

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX April 7, 1860.
Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, 24th March, arrived at Halifax, 2 P. M. April 7. King of Sardinia formally accepted annexation of Tuscany, and signed a decree to that effect.

French army was daily quitting Lombardy—would occupy Savoy.

Constitutionnel says this is not caused by coldness towards Sardinia, but because the independence of Italy is irretrievably assured.

Sardinian troops have commenced to evacuate Savoy.

French despatch explaining necessity for the annexation of Savoy is published, but contains nothing new. French disavows the theory of natural frontiers.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. Further progress made with the Budget, and Income tax agreed to.

Reform bill further debated.

Paris Bourse advanced 60.82.

Cotton generally closed with an advancing tendency and firm.

Corn dull. Provision quiet.

Consols 94½ 94½ for money—94½ a 94½ for account.

Bullion in Bank of England increased \$76,400.

Money market unchanged, demand active.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Baltic was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and New York shortly after Niagara, taking place of Jura.

M. Thouvenot's last dispatch to count D'Persigny containing explanations for British Government relative to annexation of Savoy was published in *Moniteur* of 22d.

Contains little but what had been previously stated, points out the necessity for revision of French frontiers, reiterates Emperor's respect for existing treaties, claims that this is purely exceptional case and shows that session will be made without violence and force from all constraint, concludes by expressing confidence that England will see that situation of France has required consummation of this project.

London Times in editorial admits that annexation must be quietly allowed, but at same time denounces act as one of spoliation and wrong, and in principle as bad as a march upon the Rhine, or sudden attempt on Antwerp, and must leave upon all minds conviction that there is no safety except in continual watchfulness and armed preparation against the aggressions of a sovereign who thus seizes upon possessions of friendly power.

Paris Correspondent of London Times says, all the Powers had replied to France relative to Savoy, and gives following as substance of their notes:

Russia says, so long as right of people to select rulers is not put forward by France, and that as present change does not effect balance of Europe, what Sardinia may do with Savoy is no affair of hers.

Prussia says, as Emperor formally disavows doctrine of natural frontiers transfer of Savoy is no business of hers.

Austria declares she certainly does not approve of annexation of the kind, but as Europe stood by when other annexations were effected, she does not see what she has to do with Savoy annexation.

BRITAIN.

In House of Commons Savoy question was again debated on conduct of British Government, was censured by several members.

Budget was taken up, and Gladstone moved resolution imposing income tax ten pence in the pound for one year. Amendment offered reducing tax to nine pence, but rejected 55 majority, and original resolution agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Col. Dunne asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware of intended advance of the Spanish Army on Tangier, and what guarantee he had received from the Spanish government that there would be no permanent or even protracted occupation of a place so essential to the supply of the fortresses of Gibraltar.

Lord John Russell said that the Spanish Government had replied to the representations of Her Majesty's Government with respect to a prolonged occupation of Tangier in a friendly manner, and the correspondence had already been laid on the table.

Reform bill was regarded with much apathy by press and public.

Merchants of Manchester had appointed deputation to wait on Sir C. Wood to make representation against the increased duty in India on Cotton yarns and twist.

FRANCE.

General Dufour 7th special mission from Switzerland had interview with Eduegor, and expressed himself satisfied with Napoleon assurances to respect Swiss interests.

Fleet at Toulon received orders to be ready for sea.

ITALY.

French army in Lombardy commenced its return on 21st. Sardinian Council of State had decided that the Concordat concluded by Austria with the Pope is not binding on Lombardy. Ex-Duke of Tuscany is preparing protest against his fate.

AUSTRIA.

Little definite on the Savoy question. Continued agitation in Hungary. Numerous arrests at Pesth. New loan of 200,000,000 florins repayable by lottery during 37 years at 5 per cent.

RUSSIA.

Appearance indicate the opening of navigation will be late this spring.

PERFIA.

News received of the death of Shah of Persia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Recent telegrams from India mention that Cotton crop in North Western Province will this year be favorable. The Sussah silk crop on lower part of Bengal was expected to prove partial failure.

A Calcutta telegram of March 1 reports that Bank of Bengal had raised rate of discount 1 per cent.

India advanced 3 rupees and still rising. At Canton, 14th Feb, Tea was active and unchanged.

A collision ending fatally took place at Suez between Anglo-Chinese Customs service and a British vessel.

Trade active at Shanghai.

Rebellion gaining strength in the North.

The Commercial news by this arrival is generally favorable.

LATEST FASHIONS.—The very latest bulletins from Paris, assert that crinoline reigns glorious. In colors, the most delicate tints of orange, blue, violet and gold color, are in vogue—some are so doubtful in regard to shade as to render it difficult to assign them an exact name. Velvet cloaks and mantles are much worn, ornamented with ruchings of more antique ribbon.

Among bonnets, white is a very favorite color—with white lace curtains, white ribbons, white velvet bandeau and white marabout. Or a white bonnet with strings and bandeau of deep cherry or violet velvet, proves a pretty variation. Pale blue velvet, the crown covered by a double fall of white lace and trimmed on the side with blue camellias, and velvet strings, a shade deeper than that of the bonnet, is another taking novelty.

Many ladies will be glad to hear that the Quaker colors will be much worn this spring. The English barge—a new style of goods imported this season—are nearly all of a pretty drab shade, while the ground of the new dress silks are, for the most part, silver gray. There are some beautiful spring silks at sixty dollars, and lower prices, having from seven to eleven flounces.

Among the most noticeable of spring novelties are the robes and mantelets called *L'Imperatrice*. These are designed for traveling robes, and are made of English barge having a plaited trimming of the same on the skirt and mantle. They are very graceful and pretty, and are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are designed. The skirt is long and full, and the trimming is set on about eight inches from the bottom of the garment. The mantle is full behind, and set into a pointed yoke with hood falling over. The hood is trimmed uniform with the skirt. These robes vary in prices from ten to fourteen dollars.

In the cloak and mantle department there is a splendid array of spring mantillas. The Empress cascade will be a favorite and most elegant outer garment for the season.

CANADA.—Addresses of congratulation were being poured into the hands of Sir Edmund Head's Private Secretary, congratulating His Excellency on his being re-appointed Governor General of British North America.

At last advice a discussion was going on in the Assembly on a resolution of want of confidence in the Ministry, moved by Mr. Foley. The chief complaint seems to have been the alleged injustice done Upper Canada by a Lower Canada majority. There was no doubt but the Ministry would be sustained by a handsome majority.

A committee of the House of Assembly has declared the Quebec election null and void, and a writ for a new election would be issued immediately.

A Great Industrial Exhibition is to be held at Montreal on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit, and the Legislature have voted towards defraying the expenses the sum of \$20,000.

Legislative Proceedings.

FREDERICTON, April 5, 1860.

At 10.30 Railway Committee report resumed. Williston read letter from R. W. Crookbank, Jr., explaining that he had sent certain papers, referred to in minority report to Light and Jardine in one box, on 28th March, unaccompanied by a letter; box lay at Post Office a day before known. Had supported majority report. McPherson Allen, Botsford, McPherson and Williston would vote either against both or else for neither report, as the House was not sufficiently acquainted with the evidence to be able to give a decided opinion by vote. Williston complained of inutility of investigation as no specific matter had been referred to the Committee, but it had taken up mere newspaper reports. Hannington held some views. McIntosh defended conclusions of minority report. Yeas—McIntosh, Williston, Lawrence. Nays—34. On original question, Yeas—Speaker, Fisher, Tilley, Brown, Connell Smith, Watters, Mitchell, 3rd, Read, Lewis, McMillan, W. E. Perley, Tapley, Farris, McLeod, Gilmore, Chandler, Cudlip, Wright, McAdam. Nays—McPherson, Lawrence, Kerr, Williston, McClellan, Steadman, Botsford, Allan, McPherson, Scott, Gilbert, Hannington, Williston, McIntosh, Desbriay, Montgomery. Evidence to be printed under supervision of Tapley and McIntosh. House prorogued on Monday next. Adjourned at 6.30 till Saturday.

April 7.

Difficult to get a quorum to-day. Bill to regulate stream driving postponed 3 months.

Bill to continue Act to Incorporate Nashua and Bloom Company agreed to.

Petition from Samuel Dickenson and others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton, praying an amendment to Election Law, received and referred to Committee.

Progress made in bill relating to Marriages and Divorces.

Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

House will be prorogued at 11 o'clock on Monday.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Governor came down on Monday last at 11 o'clock, and prorogued the House with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your Legislative duties commands my hearty acknowledgments.

Mr. Speaker, &c.

I thank you for the liberal provision made by you for the requirements of the public service.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I relieve you from further attendance here. You will I am sure use your influence in your respective localities to promote good will and co-operation among your neighbors; and it will I earnestly hope, please Providence to continue as to the blessings which we now enjoy, and the crown with success the industry of the Province.

THE NEW YORKERS STILL TROUBLED WITH DISHONEST GOOD.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says the extensive adulteration of liquors offered in the New York market as pure and the introduction of poisonous ingredients into those which are pronounced healthful, may well excite alarm and call for the attention of our Legislature.

Why there should be so much brain fever delirium tremens, and so much sudden death among the young men in New York, who indulge at the bar cannot be explained upon any common principle. An expert chemist bought of an importer a bottle of what was called genuine champagne. Analysis proved it to contain one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead! The same gentleman analyzed sixteen samples of wine—Port Sherry and Madeira—in which not one drop of the juice of the grape was found. The base of the Port wine was diluted sulphuric acid colored with elder berry juice, with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the Sherry was a pale malt, sulphuric acid from bitter almonds, with a percentage of alcoholic spirits from brandy. The Madeira wine was a decoction of hops, sulphuric acid, honey, Jamaica spirits, &c.

President Buchanan protests against the action of the House in appointing a committee to investigate his public acts. A few weeks since the organ of the administration at Washington stated that the President and his cabinet challenged investigation. What has led to this change of feeling?—*Sentinel*.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 11, 1860.

The House was prorogued on Monday last; several of the Members had previously left Fredericton for their homes. The usual hurry with bills and motions took place during the last few days of the Session.—It seems to be a general impression, and one which is increasing yearly, that the Session might be shortened without any injury to the public. Much time is frequently occupied in debating upon questions (which might otherwise be employed on measures of importance to the Country), for instance, the appointment of a Railway Investigating Committee, and afterwards the time taken up by the Members on the Committee in the what shall we term it—searching for some cause to find fault with the Railway Commissioner and Engineer, and whipping the Government over these gentlemen's backs.—From what we have read of the evidence, in the papers both in favor of and against the Government, and the debates upon the majority and minority Reports, we cannot see that any good has been gained, by the time and money spent in the so-called investigation: we trust that, unless some direct charges and proof are brought against the Railway management, the Assembly will not in future permit the time of the Country again to be wasted in such fruitless efforts.

One of the best measures brought forward, and which will soon become the law of the land, is the Decimal Currency Bill; persons in business or travelling through the United States, will not be subject to loss on coin as heretofore, besides making the keeping of accounts and calculation much more easy.

The Rev. G. C. Glass, a Presbyterian clergyman from this Province, is lecturing in Scotland, upon New Brunswick, as a country well adapted for emigrants. The

Rev. gentleman's knowledge of the capabilities of the Province, and his classical acquirements admirably adapt him for the work in which he is engaged, and we trust his labors will be abundantly crowned with success.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions were opened yesterday—His Worship Justice Hatheway presiding; there were no criminal or civil causes for trial.—After His Worship's charge the Petit Jury was dismissed. The Grand Jury are now investigating the accounts and other matters relative to County affairs. Being a Maiden Sessions, (no causes for trial.) His Worship will probably be presented by the Grand Jury with a pair of white gloves, emblematical of the purity, exemption from crime, and general good order, prevalent in the County.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. John Finlay, Minister's Island, has a ewe which has produced within three years thirteen lambs. Can this be equalled?

Dead Bodies Picked up at Capo Sablo.

March 6th.—A man apparently from 30 to 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, upper clothing gone, striped or ribbed doekskin pants (fine) with new rubber braces, white drawers, fine sewed boots, lead separated from the body, lower jaw gone; upper jaw back molar tooth (left side) plugged with silver, second back molar tooth (right side) plugged with gold, no marks or initials on any of the clothing to be discovered, apparently a cabin passenger.

11th.—A man, reddish hair, middle-aged, stout built, W. J. marked with India ink on left arm about three inches above the wrist, no other mark.

15th.—A female cabin passenger (so supposed), small in stature, had on, when found, fine twilled flannel chemise and drawers, with knit abdominal comforter going off to a point down to the knees, black worsted stockings, and boots lined with fur, night gown fine cotton with worked collar and light buttons. Two very small thin gold rings—much worn and both soldered, no initials or marks on any of the apparel; age apparently from 45 to 50.

17th.—A man, middle aged, two incisor teeth on each side, upper jaw decayed down to the gums, 5 feet 10 inches in height stout built, had two trunk keys, one brass, the other iron, in pocket of pants, which was black, and in vest pocket was found a round brass medal, with "Moss Co., 3, Star board," on it also, a memorandum book, nearly all blank paper, some words were legible, as Catherine J. Hackett, and Duke St.

Inquests were held on view of the bodies, and all were decently interred at Clark's Harbor burial ground, Cape Island—Rev. Mr. Porter officiating.

27th.—A man picked up near S. S. H. Gardner, and brought up to the head of Barrington by Messrs. Nathan Crowell and W. Crowell; very tall of stature full six feet, had no coat on, cloth vest, corduroy pants buttoned at bottom of legs, good boots, new footed, jackknife in pocket of pants, silver watch in fob of pants, F. Spilling, marked on back of the watch inside of the case; one watchmaker's card, W. Abbey, Hull, under-side, Mr. Spilling, May 18, 1854, 199—second watchmaker's card, G. Berry, Whitby, under-side, 9527. Mr. G. Richardson: age could not be ascertained, head being off.

An inquest was held on view of the body, and the remains deposited in the grave-yard of the old Meeting House, Head of Barrington—Rev. Mr. Duncan officiating.

The rings, watch, &c., are in possession of Dr. I. K. Wigson Esq., Coroner.—*See to Vermont Herald*.

A Barrington correspondent informs us that "Large quantities of goods (say 400 cases and bales) have been got up from the Humber, within the last few days"—*Id.*

CATTLE DISEASE.

A disease has broken out among the cattle in some parts of Massachusetts, and although it has not spread beyond the limits of those farms where it first made its appearance, it is yet making sad havoc among those that escaped its first ravages. It was introduced by cattle imported from Holland, by one of the first farmers of Massachusetts. Dr. Dadd has visited the farmers of North Brookfield, and New Braintree, where the disease has been most prominent, and instituted a thorough and careful examination into the causes of the disease. The Boston Journal gives the following account of Dr. Dadd's journey and its results:—

The first farm he visited was that of Mr. Woodis, in New Braintree, who has seven sick cattle, twelve well ones, and has lost five. He has had several animals lately taken down with it. The next farm he visited was that of Mr. Needham, also in New Braintree, who has lost five, has five sick, and twenty well ones.

The farm of Mr. Olmstead in North Brookfield, was next visited, who has ten sick, had lost seven cattle and five calves, and has two well. At this farm, a calf had exhibited symptoms of the disease for two or three days was killed for the purpose of examination; it was found that the chest was partly filled with matter and lymph, and the lungs in a state of condensation, with a portion of the air-cells also filled with lymph.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House Select Committee has agreed to report the Pacific Railroad bill, on the following plan:—

the location as proposed by Col. Curtis. Starting from two points, one the western border of the Missouri river, the other on the western border of the Iowa, with two connecting lines bearing westward, and ending within two hundred miles of the Missouri river, thence proceeding by a single track line to the nearest and best route to the Bay of San Francisco, on the navigable waters of the Sacramento.

Ship-building in New York is reported to be in a more depressed condition at the present moment, than at any former period within the last thirty years. One of the reasons given for this state of things is, that the carrying trade for fine goods is now almost entirely monopolized by the English screw steamers. There is too much reason to fear that this statement applies in some degree to Quebec as well as New York.—*Quebec Morn. Chron.*

SUPPOSED WHOLESALE MURDER.—Upwards of forty human skeletons were lately found in a field at Lacelle sur Digne, and it has been determined by the authorities that they are those of persons who have been murdered. They have accordingly caused the owner of the field to be arrested and lodged in the prison of Conco. This man whose name is Guillot, 48 years of age, protests that he cannot tell how the skeletons came in the field. He possesses it is said between 30,000, and 100,000, and he will be required to explain how he obtained that sum. The local journals add that the man's sister committed suicide some years ago.

French Paper.

Books Jars.—Solomon Hamilton, Robt. and Joe Mitchell, (Indian) of Deer Isle, and Richard Grindle, of Sedgwick, and Joseph Bridges, of Bucksport, escaped from Jail on Wednesday afternoon. The son of the Jailor unlocked the door of their cell to let Bridges out to bring some wood, when he was seized by the throat, by the Indian, and held while the others made their escape.—He then took his leave. It is supposed they took the road to Bluehill.—*[Ellsworth American]*.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., Mr. Millington Houghton, aged 71 years. Deceased was an old resident of this town, and was deservedly respected.

On the 6th inst., Sarah Donaldson, wife of Alexander Grant Esq., late Collector at St. John, much regretted, aged 49.

On the 7th inst., Melissa Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. H. Cookson, aged 10 years and 3 months.

At Campbellton, Frances Young, aged 60 years.

At Deer Island 3d, Henry Langmaid, 51 years.

Mrs. Margaret McNeil, widow of the late John McNeil Esq.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, will meet at their Banking House on Monday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, to elect Directors, and take into consideration such business as may be laid before them.

C. C. Bank, April 9, 1860.

Wanted.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Board and Lodging in a private house, or otherwise. Two rooms required attached.

Apply at this Office.

Clear & Mess Pork.

12 Bbls Heavy Mess and clear Pork. For sale low.

J. W. STREET.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS OF THE Life Association of Scotland.

CONFIDENTIALITY and privileges on the Policy-holders which, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance Office.

FREE from Restrictions.—The Policies, now being issued are unusually free from Restrictions (as commonly imposed by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to Non-payment of Premiums, Indisputability, Limits of Residence and Occupation, Military and Naval Service, &c., and afford in most cases almost complete protection against forfeiture.

SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association now of Twenty One Years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller institutions.

HERES OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Policy-holders are wholly exempt from the Liabilities of Partnership, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed.

PROFITABLE CHANCE.—A Share of Profits is allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his Policy.

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only One-half the Premiums for the first six years, with Interest on the other half.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Assured are permitted without extra payment, to serve in Volunteer Corps within Great Britain and Ireland during Peace or War.

THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in securing before the approaching close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE, One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured. Applications will be received until 31st April.

HEAD OFFICE FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 74, Saint John Street, S. John.

LOCAL DIRECTORS.

Francis Ferguson, Esq., Hon. J. A. Street, Rev. W. Donald, A. M., W. H. Adams, Esq., Alex. F. Jardine, Esq., Medical Officer—James Walker, Esq., M. D.

SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary.

B. R. Stevenson, Agent for St. Andrews.

April 11—am

BOARD.

A Few respectable Board with comfortable at Subscribers, in a pleasant Charges moderate.

April 2, 1860.

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