St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of J. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

12s. 6d. in Advance;—3s if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the Credit system, and stop the practice of making good paymasters contribute for those who never pay, he offers the following

Inducements to Subscribe,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 6 copies of the Chronicle, to one address, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

Albion Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
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S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, Solicitor.
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, Secretary.

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

DOOLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,

State Street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Hanney, Sturdee & Co
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

New-Brunswick STEAM SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 30s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 16 *Manager.*

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish, challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

For Sale or Exchange For Property in Town.

THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 11 miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, 100 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres of hay marsh. There is a good half acre garden adjoining the House. There are on it a good two story House, containing 7 rooms and a kitchen; Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad is to pass that way, and run through the Farm.—Possession will be made accommodating.

The Farm will be divided into two parts, if it should suit purchasers.

JOHN GILLIES,
St. John, December 19, 1851. *Peter's Street*

ROYAL MAIL STAGE, BETWEEN St. John and St. Andrews.
DAILY.

THE subscriber having become contractor for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between St. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS, begs leave to inform the travelling public, that he has provided himself with fast rate teams and carriages, for the comfort of passengers, and that careful and attentive drivers will always be found on the route.

Orders left at the subscriber's residence, Great George street, or at the St. John Hotel, will receive due attention.

November 5, 1852. W. H. WILLIAMS.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £251,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT P. HAZEN, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

Loans—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premium for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

Low Rates of Premium—The rates of Premium have as low as any society of equal standing.

Divisions of Profits—The Bonus in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premiums, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect Insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst, Theophilus Deveber, Esq.,
Chatham, William Carman, Junior, Esq.,
Dorchester, Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie, William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton, J. Henry Pinto, Esq.,
Hampton, Samuel Hallett, Esq.,
Hopewell, Thomas B. Moore, Esq.,
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle, Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto, William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews, George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens, W. T. Ross, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne, Richard C. Scovil, Esq.,
Woodstock, James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1856. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.
[*Established in 1836.*]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £200 will be settled without referring to the head office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

MEN'S HEAVY OVERALL Wool Stockings.

THE Subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Orchard*—3 Cases of the very best quality of *Men's* dark grey Woollen OVERALL STOCKINGS, that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail.

Dec. 16. S. K. FOSTER.

GEO. HUTCHINSON, JR.,

HAS just received per ship "*Olive*" from Liverpool:—An assortment of English WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., superior articles, which will be sold low for prompt payment.

SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS for Sale, Cleaned, Repaired, and carefully Rated.

☞ All kinds of Time Pieces and NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS for Sale and Repaired, at the Old Stand of Wm. Hutchinson, *Coffee House Corner.*

St. John, N. B., July 23 1852.

WINDOW GLASS.—In Store—30,000 feet WINDOW GLASS, following sizes—7x9, 8x10, 9x11, 9x12 10x14, 11x15, 11x17, 12x16, 12x18, 14x16, and 21x25.

Dec. S. L. TILLEY.

Turner's Sarsaparilla.

CASES, just received per *Melinda* from New York. The Sarsaparilla which is superior to all others, is put up in two Quart Bottles, and sold at the reduce rate of *One Dollar* per Bottle.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO., *Agents,*
No. 4 King-street, (adjoining Barlow's Corner.)

W. CUTBILL, FUR LADIES.
(FURRIER.)

UNION STREET, NEAR CHARLOTTE,
All kinds of Furs, made cleaned, and altered to the latest Fashions.

Fur Caps made to order.

St. John, October 1.

WHITELEAD & COLOURED PAINTS.—Received from London via Liverpool, per *Cathcart* 118 cwt. Brandram's No. 1 WHITELEAD in 14, 28, 56, and 112 lb. packages 10 cwt. Coloured PAINTS, and 1-2 ton of Putty.

dec. 30. S. L. TILLEY.

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS.

ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table, cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane, and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole

ALSO:

ROSIN OIL in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.

JOHN KINNEAR.

St. John, Dec. 10.—(usual papers.)

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

MINERVA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of this Company held in London, 15th June, 1855, a Surplus of £242,400 Sterling, (being four-fifths of £303,000 Sterling) was declared distributable amongst the Policy holders entitled to participate. This sum allows of a reduction of Premium for the next five years of £6,828 16s. 3d. Sterling, per annum, or an equivalent revisionary Bonus payable at Death, of £68,259 14s. 7d.

The reduction of Premium averages 35.22 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The revisionary Bonus averages 60 per cent. on the Premiums received during the last five years, or 9 per cent. on the sums Assured.

Upon the Policies which had been full five years in existence, the revisionary Bonus averages 2 1-2 per cent. Premium on the sum assured, a result which has been seldom equalled, and will bear comparison with that of any Office.

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

		Average Reduction of Premium.		Average Revisionary Bonus	
1st Division—	1842	16.653	per cent.	21	per cent
2d. "	1847	31.333	"	634	"
3d. "	1852	35.22	"	60	"

On the 31st December last, the Existing Assurances were £1,099,443 10 2
The Capital Funds of the Company were - - 230,262 15 6
The Annual Income was - 47,721 2 6
The Divisible Surplus was - 68,000 0 0

The Directors consider, and I trust the Policy holders will agree with them, that the position of the Company is highly satisfactory, and hope that, taking into account the continually increasing competition they have to encounter, the progress of the Company has equalled their expectations, as the benefits actually realized equal, and in most cases surpass, those afforded by the largest established Offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

HANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
July 18 *Agents for New-Brunswick.*

W. SLEETH.

MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND **Architectural Ornaments,**
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
may 1 DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B

HAT & CAP STORE.

King-street, a few Doors below St. John Hotel.
EVERY VARIETY QUALITY AND PRICE.

A. MAGEE would respectfully inform the Public that he has received from Great Britain and the United States a superior assortment of Fur, Plush, Silettee and Cloth CAPS of the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, which he will be able to sell at much less than the usual prices.

Also on hand and constantly Making up, HATS & CAPS of his own manufacture, which he feels confident are equal to anything produced in this province, and superior to imported articles, which are disposed at much higher prices.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their orders will be attended to with punctuality, neatness and despatch.

☞ Cash, and the Highest Prices paid for FURS. Nov. 19.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE KING STREET—ST. JOHN

THE Subscriber, in accordance with the fashion of the day, deems it necessary to acquaint his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has Fitted Furnished, and Repaired his House, in a manner that defies rivalry, for the accommodation of PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

His Fare consists of the choices delicacies of the season. Clean Beds, good attendance, and (Better yet) moderate charges, are the prominent features of his establishment.

Truly grateful to his former patrons, he solicits a continuance of public favour.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A
LIVERY STABLE,
With Fashionable "Turn-Outs," And excellent accommodations for the Horses of Travellers and Country customers.

May 21. JAMES E. McDONALD.

NEW BOOKS.

Received per *America*:—

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK for JANUARY;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for do;
BLACKWOOD'S do. for DECEMBER;
A Life of Vespucius, by G. P. R. James;
Mansfield's Life of Gen. Scott, beautifully illustrated;
Hawthorne's Life of Gen. Pierce, with Portrait;
Napoleon and his Marshals, octavo edition, with splendid illustrations;
Select British Eloquence, by Chauncy A. Goodrich, D. D.;
Gems from Table-Land, by Wm. Oland Bourne;
History of Romans, by Jacob Abbot;
Mercantile Morals, by W. H. Van Doren;
The Orations of Thomas Francis Meagher;
First Impressions of England and its People, by Hugh Miller;
Scenes and Legends of Scotland, and Old Red Sandstone, by Hugh Miller;
Footprints of the Creator, or Asterolepis of Stromness, by Hugh Miller;
Peterson's Magazine for December;
Monthly Waverly Magazine for October;
London Quarterly Review do.;
No. 150. Dickens' Household Words;
The Petrel, by Sir Admiral Fisher, (new edition);
To Diamonion by Traverse Oldfield;
A further supply of the Bivouac, by W. H. Maxwell. ☞ Late American Papers.

December 24. B. O'BRIEN.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mr. George Holmes, late of the Parish of Springfield, and formerly of Studholm, deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims within three months from this date, and all who are indebted to make immediate payment to

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,
GEO. G. HOLMES,
Executors.

BLANKS of various kinds—Orange Certificates and Summonses for sale at this office.

Miscellany.

APSLEY HOUSE.

The Duke of Wellington has thrown open the principal apartments of Apsley-house. The privilege thus granted is one that cannot fail to be most highly esteemed, for death, which comes to all alike in some respects, has its distinctions and its partialities notwithstanding. Time has now indeed "a wallet at his back wherein he puts alms for oblivion," yet for our great duke the old spirit returns. His house, his pictures, his furniture—the hall in which his crowning victory was annually commemorated, the library in which he transacted his business, and the bedroom in which he slept—these are objects of no ordinary interest nor of any impertinent curiosity. As a mere mansion, Apsley-house is not comparable to many of the town residences of our nobility, yet how vastly it surpasses them all in interest. Even in the palaces of the Sovereign we question whether there is to be found an attraction so absorbing as in that grim undecorated edifice at the corner of Hyde-park, with its iron window blinds always down, and its great iron gateway so seldom seen open. The opportunity now afforded, therefore, of visiting Apsley-house is no ordinary privilege. In its apartments we expect to find many interesting traces of the Duke's character and habits—some insight into his domestic taste, and many *souvenirs* of his fame. We have not been disappointed.

The rooms to which the public are admitted are ten in number, and by no means remarkable for their proportions or magnificence. The picture-gallery has nothing very striking about it apart from the merits of the paintings themselves, and the appearance of some candelabra and vases in porphyry—the gift of the Emperor Nicholas and the king of Sweden. The candelabra stand in the centre of the gallery at each end, and the vases at the sides. They are splendid pieces of workmanship, and presents not unworthy of crowned heads.

The pictures are many of them possessed of rare excellence, and will repay a visit. The great masters of the Italian and Spanish schools are sparingly represented, but there is a large show of the best Dutch and Flemish painters. In the picture-gallery the annual Waterloo Banquet was held, and though it must be confessed that for such a purpose this long and narrow apartment was by no means well adapted, yet to the visitor this fact is its chief attraction. For upwards of thirty years did the Duke here assemble around him the chiefs with whom he fought his last battle. When the next 18th of June comes round who will be worthy to preside over the surviving representates of that army who conquered at Waterloo?

There are two distinct sets of drawing-rooms at Apsley-house, the first on the Piccadilly side, the second looking towards the park. None of them can be described as either spacious or lofty, nor are they very magnificently furnished. The two rooms on the Piccadilly side have the most formal stately appearance; the others are perhaps, the most interesting. In the former are placed Wilkie's great picture, "The Chelsea Pensioners," and its companion, "The Greenwich Pensioners," by Burnet. Here also are Sir Edwin Landseer's painting of "Van Amburg in the Cage with Wild Beasts," the "Melton Hunt," by Grant, and copies of four of Raffaelle's most celebrated works, by Bonnemaison. These rooms also contain some fine portraits, among which, those of the great Duke of Marlborough, Marshal Soult, Mr. Pitt, and Pope Pius VII. will be found worthy of particular attention. In the furniture should be noticed two magnificent side tables of Roman Mosaic, and two others of beautifully inlaid wood. There is also an exceedingly splendid pair of Sevres vases, the gift of Louis XVIII. The drawing-rooms looking towards the park appear to be those most used by the reception of friends, and are fitted up with greater elegance and comfort than those in front. Here is a malachite vase, presented to the Duke by the Emperor Alexander; a service of Sevres china, the gift of Louis XVIII; and another, formerly belonging to Joseph King of Spain. Here, too, is a collection of paintings, chiefly portraits, which cannot fail to civit attention. There is but one battle scene depicted in Apsley-house, and that is Waterloo, taken from Napoleon's head-quarters by Sir William Allan. In these drawing-rooms appear portraits of relatives and friends and companions in arms, some executed in the happiest style, and all extremely interesting; Lord Beresford, Lord Lynedoch, and Lord Anglesey, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; Lord Nelson, by Sir William Beechy; Lady Charlotte Greville, and the late Lord Cowley, by Hoppner; Sir George Murray, Picton, and many other distinguished officers decorate the walls of the "striped drawing-room," their stern countenances and military uniforms strikingly contrasted with the traces of quiet social life around. At the foot of the grand staircase stands a colossal statue of Napoleon, presented to the Duke by the allied Sovereigns of Europe. Placed as it is, its merits can hardly be judged of, and the potentates whose gift it was probably never contemplated that so inadequate a site was all that the Duke could provide for it. The waiting-room, into which visitors pass before ascending the staircase, contains marble busts of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Perceval, Col. Girdwood, and Col. Ponsonby; a spiritedly executed bronze statuette of Marshal Blucher, and a bust of the Duke himself, which has no great merit.

We now proceed to give some account of the Royal presents, collected in what is called the china room. Services of china seem the least congenial offering that could be made to a victorious general, yet these appear to have poured in upon the Iron Duke almost as abundantly as Field Marshals' batons and military decorations. Besides the two already mentioned in the drawing-rooms, there are three in the china room, of Prussian and Saxon manufacture, presented by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and Louis XVIII. They are extremely fine specimens of the ceramic art, and the turquoise blue service especially is remarkable for the extraordinary brilliancy of its colours and the beauty of its forms. The silver plateau presented to his Grace by the Regent of Portugal, and the Wellington Shield, the gift of the merchants and bankers of London in 1822, are also objects of great interest. The former is distinguished by the novelty and playful elegance of its design, while the latter is one of the most creditable specimens of ornamental work in the precious metals ever produced in this country. There are also some fine candelabra in this room, and five busts in bronze, which in spirit and finish have not often been surpassed. The subjects of them are the Marquis of Wellesley, Henri Quatre, the Prince de Conde, Louis XVI, and Marshal Turenne.

It remains for us to notice the Secretary's room, the Duke's private room, and his bedroom "in the arrangement of which," we are told, "not the slightest alteration has been made since they were last used." The privilege of admission into these apartments will be more valued than all the rest. It has quite the effect of an intimate introduction to the character and habits of the illustrious dead. We see the library he consulted the books he kept beside him for reference, the mass of papers, maps, documents, and other reading matter, upon which his active energetic mind was constantly engaged—even to the latest magazine, there they all are piled one, over the other, without arrangement, and yet not precisely in confusion. The Duke's room is almost destitute of ornament, the the most noticeable objects being a quaint decoration on the mantlepiece, and a medallion likeness of the present Duchess near it. Among other prints suspended on the wall, we observed one of the Lieutenant Waghorn, the originator of the overland route. The secretary's apartment is smaller in size, but more neatly arranged, and here on a chiffonier at the further end, a quaint looking enamelled box, apparently rather out of place, will be observed. Its destiny has been a stranger one. It accompanied the Duke through all his wars; in it he stowed away his most private documents, and upon it he wrote many of his famous despatches. It is an old box now, but even in its best days the making of it was not beyond the powers of the roughest carpenter, and it was never honoured with a coat of paint; as for the lock, it is one of those fastened with a hasp, and might have cost from 6d. to 1s.—originally. Yet within this frail and mean looking piece of joinery the most important secrets of the State were habitually confined, and upon it the issues of battles were announced and the orders for great military manœuvres hastily traced. That man must be insensible indeed who remembering what the Duke was, and all that he did, can survey unmoved the contents of those private apartments. Affecting little grandeur even in in his state, and making no ostentatious display of gifts and achievements which must have shaken the balance of any weaker mind, when followed to his nightly resting place we find him sleeping in a small, miserable, hard little bed, scantily curtained, and placed at one side of a wretched little room, the only ornaments of which are an unfinished sketch of the present Duchess, two cheap prints of military men, and a small portrait in oil. The Duke was wonderful in his good fortune, but still more so in the moderation with which he received Fortune's favours. The genius of such men as Wilkie and Lawrence has transferred to the canvas his soldiers and his chief lieutenants but of himself no worthy representation appears in Apsley house. Oddly enough, to the statesmen of this generation—Peel especially—have found no place in his collection. Soult is the only one of Napoleon's generals whom he has so honoured, and the solitary ecclesiastic included among his portraits is a Roman Pontiff. The a Touching numerous likenesses of the present Duchess are a touching evidence of the affection with which he regarded her. Go into his study, and you will see the traces of his indefatigable labours for the public service; enter his bedroom, and you will understand how, by disciplined regularity and self-restraint, he did so much and lived so long.

THE STEAMER "NEPTUNE" OFF THE COAST OF NORWAY.

We lately recorded the courage of a woman in volunteering her services, and urging some seamen to put off in a boat, at great risk, from the coast of notway, to the assistance of a steam-ship in great peril. We are now in possession of the full details of this heroic act, and a sketch of the locality, which we have engraved.

It appears that the steamer *Neptune*, Captain Browulless on her outward voyage from London to St. Petetsburg, encountered, when two-thirds across the North Sea, the terrifie storms of the 20th, and 28th of November, which caused such fearful disasters on our east coast. At the height of the hurricane, about midnight of the 27th the Naze of Norway was sighted. Finding the water becoming considerably smoother under the coast of Norway, Captain Browulless hauled closer in shore. The weather, however, continuing bad he resolved upon going into Flekke Fiord for shelter; and requiting a pilot for that purpose, the union-jack was shown at the fore. Some time elapsed and it was feared no boat durst venture out, when attention was directed to a small object under the land, which soon after was observed to be a boat pulling down upon the vessel; and upon the boat nearing the ship, the astonishment of the Captain and people on board was greatly increased on observing that one of her crew was a *woman!* The first exclamation was "Grace Darling!" The deep sea line, being the handiest was thrown into the boat; our heroine passed the line twice round her body, hitched, or rather tied it, and then passing her right arm through the noose at the end of the line, ascended the ship like a sailor. The boat, which was of the commonest description, was half filled with water when she reached thsteamer, and, of course, her little crew of three were thoroughly drenched. By the Captain's orders the woman was provided with a change of clothing by the stewardess, until her own was dried. The romance of the thing was much increase by the beauty of the woman: not more than twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, a little above the middle stature, fair skin, good colour; beautiful, expressive, dark blue eyes; fine white teeth, and hair like flax, a feature peculiar to the woman and children of Norway.

The visit to Fiekke Fiord of so fine steamer as the *Neptune* was quite an event for the little port, and great hospitality was shown to the passengers and crew. A little before the adventurous young woman left the ship, the seamen and firemen made a collection of about £3 among themselves for her; on learning which, the Captain solicited the passengers to contribute, and when the captain beckoned her to come and take the money, she stared with astonishment probably having never before seen so much money; but, when assured that it was all for her, she dropped on one knee, clasped the Captain's hand in both of hers and shedding tears of gratitude, kissed it repeatedly! After this she went round to the passengers and kissed their hands also, and subsequently she took her leave of the tars and firemen who evinced a contempt for a mere cold shake of the hand, and aspired to an embrace with the lips: two three of the better-looking of the sailors were successful, but not one of their more soiled brethren. As she descended the side, all hands of their own accord, mustered at the gang-way, and one, obtaining a more elevated position than the rest, thrust out from the vessel's side, and over the girl's head, a boat-hook, to which was attached a union-jack; and, as the boat shoved off, the crew and passengers simultaneously gave three deafening cheers, and continued waving handkerchief, &c., as long as the boat was in sight. We much regret that our Correspondent has not furnished us with the name of the successor of Grace Darling.—Illustrated London News.

COTTON.—Great Britain now consumes upward of 31,500 bales of cotton weekly or more than 1,600,000 bales annually, with a progress of consumption from year to year much larger *pro rata* than the increase of population. According to late and authentic statements of the English manufactures, it seems that there are in Great Britain 21,000,000 spindles in constant motion, spinning upwards of 105,800,000 hanks, (or 300,000 miles) of yarn per day, in length sufficient to circumscribe the globe 2,000 times.

Out of this immense production, in one country only, about 130,000,000 yards of yarn are exported to foreign countries, the remainder being converted into cloth, lace, and other fabrics.

There are also in operation in Great Britain at this time, 22,000 power-looms each of which will produce, on an average five to six pieces of cloth per week; each piece about 28 yards long, or a daily product of 3,220,000 yards, (or 2,550 miles.)

THE following Letter, copied from the *Head Quarters*, seems to be intended as an answer to some communications, which appeared in one of our City papers. As the Bishop appears to consider himself aggrieved by the remarks contained in those communications, we think it but right his Lordship should be allowed to speak for himself:

A LETTER

To the Clergy of the Church of England, in the Diocese of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON, *February* 15, 1856.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN,—Having received returns from most of the Parishes in the Diocese, on the subject of Diocesan Synods, to which you called my attention in the autumn of last year, the result appears to be, on the whole, unfavorable to the enjoyment of this privilege by our lay brethren. And I am sure you will agree with me, that, if the laity do not themselves desire to meet with us in Synod, and with us to consider and propose such measures as appear likely to promote the well being of the Church, we should be the last persons in the world to attempt to force privileges upon others, which they do not wish to possess. In the United States, and in every part of the British dominions, men argue very differently, but this is not our case. However, as I regard the whole of this proceeding on the part of many persons as a misconception of the nature of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and still more of my proposition to consider generally the desirableness of Synodical action, without committing ourselves to the details of that Bill, I shall set before you the information which I possess on the subject, and mention the part which I have taken in the matter, that every thing may be clearly understood, except by those who are determined to misrepresent every action which is not done by themselves.

In the autumn of the year 1851, five of the seven Bishops of British North America met at Quebec, and adopted unanimously the following resolution, which, with the others then passed, was sent by me in the spring of 1852 to every clergyman in this Province. I may observe, by the way, that some little delay in the communication to the Clergy arose from our having forward our resolutions to his Grace the Archbishop, who intimated no disapproval of them, and even went so far as to express a "hope that we might enjoy the same privileges" (of meeting in Convocation) "which our brethren in the United States possess." I would also observe, that our resolutions were all forwarded to our absent brethren, the Bishops of Nova Scotia and Rupert's Land, who signified to the Bishop of Quebec their warm and cordial concurrence in all the main points touched on by us, thus proving happily, there is no substantial difference of opinion amongst us. The Resolution to which I have just alluded is as follows:—

CONVOCATION.—"In consequence of the anomalous state of the Church of England in these Colonies, with reference to its general government, and the doubts entertained as to the validity of any code of Ecclesiastical law, the bishops of these Dioceses experience great difficulty in acting in accordance with their Episcopal commission and prerogatives, and their decisions are liable to misconstruction, as if emenating from their individual will, and not from the general body of the Church. We, therefore, consider it desirable, in the first place, that the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the Church of England in each Diocese should meet together in Synod, at such times and in such places as may be agreed on. Secondly, That the Laity in such Synods should meet by representation, and that their representatives should be communicants. Thirdly, It is our opinion, that as questions will arise from time to time which will affect the welfare of the Church in these Colonies, it is desirable that the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, should meet in Council under a Provincial Metropolitan, with power to frame such rules and regulations for the better conduct of our Ecclesiastical affairs as by the said Council may be deemed expedient. Fourthly, That the said Council should be divided into two houses, the consisting of the Bishops of these several Dioceses, under their Metropolitan, and the other of the Presbyters and Lay members of the Church assembled (as before mentioned) by representation." In the discussion which has taken place on the question mooted in this resolution, the motive which led to it, and which are plainly avowed, have been studiously, and I think somewhat ungenerously, kept out of sight. We say that, what has led us to favor this line of action is "the anomalous state of our Church in these Dioceses," "the doubts entertained of the validity of any code of Ecclesiastical law," and, the misconstruction put upon our decisions, as if emanating from our individual will, and not from the general body of the Church,"—We proposed as a remedy, a wider representation of Churchmen, and regular assemblies at stated periods, to collect their judgments, and agree upon things desirable to be done. May we not be believed, when we assert what our motives and reasons, really are? Would not a little thought have convinced men, that we have trouble and vexation enough without seeking to involve ourselves in more trouble except for some grave grave cause, and that the weariness certain to attend us in the first meetings of Synodical assemblies, could only be recompensed by the practice of unity and godly love amongst our flocks, and by the maintenance of sound order and discipline? Is it not plain, that were it possible that seven Bishops of the Church of England should unite in dark and dangerous designs against the liberties of their brethren, the calling of public assemblies, in which the Clergy and Laity should meet, would be the most absurd of all posible methods to compass this end! But surely a little more charity might have taught the objectors, that contrive, *by means of Synods*, (as has been publicly stated) to introduce some of the grossest errors of the Church of Rome into the Church of England, as it would be one of the silliest, so is it one of the most unlikely schemes for us to adopt, is foreign to the principles publicly by us avowed, adopted, and recorded, and I trust we may say, without arrogance, is contradicted by our known attachment to our formularies, and by the daily tenor of our lives.

I may however, add on this head, that a simple judicious, and accurate account of the reconciliation of a person to our communion from the Church of Rome accompanied by a solemn form of renunciation of Tridentine errors, in detail, taken in great measure from a similar form prepared by Convocation, together with an account of sermon preached by me on the same occasion, in the summer of 1851, in the Church of Kingston, in which I earnestly inculcated the doctrines of our 39 articles, in opposition to the decrees of the Council of Trent, was refused insertion in the same newspaper, which has for some time past countenanced and published such charges as that just noticed. But to return to my narrative. In the spring of 1852, I went to a severe illness) in the business of the Diocese. But during the whole of my visit I never saw Mr. Gladstone, nor had I any opportunity, and I been desirous, of concocting any plan for the introduction of Synods, with him or any other persons. I was wholly occupied with other matters, I learned however, that petitions against Mr. Gladstone's Bill had been sent home from New Brunswick, showing that the Bill was known, and must have been published, for surely no one would petition against a Bill which he had never seen. On my return to my Diocese, I heard that both Mr. Gladstone's first Bill and his amended Bill, had been published and circulated in the Diocese. Shortly after my return I received the following letter from Sir John Pakington, the Colonial Secretary:—

DOWNING STREET, *30th July*, 1852.

MY LORD,—As your Lordship must naturally feel much interest in the debates of last Session in the House of Commons upon the Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone for regulating the Church of England in the Colonies, I forward to your Lord-