sought in cherishing my poor companion, to find relief from evil thoughts. Once, when she opened her eyes, looking about her, as if in quest of her former protector, she shuddered, and turned her face to me imploringly, as if she knew I had the power to save him yet; but at other times, even when conscious of my care—as when I wet some biscuit into paste and put it to her lips—she seemed to have forgotten the horrors of the place.

"Hour by hour I felt an interest in the fate of this girl growing up within me, more deep than any feeling I had ever known. I reduced my own share of my little store of food and water to the very lowest point, that I might sustain her a little longer. I watched her face as she lay sleeping, and it seemed to me so beautiful, that sometimes I fancied my suffering had brought upon me a sort of delirium, in which shipwrecked men see visions which mock their horrible and lonely state; but at most times I clung to her with no thought but that of saving her from death. It seemed to me as if in hiding my store of provisions, I had had but unconsciously prepared a means of rescuing her from that dreadful end which had befallen our companions. Sometimes indeed the idea would come upon me, that if she should escape, she would remember that I had the power to prolong her uncle's life—that I had marked his sufferings, and yet had withheld my hand. Would this induce her to hate me? The thought was now more horrible to me than even death.

"One night, having shrouded myself with sail cloth,—worn out with tending her—I dropped I to sleep. I dreamed of warm and sheltered places; of walking in gardens in which the sunlight fell on an ancient red-bricked wall, where fruits were ripening; and with me was my dear companion—she my wife, and I no longer a poor horny-handed seaman, but a gentleman, as I had thought to be before I ran from home. This, and many such places I had dreamed of—she with me in them all. I was suddenly awakened by a shriek, and, starting, found a hand at my throat. In an instant I felt a wound, as from a knife, upon my arm; but grappled with my antagonist in the darkness. A cry that he uttered told me in a moment that it was old Ephraim.

"To the devil!" he exclaimed, as he struck at me again with great force, "Why should I eat of vulture's food?"

"He was a man of great strength. I struggled hard. I had no weapon; and if I had not warded off his last blow, he had struck me dead. But the top was slippery with the misty night-dews, and his foot tripped, and he staggered over the rope and sail-cloth in which I had been wrapped. Following up my advantage quickly, I thrust him from me and he fell. I heard a dull splash in the water below. I slipped down the shrouds some distance and listened, but could near nothing.—Old Ephraim had perished.

"Grey light was dawning, and the mists had cleared away, when I hastened up to my companion again, calling upon her by the way; for her silence made me think she had fallen in a swoon. She gave no answer, nor did she speak as I raised her up, and found to my horror that there was blood upon her. My box, in which there were still some biscuits remaining, I had made a resting place for her head, but it had been pulled out, and the sail-cloth which covered her had been drawn aside. The madman or devil who had assailed me, had roused her in endeavouring to remove the box, and when she shrieked had stabbed her. She was still warm and gave some signs of breathing; but they grew fainter. I spoke to her by name, calling aloud as I would call to some one at a distance; but she was already in the distance of eternity.

"Of all that wretched band, not one now was living but myself. Careless of all, and with a superstitious feeling that the box had somehow brought this fate upon me, I arose and cast its contents to the wind, and sat down upon the edge of the top, with my feet hanging over, and with my head resting on my hand.

"Loss of blood from my wound quickly made me feel a drowsiness, in which it was strange that I did not fall from that height. Sometime after this—like a man neither asleep nor awake, I heard a noise of voices below, and rousing myself with an effort, I looked down and saw a boat alongside with two seamen guarding it; and there, about a mile on our larboard side, was a large brig brought to in a calm sea."

When Thoresby reached this point in the narrative he paused. Though curious to know the end of his strange story, I waited, determined not to press him to speak.

"They nursed me and brought me round," he continued, "but they did not seem to like me.—They thought that I had killed my companion and her protector, and that the wound I had got was received in the struggle. They whispered together that I had done this to rob them of their stock of food; and when they got into a French port they would have had me tried for murder and hung, or sent to the galleys. But they could not make a case against me, and I was free. Aye, I was free!" Thoresby continued, clutching at my arm; "but the calumnies stuck to me. The old story has followed and come up against me many a time, forcing me sometimes to fly, and making me the sullen, hated fellow you have known me."

Such was the story Thoresby told me the night before he died, and left me heir to all that he possessed. Whether it was true, or whether it was but a sickly fancy of his mind as he lay there in the fever, I never knew. I alone followed him to the grave; and when the sickness had abated in Lima, I found myself happily untouched—got a ship again and sailed for England.

FURNITURE FACTORY.

THE Factory of the Subscribers being fitted up with every machine required to enable them to manufacture BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, BUREAUS, Cot SPRINGS, *Wash Stands, &c.* They are prepared to furnish out of the wood and LABOUR of the COUNTRY the above articles, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

jan 23, 1858. 6i J. & G LAWRENCE.

Saint John Forge Company.

THE above Company are now prepared to Manufacture from Woodstock Iron SHIPS KNEES and STRAPS, Machine SHAFTING, and CHAINS Ships' ANCORS, &c. and solicit the patronage of the Public to sustain them in this branch of Domestic Manufacture.

☞ Orders received and every information given on application to

T. E. G. TISDALE, *President.*

St John N. B., Jan 21, 1858.

Furniture Ware-Rooms,

87 *KING STREET.*

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

All of which they offer on the most favourable terms.

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

At No. 60, Waverley House.

RECEIVED FROM LONDON,

1 Case Gentlemen's LACED, CALF, AND SEAL BOOT, Extra quality.

1 Case ladies' Felt BOOTS, RUBBER SOLES.

1 Case of JEWELLERY & FANCY GOODS

January 11. B. O'BRIEN.

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.

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS

Have received by the "*Lampedo*," "*John Duncan*," "*Arthur White*," and "*Georgia*":

PART of their Fall Supply of British MERCHANDISE. ALSO—

104 Chests fine CONGO TEA;

5 Tons White LEAD;

6 Casks PAINT OIL;

3 Tons PUTTY.

☞ Remainder of the Stock daily expected by the "*Middleton*." October 30.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., March 5, 1858.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Feb. 5th 1858.

The recent festivities, and the opening of Parliament, cause such an influx of visitors to London, that traders are once more cheerful, and entertain a slight hope that business may yet improve. The amount of gold in the Bank, and the low rate of discount too, makes money easier of access. All that is wanting now is a restoration of confidence; but this is more difficult of access than money. A purse may be replenished, but a lost character never replaced. Government should at once legislate upon this matter. Let us have accommodation bills declared forgeries, and public confidence will soon reappear. Trade will once more flow into legitimate channels, and the name of England will again assume the pre-eminence. Some say, some even think that Lord Palmerston will bring in a bill with some such object as that we name; but looking at his Lordship's antecedents and looking at the amount of business on hand, we have but little hope of it for the present; and if it cannot be done at the moment, we know full well that it will require the presence of another panic to rouse the Government to a sense of its duty to the commercial world.

The *Examiner* has a sarcastic article to defend Louis Napoleon from the charge brought against him of having repressed all liberty of speech.—The recent incendiary addresses presented by the military, and published in the *Moniteur*, are cited in proof of this odd position. One irate Colonel, writing in the name of his regiment, desires the Emperor to call to account "that land of impunity which contains the dens of these monsters who shelter themselves under its laws. Give but the word, Sire, and we will pursue those men even in their places of sanctuary." Another commander demands that the infamous den (meaning England, of course,) in which such infernal machinations are hatched, should be for ever broken up. And another regiment prays to be designated as the advanced guard of the army intended to accomplish this breaking up. So we have in prospect a "raid" upon the Kentish coast, the burning of Chatham, Sheerness, and Woolwich, and the sack of London; and all this from our late allies and fellow-combatants in the Crimea! Now, this "bunkum" may not be worth much; but it has excited in that most sensitive quarter, the money market, no little uneasiness; and it is at all events taken to mean that Louis Napoleon and his advisers are not indisposed to try the effect of a little bullying upon this country. Meanwhile the press of France is in a most deplorable condition; most stringent measures are being taken by lists of the suspected, to keep watch over those who are any way likely to share in plots against the Empire;—the *Empress* has been designated as Regent, assisted by a Council, in case anything should happen to Louis Napoleon. France has been divided into five military districts, governed by five Marshals, with Pelissier over all; and the next thing will be to proclaim Paris in a state of siege.

Parliament met yesterday, and the business to be transacted during the session will be amongst the most important which has come before the Legislature during the century. An Alien Bill is announced as among the first fruits of the ministerial propositions. Such a measure will needs excite much suspicion, and the House of Commons will require plain proof that they are not called upon to impair the traditional liberty enjoyed here by refugees, and at the mere beck of France, especially after the undoubted "pressure" applied by the *Moniteur*. The Indian Loan Bill—when the nation will be called upon to guarantee a trifle of some eight or ten millions, will be also early introduced. Then comes the Reform Bill; and next the Indian Government Bill. This last, it is now announced, will not be of the sweeping character at first anticipated. "While a direct control will be established on the part of the Crown, the functions of the existing authorities will in a great degree be preserved." Lord Derby gave a grand dinner on Wednesday to his political friends; and there is a rumour that government intends to strengthen itself in the House of Lords, by creating half a dozen new peers.

From India there is a batch of despatches, in which the fight at Cawnpore, and the succeeding victories are officially described. Gen. Windham does not show to great advantage as a master of strategy, though neither the Governor General nor the Commander-in Chief pronounce a public opinion as to his merits or demerits. It seems that General Windham knew of the intended attack by the Gwalior Contingent, and wrote several letters to Sir Colin for instructions, but these never arrived, and he was left to his own resources. Sir Colin's first intimation of the position of affairs was conveyed in the sound of heavy guns whilst he was *en route*: how he hurried his march in consequence, and how opportunely he made his appearance across the Jumna, are now matters of history.

At the West-end every one is laughing at the arrival of General Ashburnham, the commander of the Chinese expedition; who, when every body thought he had gone to Calcutta, and thence up the country, suddenly turned up at his club, and much to the astonishment of his friends and the "authorities."

The Court festivities may now, we presume, be looked upon as at an end, and the feeling prevalent in the royal house must be one of blankness and desolation at the departure of the eldest born from the paternal roof, just as she was becoming a companion and a comfort to her Majesty. On Saturday there was a drawing-room, at which all the "upper ten thousand" of our London society hastened to pay their congratulations to the youthful couple and their royal parents. We are told by the *Court Newsman* of dazzling dresses;—we are bid to remember that the new Court color is *mauve*, (a delicate lilac,) which is soon likely to become very fashionable; that Lady Clanricarde's costume of red velvet, with a gold embroidered train, was among the most munificent; that the Marchioness of Westminster was remarkable for the large size of her diamonds; and that the Marquis "of that ilk" wore a sword adorned with precious stones; the top of the hilt being formed of a single diamond of the largest size and of great value. Before the drawing-room the civic authorities presented their congratulatory address, the Common Councillors wearing immense wedding favors on their municipal robes. The Princess gave a very gracious and feeling reply, though we fancy the royal lady must have thrust her tongue into her cheek and given a slight wink to her husband when she told the assembled corporation—"Your assurance that you will sometimes think of me when departed, will lessen the pangs of separation." Nobody was knighted on the occasion, and it augurs rather badly for the prospects of the provincial Mayors, who will presently "come up" in great force. Birmingham also displayed its loyalty on Saturday; twenty-five manufacturers of that town making bridal presents of silver, gold, and the more useful metals. On Tuesday last Gravesend, that usually dull town, wore an aspect of great gaiety, and the Prince and Princess Frederic William embarked from the Terrace Pier amidst no end of flower-strewing, municipal congratulations, bowings, scrapings, bell ringings, and shoutings. May long life and much connubial happiness attend the youthful pair!

London, February 12.

Parliament at its meeting last week, plunged immediately into the Refugee question, and the French threats. Lord Palmerston has introduced his bill, and as far as its enactments go, no great harm perhaps would be done. At present a conspiracy in this country to murder any one abroad is simply a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment. All that is proposed is to assimilate our law with that of Ireland on this head, and to make the crime a felony, punishable by penal servitude for not less than five years, and in grave cases for life. Here is nothing very objectionable, but a firm stand against the bill is taken by Mr. Roebuck and others, who are very averse, not so much at the measure itself, as to the time chosen for its introduction. After the truculent addresses which have appeared in the *Moniteur*, the ministerial proposition looks like a base surrender to French menace. The bill is termed the French Colonel's bill, and John Bull is called upon not to consent to a measure forced upon us by the point of French bayonets. It is certain that the public feeling on this point is very strong. The feeble excuses offered for the publication of these addresses in the official organ of the French government, have been thoroughly exploded. It was said that they found their way into the non-official part of the Moniteur inadvertently, and Count de Persigny has been instructed to express the regret of the Emperor at their publication. But no later than Friday a precisely similar address figures in this newspaper, and the value of the excuses previously made may therefore easily be surmised. Lord Palmerston will certainly lose caste by his advocacy of this measure among those who have been accustomed to look upon him as beyond the influence of foreign despotism, and as peculiarly an English minister, notwithstanding his large majority, the numbers being 299 to 99.

The programme of the session, so far as it has been drawn, impresses us with the conviction that this year, politically, will be a very busy, and a momentous one. The ever-green Oaths question is down for discussion, and Mr. Tom Duncombe and Lord John Russell, for the 99th time, advocate the claims of the Jews, and the right of Baron Rothschild to take such an oath as is binding on his conscience. Sir W. Trelawney has given notice of a bill for the unconditional abolition of Church-rates. The Solicitor-General will introduce half a dozen bills to amend and consolidate portions of our criminal law. The Attorney General will devote his attention to the very much needed amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy.—The Indian Loan Bill has been brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who asks that the East India Company should be allowed to borrow £10,000,000 in this country in the course of two years, and on the security of the Indian Revenue. Mr. Baring and others objected to the measure; thinking that the British tax payer will after all be responsible, and grumble according to the most approved and truly British and patriotic manner, wherever the breeches pocket is concerned. Sir George Grey has introduced the mildest of measures for the Reform of the Corporation of London—simply proposing to reduce the number of Common Councilmen and Aldermen by something like one half, and to give the election of the Lord Mayor to the Council, instead of the Livery, whereat the Corporation are dissatisfied, and ask to be allowed to propose a bill of their own. This day Lord Palmerston brings forward his scheme for the better Government of India, which is said not to have enlisted the very hearty support of the whole cabinet, and to be a very wishy-washy one after all, not going nearly so far as was intended. The Bishops have a Church government bill;—Lord Campbell a Libel Bill; there is the Alien bill before noticed; a host of miscellaneous Government measures, and over all hangs the Reform bill that is to be—a dread shadow, which among the Conservatives excites dire alarm, and which the Ultra-Liberals appear determined beforehand to be dissatisfied with. Is not this a pretty dish of measures, prospective and present, to put before the Queen, Parliament, and Country?

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—Perhaps our readers will recollect that in Nov. last the shop of Mr. Agnew, Watchmaker and Jeweller, in Liverpool, N. S., was broken open, and watches and jewellery to a considerable amount were stolen.

About a month previous a very valuable gold watch and some other jewellery were stolen from a young man named Perkins, residing in the same place.

Inquiries were instituted, and a few weeks ago it was ascertained that the watch of Mr. Perkins, which was curiously enamelled on the back, had been left for repairs at a watchmaker's in St. John, and on further enquiries being made, suspicion fell on a young man named Cook, an engineer, who had been employed on a tug steamer at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, during the season, and had been on terms of intimacy with Agnew and Perkins. On receiving the information, Mr. Perkins came to St. John, and satisfied himself that Cook was the robber. He also ascertained that Cook had gone to Hampton on a spree. Having in vain endeavoured for two days to get a warrant here, he at length employed Mr. George Stockford, and in company with him went to Hampton, where they found Cook, and on his person the watch and some other jewellery. Cook at once acknowledged all the facts. He said he did not know what tempted him to commit the robbery, and that he had no peace since he had been guilty of it. He said he was often inclined to restore the property before he left Liverpool but could not bring himself to do it. He had disposed of a great many articles in way of sale or barter or gift, and he told how he had disposed of them and who had got them. He had been particularly liberal to several young ladies. Application was made to several of the parties, who at once restored the goods, and others brought in of their own accord what they had received. The whole formed a collection of some gold and several valuable silver watches (over a dozen in all), a great variety of valuable gold chains, rings, brooches, lockets, studs, forks, silver knives, &c., a very fine stock for a jeweller's shop. Nearly all the missing property was recovered.

On Monday Cook was taken to Digby, on the way to Liverpool, in the custody of Mr. Perkins and another man employed specially for the purpose.—*Freeman*

DEATH FROM FREEZING.—Mr. James Sayre recently left the residence of his brother, Thomas L. Sayre, Esq., at Dorchester, for his home at Dorchester Island, a distance of two miles but not arriving, search was made for him when he was found about a quarter a mile from his house lying on the ground insensible and severely frozen. He was conveyed home, but afterwards expired. He was well known in Westmorland, having been Deputy Sheriff for a number of years.—*New Brunswicker.*

Union Volunteer Fire Engine Company No. 2 had a torch light procession on Thursday evening, on occasion of the marriage of Mr. Robert Collins, their Foreman. The variegated colours of the lamps, the blazing of the torches, the scarlet sheen of their uniform, and the roll of the music by which they were preceded, had altogether a pretty and pleasing effect. Of course they were accompanied by a large crowd and we heard many remarking that it was the best got up thing of the kind that had occurred for many a day. After the procession the Company had a supper and ball, which they kept up with great spirit to a late hour.

☞ The following Appeal on behalf of the destitute, whom we are sorry to say number many in this inclement season, is taken from the *Church Witness*, and we hope it will be answered in a liberal manner:—

The Church of England Young Men's Society beg the attention of the Members of the Church for the following statement:—

The present is admitted on all sides to be a time of prevailing want and distress especially among the sick and aged; and individuals are daily solicited for relief which they must often either refuse or bestow with an indiscriminating hand. Altho' to provide for such wants is not strictly an object of this Association, yet, in order to carry out the objects it has in view, a Committee has been formed under a resolution, some time since adopted, to the following effect, viz.:—"In addition to the instrumentalities now employed by this Society, a "Visiting Committee" shall be formed whose duty it shall be to undertake all such works of mercy and charity within their power, as may be requested of them by the Clergy of the City; and each member of the Committee shall keep a book in which he shall record every duty or service he may be called upon to perform, specifying the nature thereof, and the time of performing it, and shall report the same to the Society at the first meeting in each month; which meeting the Clergy shall be especially invited to attend."

This Committee in making visits for the spiritual benefit of the sick and poor, often find that their temporal wants demand the first attention,—wants which except from their own private resources, the visitors have no means to supply.

It is therefore proposed to any who, while wishing to relieve actual distress have not time or opportunity to bestow their alms judiciously, that they shall place them at the disposal of this Society, by whom they will not be misapplied. A separate fund will be kept and duly accounted for; the Committee on whom the distribution of such funds will chiefly devolve, is under, as will be observed, the immediate superintendance of the Clergy, whose sanction has been given to this effort.

The Society which has hitherto been almost entirely self-supported, makes this Appeal, not to obtain aid, but to give it the means of more extensive usefulness as the Almoner of a portion of the bounty of the more wealthy members of our Church.

Praying the blessing of God for His dear Son our Saviour's sake on this effort, the Society commends it to the favourable consideration of all under whose notice it may come.

JAMES R. RUEL, *President.*

H. W. Frith, T. W. Daniel, *Vice Presidents*

Church of England Young Men's Society, 1st March, 1858.

We beg heartily to recommend the above—

I. W. D. GRAY, D. D., Rector of the Parish of St. John.

GEO. M. ARMSTRONG, M. A., Rector of the Parish of St. Mark.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Rector of the Parish of St. James.

A CANADIAN REGIMENT.—We are enabled to state on very good authority, that the proposition to raise a Canadian Regiment is far advanced, and we are given to understand that it will be numbered as one of the line. The Ensigns will receive commissions without purchase. The Lieutenants will be required to raise forty men, for whom the Government will provide a bounty. It is expected that the raising of the corps will commence early in March, and it will be very satisfactory to those gentlemen who have exhibited such unequivocal marks of loyalty in the tender of their services, to learn that all the arrangements are under the immediate supervision of one who has shown the greatest interest in the Militia Force of Canada,—we allude of course to Sir Edmund Head, the Captain General.—[Military Gazette.]

MR. COMMISSIONER YEH.—It seems that this Oriental diplomatist is a very shrewd as well as a very funny fellow. His answer to Lord Elgin, besides being amusing, is so strikingly adapted to his lordship's well-known characteristics, and to the means by which he procured his last step up the ladder of the peerage, that we are almost led to the conclusion that the satirical Commissioner must either have resided in Canada during his lordship's achievements in the line of "dignified neutrality," or else that he must have a fellow laborer of Miss Hardinge to inform him of what goes on at a distance. Sir George Bonham got his baronetcy, says Yeh, for doing nothing. You want promotion, and you had better take that same easy way to get it. It is much easier than knocking your head against obstacles.—Yeh might have added—but, no doubt, he thought his lordship would not need the reminder—your lordship recollects how doing nothing obtained promotion for you before. We like Yeh's exhortation amazingly. It introduces the elements of directness and straight-forwardness into the crooked science of diplomacy. At the same time it shows a profound knowledge of the character of the party with whom he is negotiating, which equals that of any of the old school of negotiators.—[Montreal Her.]

Insurance Companies at the present day are of paramount importance, and are reckoned among the established institutions of the land. No one disputes their utility or the benefits they confer on society. Among the many prosperous Companies for which the Parent Country is renowned, stands the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of which our well known townsman, Edward Allison, Esquire, is agent in this Province. We have seen the Annual Report for the past year, which exhibits a very gratifying state of affairs. An amalgamation with the Monarch Assurance Company has been effected, and which has greatly augmented its permanent funds and annual revenues, and in the language of the Report, "notwithstanding the comparatively recent date of its establishment, it takes now a first rank among Insurance Institutions. The number of Shares issued during the year is 6707; making the total number in the hands of the proprietors 34,211, which, at £3 a share, represent a paid up capital of £188,422."

The increase in both the Fire and Life departments last year has been very considerable. In the Reserved Surplus Fund, the premium received on the shares issued is £34,354, which has been carried to the credit of this account, now amounting to no less a sum than £214,616. The profit account during the year was £210,237, out of which the Directors determined to declare a dividend of 12s. per share.

A table is also given shewing the position of the Company's funds for the past two years. In 1856 the funds amounted to £820,374, and in 1857 to £1,088,029.—*New Brunswicker.*

The last number of the Fredericton *Head Quarters* contains the valedictory address of Mr. Thos. Hill, on his retiring from the editorial department of that journal. This is to be regretted, as the Head Quarters has heretofore displayed more editorial ability than any other paper printed in the Province; yet it is to be hoped that the new editor will successfully follow in the track of his talented predecessor.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—James A Fenwick, William Coates, John McArthur, William Keith, James L. Flewelling, John Erb, John McIntyre, Daniel McLauchlan, John Urquhart, William S. Teakles, Robert Morrison, William Baskin, T. Oliver Arnold, John Godard, William Deniston, Joseph D. Baxter, Jabez C. Titus, George Fewelling, George Barnes, David McKenzie, Henry Piers, Jun., and Stephen G. Fowler, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of King's.

Stephen T Estabrooks Charles Brown, and John Simmons, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Sunbury.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY,

Secretary's Office, 4th Feb. 1858.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25.

Several Bills received a third reading in the House this morning.

A motion was adopted to the effect that the House should resolve itself into Committee of Supply on Monday.

House resolved itself into Committee of the whole and passed a Bill to enable the Trustees of Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy to establish a College

Mr. Connell gave notice of his intention to move an Address to His Excellency, asking for number of graduates of King's College for the last six years.

Mr. McAdam introduced a Bill to increase representation of the County of Charlotte.

On motion of Mr. Connell the College Bill was fixed as the order of the day for Monday.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House the estimates for the current year, with statement of the liabilities and assets of the Province, embracing full account of expenditures on Public Works, and statement of sums to be voted for the public service. Speech of Secretary in explanation of items in budget occupied nearly two hours.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition of W. R. M. Burtis and 95 others, praying an amendment in the Act relating to assessment of Railway Land Damages. House adjourned at 5.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26.

The House was occupied this morning principally in transacting routine business. The following Bills passed in Committee.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the public debt of the City of St. John. The Bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Mechanics' Institute. The Bills to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court in the Counties of Albert, Westmorland and Charlotte.

Read a first time, a Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of St. John to effect certain repairs on the streets of the said City.

The Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church was again taken up, and gave rise to another round of speeches. The Bill was finally carried by a vote of 26 to 12.

Mr. McIntosh presented a petition from nearly 500 inhabitants of Fredericton praying that no act may pass for the establishment of a Police force in that City.

Mr. Desbrisay moved an address asking for a copy of the correspondence with the Nova Scotia Government on the subject of a Trunk Railway in the border of that Province.

Mr. Fibbits applied for leave of absence for a few days.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 27

House opened pro forma at 10 o'clock. The Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church passed a third reading without opposition, and was sent to the Legislative Council.

Considerable discussion took place on a motion made by the Attorney General that the consideration of the College Bill be deferred for some days, it having been previously decided to take the Bill up as the order of the day on Tuesday. Objections were offered by Mitchell, Steadman, and others, on the grounds that the Government ought to deal with the question. It was urged by others that if the Government wished to bring in a comprehensive Educational scheme the motion should pass.

Mr Connel moved that the Bill be taken up as the order of the day on Wednesday. This motion was carried.

In the debate which occurred on this subject a belief was expressed by some of the members, that the Session would terminate about the 26th of March.

Mr. M Lellan presented a petition from the Rev. Henry B. Nichols, on behalf of himself and others praying that the Bill before the House relative to Canterbury Street, may not pass.

Hon. Mr. Tilley presented a petition from Wm Olive, John C. Little-dale, and 230 others, praying that a bill may pass incorporating certain persons having in contemplation the construction of a Wire Suspension Bridge across the St. John River at Navy Island.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole and passed a Bill in amendment of the Carleton Water Works Act.

Mr. McPheline gave notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that all heads of department being Barristers at Law or Attorneys shall not hereafter be allowed to practice in their profession or receive fees for professional services, excepting the offices of Attorney General and Solicitor General.—House adjourned at half past three.

FREDERICTON, March 1.

Several members were absent in the forenoon

Mr. Steadman presented a petition from several inhabitants of Moncton, praying for a division of that Parish.

Mr. Gilbert gave notice of motion for an Address on the subject of the non-expenditure of money by the Government in connection with Grimross Neck

A motion to go into committee of Supplies for the Public Services met with opposition from Mr. Gray and others, but finally prevailed. The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Steadman in the chair.

An animated debate took place on the motion to pass the usual amount for the collection and protection of the Revenue. The debate lasted until four o'clock and the question was then taken whether Supply should be proceeded with which was carried in the affirmative by a considerable majority.

The sums for Great Road service and several other amounts passed, when progress was reported.

Mr. McIntosh enquired of the Government whether it was their intention to proceed with the construction of the Railway extensions named in the present act, or whether they designed to submit a measure with a view of cutting off any or all the extensions.

The Attorney General replied that an answer would be given in a few days.

FREDERICTON, March 2.

After transaction of preliminary business in the House to-day, Mr. Gilbert gave notice of motion for an Address to His Excellency asking for a list of all appointments in Queens County since 1 July last, date of such appointments, and the cause why certain officers have been removed.

House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole in consideration of a Bill to incorporate the Presbyterian Church, acting under the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. Some section of the Bill met with much opposition, and it was decided to report progress.

Friday was set apart to go into consideration of the Bill to make the Legislative Council elective.

House engaged in supply nearly all P. M. Usual grants for educational purposes passed without much discussion.

On motion to pass usual grants for Provincial Penitentiary a long debate followed. Several members contended that the House should have further information, in shape of reports, &c., before passing grant. Others complained that the Institution benefitted only the City of St. John. Finally progress was reported. Supply to be resumed to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler introduced a Bill to amend the Act relative to land acquired for Railway purposes.

House adjourned at a quarter past five.

FREDERICTON, March 3.

No further progress made in Supply which will be resumed on Friday.

Mr Wright gave notice of motion for a list of the monies in the hands of Deputy Treasurers at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr Cudlip's Bill relating to Co-Partnership passed in Committee.

Mr Watters presented a petition from several merchants of St. John praying that a Bill before the House relating to the weighing of coals, should not pass.

The Northumberland Election Committee met this morning, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Tibbitts, Mr. Sutton's nominee, adjourned to Friday.

The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College was taken up in the afternoon, Mr Watters in the chair

Mr Connell made a lengthy speech in its support urging prompt action, and the abolition of this expenditure for the support of the College, as the only remedy that should be adopted.

Mr Brown followed, tracing the history of the various attempts to make the College useful, and expressing doubt whether the bill would have the desired effect.

Considerable discussion took place, it being urged that as the Attorney General was absent, progress should be reported. A motion to this effect was carried, with the understanding that the Bill be resumed to-morrow.

During the discussion Mr. Smith stated that the Bill or the Government would apply to parish schools only.

Another long discussion on Mr Cudlip's Usury Bill, which was finally postponed for 3 months.

Several other matters also disposed of. The House is driving business through at Railroad speed. It is stated that the prorogation is fixed for Thursday, March 25th.

PORTLAND LECTURES.—The last Lecture of this course will be delivered in the Portland Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 9th instant, by Mr. March, on "Elocution," illustrated by a series of Comic and Tragic Recitations. Tickets to be had at the door.

LAKE SUPERIOR WINTER.—The Lake Superior Chronicle of January 19th, states that the weather during December was delightful, almost continual sunshine, with mercury frequently 45 above zero. January 19th only eight inches of snow and very little ice. Every week small boats continue to pass up and down the north shore.

The inhabitants of Sackville are making an effort to connect that place with Shediac, a distance of 17 1-2 miles, by a cheap Railroad.

An official statement submitted to Congress shows the effective force of the United States' Navy to be 62 vessels of all kinds.

FREDERICTON, March 4.

This morning Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House a Bill relating to the Parish Schools, 500 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

The most prominent provisions of the Bill are as follows:—Divisions of Province into four Districts, and appointment of School Inspector for each; voluntary assessment principle; counties or municipalities adopting same to get an amount from the Province equal to the sum raised—if not exceed blank; Governor and Council, with Superintendant, vested with sundry powers to constitute Board of Education; establishment of a superior School to each Parish on there being raised the sum of £70; establishment of libraries; election of School Committees in Districts, duties, qualifications, and salaries of teachers; appointment of trustees similar to present system.

Hon. Mr. Watters presented a petition for the division of the County of Victoria, also a petition praying that an Act may pass whereby Grand Jurors may be elected as other County Officers.

Progress was reported on the Bill to regulate the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly. Bill provides for an increase of representation. Mr. Williston's disqualification Bill was again taken up and the discussion occupied all the afternoon. It was the most animated that has occurred during the Session, having turned upon the question of Policy of Government in removing office holders opposed to them politically.

Mr. Steadman led off in the debate, warmly eulogising the British principle and reproving the Government for not having acted up to the expectations of their friends. Mitchell, McAdam and others, followed on the same side. Williston came next in a long speech, refering to his position as a political victim. Johnson and Smith followed, and Gray came next in opposition. Considerable warmth manifested. Progress reported. House a journed at 6 o'clock.

☞ The Royal Mail Steam Ship *America*, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th February, arrived at Halifax on Saturday 27th, having experienced heavy weather during the whole passage. She was detained 9 hours on the South East side of Sable Island by ice. For a digest of the news we refer our readers to the letter of our London Correspondent.

MARKETS.—Consols 96 1-8: Cotton very fair, with advance of 1-4 to 3-8d: Breadstuffs flat and unchanged: Sugar and Molasses in moderate demand—sales limited: Tea inactive.

Timber in improved demand. Yellow Pine 16d to 20d; Red 12d to 14d; Spruce 15d to 16d;—Birch 15d to 18d. Deals £7 to £7 10s.

FREIGHTS.—Boston 10s to 12s 6d; New York 7s 6d to 9s; Philadelphia and New Orleans 15s.

☞ The *Head Quarters* says—Mr. Williston has introduced a Bill to exclude certain office holders from seats in the House, and in doing so he quoted several Acts of the Imperial Parliament in support of the principle of this Bill. Mr. Williston is but a young member, and in his simplicity thanked Mr. Tilley for the suggestion "that he had not noticed the British Act which excludes such persons from voting at Elections." It is clear to the initiated that the Bill is doomed by the Government. They and their friends will pretend to support it; they will spin fathoms of bunkum in its favour; from the purest of motives they will "*carry out*" the principles of Mr. Williston's Bill, and overload it, and finally the Bill itself will be "*carried out*" and decently interred, and things will remain as they are.

SIR COLIN'S STRATAGEM.—It is believed that as each gang of the rebels is defeated its fragments will retire towards Oude, where the final stand is to be made. All the four bodies I have described, therefore, will wend gradually toward the province, and gradually hunt the game towards Lucknow.—Then, as the great circle closes in, Oude will become one vast battlefield, the fitting grave for such a foe. Jung Bahadoor himself, with 9,000 Goorkhas, is approaching the north eastern Serai, the only outlet of Oude, and the enemy thus enclosed within our lines must unless some unexpected catastrophe intervene, perish sword in the land.

The plan, which, as you will perceive, you may rely on, is worthy of the genius by whom it has been conceived. We have found a General at last, and with Sir Colin Campbell alive our dominion in the North-West is out of danger. Unfortunately, we can not depend upon his living. The old Highlander has a positive lust for danger, and is never happy unless he can get near enough to hear the whiz of the bullets. General Mansfield, his right hand, keeps up a discipline to which Indians are scarcely accustomed, insisting that real success can be obtained by clockwork precision.—not by individual feats. The other day he removed a superintending surgeon for being late with some doolies, and a correspondent who was present says in the retreat from Lucknow the troops were handled as if they had been pieces on a chessboard. A whole series of movements were made to dovetail even as to time,—a feat which in India, where the passive resistance of circumstances is so strong, few men would attempt.—*Calcutta letter, Dec. 24.*

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.—The Providence *Post* mentions the suicide, in that City, of a young woman, Abby Webb, by taking arsenic, Sunday, in a cup of coffee. The cause was one of the old ones—disappointed love.—After receiving the attention of a young man and forming a decided attachment on her part, he transferred his attentions elsewhere. A little time before she died, he was summoned to her presence, and with great reluctancy he came. As he approached her bedside, says the *Post*, she caught him in her arms, and as she held him in that last fond, loving embrace, the flickering flame of life went out. Her arms unclasped, the heart that beat for him alone had ceased to throb—the girl was dead.—*State of Maine.*

One of the locomotives ran off the track on Wednesday evening last at Halifax and was greatly damaged. The accident was occasioned by a switch not having been properly directed and secured. The engineer, Mr. Boyd, suffered some injuries. The cars, we believe, were not attached at the time, the accident occuring after the ordinary business hours.

Did any of our delinquent subscribers—for we have some—ever think of this?

What would you think of a farmer who had raised a thousand bushels of wheat, and who should sell it to a thousand different persons scattered all over the State, and agree to wait a year for his pay for each of them, and if one-half of them did not pay at the end of the year, he should give them another year for his pay, and thus go on year after year? How long would such a farmer escape bankruptcy? Probably not very much longer than publishers of newspapers who follow such practices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious headache, and all affections of the system which result from an insufficient or immoderate flow of bile, are at once relieved by the operation of Holloway's Pills.—Dyspepsia and liver disease are inseparable; for the stomach and the liver always sympathise, and as this great medicine acts powerfully upon both these important organs, it performs the work of cure with a precision, rapidity, and thoroughness which have no paralel in the records of medical practice. The pills may be relied upon with the utmost confidence in cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, spasms of the stomach, cholera infantum, and all other disorders effecting the digestive organs and the bowels.

MURDER AT GUYSBORO.—*Guysboro, Feb. 23.*—A man named John Griffin, in coming out of Church last evening, tripped up in a joke, a mulatto man named Charles Devoe, who on getting up stabbed Griffin, which caused his death in ten minutes. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

The product of the silver mines of Mexico is said to have been greater last year