awful deed above mentioned.

Last year we had the yellow fever, which carried off about 2000 of the inhabitants of this place, and now this civil war is continuing the destruction of human lives.

PAPA IS ON THE OTHER SIDE.—When the late Joseph S. Buckminster was about three years old, he went on one occasion with his parents to Portsmouth, N. H., where they resided, to visit his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Mr. Stevens, who lived in Kittery, on the opposite shore of the Piscataqua. They were to cross the river in a ferry boat, and for some reason Dr. Buckminster crossed first and left his wife and little Joseph to follow together. While upon the river, Mrs. Buckminster became very much alarmed and expressed her fears in the hearing of her son. Little Joseph's bright eyes gleamed over the water and rested an instant upon the familiar form of his father who was waiting for them on the opposite shore. Then springing to his mother's arms he exclaimed, "Don't be afraid dear mamma, dont be afraid! only look, *Papa is on the other side!*"

How beautiful is the unquestoning faith of childhood! It knows no doubt, and feels no fear in the presence of its beloved ones. The knowledge that Papa is on the other side," was to little Joseph a talisman against danger: there was no room for fear in his young trusting heart. He never questioned for a moment his father's willingness or ability to protect him. By the unerring instinct of childhood he knew his father loved him, and by the same instinct, love cast out fear as unworthy of itself.

Let the little child be our teacher; and when clouds gather darkly around us and dangers threaten, with unquestioning confidence of little Joseph, I will not be afraid, my Father's on the other side. —*N. Y. Observer.*

REVIVAL PRAYER MEETINGS.—The *Montreal Gazette* says meetings in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist church and the Free church, in this city, have been carried out daily by the former, with the most cheering indications of success. The noon-day prayer meetings have been remarkably well attended; and those in the evening have uniformly been crowded. The principal feature of these meetings is the feeling of solemnity and reverence by which they are pervaded. The Free the Congregational and Baptist churches, held a united prayer meeting Tuesday afternoon, in the Congregational church, with we are happy to say similar cheering results. In the Baptist church there is also a prayer meeting at 6 o'clock every morning On the whole the symptoms manifested in Quebec assimilate very much to those which have taken with regard to this most important and gratifying phase of public feeling in the United States; and will doubtless lead to results equally tending to glorify God and benefit mankind.

We have before noticed that new marriage regulations were about to be enforced amongst the Roman Catholics. Formal notice has been given by the vicar-general of the archdiocese of Westminister that on and after Low Sunday, the 11th of next month, no marriage will be solemnized, in cases where either or both parties are Catholics, unless the banns of marriage have been previously published in church on three successive Sundays at the places where they respectively reside, either at high mass or at that mass at which public notices is generally read out.

The New York *Tribune* says that "French commercial houses have ordered their correspondents in this country to remit in bills on London, instead of Paris. They have no confidence in the stability of Napoleon's Government."

HARD TIMES IN THE STATES.—The Newark *Daily* says the sheriff of Newark advertises for sale the entire village of Malaga, in New Jersay. It consists of more than 5,000 acres of land, with glass works, mills, and forty dwelling houses. The village exhibits a scene of desolation and abandonment so complete sub thorough as to be rarely exceded. The village of Louisville, Monongahela County, Va., was purchased a few days since, by Jonathan McKeek. The purchases included a very valuable mill property, store-house, and several dwellings, together with a well improved farm of about seventy-five acres. The sum paid was $75,000 cash.

VIRGINIA DIAMONDS.—A Mr. Mathews, of Virginia, has a stone discovered seventy years ago in a gold mine, by his father, which he claims is the largest diamond in the world, and he says he has refused $24,000, for it. It was kept in a rough state until a few weeks since. It weighs 144 carats which is 44 more than the Koh-i-noor; it is an inch thick by an inch and a half across. Several diamonds have been found in the Virginia gold mines, and one was last year sold at Richmond for $4,500.

ST. PATRICK VS. ST. GEORGE.—At a Hibernian banquet on St. Patrick's day at Cincinnati one of the orators—a Mr. Dennis McGovarity—said:

"If he had the power he would visit the Government of England with the maledictions of Heaven—would hurl the throne into the sea and sink the Government, Queen, King, Parliament and all into ——. He hoped that God, who is good and just, would answer his prayer, and crumble the throne like the dust of the road."

The tenth regular toast, at a supper given at Cincinnati, on St. Patrick's Day, by a numerous company of Irishmen, was in honor of "Nena Sahib."

Is it possible that such madmen do not see the contempt with which they must be regarded by all who are witnesses to the fact that their importance for mischief is as great as the bitterness of their malice?

The last New York Murder was that of Rose Kelly, who was stabbed and killed by her husband John Kelly, who is arrested.