Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Ex *Ann Rankin*, and *Courier*, from London:—

1000 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD;
230 Kegs Yellow, Red, Black, Green, and Blue PAINTS;
50 Kegs Zinc Paint;
35 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
3 Bbls. Copal and Oak VARNISH;
7 Cans Carriage and White Copal do.;
1 Cask Brandram's Liquid Dryer;
5 " do. Patent do.;
50 dtz. Deep GOLD LEAF;
5 " Patent Glaziers' DIAMONDS.

For Sale at No. 1, North side Market Square.
Nov. 14. W. O. SMITH.
Market Square

North American House,
No. 7 North side of King's Square,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

IS now kept by the Subscriber, who having recently refitted and furnished the same in a thorough and most comfortable manner, and now is prepared to entertain Residents in this City, Farmers, and Travellers generally, by the day or for any period, in an agreeable style and on satisfactory terms. *Good Stabling* is attached. Experienced Attendants are employed in every department.

The Daily and other Newspapers are regularly taken and filed. Every information with regard to the Markets, and other business of the City, is promptly afforded. Purchases can be made for Strangers.

Extra Means, when called for, are provided without delay. In short nothing is wanting at any hour that can be reasonably required.

May 22—1m. HUGH CHISHOLM.

MAGEE, HATTER.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed a part of his Establishment to 27, North Side of King Street, directly opposite Cross Street, and one door below *Mr. J. Frost's* Shoe Store, where he will be found ready to serve the Public with HATS and CAPS of his *own Manufacture*, made under his inspection, which he feels warranted in saying are equal to any made or sold in this City, as has been proved at the Exhibitons held in this City and Fredericton, and also at Halifax, N. S., from which he received a Diploma of merits under the Seal of that Province.

The business will be conducted as formerly at his old Stand, under the management of his Nephew, D. Magee, a practical Hatter; where the Public will always find a good article, and at a reasonable price.

HATS and CAPS made to order.

A. MAGEE,
27 North Side, King street.

THE Subscribers have just received from the United States, a large assortment of Hungarian Kossuth, and Wide Awake HATS, various styles, colours, qualities, and prices.

They have also made up a Stock of SATIN HATS, of the *Spring Style* for 1857.

Expected by *first* arrivals from Liverpool—Children's Fancy CAPS, Felt Hats, Leghorn Hats, &c.

All the above will be sold at a small advance on cost *Wholesale and Retail*.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
April 15. 15 King street.

To Members, Travellers, & 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.

JUST RECEIVED;
200 QUINTALS large CODFISH;
400 Boxes Dipper Harbour Smoked HERRINGS, a good article.

JOHN MARVEN,
October 23. Ward-street.

TEA.—Just received, and imported expressely for Family use:—
10 chests Souchong TEA;
10 catty boxes do. do.;
10 chests Breakfast Oolong do;
10 catty boxes do. do;
10 chests good retailing do.—For sale low
August 29. JOHN McCOSKERY.

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

Per Arthur White, from London.

100 CHESTS Souchong TEA;
5 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
1 ton Brandram's Coloured PAINTS;
Casks Boiled and Raw OIL;
3 do. PUTTY; 1 cask STARCH;
4 casks INDIGO;
1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
1 do. STATIONERY.

For Sale at the lowest market rates.
June 12. L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

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.

1000 SUMMER COATS,

LONDON Made, cut in every make worn, in Linen, Cord, Alpaca, &c., new and beautiful tyles, at prices from 5s. to 25s., GRANITE HALL, No. 5 Dock-street.

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

Nov. 14. JOHN McCOSKERY.

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, per brig "Ransom," 350 boxes of various sizes—all in good order. ☞ Glass always cut to order.

GEORGE NIXON,
June 12. 104 Prince William Street.

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.

GLASS HATS at 6d each; Best quality Men's Calf BROGANS, at 7s. 6d. per pair.

B. O'BRIEN

MILK PANS AND BUTTER CROCKS—*white inside.*—A shipment of these Goods are daily expected.

FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
August 7. Dock-street

A Further Supply of STRAW HATS of the following descriptions: Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Ceracoa, Sennett and Cuba.

And of FELT HATS of the following descriptions:—Kossuth, Hungarian, Empire, Panama, French, Cassimere & Cashmarett—various colours and qualities, have just been received and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, by

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
May 29. 15 King-street.

(The Young Voyagers, from 1st page.)

It was an hour past midnight—dark as the deepest, gloomiest, cells of an inquisitorial dungeon, save when the vivid lightning's flash lit up the cimmerian blackness with a glare.

Some ninety miles to the eastward of Sandy Hook, lay hove to a noble ship, inward bound, in one of the most terrific gales that ever swept along the northern coast of America. The gale had just set in an hour before sundown, and since dark the ship hove to under the shortest possible canvass, heading up west southwest, with the gale coming in violent squalls out at due northwest.

'Do you think there is any danger to us or the ship, captain?' inquired one of three passengers who stood near the commander of the ship, partly sheltered from the storm by the projecting roof of the round house.

'Not the least Mr. Kinsley. You are just as safe here as you would be at your own house in New York. She is a Bran new ship, and I have had no opportunity of trying her hove to before; but I am perfectly satisfied with her behavior. In fact, I never saw any craft, conduct herself quite so well in a hurricane like this. 'Tis a terrible night, however, and God help those who may chance to be out in a less able craft than ours! For the last half hour I have been thinking of my wife and children. My wife will not sleep a wink to night. She never can in a storm like this when I am not home.—I was cast away once on the Long Island shore, half a mile from home, in just such a gale as this, only it was southwest.—I would give a hundred dollars this moment to be at home only for my wife's sake. But we must—my God what is that?'

A continuous flask of lightening lit up the surrounding space, and as the darkness shut in again a faint, but clear and distinct—Ship Ahoy! uttered either by a female or a child, came down on the blast from directly to windward.

A moment after the hail was repeated and another flash of lightning revealed a boat driven square down before the gale, and almost under the ship's quarter. For one could count five, the thrill, quivering cry came from the boat, as it shot past the ship not three fathoms clear of the rudder.

'Merciful heaven! There are three children in that boat!' yelled Mr. Kinsley, who, with the captain, was peering down over the taffrail as the boat flew past.

'Hard up your helm my man,' said the captain, in a voice as calm as man's voice could be: and then calling to the chief and third mates, who were both on deck, he informed them of the fact that a small open boat with three children in it, had just gone past, and then gave his orders.

'Mr. Casey, please go out to the flying gib boom end and keep a look out for the boat; and mind, Mr. Consey, if we come up with it you can lay the ship so as to bring the boat close aboard on the larboard side—larboard, remember, Mr. Casey. Don't for your life make a mistake. *Go forward now, sir, and if we save those children, five hundred dollars shall be your reward.*'

Mr. Windsor will you brace your yards all square, which without making any more sail, will send the ship through the water something faster than the boat is going. Having done this, rig six whips, two on each of the lower yard—on the larboard side. Place the blocks far enough out for the falls to drop about a fathom clear of the ship and then reef on good snug sail gear, bring ends in on deck, with a running bowline in one part and the other lead along for a fall stationing three good fellows at each. In the meantime I will get the ship steady before the wind, and—Frank, my man you keep her so. Do not let her yaw an inch. Steer her as if your very soul depended upon it; and within an hour after the ship reaches New York, you shall have a hundred dollars.

'And now, Kinsley, will you please call up the second mate, and all the gentlemen passengers. I want them to stand by the whips in order to assist the sailors if necessary. We must save those children, and do it, too without the boat coming in contact with the ship, as that would be instant destruction to it and them in such a sea.

'All ready, the ships sir!' come from the mate, and the same moment the young third mate's voice rang out from the jib boom end: 'Boat right ahead! Steady as you go.'

'Now then my lads who will go into these running bowlines with me and stand by to pick up the children?' anxiously inquired the captain.

'I, sir,' 'I,' 'I,' came from a dozen ready sailors, in a moment.

'Thank you my lads; but I only want five. I will go in one of the bowlines myself.'

The selections were soon made, and there they stood in the fore main mizzen chains—the commander and five more noble fellows—with the bowlines under their arms ready to risk their lives to save three children.

'Steady! stand by, now! Here they come!—Look out!' screamed the officer from the jib boom, and a moment later, the dim outlines of a boat loomed up by the lee-cat-head. Another of breathless suspense, and the boat was abreast of the fore chains.

'Stand by the forward ships! Look out there in the main chains! Veer away men.'

Now Harry, Now!' and down went the capt. and his companions into the boat.

A breath later and the shout came ringing up. 'Look out main and mizzen chains. Sway away on deck! and up by the run came the two men each grasping a child in his arms.

'Main chains, there. In God's name, have you got her,' screamed the captain, rushing aft with the boy he had saved stillin his arms.

'Ay, ay. All right answered a brave fellow, clambering in on the deck, with little Jenny grasped tight by her clothes.

'Father' exclaimed the little girl, clasping the captain about the neck. 'Father! Father!' echoed back two treble voice.

'Almighty God, I thank thee. Saved—saved—saved and Capt. Lester Walton sunk fainting on the deck. He knew the children were his own from the moment they passed the ship's stern and his indomitable self control had bore him up till they were rescued; when the reaction came, he sank down insensible.

At an hour before sunset on the following day, the ship was at her berth in New York, and the meeting between the distracted mother and her loved children there, in the cabin of her husband's ship, is too sacred a picture to be profaned by a mere pen and ink copy.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company

Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

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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.*

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.

HOUSE COAL.—Landing ex Kelvin:—200 Chaldrons Scotch House COALS.
For sale at 25s. cash from the Vessel.
Oct. 30. JOHN WALKER.

OLIVE OIL.—Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber 200 gallons OLIVE OIL.
May 22 S. L. TILLEY, 35 King-street

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., March 26, 1858.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES IN KING'S COUNTY.

At a meeting held at Kingston Court House on 23d inst, there were present 54 Magistrates. This meeting was called for the purpose of re-considering a Resolution passed in General Sessions for the erection of a proper safe building for the keeping of the Deeds and Records of the County, but was disapproved of by a part of the Magisterial body, who were in favor of removing the County Records to Hampton.

On the keeper of the Records, J. C. Vail, Esq., being called to the Chair, a number of the new batch of Magistrates presented themselves to be sworn into office.

The Clerk of the Peace, E. D. Smith, Esq. read the proceedings of the General Session, where it was ordered to proceed with the erection of a Building for a Registry Office.

The Chairman then, for the information of the newly made Magistrates, went into a full explanation of what had taken place. He said in October Session, 1856, the Grand Jury recommended the erection of a suitable building, at the Shire Town, for that purpose. When the question was put, it was carried by a majority of one, by the Magistrates, to go on with the work. Some dissatisfaction being expressed, the question was reconsidered, when the majority in favor of going on with the work was increased to eight, and then the minority entered their protest against the voice of the majority.

Mr. Freeze then read the law on the subject, showing that the Grand Jury may recommend, and the Sessions order an assessment for the erection of a suitable Building for the safe keeping of Wills and Deeds.

Mr. Pyewell asked the Clerk of the Peace if it was legal at a Special Session to undo what was done at a General Session. To this question Mr. Brittain offered his objection. Mr. Pyewell then offered the following Resolution:

"Whereas a Bill authorizing the erection of a Building at Hampton, for the safe keeping of the Public Records of King's County, has been introduced into the House of Assembly: And whereas a Building for that purpose is in course of completion at Kingston, the Shire Town, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Sessions in October, 1857, and commenced in March, 1858: And whereas the cost of the second building at Hampton will lead to heavy taxation on the inhabitants of the County, as well as cause confusion and uncertainty with regard to the proper and lawful use of the building at Hampton: And whereas the division of King's County is merely a question of time: *Therefore Resolved*, That until the wishes of the County can be properly ascertained, the Sessions take no action in the matter, particularly as a Special Session cannot legally controvert the proceedings of the General Session."

Mr Foster then read his notice relative to the rescinding the question, and to the Treasurer's acts at the Session of the 23d instant.

A great deal of confusion arose, all speaking at once, when Mr. Pyewell said he would withdraw his motion for the present, but insisted that a Special Session could not set aside what had been done at a General one, and requested those who held that doctrine to show him the law on which their opinions were predicated. If, he said, such a position was sustained, a Special Session might be called every day, and no act of their's could be depended on.

Mr. Dodge pronounced the proceeding at the General Session as underhanded, and he for one would come at all times to frustrate such proceedings.

One of the Magistrates here accused him of having said that no constable had the pluck to take a certain person. Mr. Dodge at first endeavored to evade this accusation, but after much confusion said he would apologize for having said so.

At this time the confusion and noise became so great, that the speaker called for order, and said if the Constables could not keep order, he would request that Special Constables be sworn in.

The Chairman ordered the Constables to be called by name, and ordered them to take their staves and keep order. This was done, and the tumult subsided.

Mr. Nowlan then offered the following amendment to Mr. Pyewell's Resolution, which he read:

"Whereas the consideration of the subject for which the Special Session is called, is of vast importance to King's County at large, and has never yet undergone suitable discussion before a full Bench of this County: *Therefore Resolved*, That all Orders of the Court, Minutes, &c., respecting the building of a Safe for the County Records, be rescinded, and that the Court do now go into a full discussion of the matter."

Mr. Perkins then requested Mr. Pyewell to press his motion.

Voices from all parts of the building—That's withdrawn.

Mr. Pyewell—No, no, only for a time, I have not withdrawn it.

Mr. J. L. Wilmot attempted to offer a resolution to the effect that the County be consulted as to its being divided, and insisting that a Special Session could not supercede what had been done in General Session.

Here confusion again arose. Mr. Dodge vehemently opposing, and Mr. Pyewell attempting to explain: Some condemning the Clerk of the Peace for having called the meeting, while others as stoutly exculpated him from all censure.

Mr. Perkins said the Clerk of the Peace was bound to call the meeting, and also to give his opinion, although he saw little chance of getting it.

The Chairman then explained that it was the duty of the Clerk to say if it was legal for a Special Session to alter the decision of a General Session, and he requested him to do so.

The Clerk said he was at the command of the Court, and if the vote was taken as to whether his opinion should be given, he would bow to their decision.

The meeting here seemed about equally divided as to the Clerk's opinion, and a perfect uproar ensued; but the opinion was not given.

After a lull, Mr. Foster gave it as his opinion that the whole proceedings of the day were illegal and that they had no authority to go on.

Mr. Hallett insisted they had no right to go on with the building.

Mr. Perkins wished to act legally, and desired to know why the Clerk withheld his opinion; why he does not give it, if only for the information of the newly made Magistrates. Reads Burns' Justice to prove that the powers of a Special Session are limited to minor matters only, and cannot possibly upset the proceedings of a General Session.

Mr. Fowley wished to know to what question they were speaking. He thought there were two or three before the court.

The Chairman went into a full explanation, that there were two Resolutions before the Session;—the one from Mr. Pyewell, to the effect that no action be taken with respect to the building now in course of erection; and the other an amendment to the same, to rescind the order for its erection, and let the subject undergo a full investigation before a full Board.

Mr. Coats ridiculed the ideas set forth by Mr. Perkins, that the order for the erection of the building cannot be rescinded. Their's, he said, were not the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The Clerk's opinion is again called for. He appeals to the Chair; Is he to give his opinion? If so, he is ready. This is objected to.

Mr. Cookson asks why those who are opposed to the erection of the building object to hear the opinion of the Clerk?

Mr. Dodge, still violent, asserts that the Grand Jury was packed to carry the measure. This is hurled back on him by a dozen voices. He then reads the law, and expounds as he proceeds, and argues that the Session which ordered the erection of the building acted illegally, not having the sanction of the Grand Jury at that time; but that they took their authority from the Presentment of a former Grand Jury.

Much time was occupied by this speaker, with a good deal of sharp shooting from side to side.

Mr. Perkins complained that Mr. Dodge had occupied much time, and to very little purpose,—his object being to badger his opponents, and to brow-beat them.

A good deal of recapitulation and recrimination followed, but no fresh argument.

Mr. Brittain then said that the law was clear on the subject; that a Special Session had not the power to rescind what was done at a General Session, and that the meeting was illegal, and that further discussion on the subject was only a waste of time.

Mr. Perkins said the opposition had no ground of complaint, as if so disposed they might have remained and given their opposition at the time;—but no, they came to carry a few measures which suited themselves, and then walked off; he tho't complaint from such a quarter came with a very bad grace.

Seeing no chance of a termination of the argument, the meeting adjourned for one hour to dine.

On the Chairman resuming the chair, he read the Resolution and the Amendment, when the fight again commenced.

Mr. Foster stated that in October last the Session authorized the erection of a Registry Office.—He then read the law to prove that the Sessions have the power to assess for £300 for the erection of a Registry Office, and that it had been decided by the opinions of some of the best lawyers that one recommendation from the Grand Jury was quite sufficient authority. A Committee had been appointed in October last—the work had been contracted for, and part of the money paid to the contractor, and it was not possible now to reappropriate the money. The county was bound to fulfil their contract, and if they attempted to withdraw, the contractor had a good action of damages against the County Treasurer. He therefore could not go for objecting to the present arrangement. He insisted on it that a Special Session could not undo what was done at a General Session; But in this instance there was no need of an assessment, as they had the funds in hand.

Mr. Dodge then said Mr. Foster had not shewn now the money was to be raised: the law says it must be by assessment. Here he read the law with great emphasis, to prove that the funds in hand could not be so appropriated.

Mr. Wilmot complained that Mr. Dodge had occupied too much of the time of the meeting, and his arguments did not bear on the question. The authority for erecting the Building had been given in October, 1857, and had been confirmed in 1858. It was now in process of erection, and whatever opposition might be offered, it would go on to completion. The Clerk says the Grand jury must recommend, but there were several lawyers' opinions to the contrary. He felt satisfied that if they had funds in hand, they must be used for that purpose. The county had the money, and the people say the building is necessary. That, he thought, settled the question. As to the Magistrates complaining of what was done when they were not there, why, whose fault was that? why did they not attend? they were bound—it was their duty to do so. The question for the erection of the building was carried by a majority of 8; it was now progressing; it would be finished, and the contractor would get his pay, and if a second building was erected, why, a second tax must be raised to pay for it, and he believed the people would express their disapprobation pretty loudly, indeed he believed that in the present scarcity of money it could not be got from them. Mr. M'Leod had said that the Sessions could not carry the question, Mr. Dodge replied, yes, they will; then said Mr. M'Leod "by heavens, I'll swamp the Bench by a batch of new Magistrates." Kingston was now the Shire Town, and it could not be removed. The county will soon be divided, and then they can make the other Shire Town where they pleased. It had been said the Grand Jury was packed for this purpose; this was an imputation he would throw back upon its authors; he wanted only fair play all round, while some, he believed, wanted only change, not looking as to whether it is for their benefit or otherwise. He thought if the vote was now taken, that many of the new magistrates would vote with them, and that many of the old ones would be convinced.

Mr. Pyewell thought the whole opposition arose from party feeling. He did not act on such shallow principles. He was for the welfare of all, irrespective of party jealousies. He regretted that a county member had expressed himself as he had,—that he would swamp the Bench. Such a man he thought was unfit to represent an enlightened people. As to the locality, Kingston was the most central part of the county, and he felt assured that other motives actuated some of the magistracy; he believed it was the "loaves and fishes." If the Shire Town was removed, the people on the South West range of the county would have a very much greater distance to travel, and they would find it a very great inconvenience. With respect to the Building, there was no doubt it would be finished, and the man would get his money. He thought therefore gentlemen had better pause before they gave their votes. He thought the County must soon be divided, and when it was, Sussex and not Hampton would be the Shire Town. Indeed the railroad depot would be there, and at no distant day Sussex would be a city. The division of the county was only a question of time.

The meeting now evinced great uneasiness, and cries of question, question, resounded from every side.

Mr. Perkins had hoped to have heard the Clerk's opinion, as he felt assured it would accord with his own, and it would have assisted some of the new Members of the Bench in forming an opinion, as the had not law Books to consult, nor any experience in such matters.

Mr. Dodge rose to speak, but was told he was out of order, there was a person up, he presisted, until the call of order! order!! filled the House, producing great confusion, and it was not until he received a rebuke from the chair that he consented to sit down.

Mr. Perkins said he had the written opinion of some Lawyers on the question, which he would read.

Mr. Dodge objected to hear them read.

Mr. McLaughlan, a newly made magistrate, wished to hear the opinions read, as it would afford information.

Mr. Perkins then read the opinions of Messrs. J. S. Wetmore, E. Williston, W. End, E. B. Chandler, C. Fisher, Attorney General, and several others, all of whom concurred in the opinion, that an Especial Session, had not the power to revoke what was done at a General Session. He said he hoped this would satisfy every one, as he had shown that he was backed in his opinion by the Government of the day, and that he had received the same opinion from the Speaker of the Assembly, and several others. They all agreed that the Session could use, the £300 in funds, and Assess for £300 more. I saw the thing clear enough; it was all party work, to Swamp the present Board. But he thought the new members had sufficient evidence before them to convince them that he was right in his opinion. Having said this much, he would now enter his protest against the whole proceedings of the day, as it was all illegal and unauthorized.

In this opinion, the Chirman said he perfectly coincided, and that he would now propose to let the whole matter stand over until the next Session.

Mr. Dodge expressed a fear that all those written opinions by Mr. Perkins would cost the County a pretty long sum. He regretted Mr. Perkins had not been retained on the occasion; he did not see, if these opinions were to guide them, what they stoped there for; they had better put on their hats and go. He did not know that the Grand Jury should be authority for them; then why not act, and proceed with the business.

Mr. Hallett insested the Session had no right to take the County funds to pay their debts.

Mr. E. Wetmore, would ask, why did Mr. Perkin's urge on the building of the Record Office? he knew perfectly why that was done, it was to prevent those who were opposed to them from obstructing the measure, and he conceived their acts, were both undue, and illegal; and all that he had said in opposition was to mislead the junior magistrates; he Mr. Wetmore, wished to see the Public Building put near the rail roads, and telegraph wires; it was an unfaire vote, when it was taken, why did he wait until many of the Justices had left, and then put it through. It was their foul play that had produced all the difficulty. All the opinions read by Mr. Perkins, did not justify them in their acts.

The Chairman then stated, that the order must stand as passed at the general session; they had no power to do any thing in the matter. The Chairman had quoted an authority to that effect, which had been decided before the supreme court, and the attempt to alter what had been done, was quashed. The only way in which the decisions of a general session could be annulled, was by an especial act of Assembly, passed for that purpose.

Mr. Raymond, one of the newly made magistrats, said he thought the recommendation of the grand jury imperative, and fully authorized the Justices in proceeding with the building. No further presentment was Required, they had heard the opinions of three lawyers read to that effect. It was the feelings of the opposition that had rendered the obtaining of these opinions necessary and he was surprized at the reluctance of the opposition to their being read, why, he had heard them complain of parties wishing to shut out information, and now when it did not suit them, they were opposed to information being given, with respect to their complaint that they were taken advantage of, why did they not remain until the session adjourned, the fault was their own, and had no right now to complain of it. He was not so sure that even if they had succeeded in getting the public buildings removed to Hampton, that would produce peace. There was Gretwich, and Westfield; how will the people there like it? why, very few from those districts would attend at all, and they would soon move for a division of the county. As to the discontinuation of the Buildings, if that even was done, the County was pledged to the contractor, and would have to pay, or if they refused, the county Treasurer would be sued for the amount.

Mr. Nowlan denied that party or local feeling had any thing to do with his opposition; he was opposed to the county being split, and taxation increased; he and his friends had not had fair play, and he was determined if possible now to upset their proceedings, and they may do the same by him if they can.

Much confusion again arose, and calls for the Clerk's opinion, but the party who before were so anxious to have it, now refused to hear it.

The Clerk appealed to the Chair—he was prepared to give his opinion.

Chairman—No, sir, when I asked you to give it, you did not think it proper to do so. I shall therefore not ask you a second time.

Mr. Barnes, who had not spoken before, said the old members might give good advice to the new ones, but certainly they did not set them a very good example.

Mr. Wilmot then closed, recapitulating the arguments that had before been adduced, and finished by giving notice that at a future day he should move for a division of the County.

The Chairman, who had throughout shown a disposition to meet the wishes of all parties, said, although of no effect, yet he would put the last Resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we consider the appropriation of the funds of the County for the building such a Safe, illegal, as no Warrant has been issued for an Assessment or Assessments made for that purpose, according to the Act chap. 54, sec. 2, of the Revised Statutes. Carried, 30 to 22.

Mr. Perkins then gave notice that a Session would be called on the 15th of next month, when the meeting broke up.

On Wednesday evening a large portion of the flooring of the Suspension Bridge, at the centre, gave way and was precipitated into the Falls beneath. This serious injury was caused by a gale of wind which was blowing at the time, and which agitated the bridge in a fearful manner, snapping off the suspending wires. The main part of the structure,—towers, cables, anchors, &c. remain as firm as ever; but we regret that this misfortune will put the Company to a very great expense, and the Public to much inconvenience. It is stated that it will take at least a month to complete the required repairs.

We have received from Mr. B. O'Brien, King street, *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* for March and April. Also, the *Atlantic Monthly*; and likewise the *American Illuminated Family Magazine*,—the latter only 7 1-2d per number.

From Barnes & Co., Prince William street, we have *Godey's Lady's Book* for April.

All these works are illustrated with handsome cuts and engravings, and comprise a variety of reading unsurpassed for cheapness and utility.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—Recruiting for this Regiment is going on in Quebec; three men were were sworn in by the Clerk of the Crown on Tuesday, and two yesterday. Mr. R. C. Price has most successfully passed his examination at Montreal, and, we suppose, will forthwith proceed to raise the stipulated number of men to qualify him to receive a Captain's commission. In Montreal the total number of recruits attested since Friday amounts to 21. Captain Clarke, of Toronto, arrived in Montreal on Tuesday with 42 recruits. They were marched to the barracks there.

Mr. Ferres has given notice of a motion in the House of Assembly, to provide mess plate, musical instruments for the band, and the cost of the mess subsettition for one year for the 100th Regiment, at the expense of the Province.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle, 18th.*

CONVICTION OF THE BRITISH BANK DIRECTORS.—After lasting thirteen days, this trial was brought to a close on Saturday. The jury having found all the prisoners guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on behalf of Stapleton, Lord Campbell proceeded to pass the sentences upon the prisoners. He dwelt upon the fact that for years the convicted Directors had been in the habit of presenting accounts knowing them to be false, with a view of upholding the bank, deceiving the public, and directly or indirectly benefitting themselves. Lord Campbell further alluded to the fact that the practices of which the Directors of the Royal British Bank were accused, was pleaded as a common one, in mitigation of the offence, and he put it to the country that such practices must now be known to be illegal, and would be followed by a prosecution wherever they occurred. Mr. Stapleton, of whose innocence Lord Campbell in his summing up expressed a firm conviction, was discharged on payment of a fine of One Shilling to the Queen. For this merciful forbearance towards Mr. Stapleton, great fault is found with the Chief Justice by the English press.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The chief items of interest in the news from Paris are respecting the condemned conspirators. It appears that Orsini refrained altogether from any attempt to implicate the Emperor with the conspiracy of Italy. In an address written by him in prison, he says:

"Being near the close of my career, I wish however, to make a last effort to assist Italy,—whose independence has hitherto made me pass through so many perils, and submit to so many sacrifices. She was the constant object of all my affections.

I beseech your Majesty to restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1849, through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to your mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joyfully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, wherever he chose to lead them; that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that, so long as Italy shall not be independent, the tranquility of Europe and that of your Majesty will only be vain illusions. May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a patriot on the steps of the scaffold. May you deliver my country, and the blessing of twenty-five millions of citizens will follow you to posterity."

The general impression is that Orsini's declaration, combined with Jules Favre's speech, entirely exculpates him from every charge except that of having, with a mistaken idea of patriotism, attempted the life of the Emperor.

Orsini, Rudio, and Pierre were condemned to die the death of parricides. Parricides are conducted to the scaffold with a black veil covering their features, and a white shirt over their clothes and their feet naked. The prisoners listened to the sentence with extraordinary composure. De Rudio and Gomez, on returning to their prison after the trial, appeared to retain all their usual calmness, but Pierre gave way to the most violent rage, venting his passion particularly against Orsini. "I wish," he said, "Orsini had a dozen heads, and that they were all to be cut off, in order that he might suffer the longer." De Rudio is very much cast down; he fancies he sees the scaffold standing before him, and he declares that in his sleep he feels as if the iron was touching his neck. Though Orsini is said to display much calmness since his condemnation, yet to prevent any attempt by his own hand, it was thought prudent to put on the *camisole de force* or straight waistcoat. The others, with the exception of Gomez, who is not condemned to death, similarly treated.

"Mr. Smith, don't you think Mr. Skeesicks is a young man of parts?" "Decidedly so, Miss Brown; he is part numbskull, and part knave and part fool."

A Texas militia officer boasted that his men would rally at the tap of the drum; another replied that they would rally quicker at the tap of a whisky keg.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, March 19.

Several bills were under discussion in the House this morning. The bill to divide the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, into two parishes, passed in Committee; also, a like bill for the division of the Parish of Upham.

Mr. Mitchell, in accordance with the report of a select Committee, submitted the following resolution as the rule of the House:—

"That no bill of a private or personal nature be received or entertained by this House unless it shall be certified that the sum of £5 00 has been paid into the hands of the Receiver General towards defraying the printing and other contingent expenses of the House"—which resolution, after some discussion, was adopted by the House.

At half past 3, the consideration of the School Bill was resumed. The fifth section passed without opposition. The sixth section created considerable discussion. Mr. Allen urged that the Trustees should be paid for their services. This was not concurred in by a majority of the House.

In the afternoon, Mr. McFarlin proposed an amendment to the effect that the Trustees should be paid for their services, which was lost by a large majority. Several other amendments were proposed and lost, and the sixth section carried entire. Progress was then reported.

A discussion then took place on Mr. De Bedat's resolution, relative to the course pursued by the Government on the subject of a Railway to connect New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Attorney General moved an amendment, the principles of which were not discussed. Progress was then reported.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Gilmour moved that the House adjourn to meet again this evening at 7 o'clock, seconded by Mr. Wright, and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Smith moved a re-consideration, seconded by Mr. Wilmot. Re-consideration carried. The House adjourned at 6.35.

FREDERICTON, March 20.

The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College, was under consideration in the Legislative Council this morning. The speakers in favor of the Bill thus far were Steves, Chandler, Harrison, Todd, Street, Earl, Gordon; against it, Botsford, Odell, Robinson, Saunders.

The School Bill was taken up in the House at 12 o'clock, and the 7th section passed without opposition. To the 8th section Mr. Gray moved two amendments, the first of which was unimportant, the second was to expunge part of the 8th paragraph, and insert to the effect, that every teacher shall be required to read daily in School, portions of the Holy Scriptures, &c.

The Provincial Secretary stated that provision was made in the regulations of the Board of Education, securing the use of the Bible in Schools in all cases, except where objected to by the parents or guardians of children.

Mr. Connell's College Bill passed the Legislative Council by a vote of 11 to 7.

The Bible question occupied the House most of the afternoon.

Several amendments to Mr. Gray's motion were proposed, among which Mr. Gilmour moved the following—which he supported in a speech—"That the Board of Education shall by regulations secure to all children, whose parents and guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in the Parish Schools." Several speeches were made and progress reported.

Mr. Gilbert obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the loyal Orange Institutions of New Brunswick. House adjourned at 130.

FREDERICTON, March 21.

Mr. McPhelim's Bill to increase the representation was postponed for three months.

Mr. Mitchell's Lumber Facility Bill was also postponed for three months.

Mr. Wright presented petitions from several Clergymen of St. John and 800 other inhabitants praying that no School Bill may pass which does not provide that the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures shall be read in Schools; also, praying that such Bill may be protected from all exclusive or sectarian properties.

The Bill to abolish the Judge's Fees in the Supreme Court was committed. A motion was made to report progress. This was objected to by several members on the ground that the House would be prolonged in its days. After a debate which lasted one hour the Bill passed by a small majority.

The School Bill was taken up at 4 o'clock, and the discussion on the Bible question was again resumed. The speakers in favor of Mr. Gilmour's amendment were Tilley, Smith, Chandler, Lewis, Trueman and Mitchell. Mr. Connell supported Mr. Gray's amendment, one of the principal objections to which urged by the several speakers was that it would lead to the establishment of separate schools. Progress was reported. The Bill to be taken up to-morrow at 11. Considerable other business was transacted.

FREDERICTON, March 23.

The School Bill was taken up at 11 o'clock and discussion resumed on the Bible question. McLeod, Allen and Wilmot supported Gray's amendment. Tapley and McMillan opposed it, but were for retaining Bible in Schools.

Mr. Phelim proposed as an addition to Mr. Gray's amendments, viz., "to strike out all the words after "Holy Scriptures," and insert as follows: "The portion of the Scriptures to be read to the Roman Catholic pupils in the Parish Schools in the Province, shall be read from the Douay Bible, and must be read without comment."

Botsford was opposed to all the amendments—he considered legislation on the subject unnecessary.

Kerr and Hanington spoke in opposition to Gray's amendment.

The School Bill was before the House all the afternoon. Speakers were Steadman, Gray, Read, Tilley, Johnson, DeBrisay, Macpherson, Fisher, Wright and others.

DeBrisay suggested to Gray to withdraw his amendment. Macpherson submitted a motion to that effect. Mover expressed his willingness to withdraw the amendment. Objected to by Read, Gillmor and others. Question was then taken, and amendment lost by a large majority. Yeas—Gray, Connell, McFeelim, Wilmot, McIntosh, Desbrisay, Allen, McPhelim, Mitchell, Macpherson.

After question