The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 19th, 1858.

LONDON, January 22.

The desperate attempt made last week upon the person of Louis Napoleon continues the main subject of conversation. It was at first supposed to be much less serious than it turned out to be, but a list of 121 wounded and seven or eight killed, attests the danger incurred by the Imperial couple, and the narrow escape which they have had of life, and Europe from another convulsion. Among the four Italians arrested, one Felix Orsini is the most remarkable. A Roman by birth, and a Count, he took a prominent part in the insurrection which broke out in the Eternal City, and was afterwards imprisoned by the Austrians in Mantua, whence he escaped in a very remarkable manner. Great surprise is expressed that the three small projectiles used, could have scattered death and destruction so far around. A commission composed of Artillery Officers has however ascertained that they were charged with fulminating mercury, and that each would produce about seventy explosions. All the sovereigns in Europe (our own not excluded) appear to have joined heartily in congratulating the Emperer on his escape. The Court of Aldermen, too, have presented an address through the French Ambassador.—Moreover, the Emperor's allusion to the crime rings trumpet-tongued throughout the nations:—"God sometimes allows the just to fall, but he never allows the cause of crime to triumph. The attempts therefore neither shake my security in the present nor my faith in the future. If I live the Empire will live with me, and if I should fall, my very death would only tend to strengthen the Empire, for the indignation of the people and of the army would be an additional support to the throne of my son." The Emperor's fatalist notions are well known, and if in this case they are repressed as regards his own life, they evidently extend to the Napoleonic dynasty, which he believes is fated to endure. As to the conspirators as yet taken, there seems to be no doubt of the guilt of some of them. One acknowledges to have thrown a projectile; on the person of another, a similarly murderous implement was found. The miscreants will no doubt meet the reward of their crimes, which, though they have missed their object, have made many victims.

The mail arrived from India within the week has brought no further news from the scenes of conflict, though old items of intelligence are somewhat amplified. It seems to be thought in military circles that Sir Colin Campbell would retire from Cawnpore to Allahabad, which would present a better base of operations than the former town. This retreat, though no doubt if made, it would be advisable on strategic grounds, it would very much diminish our prestige among the people of India, and would lend fresh confidence to the enemy. Though the Gwalior Contingent has been dispersed, and its stores captured, it will no doubt be organized without much difficulty. No point is more astonishing during this struggle, than the apparently boundless command of resources possessed by the enemy in Oude. At Delhi city we could understand this, for the Sepoys there found every thing already made to their hands; but in Oude we were certainly not prepared to find these complete supplies of ammunition, stores of every kind, and artillery which Nena Sahib and his subordinates have succeeded in gathering together.—General Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell have captured no end of guns, and yet we always hear that the enemy are in possession of a powerful and well-served artillery, and are wanting in no appliances for carrying on a warfare according to the most approved and modern system. Gen. Windham's unfortunate affair at Cawnpore, excites very much comment unfavorable to his skill as a commander. It is said not only that he allowed himself to be surprised, but that afterwards he made his dispositions without foresight, and blundered into defeat. On the other hand his apologists declare, that he was deceived by his spies as to the number of the enemy by whom he was menaced, which consisted not of 5000 or 60000, but of near 20,000 men. The mad charge of 164 soldiers of the 64th regiment, which led to the loss of seven officers killed (including the Brigadier) and two wounded, out of 14 who went into the field, is defended on the ground that our men were led into something like an ambush, and their leaders had no idea that they were advancing as well against six guns placed in a very strong position as against 1000 infantry placed in support of them. At the best, however, it was a bad business.

While Royal festivities are going on, and preparations are making for others still more brilliant, death has carried off one of the noblest members of the peerage. William Spencer Cavendish the Duke of Devonshire, with no end of subordinate titles, died suddenly and most unexpectedly on Monday morning, in his 68th year. The deceased nobleman never took a prominent part in politics; but was chiefly noted for his princely estates, his magnificent seats at Chiswick, Chatsworth and elsewhere, his patronage of art, and his private munificence. In 1826 he was chosen to sustain the honor and dignity of this country as special Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, at the coronation of the late Czar Nicholas. This embassy cost him, it is said, £50,000 above the allowance made by the Government. The Emperor was charmed with the Duke, and conferred upon him two orders of Russian nobility. In return, his grace entertained him at a princely fete at Chiswick, on the Czar's visit to this country. The deceased nobleman was unmarried, and the talk is that he was allowed to enjoy the dukedom only on condition of remaining unmarried, since there was living a more rightful claimant. That person the Earl of Burlington, accordingly now succeeds to the title. A number of noble families are placed in mourning by the demise of the Duke, and will thus be prevented from attending the marriage of the Princess Royal next Monday. Another death announced among the higher circles is that of Mr. Justice Maule, who retired from the bench two or three years back, in consequence of infirmity.

Rewards begin to be showered upon our Indian heroes and those they have left behind. Tuesday's Gazette notifies the bestowal of the Baronetcy, which General Havelock was not alive to receive, upon his eldest son, now Captain Sir H. Marshman Havelock, Baronet, who has also just received the Victoria Cross for bravery in the field. Lady Havelock is to enjoy the same title and precedence as though her husband had survived to receive his Baronetcy. Lieutenant Col. Inglis, the gallant commander at Lucknow, whose exciting narrative of the siege will be perused with interest wherever the English language is spoken, has been made a Major General. Whilst the government is doing thus much, the country is not idle. To Lieutenant Salkeld a memorial will be erected at his native place in Dorsetshire, and his younger brothers will be educated for the army. It is proposed to raise subscriptions for the family of Lieutenant Willoughby, another of the engineers who distinguished themselves so highly at Delhi. General Havelock will probably have statues erected to his memory in more than one Provincial town, as well as in Trafalgar Square, near that of Sir C. Napier. Lastly, there is a Lawrence memorial Fund, which desires to endow two schools in India, founded by the late and much lamented Sir Henry, for the board and education of soldiers' children. This brave and good officer had for 7 years contributed £1000 a year towards these institutions.

The *Leviathan* has reached the end of her ways, and there will she remain until the spring tides of 29th or 30th instant. Mr. Brunel is quite certain that on one of these days he will be able to haul the vessel into the river, and then she will be fitted up, and the public will be admitted on payment of half-a crown. A great deal of money will be raised in this way, and perhaps the Directors are bent on exhibiting her as well at Liverpool as in the Thames. Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend going on board, and the utmost curiosity [illegible] see this monster of the deep as she will [illegible] appear when ready to take her first trip.

January 29.

[illegible]te of rejoicing and of excitement on [illegible]don has hardly yet recovered. The [illegible]r from the windows; the stars, the [illegible] of lamps, the gas jets, and the gay [illegible] still retain their places. People [illegible] ought to put on smiling faces when [illegible] other, declare that the match is a [illegible] and drink long life and happiness [illegible] couple. Every one acknowledges [illegible]arriage ceremony could not have gone [illegible]. "Happy the bride that the sun shines [illegible]d says the old distich. Now in February we don't expect often to see the sun in London; yet that luminary on Monday shed down the light of his countenance in a manner the most benignant.

It is not necessary to follow the long line of processions in their progress to and from Buckingham Palace, or in their stately foot march to the chapel at Saint James's, preceded by trumpeters, heralds, pursuivants, and all of the old Norman pomp and pageantry. How downcast, how becomingly modest was the bride; how she faltered through the service, and at its close threw herself sobbingly on the bosom of her mother; how surpassingly beautiful were the bridesmaids; how ravishing were the dresses; how gallant the show altogether; how the interior of the building looked like a jewel casket, containing all that the nation holds most precious; how firmly the bridegroom gave the responses, yet how he too was overcome when he saluted his parents; with what marked *empressement* salutes were exchanged between all the principal personages; how the old Archbishop's voice could hardly be heard; on the other hand, how the Bishop of London, with youth on his side, penetrated the whole chapel with his sonorous tones; what a dougty old warrior Lord Palmerstoon looked, carrying the Sword of State. All this is described by the professional reporters of the daily newspapers, whose presence was specially invited, and who have recorded the whole pageant in glowing language, and which leaves the old fashioned Court newsmen far in the back ground.

Some little episodes are noticed, and should not be passed over; such as that 100 Eton boys obtained permission to lash themselves to the carriage at Windsor, and drew the youthful couple through the town up the hill to the Castle, shouting madly all the time at the top of their voices, and throwing up their caps into the air, with a perfect contempt of the consequences, which proved satisfactorily that the home exchequer might be drawn on in such a cause to provide new ones. —Then the wedding cake, seven feet high, with medallion ornaments of the Prince and Princess—busts of the four parents, and other productions of decorative art (in sugar) too numerous to mention. On Tuesday the wedding presents were inspected at Buckingham Palace, but they seem to be very badly arranged, and to be hardly recognizable; "which was which," or the respective givers were matters unknown to the attendants, unticketted, and upon which therefore, our curiosity is the only gratified to a very limited extent. The bridegroom's present is a necklace of the rarest pearls, worth £4,200; the King and Queen of Prussia give a tiara of rare elegance and worth; the Prince of Prussia a diamond and tutquoise necklace; the Queen a diamond necklace with a treble row of brilliant drops; the Prince Consort, a bracelet of brilliants and emeralds; the Prince of Wales, a set of ear-rings, brooch and necklace of opals and diamonds, of exquisite beauty; the Princess of Prussia, a stomacher brooch of brilliants; the Duchess of Kent, a costly dressing-case, with fittings of silver gilt and of red coral; the Maha'rajah Dhuleep Singh, a fairy like opera glass, with arabesques of gold on white enamel, and borders of diamonds. The Prince and Princess of Prussia have already quitted England.

The Tea Soiree of St David's Congregation, which was held on Tuesday evening, was a great success. St. Stephens' Hall was filled to overflowing, and delight seemed to beam from every countenance. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Snowball, and thanks were returned by the Rev. Mr. Stavely. Besides the Chairman (the Rev. Mr. Ferrie, pastor of the congregation) the following speakers successively addressed the meeting, viz—the Rev. Messrs. Snowball and Bennett, Mr. John Boyd, the Rev. Messrs. Stavely and Alves, Messrs. James Tufts, Wedderburn, and Skinner, all of whom were loudly applauded. The provisions reflected the highest credit on the ladies of the congregation, and the arrangements made by the young men, were perfect. The Quartette Club kindly favored the company with some of their choicest melodies, which were highly appreciated; and at the close of the meeting, one or two young ladies played a few beautiful pieces on the piano. It was the universal impression, that never was there a soiree better managed or more enjoyed. The financial proceeds must have been considerable.—*Colonial Presbyterian.*

Inquest.—On Tuesday night two Artillery men named Wall and Frizzle, stationed at Partridge Island, came up to the city with Bernard Dougherty, boatman, and while in the city indulged freely in drink. When they determined to go back, Wall ran before the others to the boat, and in attempting to get in, fell into the water. His companions got down soon after, and endeavoured to rescue him, but they were probably too much under the influence of liquor to be of any use. It is certain that though Doughety got his hands frozen in trying to save him, Wall was drowned or frozen to death when the body was got ashore. An inquest was held on Wednesday afternoon—a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.—*Freeman.*

Insurrection in Arkansas.—A dispatch from Chicago states that a rumor has reached there that a fearful insurrection had occurred near Fayetteville, Ark., which is said to have been excited by two white men. The negroes are represented to have attacked two settlements, killing 23 persons, burning houses and killing cattle. The insurrection was finally subdued by the organization of a force of volunteers, who killed 7 and captured 18 of the insurrectionists.

(From the Freeman.)

Common Council.

The Council met on Wednesday. Ald. Foster was the only member absent.

Mr. Hooper was declared duly elected Councillor for Wellington Ward, and took the oaths and his seat.

Ald. M'Avity requested the Mayor to state what the result of the application to the Government to give employment to the working classes, had been.

His Worship stated that as one of the persons who had signed the petition, he had received a communication from the Provincial Secretary. This he read. It was as follows:—

Secretary's Office,
9th February, 1858.

Sir:—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the signers of the Petition praying that means may be taken to provide work for the unemployed poor of the city of St. John, that the Government, fully appreciating the humane motives which have actuated the Petitioners, have carefully considered the same.

I am directed to inform you that the only public works affording employment of the description referred to, which are under the control of the Government, are the Railways.—Extensive contracts have been entered into, and operations on the Line will be carried on with all the vigor consistent with a due regard to the public interest. As a large part of these works are in the vicinity of St. John, the Government are induduced to hope that they may in some measure at least afford the relief sought for by the Petitioners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
S. L. TILLEY.

His Worship, W. O. Smith,
Mayor of City of St. John.

After getting this, he waited on Mr. Jardine, the Chief Commissioner, who stated that the only work to be done at present was that under contract, and they discussed the possibility and expediency of having men employed on these works at low wages, sufficient only to pay the men's board, so far from the city. He directed Mr. Jardine's attention to the closing paragraph of the Secretary's letter, and asked if no other work could be provided, and Mr. Jardine said none could be given until a large quantity of sleepers were delivered and ready to be laid, when he could employ a large number of men independently of the contractors, and they could go out in the mornings and return in the evenings, by the cars. The Water Commissioners had also received an answer to their application to the Government, stating that no loan could be made them, as the Government had no funds to employ for such a purpose, and Mr. Sears now says that in consequence of this he cannot employ any men until spring opens. It was stated in one of the Government papers that morning that work was to be provided on the Railroad immediately, and he hoped this would be the case, though he did not know if the announcement was official.

Ald. M'Avity said that if work were given on the Railroad it would relieve them from the necessity of pursuing the course he intended to propose. He then submitted two resolutions; one that application be made to the Government to issue a warrant for £500, granted by the Legislature some time ago in aid towards the extension of Charlotte-street, and pledging the Corporation to use it in providing employment for the destitute. The grant was made when it was thought that the barrack gate would be closed, but though all the expense of making the extension has been incurred, yet, because since it has been made some Imperial officials have had common sense enough to consent that the gate should remain open, the Government pretend that the sum granted should not be paid. Some members of the Board expressed surprise at this miserable quibbling, and thought that when the conditions of this grant were complied with the money should be paid, and they objected to applying for it in the terms proposed, but, however, the resolution passed without division.

The other resolution was that application be made immediately to the Legislature for authority to borrow a sum of money to be expended at the discretion of the Council in providing useful employment for the mechanics and labourers (this amount to be secured on the street assessment) now idle and destitute. At the suggestion of Mr. Fairweather, the sum was fixed at £5000, with the understanding that it was not all to be expended at once.

There was a good deal of talk about the wants of the mechanics out of employment, and suffering more, Mr. Hooper and others alleged, than even the labourers, and those, according to some of the speakers, would not derive any benefit from an expenditure on mere street work. The Mayor and others thought that this was providing only for one class of the destitute, but Mr. Hooper said that many ship-carpenters would jump at the offer of such work at present.

It was said too that if a large sum were judiciously expended now, they could afford to save say £500 a year out of the street fund towards paying off the loan, as from the mode in which they were now obliged to work, the expenditure on repairs, &c, was much increased.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fairweather, it was resolved that the loan be repayed in ten years.

Ald. Ketchum stated that Carleton was willing to bear its own share of any burden of this kind, and it was understood that Carleton should get what proportion of the loan it required, and pay back only what it got.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare a bill, and the Mayor and Ald. M'Avity and Ketchum a Committee to go to Fredericton to urge its passage through the Legislature.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, a large Committee was appointed to meet to-day at ten o'clock, at the Mayor's Office, to devise means of raising money in anticipation of the passing of the Bill; to determine what work it is best to do, and how the men should be set to work, &c.

All these resolutions passed without a division.

At the Annual Meeting of No. 5, Volunteer Engine Company, held at their new Engine House on Thursday evening, Feb. 11th, the following Officers were elected:—

T. M. Reed, *Engineer*;
A. Rowan, *Foreman*;
James Reynolds, *Assistant-Foreman*;
George Jack, *Secretary*;
Clarence Ward, *Financial Secretary*;
G. F. Everett, *Treasurer*.

Alexander Dumas receives two cents a line for his romances. It is estimated that he has received 25,000 francs for the single line.—"A cold perspiration stood on the forehead of the Countess." This line occurs in most of his stories.

Fredericton, Feb. 15.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday morning, in a building occupied by Mr. Wilson, tailor. Wilson and his wife were burned. The fire spread, burning seven other houses and a blacksmith's shop. About £600 insurance. The house Wilson lived in was owned by Peters; also the house Peters lived in was burned. Another house occupied by Barnes y and a not'er by Broderic, another by Tim. Williams, and another by Connolly.

Arrival of the "Niagara."

Three Days Later from Europe.

Halifax, Feb 14th.

The Niagara, Miller, left Liverpool about 10, A. M., on the 10th, and arrived here at 7.30, A. M., on Sunday the 14th.

Among the passengers are His Excelleney the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, the recently appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, family and suite.

Britain—Parliament would assemble on the 4th Feb. Lord Palmerston had, as usual issued circulars, soliciting an early attendance of his supporters, as matters of considerable importance will come under discussion.

A numerous deputation waited on Lord Palmerston to urge the immediate abolition of Church rates.

The Leviathan had been pushed 25 feet off the launching ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over 17 feet of water under her, and was expected to float on the 30th or 31st.

The resolution pending before the general court of the East India Company, deprecating the proposed change in the Government of India, was carried by almost an unanimous vote.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on the 29th, to 4 per cent. The reduction had little or no effect on the money market or stock exchange.

China.—The correspondent of the Times, writing from Canton River, under date Dec 10, says, Gov. Yeh has returned an insolent answer to the ultimatums of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would, in a few days, attack Canton.

A few days before the answer, Reed, the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, but Yeh replied that he would meet him outside the city, but that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton.

The Paris Pays publishes accounts from Cochin China and Tonquin to 15th November. The persecution of Christians continued with unparalelled violence, and the country was also in a state of the greatest confusion.

France.—The Moniteur publishes a decree announcing it to be the intention of the Government to put down all religious controversy in the French press.

A Brussels paper affirms that the French Foreign Minister addressed a note to the British, Belgian, Swiss, and Sardinian Governments demanding certain measures which may prevent renewed attempts at assassination.

Addresses from the army continued to appear in the Moniteur. Many call violently for leave to pursue the conspirators to their haunts.

India—India House Despatch—The following despatch was received late last night:

Bombay, Jan. 9th.—Sir J. Outram defeated the rebels near Alumbagh on Dec. 22nd, and took four guns. His own loss was trifling.

Sir Colin Campbell on Dec. 12th advanced towards Furrickabad, and intended to proceed thence to Agra.

Punjaub and Scinde all quiet, but strong suspicions are entertained of Kholapoor Rajah's movements; all quiet now.

New depredations by the Khandeish Bheels have been reported.

The Hessie and Penith rebels have been severely handled.

France.—The Moniteur of yesterday contains a leading article on the unanimous expression of horror which has been elicited not only from all parts of France and every class of its population, but from foreign ports and nations, and claims the congratulations which the Emperor has received, as proofs of the affection for the Imperial family and dynasty, as well as for their Majesties personally.

Exciting Scene in Congress.

Fight between Keitt of South Carolina and Grow of Pennsylvania.

The House was in session all night. A fight occurred between Messrs Grow of Pensylvania and Keitt of South Carolina. The latter struck Grow twice, and Grow knocked him down. The parties were then separated.

A member of Congress, who was a witness, gives the following particulars:—

Mr. Grow objected to Mr Quitman's making any remarks.

Mr. Keitt said, if you are going to object, return to your own side of the House.

Mr. Grow responded, this is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said—I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?

Mr. Grow replied—I mean just what I say; this is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt taking Mr. Grow by the throat, said "I will let you know that you are a damned black Republican puppy."

Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, saying "I shall occupy such a place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me."

Mr. Keitt then again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off, and Mr Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The fight took place at 20 minutes to 2 o'clk. Further difficulties are apprehended. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk. Mr. Washburne of Ill. was conspicuous among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows. The speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere.—That functionary, carrying his mace of office, togetner with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some moments elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted. The members having reluctantly returned to their seats there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

Size of the Pyramids.—A United States naval chaplain, who has recently visited the great pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt, says that he walked around it, wading the deep sand fourteen hundred feet before he had passed one of its sides, and between five and six thousand feet before he had made its circuit. He says:—"Take a hundred New York churches of the ordinary width, and arrange them in a hollow square, twenty five on a side, and you would scarcely have the basement of this pyramid: take another hundred, and throw their material into the hollow square, and it would not be full. Pile on all the stone and brick of Philadelphia and Boston, and the structure would not be as high or solid as this greatest work of man. One layer of blocks was long since removed to Cairo for building purposes, and enough remains to supply the demands of a city of half a million of people for a century, if they were permitted freely to use it."

To Make Writing Impervious Criticism.—Write on Bank notes.

Two More Victims.—Notwithstanding that we had made up our mind to wonder at nothing which Smetherdom might choose to do, we can not wholly refrain from expressing our astonishment and regret at learning by the *Head Quarters* that Messrs. Richard Payne and Burtis Brannen, messengers in the House of Assembly, had received notice that their services in that capacity were no longer required. We believe that two more faithful and efficient servants the House of Assembly find it difficult to procure. During the winter session of 1857 our reporter had occasion to come daily, and almost hourly, in contact with them, and had, therefore, opportunities of observing that they discharged their duties not only with great apparent intelligence and faithfulness, but with a courtesy and a desire to be found lacking in nothing, which did them much credit. We believe that those whose work they were engaged to do had every reason to be pleased with their conduct.

It was from the new Sergeant at Arms that they received this notice, but he no doubt was instructed by a higher authority. The *Head Quarters* seems to think that this higher authority was the Executive; but we think it more likely to have been merely one member of it,—the Hon. Charles Fisher. We are not yet prepared to believe that the Executive Council of New Brunswick condescended to the guilt of dismissing the messengers of the House of Assembly from political reasons. Mr Fisher has been, we doubt not, at the bottom of the iniquity; and it certainly adds another ray to the halo of glory which surrounds the heads of the eminent man and distinguished statesman. It must be to him a source of surpassing gratification to feel that he has deprived two honest and deserving men of the means of procuring a winter's bread.—*Woodstock Journal.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Fredericton Feb. 13.

Very little business done in House to day Mr. Connell introduced a Bill to abolish the grant to King's College.

Mr. Wilmot laid on table motion to rescind motion passed yesterday relative to publishing Debates in French. Also to rescind whole contract entered into with Mr. Woodrow, granting him sufficient remuneration for work performed up to this time.

Mr. M'Adam introduced a Bill to incorporate Middle Bridge Company, at St. Stephen.

Mr. Tibbits arrived to day.

Members of Lower House are all here with exception of Messrs. Wright, M'Lellan and Steadman.

Members of both Houses proceeded to Government House at 2 o'clock with the Address in reply to the Speech.

At half past 2 o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, which met with a strenuous opposition from Mr. Mitchell. Motion, however, was carried.

Fredericton, Feb. 15.

The House opened at the usual hour.

Mr. End introduced a Bill to enable Aliens to hold Real Estate in this Province.

Several Bills emanating from the Common Council of the City of St. John were presented by Mr. Cudlip.

The committee struck for the purpose of investigating the matters contained in the petition of Mr. Sutton against the return of Mr. Williston, are Messrs. Cudlip, Vail, McPherson, Chandler, Tapley. Nominee of Mr Williston, Bliss Botsford, Esq; of Mr. Sutton, James Tibbits, Esq.

Mr. McLellan introduced a Bill to amend the Act relative to Intestate Estates.

Considerable discussion relative to Contingencies.

February 16.

House occupied in morning in disposal of unimportant Bills.

Read second time Bill to reduce fees on Marriage Licenses.

Bill to modify law relating to Interest and Usury, introduced by Mr. Cudlip, was set apart as order of day for Tuesday next.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House copies of returns from Banks, Insurance Companies, Custom House returns, etc.

Mr. M'Intosh presented a petition from John Richards, complaining of injustice in being dismissed from Post Office Department, and asking compensation for full term of engagement. Petition not read. Subsequently Mr. M'Intosh presented petition praying for redress of grievance. Petition was then received.

Progress was reported on Mr. Williston's Bill relating to insolvent or confined debtors.

Mr. Wilmot moved an Address to his Excellency, asking for correspondence between the Common Council of St. John and the Government, relative to unemployed workmen.

Provincial Secretary replied that information would be furnished without Address. House adjourned at half past four.

February 17.

After the disposal of the preliminary business in the House this morning, the Hon. Mr. Tilley presented a petition from B. O'Brien and upwards of 400 others of the City of St. John, praying that Phisiology, combined with Phrenology, may be taught in the Provincial Training Schools.

Mr. Williston enquired of the Government whether any further appointments to, or dismissals from office had been made in Nortumberland.

The Provincial Secretary replied that no changes had recently been made.

A Bill to amend the Currency Act, introduced by Mr. End, passed in Committee. The Bill provides that Mexican, Spanish and American silver dollars and half dollars shall be a legal tender in this Province.

Mr. Chandler, the chairman of the Northumberland Election Committee, reported to the House that at the request of the petitioning candidate, the Committee had adjourned over to March 3rd, in order to allow time for the attendance of witnesses.

Progress was reported on Mr. Cudlip's bill relating to co-partnership. Also on Mr. McLellan's bill relating to intestate estates. Mr. Williston's Disqualification Bill was set dawn as the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Steadman presented a petition from the inhabitants of Moncton; praying that a law may pass for the more effectual securing of the wages of mechanics and laborers.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the House copies of correspondence between the Home and Colonial Governments relative to an inter-Colonial Railway.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a bill to amend the Wesleyan Church.

Mr. Gray gave notice of his intention to move an Address asking the Government to lay before the House copies of the Railway Cotracts, Tenders, &c.

House adjourned soon after 4 o'clock.

Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1858.

There was no business of importance transacted in the House in the early part of to day.

Mr. Allan introduced Bill to provide for Police establishment in Fredericton.

Progress was reported on Bill introduced by Mr. McAdam to incorporate Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick.

Progress also reported on Bill to amend Act relating to the public debt of the City of St. John.

House resolved itself into Committee of Sup; ly, and posboned further consideration thereof until Thursday.

Mr. McAdam presented petition from H. Webber, J. P. and 48 others, praying that an Act may pass to authorize Justices of Peace to make assessment for erection of Alms House at St. Stephens.

Mr. Gray gave notice of his intention to move an Address asking for despatches, &c, relative to Surplus Civil List Fund.

Mr. Perris introduced Bill, in addition to Act to regulate election of members to serve in General Assembly.

Bill to amend Act to incorporate certain bodies in connection with the Wesleyan Church in New Brunswick, passed in Committee.

Mr. McAdam presented petition from T. H. Todd and 214 others, praying that no bill may pass to incorporate free Bridge at Middle Landing, Saint Stephen.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of New-Brunswick, took place at Fredericton on Thursday last. The proceedings we are informed, were very interesting.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the income of the Society, notwithstanding the extreme depression of business all over the Province, exceeds that of the preceding year by at least fifty pounds. This must be gratifying to every friend of the Society and of the Church. It shows a good spirit, and proves that Churchmen do not economise by withholding their contributions from the cause and service of God. The appropriations were made according to the usual missionary list, with small additions in the case of two parishes where the grants to the Clergymen from the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel had been reduced.—A new grant of £100 was made to the Parish of Canning, Queen's County, on an application from the parishioners for a resident clergyman, they undertaking to provide £70 a-year towards his support. These appropriations amounted to £1165. There were five or six applications for aid to churches, and one for a parsonage house; but as the sum to be disposed of was only £70, it was resolved, after some discussion, by a large majority, to appropriate the amount towards providing for the services of a travelling missionary through destitute sections of the diocese. The usual grants were made to widows and orphans, and a grant of £150 to the book depositaries. The whole amount voted by the Society at this meeting was £1550.—*C. Witness.*

Fredericton, Feb. 17.

Fire.—Melancholy Casualty.—On Sunday morning last, a fire was discovered in a small house in Barker's Alley, belonging to Mr. Joseph Peters, and in rear of his own residence in King street. When the fire was first discovered it made such headway that it was impossible for any one to enter, and, sad to relate, the occupants—an elderly man named Wilson, and his wife were burnt to death. Their charred remains were taken out on Sunday, consisting of nothing but the lower parts of their bodies, a few bones, and their ashes. The remains of the woman were found near the bed stood, and those of the man near the door. Mr. Peters' new and well finished house was soon on fire, and was past redemption before the engines began to play. The fire then extended to and consumed Mr. Elliott's blacksmith shop, a small house and the large corner house owned by Mr. Walter Broderick and occupied by several families, and a double house owned and occupied by C. Connolly and T. Williams. It stopped at Mr. McManus' new brick house, which, by great exertions on the part of the firemen was saved.

On Monday an inquest was held on the remains of Wilson and his wife, before Dr. Toldervey, Coromer. It was proved that the parties were working pretty late on Saturday evening, and that Wilson went to bed complaining of being unwell, and his wife heated some bricks on the stove to warm his feet. It is supposed that these bricks set fire to the bed clothes, and that Wilson got out of bed to give the alarm, but fell, suffocated, before he could reach the door.—*Head Quarters.*

Dog Sausages.—Some Germans were recently arrested in New York, having been detected in making sausages from dog's meat, which they had killed for the purpose. They were required to give bail for their appearance to take trial for the offence.

The weather for several days has been steady and cold,—the thermometer indicating 8 A. M. and at 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M. as follows:—Tuesday 12, 23, 20, above 0. Wednesday, 10, 15, 20, above. Thursday, 9, 21, 12, above. Friday, at 8, 8 above; at 1 o'clock, 16

Married.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. W. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. John Brewing, to Miss Eliza Jane Riffin, both of this city.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Robert Robinson, to Miss Mary Jane, second daughter of Mr. Alexander Culbert, all of this city.

Died.

On the 12th instant, suddenly, Kate Augusta, only daughter of Mr. G. Rix and Martha A. Price, aged 3 years and 8 months.

On Sunday, after a lingering illness, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. James Sloan, leaving a widow and six children.

On Monday, Letitia, second daughter of Mr. C. H. Bartlett, aged 3 years and 7 months.

On Tuesday, after a lingering illness, Ann, widow of the late Mr. James Thompson, aged 28.

On the 18th instant, Walter Ross, third son of William and Elizabeth Watters, aged 3 years and 4 months. Funeral on Sunday at half past 2.

In Portland, on Sunday, John, youngest son of Mr. Francis Palmer, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At Indian Town, on Saturday, in the 78th year of her age, Statira, widow of the late Mr. Jacob Dykeman, and eldest daughter of the late Abiather Camp, Esquire.

Orangemen of Queen's.—Attention.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Loyal ORANGE County Lodge, of Queen's County, will be holden at the new Orange Hall, in the Village of Gagetown, on Wednesday the third day of March next, at 8 o'clock, p. m. All Brethren entitled to sit and vote in said Lodge, are particularly requested to be present. It is also very desirable that all isolated Lodges located in the County should be represented by their proper Officers, or Delegates appointed for that purpose. Also, any person or [illegible] holding or in possession of Warrants at present [illegible] for the jurisdiction of the County at any time [illegible] not in working order,) are Lodge (but at present [illegible] together with all fraternally invited to attend, [illegible]ient. Grand Officers who can make it convenient [illegible]ure.

A punctual and general attendance is necessary, as business of vital importance to the interests of the Order in this County and elsewhere, will be brought before the Lodge.

HARRY O GIDNEY, G. C. M.
Cambridge, Queen's Co., Feb. 8, 1858.

Fish! Fish!

120 QUINTALS good CODFISH;
200 boxes Dipper Harbour Smoked HERRINGS;
A few barrels No. 1 SHAD.—For sale by
JOHN MARVEN,
February 19. Ward street.

Boarder's Wanted.—Comfortable Private Apartments and Board can be had for a Lady and Gentleman, or three or four single gentlemen, at Mrs. Burrell's Boarding House, 146 Charlotte street. Feb. 19

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE Subscriber thankful for the past favours offers his Stock for Sale very low for Cash, consisting of all qualities of DRY PINE LUMBER from 5-8 to 4 inch in thickness, FRAME TIMBER, SCANTLING all sizes, Rough and planed Flooring, LATHS, &c.

Central Bank Bills taken as payment.
Jan 19 R. S. DICKSON.

Toys, Toys, Toys.

THE Subscriber has lately received a very large assortment of TOYS, comprising—the game of Robin Hood, Golden Egg, Temple of Flora, Old Soldier, Trades, Silver Bell, Alphabetical Dominoes Anagrams, What d'ye Buy, Colombia, Conundrums, Qualities and Consequences, Yankee Trader, Bell and Hammer, Busby Varse, Groves Alma, Bird Catcher, Tour thro' Europe, Child's Geography, Queen of Beauty, Uncle Tom, Every Day Things, Dissected Puzzles, and Toys of every description, by the Case at wholesale or retail.

A good assortment of Ladies' FRIZZETTS always on hand.

November 27. WM. MAJOR.

MUTILATED ISSUE