The Liverpool and London FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Annual Report of the above Company for 1857 shows that they have:—

Cash paid in on Shares,	£188,622	0	0
Reserved Fund,	214,616	11	11
Life Fund,	531,269	13	10
Fire Re-Insurance Fund,	153,721	4	0
Accumulated available Resources	£1,088,629	9	9
The Premium in Fire Risks in 1857 were,	£289,251	0	0
The Fire Losses paid in 1857,	165,249	7	0

New Brunswick Agency.

The above Company continue to Insure from Fire, every description of Property,—their Premiums are moderate—and all claims are promptly adjusted and paid by the Agent.

The Company's Life Tables will be found to compare favorably with those of other Companies: One half of the Premium may remain chargeable upon the Policy, if desired.

In addition to the above available Capital, there is no limit to the liability of the Shareholders, the security therefore is unquestionable.

EDWARD ALLISON, Agent.
May 21. 89 Prince William Street.

FIRE AND LIFE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIVERPOOL and LONDON.

Agency for New Brunswick.
Princess Street, Saint John.

Extract from the Sworn Balance Sheet of the above Company to 31st Dec., 1856, filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to the Act of Assembly 10 Victoria, Chapter 45.

ASSETS.

	Sterling.		
Loans and Investments on Freehold & other securities.	£442,404	16	2
American Investments,	34,704	7	0
Premises Dale St., Liverpool,	15,000	0	0
Do. Lombard St., London,	4,500	13	11
Cash due by Agents, &c.,	5,420	14	6
Do. do. in Bank,	2,213	19	6
Do. do. to meet unclaimed Dividends,	212	8	0
New York Branch,	33,600	18	4
Cash on hand,	299	10	9
	£538,378	12	9

CAPITAL,	£2,000,000.		
Subscribed ten,	1,856,100.		
Paid up,	278,415.		
Fire Premiums for the year 1855,	£151,733	9	6
Fire Losses for 1856,	88,965	10	9

All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and losses paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without reference to the head Establishment.

JAMES L. KAYE,
May 21, 1858. Agent for New Brunswick.

National Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

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

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

To Farmers, Travellers, & Citizens.

THE Subscriber has refitted and renovated his Hotel to meet the Spring business, and where Travellers will find every comfort desired. He returns thanks for the very liberal share of patronage which has been awarded to him, and assures his numerous customers that every effort will be made as heretofore, to benefit.

His House is No. 15, Charlotte street, and reference is respectfully asked of former visitors.

Experienced Grooms always in attendance to see that Horses are properly attended to.

May 22. WM. YOUNG.

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. & C. LAWRENCE.

Valentine & Co.'s Express,

FIRST TRIP BY THE "EMPEROR."

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

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

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

Furniture & Upholstery Ware Rooms.
No. 87, head of King Street.

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE; DINING Room Furniture; BED ROOM Furniture—of different designs, in Mahogany and Walnut.

—ALSO—

HAIR MATTRESSES; MOSS MATTRESSES; GRASS MATTRESSES; STRAW MATTRESSES.

—ALSO—

Cheap CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS, in great variety. For sale by the subscribers.

March 12. J. & C. LAWRENCE.

NOTICE.

SEASONED PINE, LUMBER of every description, large and small, SCANTLING, REFUSE BOARDS, and DEALS, LATHS and PICKETS. For Sale at No 1 Lumber Yard Jeffery's Hill, FROST & CO.

St. John, May 12, 1858.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,
GROCER and Provision DEALER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge September 19, 1856.

NEW GOODS—*per Lampedo:*

The Subscribers have received by the above packet ship a part of their SPRING STOCK of

Woollen and Cotton Goods.

—ALSO—

10 BRLS. Crushed SUGAR—(McFee's;)
1 Cask Poland STARCH;
Barrels Carbonic SODA;
2 Cases FISHING THREADS;
" HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest Market rates, by

May 7. L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

Mirror Mantles and Register Grates.

THE Subscribers would call the attention of the public to those inimitable MIRROR MANTLES with REGISTER GRATES and Summer Pieces to match, now manufactured by them, which for elegance of design and beauty of finish cannot be surpassed. They are preferable to the Marble Mantle as they are not so easily injured, cannot be stained, are more elaborately ornamented, very highly polished, and sold for a much less price. Specimens can be seen at No 17, Water Street, or at the old establishment on Portland Bridge.

Several New and Elegant patterns of REGISTER GRATES, Fronts just completed, and for sale by

HARRIS & ALLAN.

St. John, March 5, 1858.

GRASS HATS @ 6d each; Best quality Men's Calf BROGANS, at 7s. 6d. per dozen.
P. O'BRIEN

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., June 18, 1858.

☞ REMOVAL.—We would respectfully beg to acquaint our Subscribers, that for the greater convenience of business, we have Removed our office to the Building on the corner of Church and Canterbury Streets. The removal of our Types and Presses, and the fitting up of our New Office must plead our excuse for not issuing our sheet on Friday last as usual.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JUNE 5, 1858.

Little except politics is now discussed. Parliament has re-assembled after the Whitsuntide holidays, and is now in full vigour. Debates are animated and divisions plenty. The chief subject since the recess has been Mr. Disraeli's post-prandial speech at Slough—a very clever effusion, intended to take with the country and infinitely amusing; but one which has proved very mischievous to the government instead of helping their cause, and which has greatly hindered public business. Last Friday Lord John Russell tried his hand as a critic of the speech; on Monday Lord Palmerston followed the example; and on Tuesday in the Lords the Earl of Clarendon appeared in the list. Mr. Disraeli has been very clever in his replies to these attacks; and his colleagues in either house, whatever their private opinions may be as to his discretion, have been compelled to support the Chancellor of the Exchequer in all his capers before the eyes of his constituents. ☞

In the Lords the question of the Jews has assumed a new phase. The peers, or a large body of them, appeared at length to be convinced that our respected Hebrew friends must be admitted to parliament, and on Monday night the Earl of Malmesbury and Earl Stanhope added themselves to the number of those recreants who have given up the Newdegate and Spooner theories, and now admit, if not the abstract question, yet the policy of admitting the Jews. To the Earl of Lucan, of all men in the world belongs the credit of making a suggestion which will probably settle this long vexed question. He proposed an amendment in the Oaths bill, by which either House will be able, by a vote, to alter the language of its oaths in the case of any particular member, and leave out the words "on the true faith of a Christain" at their pleasure. The result will certainly not be as suggested, to secure harmony between the two Houses because the Commons will then allow the Jews to sit, while the Lords will exclude them. Such a compromise however will put an end to the chance of a collision between the House of Commons and the Law Courts. This seemed propable, inasmuch as a majority of the lower House were bent on admitting Baron Rothschild in some way—either by a bill or by a resolution, which latter, unless founded on an Act of Parliament, would have been disregarded by Lord Campbell sitting in Westminster Hall. For the present the subject has been postponed, in order that a bill may be introduced in the sense of the Lucanic proposal.

Lord Stanley has been appointed President of the Board of Control, and is succeeded at the Colonial office by Sir Bulwer Lytton. The latter has written an eloquent appeal to his constituents in Hertfordshire, but it is said he will be opposed by a youthful scion of the house of Grosvenor, and in that case his return will be a matter of some doubt. The negotiations with Mr. Gladstone, the object of which was to induce him to take a seat in the Cabinet have failed. Of his own will, the eloquent member for the University would have freely yielded to the seductions of Lord Derby and of office; but his friends over-persuaded him.—In the meantime Mr. G. is not over pleasant in speech as far as Lord Palmerston is concerned, and on Tuesday evening attacked him upon the Suez canal scheme in a way which could not be wholly agreeable to the ex-premier, and was hardly thought respectful or courteous by the House.—Perhaps after all Mr. Gladstone's accession to office, though it would strengthen the ministry oratorically, would really weaken its ranks.

There has been a state prisoner at Westminster. Washington Wilks, publisher and editor of a newspaper at Carlisle, inserted in his journal a personal attack upon Mr. Clive, a member of the House, who had presided over a Committee which had recently given an adverse decision upon a railway scheme of the district. For this high offence and breach of privilege Mr. Wilks was called to the bar, was declared guilty of "a false and scandalous" libel, and was ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. But in these days a State prisoner is not subjected to the boot or thumb screw, is not often imprisoned in the Tower, and is still less often beheaded on Tower-hill. Instead of all this, he had comfortable rooms in the Palace at Westminster, took walks on the terrace fronting the river, was allowed on Sundays to attend service at the Abbey, to eat and drink (spirits excepted) anything he liked to order, and received the visits of his friends without let or hindrance. After the subject had been several times brought before the House Mr. W. Wilks made a full retraction of the charge, and was ordered to be discharged on payment of the fees; no trifle, by the way.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

☞ A member of the Canada Legislature, recently stated in his place in the House, that

1st.—The distance from Chicago to New York, via the Erie Canal, is 1629 miles. That from Chicago to Quebec, via the Ottawa Route, would be 1051 miles, so that Quebec, in addition to being nearer to Liverpool than New York, would be brought 628 miles nearer than city to the centre of Western commerce, were the Ottawa ship canal constructed.

2nd.—The length of canal between Chicago and New York is, at the smallest calculation, 237 miles, with 77 locks; that between Chicago and Quebec, via the St. Lawrence, only 69 miles, with 51 locks; but the much shorter route between Chicago and Quebec, via the Ottawa, would only require 41½ miles of canal, with 68 locks.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The Cars having commenced running, it is to be hoped, in those "piping times of poverty," that the fares will be put at the lowest possible figure, in order to afford the most humble an opportunity of a trip to the Bush, as well as to induce a large amount of Travel, and as a natural consequence to swell in the agregate the amount of the proceeds.

Julius Thompson, Esq., Manager of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, has published several letters he had written to M. H. Perley Esq., He accuses Mr. Perley with having stated that the said railroad is all a humbug, slightly constructed, &c.; that the trains dare not travel on it more than 12 miles an hour, and that it will take £6,000 per mile to make it substantial. He calls upon Mr. Perley to explain or retract, but that gentleman maintains a "dignified silence," and will do neither.

M. Chevalier declares that forty cases of criminal poisoning by phosphorus has occurred in France lately

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR, SIR,

In looking over the "Royal Gazette," I find the names of men who have lately been appointed to office by the present Government, with which the public mind are familiar, and while they have received the reward of treachery, and double dealing, may be sure sure that their sins will find them out, and will not go unpunished; although they have received the prize for which they sacrificed their principles of honour, and truth, yet the day is not far distant, when such men, shall be hurled from the position they now occupy, and worthy men appointed in their stead. It is said by Madam rumour, that the Government have got themselves into a fix, in appointing the Sheriff of the City and County of St. John's, having it is said at a time yet fresh in the memory of the people of this Province, made promises and entered into written contracts, with certain men to support them, and who have now pressed the Government for a fulfilment of their engagements. Mr. James A. Harding intending to be remunerated for his trickery, to the late Grey Government, and the valuable services he has rendered the Great Smasher confederation, demanded the Shrievality; there being also several applicants for the office, by men who have similar claims on the Government; but they had only promises made verbally, and easily evaded, but Mr. Harding's screw of a mortgage on the Government has proved a bitter Pill for them to swallow. Mr. James A. Harding has proved himself too shrewd a man, for Fisher Tilley, & Co., and they have found to their cost, that written agreements are not to be trifled with. By the recent appointment a seat in the Assembly of this Province becomes vacant, and now the question is who is the man to fill it. Mr. Lawrence is the man spoken of as a candidate of the Conservative Party, and is one who has already gained the reputation of an intelligent and independant Legislator, and it is to be hoped that the Electors of St. John will not prove recreant to their trust, and be again influenced by either money, promises, or threats, of a Smasher Government. The Liberal Party I have no doubt will fight desperately, despite the errors their chiefs have committed, but their days are numbered, and it is only for the Conservative Party, to give one strong pull, and a pull altogether, and down comes the Smasher structure. The Conservative Party have nothing to fear, if they only prove true to their principles, but I am fearful that there are some who are holding office under the Government, who have not yet been displaced to make room for rampant Smashers, who may be too timid for the times.—Mr. Editor there are a large number of Conservatives in this County, who have votes in St. John and would so glad to record them for Mr. Lawrence, and it is to be hoped their business may call them to St. John on the polling day, of the ensuing election. There is no doubt but every Liberal in the Province who has a vote in St. John, will be up and doing, and preparing for the approaching contest, as it is already talked of here, as a pitched battle between Conservatism and Liberalism, and it is to be hoped that the office holders under Government, in this County who fled from St. John at the last contested election, between Tilley, and Lawrence, fearing Smasher threats, may this time prove themselves to be men who will not sacrifice principle to expediancy.

I remain, Yours, &c.,

A CONSERVATIVE.

Gagetown, May, 21, 1858.

THE COMING ELECTION.—We understand, says the last *Constitution*, that strong efforts are being made by the Conservative Party, to induce the Hon. R. L. Hazen, to be a candidate in the coming Election. This *understanding of the Constitution's*, has its origin in "the baseless fabric of a Vision." The editor has evidently been dreaming, as no such Idea has ever yet entered the head, sleeping or waking, of any one of the Conservative Party. The Conservatives not only profess, but practice Liberalism, and ever since Mr. Lawrence was twitted by one of the "Mock Liberals," for being a "vile mechanic," his friends have kept him steadily before the people, and now as then are determined to support no other man. The shallow dodge of the dodger to the contrary notwithstanding. The Conservatives reject no man because he is rich or poor, neither no they adopt them because of their wealth or poverty, not has the silley boast so vantingly set forth by the Smashers at the last Election, *that they could buy the whole of the Conservatives*, has the slightest effect on their steadfastness of purpose. Our man stands out in bold relief; he is ready, but where is the Smasher that will *confront him? Echo answers where!!!*

We would direct attention, to the advertisment of Mr. John C. McIntosh, in another column of this impression, who is *manufacturing* (not importing,) the choicest sweets of life, together with all the various kinds of Bread and Biscuit; we trust that not only Mr. McIntosh, but every other manufacturer, will meet the encouragement due to their enterprise, and take precidence of those who patronage *foreign*, in preferance to *domestic* manufactures.

The great self styled Liberal, came into power in June last, shortly afterwards they appraised, oppressions for Land damages over which the Rail Road is now built. It appears *now*, if we are to believe their own organs, that either from want of ability to make the appraisments, or from the fear in so doing, of damaging their party, they have neglected to perform that duty; and now on the eve of an Election they raise the cry, that if a Conservative is elected they propietors of those lands will get any damages, they chose to make. This is silly, very silly, and unless *they party* are wholy blinded by prejudice, they must know that the most uneducated man in the community will see through this flimsy veil attempted to be thrown over their inefficiency. Their is one consolation however left them, that they must yet cease their "lamentation, mourning, and woe," and by a prompt discharge of their duties, settle the matter, by doing what should have been done long since, by making the assessment, before they are *turned out of office*. Our opinion is that they Track from the obidos to York point *will or should* be abandoned altogether, and the road taken along the edge of the back shore to the breakwater, when the expense complained of would be obviated and a more suitable place be obtained, at less than one quarter of the expense. I that case deepwater wharves to any extent could be built, without interfering with our harbour, which is all required for the ordinary business of the port.

The new iron screw steamer "Lady Head," advertised in this paper aweek or two ago asintended to run from Quebec to the Lower Provinces, left the former place on Tuesday of last week, with upwards of fifty passengers, and reached Shediac on Saturday afternoon. In her progress down, as we learn from the Gleaner, "Lady Head" touched at Gaspe Basin on Thursday morning, Paspebiac, or Bonaventure, the same afternoon, and reached Dalhousie at the head of the Bay of Chaleur, that night. Returning down the other side of this beautiful bay she reached Bathurst on Friday forenoon Chatham or Miramachi, on Saturday morning, and Shediac, as above said, in the evening touching and stopping a few hours at each of these places. We expected to learn from the *Westmorland Times* something further of the progress of the "Lady Head," (in whose success as a new enterprise we feel much interest,) and of her return, but instead it has only a long complaining article about her not coming up to the wharf at Shediac, as the Editor expected, and his consequent inability to get on board.—[Courier.

ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the Railway near the nine mile station yesterday, by which a man of the name of Pierce got one of his legs so badly hurt as to require amputation.—Pearce was a Policeman on the line, and the accident arose entirely from his own rashness in attempting to get upon the locomotive while it was in motion, after having shifted a switch for it to pass from one line to another.—*E.*

BYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The following persons to be Commissioners to spend the undermentioned sums of money, (on the roads mentioned in the *Gazette*) being the appropriations of 1858:—

SUNBURY.—The Municipality, £410; John M'Clusky, 20 0 0; George Tracy, 15 13 0; Thomas Hartt, 25; Solomon Smith, 35; William E. Hoyt, 60; Asa Carr, 56 7 0; Samuel Nevers, 20; James Burpee, 35; Charles J. Bailey, 30; S. L. Bent, 8 0 0.

QUEENS.—Archibald McAllister, £100; Thomas Cooey, 52; Joseph B. Perkins, Esq., 50 15 0; Thomas M'Govern, 46; Francis Woods, 72 5 0; Thos. E. M'Donald, William Golding, and E. M. Dickie, 120 0 0; Samuel Mahood, William Pennery, and John H. Brown, 75 0 0; Charles Keith, Esq., 125 0 0; John N. Watt and Stephen Thorn, 75 0 0; Arthur Evanscombe, Hector M'Lean, and Abram R. Wiggins, 75 0 0; William Foshay, Esq., 75 0 0; Harry Babbit, Robert Summers, and Francis Fulton, 125 0 0; Thomas Hetherington, Charles Vincent, and John Hum, 175 0 0.

CHARLOTTE.—Jesse Bartlett, Stephen M'Cardy, and J. H. Whitlock, £108 0 0; Houghton Shephard, William Russell, Isaac Meigs, 97 0 0; Alexander Lord, John Leonard, June, John Stover, 72 10 0; Arthur Flagg, 72 10 0; William Hutchings, David Hutchings, William Smith, 116 13 4; Nehemiah Hill, John Collins, William Smart, 60 13 4; James M'Millen, Robt. Cockburn, William Boyd, Jun., 89 13 4; Robert King, 32, William Kennedy, Peter Morrison, 120 0 0; George A. Boardman, Ninian Lindsay, Joseph W. Maxwell, 80 0 0; Charles M'Lean, John Reynolds, Andrew M'Gowan, 65 10 0; Thomas C. Justison, James Gillespie, Caleb P. Hawkins, 50 0 0; Alex. M'Vicar, Mark Young, James Pratt, 107 0 0. Peter Morrison, 50 0 0; Thomas Robinson, 25 0 0; Cyrus Thompson, 30 0 0; Colin Campbell, 25 0 0; John M'Kenzie, Junior, 20 0 0; Nehemiah Hill, John Collins, William Smart, 42 0 0; Nathan Smart, 10 0 2; William Smart, 12 00; Hugh Wilson, 18 00; John Stewart, 6 0 0; Alexander M'Vicar, Mark Young, and James Pratt, 21 0 0; John Steen, 15 0 0; James Spinney, Stephen Murray, 12 0 0; Mark Young, 37 5 0; Daniel Archibald, 30 5 0; Robert Ogden, 7 0 0.

ALBERT.—Aaron Robinson, 92 0 0; Daniel Cleveland, William Fillmore, and Patrick M'Kinley, 78 0 0; Hamilton Kolle and John Cleveland, 44 10 0; Asa Fillmore, Millidge Steves, and Aaron Wilson, 39 0 0; David Pozley, James Duffy, Jr., and John Gross, 114 0 0; Lewis Gilbert, Robert Colpitt, Jr, and F. W. Steves, 119 10 0. James Kinne, 11 0 0; Stephen B. Weldon, 33 0 0; Millidge Steves, 20 0 0; Abraham Steves, 15 0 0; James Duffy, 15 0 0; Benjamin Dowling, 15 0 0; John Barchard, 15 0 0; David Tingley, 5 0 0.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AT NEW YORK.
India and China News.

NEW YORK, June 9. The steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool, May 26, arrived at her dock about 8 o'clock this morning. She reports the steamer Arabia arrived out on the evening of the 23d ult.

Calcutta dates are to April 22. The rebels have been driven from Azinghur with heavy losses. Sir Colin Campbell's staff were marching towards Rohilcund. Sundry successful encounters with the rebels reported.

Lord Elgin and his colleagues were about to leave Shanghae for Teensing. The fleets will follow.

The ship Gourser, bound to New York with tea, was lost on Pratas Shoals. Crew saved.

At Shanghae teas were unchanged. Import market active. Raw silk had advanced.

The Telegraph Fleet would Plymouth on an experimental trip about the 29th ult., and return to that port instead of Queenstown. It is proposed to lay a cable from Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, direct to Portland, Me., on the completion, of the present enterprise.

The trial of the Chalons insurgents resulted in the fine and imprisonment of the majority of the prisoners.

Another Ministerial crisis is anticipated at Madrid.

Gen. Concha asks to be recalled from Cuba on account of ill health.

The French Government had caused excitement by proposing to convert the property of Charitable Institutions into government stock.

The London *Times* says editorially, that the Neapolitan government has distinctly refused compensation to the English engineers, and that there is but one tone which becomes a British Cabinet under such circumstances.—There has been too much delay already, and the time has arrived for immediate satisfaction from the Neapolitan or immediate action by the British government.

John O'Connell, son of the late Daniel O'Connell, and one of the principal repeal agitators, is dead.

A line of steamers from Galway to America is again projected, and the first steamer, it is tho't, will sail about the 18th June.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of April 22 arrived at Alexandria on the 16th May.

At Calcutta, April 21, the produce market was depressed and the stock reduced.

The relief of Azinghur by Sir Edward Lugard is confirmed. The rebels on evacuating the city, were pursued for fifteen miles, and their loss was heavy, while that of the British was light.

Sir Colin Campbell's head-quarters and staff left Cawnpore on the 19th April, and marched by Futtyghur towards Rohilcund.

The rebels, it was believed, still intend to make a stand at Calpee.

Koor Singh was said to be trying to get into the Behar districts. A reward of twenty-five thousand rupees had been offered for his apprehension.

Brigadier Walpole had attacked the fort of Raxiour, in Oude, and lost 100 men killed and wounded, including four officers killed. The Oude Begum was said to be in a fort near Khysabad, with about 3000 adherents.

Brigadier Jones had attacked and dispersed 2000 rebels near Kukul, inflicting a heavy loss and capturing four out of their six guns. Many of the rebels dispersed to their homes.

The Calcutta produce market continued depressed. The demand for imports were steady, and stocks were much reduced. The money market was unchanged. Exchange 2s. 1½d. for credits.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—LONDON, Wednesday morning.—The funds opened yesterday at a decline of 1-8, but subsequently became firmer in consequence of large purchases by leading brokers of government securities, and closed at previous quotations.

The members of the House of Commons, who are liberals from conviction, and not merely so from official connection, or hope of place or promotion, have had a meeting, at which they took steps to act in concert and union for the future, so that they would not be made the tools of any party manœuvers, or be betrayed into serving the purposes of any place hunter, without having advanced any large measures of reform.

The British Government is making large additions to its navy. There are now on the stocks 36 steamships, aggregating 19,650 horse power, and mounting 1,960 guns. The Prince of Wales three decker will mount 131 guns, and the Victoria, 120 guns. Eleven ships of the line, two decklers, will mount 80, 90 or 100, nine frigates, each to mount 50 guns, and to be fitted with screw propellers of 400 to 800 horse power, and two experimental frigates, of 26 guns each, and propelled with 1,600 horse power, are on the stocks, besides several smaller crafts. The whole cost will be some four million pounds sterling."

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, June 10th.—The Asia arrived this morning. Flour declined 6d and is almost unsaleable. Wheat steadier—5s. 10d. Corn quiet. Sugar heavy and declined 6d a 1s. Tea,—all qualities considerably declined.

The Bank of England returns show a large increase of bullion.

Consols closed on Friday at 97½ to 97⅞.

The general news is unimportant.

Parliament had re-assembled.

The conference between the Lords and Commons on the Jewish Question, indicates that Baron Rothschild will be allowed to take his seat in Parliament.

The Paris Conference was in session, but nothing important has yet transpired.

The London Morning Star says that the editors of the Times, Morning Advertiser, and Morning Post constantly receive invitations to the *soirees* at Cambridge House, and hence their never-failing support of Lord Palmerston.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.
St. John's, N. F., June 11.

The Canadian screw steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool June 2, for Quebec, arrived at the Straits of Belle Isle at five, a. m. yesterday, 10th, and finding the passage blocked with ice, after endeavouring for ten hours to effect a passage through, was obliged to take the southern route. The Nova Scotian has 294 passengers.

In the House of Lords, on the 31st, the order of the day was the consideration of the Commons' reason for disagreeing to the House of Lords' amendment to the Oaths' Bill. The question to insist on the Lords' amendments, after a discussion, was put and carried without a division.

Lord Stanley has been appointed to the India Board. Sir Bulwer Lytton has been appointed Colonial Secretary.

In the House of Commons on the 1st, Mr. Lindsay asked the Government if it was true that United States vessels in the Havana, or in the Western Coast of Africa trade, had been fired into, boarded, search or detained by British cruisers, and if so by what authority or under whose instructions did the commander of those ships so act.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the Government had no official information on the subject,—but had reason to believe the reports had been exaggerated. They were as anxious as the American Government to avoid all cause of complaint, and strict orders had been issued to the officers of the stations to be especially cautious.

The steamships *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* sailed from Plymouth Sound on Saturday for the west coast of Ireland, with the Telegraph Cable on board.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, June, 15.

Europa arrived at half-past 12, p.m.

Passed steamer Persia on the 6th, steering South.

Europa brings troops for 62d and 63d Regts. to Halifax.

There is nothing later from India.

In Parliament Bill for abolishing property qualification of members, was passed, as was the Atlantic Telegraph Bill.

Roebuck gave notice that he would bring Hudson's Bay Company's affairs formally before the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it would be inconvenient to lay the correspondence with the Turkish Government on the Suez Canal before the House.

Disraeli said no rupture of the negotiations with the Emperor of China had taken place.—The Emperor instead of sending to Lord Eglin at Shanghai had sent to him at Canton, but Eigin had then gone North, Elgin's instructions could not be laid before the House, as Government was acting in concert with allies. Government had given Elgin discretionary powers, but they were not aware of his motives in proceeding northward, neither could they say what he had demanded of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Bright remarked that the power of the country was ample to maintain its honour without entangling us in complicated alliances with France, Russia and the United States. He urged Government to bring the matter to a speedy issue. England was now at war with half the human race, and had 150,000 men and 70 ships in the East; and he doubted whether their operations would be attended with the slightest benefits to trade.

Sir J. Pakington said it was intended to reduce the force in the East at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the American Government had made grave charges against certain British Officers in boarding American ships. No official report had been received from these officers; but he would say that if occurrences such as those complained of had occured, they would be viewed with the deepest regret by the Government and immediate explanations given. Fullest information should be laid before Parliament; meanwhile orders had been sent to the officer in command of squadron in Cuban waters to make every inquiry into the subject—and the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing American flag.

In the Lords Earl Derby intimated that the Gov. General of India was supreme in military as well as in civil matters, and that he had no reason to believe any differences had taken place between Sir Colin Campbell and Lord Eglin.

The Atlantic Telagraph fleet returned to Plymouth from the experimental trip. The experiment of paying out and hauling in the cable in water nearly three miles deep was entirely successful.

The operation of splicing was performed four times, and the cable was payed out at the rate of 7 to 8 knots an hour. Expedition finally starts from Plymouth June 9th or 10th. Government had chartered twenty additional ships to convey troops to India, and it was said that twenty-five thousand, including four cavalry regiments would to be sent out without a moments delay.

Rawson, Sons & Co., of London and Liverpool, with branches in India and China largely engaged in Eastern trade, suspended with liabilities estimated at £700,000 stg. Assets said to be double.

The London Times reiterates its objections against the policy of maintaining a squadron for suppressing the Slave Trade, which has proved so ineffectual for the end in view. It says whatever the rights of the case and however the Americans may be ready to go at present in compliance his peace offer, we cannot but look forward to the day when it will be more disagreeable, and at the same time more unnecessary for the Americans to submit, and a still greater let down to our pride to give way.

The London Post thinks if injury has been sustained, England cannot refuse the reparation demanded by Cass, and calls for such forbearance in the matter complained of as will not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries.

The London Star thinks danger is imminent unless the British Government recedes from its untenable position.

The Daily News regards the affair as a disagreeable one but thinks it is premature to jump at conclusions without knowing both sides of the question; it discredits the reports made by some of the American captains. Some papers attribute a constant hot-water the cantankerous policy of Russel and the slave policy of America.

Government has instructed Post Office authorities to make up a Mail for the Steamer from Galway to New York; and the United States has been invited to despatch a steam Mail by same conveyance.

Rioting was taking place almost nightly in Belfast on a large scale. Places of worship and private houses, had been attacked. Considerable property destroyed. Military and Police engaged quelling the riots.

Tunes' City Article reports the funds dull on Friday. No change in money.

FRANCE.

A copy of a convention is published concluded between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua on the one part, and M. Felix Belly, acting on behalf of himself & Co. on the other, relative to the concession of an inter-oceanic canal by River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua.—The work is to be commenced in two years, and completed in six, and channel is to admit two of largest ships abreast. The French Government are to have exclusive privilege of keeping two ships of war on waters of route throughout the whole period occupied in construction. Duration of concession is 99 years from opening of canal, and line to be open to all flags at moderate uniform toll. The Times pronounces the scheme impracticable, capital being estimated at ten to fifteen millions sterling.

It was rumoured in Paris that Pelissier had been recalled for exchanging courtesies with the Duke D'Aumal.

ITALY.

Accounts from South of Europe relative to grain crops are not very satisfactory. Yield will be but moderate.

SWEDEN.

The Health of the King of Sweden is so much improved that it is hoped he will in a few weeks resume the direction of affairs.

GREECE.

Insurrectionary movements in Candia said to be extending.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.—The *Debats* published a speech delivered by M. Guizot, in presiding, M. Guizot, presiding. Saturday, April 24, at the annual meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Primary Instruction amongst the protestants of France. In the course of his address he said—"I have spoken to you of means. I have a few words to say about obstacles. I addressed you on the subject three years ago We had not then, nor have now, any doubts as to the just and friendly intentions of the superior power. All the evil proceeds from either the prejudices the pusillanimity, or the levity of certain local authorities, and from that want of serious respect for the law which is the supreme evil of our country and our time. This evil still exists, gentlemen. It appears even to have increased. The law gives to local authorities the right to oppose the opening of schools in the interest of public morals and order. This right is abused. Under the pretence of morals and the public peace Protestant schools have been interdicted, and even closed, for the sole reason that they are Protestant. We have seen in more than one place Protestant worship recognized, established, practised, but by the side of the open and crowded church there is no school. Parents have been able to worship God according to their faith, but not to bring up their children in their faith. Such an abuse, gentlemen, is clearly contrary to the freedom of worship, to the freedom of primary instruction, to justice, to common sense, and it is the more serious from the fact that we have have had reason to fear that the superior authority considers the local authorities to be independent and sovereign in the matter. That gentlemen, is inadmissible—it is impossible. What! our right in the matter of primary instruction to be at the mercy of a mayor, of a sub-prefect, of a prefect, and we to have no higher appeal to have no power of protesting against such decisions, and the central power to abdicate its own rights while depriving us of ours! Gentlemen, we will not permit such an interpretation of the law, and will unremittingly utter our protests."

Fresh Garden & Field Seeds.

JUST received from London, per barque Kingston via Liverpool, a full supply of Fresh Garden and Field SEEDS, warranted fresh and true to their kinds. The following are some of the varieties, viz:

Purpletop Swedish TURNIP SEED;
Greentop do. do. do.;
Laing's Improved do. do.;
Yellow Aberdeen do. do.;
White Round do. do.;
Early White do. do.;
Red Spanish Onion SEED;
Silver skin do. do.;
Early Cauliflower SEED;
Red Mangold Wortzel SEED;
Long Blood Beet do.;
Parsnip, Radish, Celery, Cress & Spanish Seeds
Pot Herbs, Peas and Beans in great variety;
White Clover SEED;
Long Orange Carrot Seed;
Early Horn, do. do.;
White Belgian do. do.;
Altringham do. do.;
Large Drumhead Cabbage SEED;
Early York do. do.;
Large York do. do.;
Flat Dutch do. do.;
Sugar Loaf do. do.;
Green Curled Savoy do.;
Scarlet White and Runner BEANS;
A supply of Northern Red Clover and Harvey Grass Seeds to arrive.

April 3. S. L. TILLEY.

Butter, Oranges, &c.

RECEIVED per Admiral from Boston—
10 Tubs Prime New BUTTER;
15 Boxes of ORANGES;
500 COCOA NUTS;
1 Brl. Cucumber PICKLES, in Vinegar;
2 Boxes new Goshen CHEESE;
530 Lbs. Sugar Cured HAMS.

W. H. LESTER,
Boitin's Corne