Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esq., *President.*

Directors—J. W. LAWRENCE, S. R. FOSTER, C. H. ETHERIDGE, 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.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
—OFFICE—
No. 13, NORTH SIDE OF PRINCESS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,
AUCTIONEER AND PROVISION DEALER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.
Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge
September 19, 1856.

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, 1856.

6. 40, Germain-Street.

JAMES LYTTON,
Tailor and Draper,

WOULD invite the attention of his friends and customers to his present Stock of Goods, which has been completed by recent arrivals per ships *John Duncan, Middleton, and Courier*, consisting of West of England CLOTHS, FUR BEAVERS, VELVET CLOTHS, PATENT BEAVERS, *Baltic and Extra Finest CLOTHS*; WAISTCOATINGS, in Berlin, Silk and Velvets. TROUSERINGS in endless variety,—these goods he can recommend as being superior to any yet seen in this Market, and in making them up no care shall be spared to sustain the preference he has hitherto received.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

J. L. would beg to state that having been for years employed in the CUTTING DEPARTMENT of *HARTT'S Military Tailors*, 26 Pall Mall, he is prepared to execute in a superior style all orders with which he may be entrusted.
St. John, Oct. 31, 1856.

Valentine & Co's Express.

FIRST TRIP BY THE "EMPEROR."

VALENTINE & CO'S EXPRESS will leave this City on MONDAY, the 5th March next for *Eastport, Calais, Portland, Boston*, and other parts of the United States.

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

ANSLEY & TUFTS, *Agents.*
March 3. No. 2 & 3 South Market Wharf.

Furniture & Upholstery Ware Rooms,
No. 81, 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. & G. LAWRENCE.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

JOHN SKINNER, M. D. continues to give special attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Diseases of the EYE and EAR, with general practice. Artificial (*enamel*) Eyes inserted, where the organ has become shrunken or lost, having the colour and motion of the natural eye.

Office—(in Vernon's Brick Building,) corner of King and Germain streets, St. John, N. B.
January 11.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company

Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICE—37, Castle Street, Liverpool, 20 & 21 Poultry, London.

THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Chairman*; J. C. EWART, Esq., M. P., and F. HAYWOOD Esq., *Deputy Chairmen*; SWINTON BOULT, Esq *Secretary.*

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES.

Europe—Manchester, Hamburgh, Lisbon, Stockholm. *United States*—New York, New Orleans Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, San Francisco. *British America*—Montreal Halifax, N. S., Saint John, N. B., Saint Johns, N F. *South America*—Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso Demerara. *Australia*—Sydney, Victoria, Adelaide Swan River. *New Zealand*—Lyttleton, Wellington, Auckland. *Tasmania*—Hobart Town, Launceston. *East Indies*—Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon Cadras, Manilla. *China.*—Canton, Hong Kong Shanghai.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

Paid up Resources, £749,251 15 8, Sterling.
CONSTITUTION——UNLIMITED LIABILITY.
Fire Premiums Received in 1855, £186,271 16 11, Sterling.

Business—Insurance against Loss or damage by FIRE, on every description of Property.

Losses paid promptly on proof of claim.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH: Office 98, Prince William Street, St. John. (No Charge for Policy.)

April 26. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.* Prince Wm. street.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—Received per Steamer 1—1 case superior French PAPER HANGINGS, all new styles.

☞ For Sale at cost and charges.
July 5. B. O'BRIEN.

To Farmers, Travelers, & 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.

Oysters! Oysters!!

JUST received per steamer "Adelaide," from Boston:—12 bbls. Prime OYSTERS—fresh from the beds. Also—On hand, a few barrels of Fresh Shediac Oysters, which will be served up in any style required, at

JAMES KENNY'S
Eating House Water street.

N. B.—MEALS served up at the shortest notice—Day and Evening. J. K.
St. John, N. B., August 29.

Gents. Dress Shirts.

A Few Dozen London made Gents. Velvoteen Dress SHIRTS, superior to anything made in the City, as regards style or durability.
August 7. THOMAS R. JONES.

ST. ANDREWS ALE.—Just received, a small lot of St. Andrews Steam Brewed ALE, very superior. For sale by
Nov. 14. JOHN McCOSKERY.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE COALS.—Landing ex "John Duncan"—60 chals Liverpool House COALS, which will be sold low if taken from stagnetts. JOHN WALKER.
May 29. Ward-street.

MILK PANS AND BUTTER CROCKS—Milk Pans.—A shipment of these Goodware daily expected.

FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
August 7. Dock-street.

[From first page.]

trouble. Immediately rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little of the oil on it.—You can lead him any where. Give him a little of the castor on a piece of leaf sugar or a potato.

Put eight drops of oil of rhodium into a lady's silver thimble. Take the thimble between the thumb and middle finger, stopping the mouth of the thimble to prevent the oil from running out whilst you open the mouth of the horse. As soon as you have opened the horse's mouth, tip the thimble over upon his tongue, and he is your servant. He will follow you like a pet dog. He is now your pupil and your friend. You can teach him anything, only be kind to him—be gentle.—Love him and he will love you. Feed him before you do yourself. Shelter him well—groom him yourself—keep him clean, and at night always give him a good bed at least a foot deep.

In the winter season, don't let your horse stand out a long time in the cold, without shelter or covering; for the horse is a native of a warm climate, and in many respects his constitution is as tender as a man's.

If you want to teach him to lie down, stand on his left side; have a couple of leather straps about six feet long; string up his left leg with one of them round his neck; strap the other end of it over his shoulders; hold it in your hand, and when you are ready, tell him to lie down, at the same time gently, firmly and steadily pulling on the strap, touching him lightly on the knee with a switch. The horse will immediately lie down. Do this a few times, and you can make him lie down without the strap."

Mr. Rarey has subdued many vicious horses in different parts of the country, accounts of which have frequently been published. Among other cases was that of a horse in Washington, which could not be handled. Under Mr. Rarey's tuition in an hour and a half he made the horse so gentle that he rode it down the open street without a bridle, beating a drum while seated on his back.

Inasmuch as there are but few wild or vicious horses in this part of the country, it may be asked of what use are these directions for the subduing them. We answer in breaking and training colts, it may be used with great advantage; in proof of which we copy the following extract from a communication recently published in a Vermont State paper:

"The expedient recommended in a back number of this journal, for taming wild horses, I have this day tried on an unbroken four year old filly. I obtained from an apothecary a small vial of oil of cumin, with a few drops of which I rubbed my hands, which enabled me to approach the animal and rub her head and nose. Eight drops of the oil of rhodium were then poured upon her tongue through a silver thimble. At once the colt was tranquilized, and allowed itself to be freely handled. All wildness disappeared.

"Its savage eyes turned to a modest gaze," but perfectly submissive. The animal would neither lead nor drive until a small portion of the castors taken from the fore legs of a horse was pulverized, mixed with loaf sugar likewise pulverized, and inserted in her mouth. From that time the filly became obedient to the rein—would follow me like a dog, and was soon saddled and rode with little or no resistance."

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., April 26, 1858.

LONDON, April 2nd, 1857.

Among politicians the engrossing subject of conversation is the India Bill, No. 2. Such a pretty romantic scheme, it is confessed on all sides, was never before put on paper. It contains a sop for every body. The East India Company, the India Reformers, the general public, are each and all of them propitiated; but the finest touch in the famous Council of 18, which is to be substituted for the present Board of Directors, is the proposal that the constituencies at Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, and Glasgow should elect representatives.—To what a hunt for Indian cadetship this would give rise among the free and enlightened electors! Altogether, it is felt that the Government scheme as developed by Mr. Disraeli on Friday, however attractive it may seem at first sight, is eminently unpractical; and the prevalent idea appears to be that the House of Commons will reject it in favor of Lord Palmerston's bill, which, it is understood will be proceeded with. But then comes the question—will the Government, which Mr. Disraeli has declared will not be a government on sufferance, resent such a rejection of this measure, the details of which have been matured with so much care? Will they not either resign or dissolve? Lord Derby, it was announced the other day, took office with full power to dissolve Parliament if necessary. Failing in any other cry with which to go to the country, he may perhaps exalt the words "India Bill" upon his standards, and so appeal to public opinion at the hustings. Speculation is rife on this subject in the metropolis; and the 19th of April, on which day the second reading is to take place, is anxiously looked for.

The provincial Reformers have informed us of a matter which had not impressed itself upon our minds. Palmerston was perhaps a greater favorite in London than in the country, for here, altho few regretted his fall, they did not look upon this reverse of fortune as having deprived him of his claim to the leadership of the liberal party. The Birmingham reformers, however, point out to us the fact that the great Liberal party is absolutely without a head; more, they cannot tell us where to look for one.

Chief among the topics of foreign interest is the appointment of Marshal Pelissier as ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Such a choice excited great surprise on both sides of the Channel; and, if report speaks truly, no one was more astonished than the Marshall himself at being asked to undertake this duty. However, on the whole the appointment has been favorably received, for it is given out that the Duke of Malakoff is a great friend to the alliance, and that the Emperor has this in view in designating him for the diplomatic mission. The Marshal will be a great star in aristocratic *salons* during the present season; and as he is unmarried, who can say that he may not find an English wife? Watt the engineer has arrived in his own country, has been tenderly received by the Foreign Office, and has been handed over to the treatment of the celebrated *insane* doctor, Forbes Winslow. His companion, Park, will probably soon follow him. Lord Malmesbury has carried out several important diplomatic changes, of which the most important are that the old Marquis of Normanby is superseded at Florence by Mr. Howard, Secretary of Embassy at Paris; that Sir J. Crampton, who got us into a scrape in America about the Enlistment difficulty, goes to St. Petersburg in place of Lord Woodehouse; and that Mr. Buchanan goes to Madrid.

If one had been told off-hand that in a street within a few yards of one of our most frequented thoroughfares a fire would break out which should do no great damage to property, but should terminate the lives of fifteen human beings, the reply would have been ready "It is impossible."—A catastrophe in Bloomsbury, however, only goes to prove that in this metropolis of strange and mysterious doings, events apparently the most impossible are to be looked for. The flames originated in a carpenter's shop which was on the ground floor, and before the firemates could be aroused all communication was cut off. By means of a ladder, the occupants of the first floor, (a father, mother and three children) were rescued.—In two rooms on the second floor, two families numbering altogether 15 people resided. Not one of these escaped. A poor lad who jumped out was killed. The rest were perhaps waiting for help, but all of a sudden the house fell in and buried them in the ruins. The most extraordinary part of this tale of horror is, that a fire escape stood within 100 yards of the scene, and was on the spot very soon after the alarm was given. It appears to have been abominably mismanaged, and very great indignation has been excited by the feeling, that with proper efforts and ordinary intelligence the whole of these unfortunates might have been saved.

An attempt is again being made through the medium of letters in the public newspapers, to convince the people of this country that no atrocities were committed in India, beyond the customary and almost necessary horrors attending a state of revolt. It is very surprising what some men will do. How it can please men to deliberately pervert the truth to make the natural revenge taken by their own countrymen look hateful in the eyes of the world, is to us a mystery. And yet these statements have their effect. Englishmen soon forget, and are easily led. A few short weeks ago, every man, woman and child in the realm talked loudly and indignantly on this matter; now, without any proof that their feelings had been improperly aroused, they turn about and say that "the matter was not half so bad as it was represented to be." This is perhaps a common revelation of feeling; but it should be repeated as unjust to our countrymen in India, who have, to say the least, a much better opportunity of judging than we have at home.

LONDON, April 9.

The *Cagliari* difficulty remains still not quite disposed of, though the official papers published during the week seem to show that the Ministry are disinclined to take further steps in the matter.—Park and Watt being set at liberty, it only remains to be seen whether their claims to compensation will be backed up by their country. Now the Earl of Malmesbury in the concluding letter of the series just given to the world, says the Government cannot admit that there was any evidence to "justify the prolonged confinement to which these British subjects have been exposed, and from which they have so severely suffered." The late law officers of the Crown appear to have advised that the *Cagliari* was legally in custody, and that nothing therefore remained but for the captain and crew to take their trial according to the mild and speedy forms of Neapolitan procedure. This opinion will probably not increase either the popularity or the reputation of Sir R. Bethell and Sir S. Keating. As for Lord Malmesbury, the point is, will he enforce a demand for compensation in consonance with his opinion just quoted? That he will back up Sardinia in its demands for the restitution of the vessel seems out of the question, now that our only ground for interference is cut away by the liberation of our two countrymen.

On Wednesday last the *Times* printed one of the best articles which has appeared in its columns for some time past, in order to embrace the opportunity of paying a tribute to the noble conduct of Felix Orsini during the days immediately preceding his death, and also at the same time to strike a blow at Mazzini and his party. The Times while carefully avoiding the error of elevating Orsini to the honorable post of a martyr, speaks gracefully of his repentant death; so much so that the warmest of the unfortunate and misguided man's friends must approve and ratify all said.—The sting in the article is the manner in which Orsini's repentance and death are applied to, and form a strong rebuke upon Joseph Mazzini and all those who would countenance assassination. Such articles as these are well worthy of the Times, and would if often repeated, lead us to believe as others do, that it fairly represents the feelings of the nation.

The island of Perim is likely to be even more famous than was some time ago the Isle of Serpents. Perim is a rocky islet situate about half way between Aden and the African coast, and it possesses a natural harbour, very secure and easy of access. The island belongs to Turkey, or did belong to that empire; but England, being desirous to get possession of it as a convenient coaling station for steamers going to India or Australia, has taken possession of it.

This has excited the ire of continental politicians, who declaim loudly against our selfish, grasping policy, and say that we wish for it in order to dominate over the Red Sea, and over traffic which will pass through the Isthmus of Suez Canal, when that great work is finished. A joint Gallic Russian note is to be presented they say against this usurpation, which will also form a subject of conversation at the approaching Paris Conferences, inasmuch as the integrity of the Turkish dominions is affected by our absorption of this patch of basalt. On the other hand the Palmerston organs repudiate the idea that "the policy of the country in Asia is to be subordinated to some general council of European powers." So a very pretty quarrel may be expected on this additional point of European embroilment.

The almost total evacuation of Lucknow by the mutineers is announced. It appears that Sir Jas. Outram, after his advance from the Alumbagh, had crossed the Gomtee, and by this movement had completely turned a strong line of defence constructed by the enemy along the Canal. The Goorkhas, under Jung Bahador, having then effected a junction with our troops, all the large and strongly defended buildings between the Gomtee and the Canal were successfully attacked. Our loss in these operations appears to have been 160 killed and wounded. The enemy had retreated towards Rohilcund, and two columns of Cavalry and Horse Artillery had been sent in pursuit. As the weather was becoming insufferably hot, it was considered that this would be the last important operation of the season.

Our great "Leviathan," which so long refused to budge an inch at the bidding of others, seemed inclined on Monday to take a little voyage on her own private account, and without solicitation from anybody. The Easterly gale blew so strong on her immense bulk, subjecting her mooring (as it is computed) to an additional strain of 500 tons, that she broke from her fastenings one by one—jammed up a barge or two, and seemed very likely to drive on to the Deptford shore, and thus render necessary another launching process. This was a consummation not at all devoutly to be wished for, so fresh mooring chains were prepared, and as the weather moderated next day, the big ship was conducted tenderly back to her old position. It seems hard that the Leviathan should not have its Easter excursion like other folk; a little variety is pronounced good for man and beast; and why not for the Leviathan? It must be confessed, however, that the consequences of this breaking of bounds might have been mutually disagreeable.—As it was, the owners of the old barges, which acted as a fender and were smashed, must receive compensation; but the proprietors of the monster vessel might have had to pay another bill of £50,- for launching her, which would have been decidedly unpleasant.

Last Thursday week the Prince of Wales was confirmed, and the ceremony partook of a public character, all the high officers of State being invited to be present. It is now announced that his Royal Highness will soon leave the parental home and start an establishment of his own. Marlboro' House is his of right, but he will not as yet occupy so large an establishment, preferring less pretentious quarters until his age becomes a little more advanced. He will therefore take up his abode for the present in the Ranger's Lodge, at Richmond park, which has undergone a thorough repair and embellishment. The young Prince is not yet 17, but he is described as receiving his private friends among the youthful nobility with much ease and grace at his private apartments in the palace. From Berlin it is whispered as a great secret, and of course it is repeated everywhere, that the young Princess Frederic William has been forbidden to take her usual horse exercise. The cause may be divined. The Berlinese make a novel complaint of the Princess—that she is too taciturn. We don't believe a word of it.—The Princess they say, studies a good deal, and devotes herself much (of all things in the world) to mathematics). We hope her Royal Highness will not earn the character of a Prussian "Blue." Far from indulging in mathematical studies, her royal mamma at home takes pleasure at present in Mr. Rarey, and his art of horse management, which was exhibited by the fashionable tamer before the Queen and Royal family in the Riding School, at Windsor, on Tuesday. The Duchess of Sutherland and one of her daughters are actually taking lessons in the art.

That extraordinary case in which a clergyman with a Benefice at Clifton, was charged with feloniously cutting and wounding a Mr. Leach, a railway contractor, under such similar circumstances was tried at Gloucester on Tuesday. It will be remembered that the complainant received an assignation from Mrs. Smith, who asserted that her husband was dead; that he accepted it, and that, being inveigled upon a dark moor, he was violently assaulted by the male prisoner. The alliance was not denied, but the prisoner read a statement which must create for him a good deal of sympathy. He seems to have married his present wife when still at Cambridge. Sometime ago she disclosed to him that she had been unfaithful to him after their marriage, and while he was pursuing his studies. The adulterer was Mr. Leach, and the prisoner, brooding upon the injury committed upon him, at last determined on revenge. He therefore induced his wife to allure her old lover in the way described, and committed upon him the assault in question. Under the circumstances the jury of course could not do otherwise than find both Mr. and Mrs. guilty, though they declared that the latter was acting under her husband's coercion; but there will be some excuse in the public mind for a husband who was acted upon by such injuries to take the law into his own hands The judge appears to have thought otherwise, as he has sentenced him to four years penal servitude.

THE NATIONAL SENTIMENT OF FRANCE.

The following is extracted from an article in the *Univers*, the organ of the Romish clergy in France. Some significance is supposed in England to be attached to the circumstance that its author, Louis Veuillot, is at present a great favorite with the Emperor:

"Mr. Disraeli remarked in a recent speech that the Emperor Napoleon is perfectly acquainted with the strength and resources of England. But there is something else of which the Emperor is likewise aware, and which the statesmen of England, who calculate too much on our discord and misfortunes, are apt to forget. We speak of the national sentiment, of the public and unanimous sentiment—experienced by France on the subject of England. Therein exist far greater resources than those depicted by Mr. Disraeli. If England is prudent, she will not provoke this formidable sentiment; she will not incur the risk of learning what France can effect in the hands of a Bonaparte. Frenchmen do not like England. They have their reasons for this dislike—reasons for which the English may be proud, but which should not be met with too great disdain. Amidst all our discords and divisions there exists a word—perhaps it is the only one—which speaks to all hearts, even to those which appear to have lost their nationality through study of enthusiasm for foreign laws and customs. On the Pyrenees, along the shores bathed by the ocean, in the plains of Alsatia and of Sologne, in the streets of our towns, in mansions and in hovels, in workshops, and even in banking establishments, that word, once pronounced, would excite the same eagerness, the same inexhaustible vigour. This may be termed a vulgar passion, but not so vulgar that reason has failed in restraining it for a time, and may continue to restrain it, but it will take centuries to extinguish that sentiment, while to let it loose would be the work of an instant.—England should wish that this instant may never arrive; she would desire this the more since, having identified her cause with that of the revolution, she possesses no longer the friends on whom she counted at the commencement of this century, and since the events of late years have considerably diminished the prestige of Waterloo, she no longer possesses the strength derived from her triumphs; and this is one of the facts which is known to the present ruler of our destinies, who may justly be proud of being the heir of St. Helena."

[From the Illustrated Times.]

THE SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—Lord Stanley's career while an independent member of the House of Commons was marked by a degree of liberality fairly startling to the more Conservative members of the assembly, and even surprising to the many who doze through session after session in the tranquil belief that they are active reformers. During the late war he did the state good service, in drawing a line between the extravagancies of the peace-at-any-price party and the follies of the opposite section; and on other questions, such as Parliamentary Reform, Law Reform, the Church Rate Question, the Member for Lynn takes enlarged and liberal views. In domestic matters, Lord Stanley takes so wide a range, that we can only name a few questions upon which he demands reform.—As a true friend of education, he opposes the paper duty; and, as a lover of prudence, he condems the tax upon insurance. He desires to see the Jews admitted into Parliament, and has warmly supported Lord John Russell in his endeavors to carry that object. His Lordship has labored hard outside the walls of Parliament to promote the cause of education, and has personally pleaded in behalf of mechanic's institutions in different parts of the country.

[From the Paris Presse.]

PUBLIC OPINION IN PRUSSIA.—Why should so much political importance be attached to the matrimonial alliance with England? Have marriages of this sort ever exercised any great influence on international relations? The Emperor Nicholas had family connections with all Germany; what was the assistance given him by Germany in the day of trial? No, if the present movement in Prussia had for signal and standard a matrimonial alliance with England, it proceeds from a deeper cause. It is the spirit of the nineteenth century bursting its bounds and attaining its natural expansion. Prussia had long opposed this spirit; but she has yielded, and others will follow her example.

[From the London Daily News.]

ENGLAND AND THE DEMOCRACY OF EUROPE.—Should the French Emperor persevere in certain inklings, too clearly manifested in Count Walewski's last despatch, the result must be to fling England into alliance, however tacit and disowned, with the irritated democracy in Europe. It is the position of Mr. Canning some thirty years ago, a position he did not shrink from avowing, and which he wanted absolutely Europe against forcing England to take up. It is a terrible alternative. But if forced upon England by wanton and gratuitous enmity and attack, it is not we who must bear the blame, but the provokers of it.

Arrival of the Canada.

The steamship *Canada*, Capt Lang, which sailed from Liverpool about 4 P. M., on the 10th instant, arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock on Friday last.

The Canada went south of Sable Island to avoid the fields of ice which were observed on the inside.

American bark Petrea, Capt. Samuel Osborne, bound from Havre to New York, with 330 Emigrants, ran ashore near Chichester Harbor, Sussex, on Sunday morning, April 4th, and had defied all efforts to get her off.—The passengers and crew were all landed in safety.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament had re-assembled, but politics were dull. Persigny had presented his letters to recall to the Queen and had returned to France.

Sir. J. G. LeMarchant of Nova Scotia, is gazetted to the governorship of Malta.

The Grand Jury in London found true bills against Bernard Allsop, Orsini, and the others for feloniously attempting to kill the Emperor of the French. Twenty Frenchmen, subpoened in Paris, reached London to give evidence against Bernard, whose trial was about to commence.

More English filibustering is reported among the Spice Islands. Accounts from Batavia to the 11th of February, state that some English filibusters, after being driven out of Sumatra, established themselves in the Island of Bankalis fortified a village, hoisted the English flag, and levied contributions on the native fishermen for the support of their Malay and Chinese soldiers. A Dutch war steamer was sent against them, when the Governor of the Fort, an Englishman, declared himself under the protection of the British flag. The adventurers refusing to quit the place, hostile preparations were made. When the troops landed, however, they found the place abandoned.

The weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England broke up without reducing the rate of discount. The course of exchange at New York, and the increased demand for money, operated to postpone the reduction.—Large policies of insurance are said to have been opened in London and Liverpool for the despatch of specie to New York by this and succeeding steamers.

A quarterly meeting of the iron trade had been held at Birmingham Although business continued dull, confidence appeared to be returning and trade assuming a healthier condition.

LATEST.—The *Times* city article, dated Friday evening, reports the English funds to open heavily, but in consequence of a trifling improvement in French prices, there was rather less weakness at the close. There was a fair demand for discount at the Bank. On Friday, in open market rates for the choicest paper were still 2½ to 2¾.

Daily News City article says, in explanation of the increased demand for money, that the sum of £1,600,000, or about one-third of the entries for the Indian Loan, have already been paid to the India Company.

The London Herald has reason to believe that the present Law Officers of the Crown have come to a decision in the matter of the Cagliari, directly at variance with that of their predecessors.

VERY LATEST.—London, noon, Saturday; Paris, Friday night, (From the correspondence of the Times) A Commission has been appointed to examine and report on the best system for placing the French Commercial ports in a state of defence, a question in which the Government takes great interest. A levy of French seamen from twenty-one to forty years of age is going on in a most complete and strict manner. The instructions issued for carrying out this measure state that it is adopted with the object of giving the fleet seamen completely formed and experienced, and who are in full force of life and activity.

The leading article in the Times on the Perim and Suez canal questions very nearly produced a panic yesterday.

ITALY.—The Vienna Gazette adduces a series of proofs to shew that the Orsini worship is celebrated in Piedmont with what it terms demoniacal pass on and impious blasphemy.

ST. PETERSBURGH, 8th inst.—M. Brock, Minister of Finance, has resigned. The resignation has been accepted by a rescript very flattering to him. M. Knlasschwitch, a senator, has been appointed his successor.

INDIA.—A transient steamer, with Bombay dates to March 18th and Calcutta, March 8th, reached Suez on the 29th ult. The latest news from Lucknow is to the morning of March 15th, when nearly all the city was in the possession of the British and but few rebels remaining, General Outram having turned the enemy's line of works on the canal; the Martiniere was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard, and the line of works seized on the 9th. The Bank House was also occupied on the 11th. Jung Bahadoor moved into line, and the 93rd Regiment, supported by the 42nd stormed the Begum's Palace. The British loss was less than 100 killed and wounded.—The loss of the enemy was 5 00. Outram on the north side of the Goomtee, seized on the stone bridge, and cut up 500 of the enemy.—On the same day, the buildings in advance of the Begum's Palace were occupied. On the 14th, the Imaumbarrah was stormed, the Ghoorkhas assisting. The Kaiserbagh was then entered, and after a fight all day, solidly occupied, 24 guns were taken. Gen. Outram then crossed the iron bridge, and opened fire on the flying enemy. The British loss was not known at Bombay, but is supposed to be small. The enemy rushed by the artillery on the 15th, flying from the city in great numbers. Two columns of Cavalry and Artillery were sent out after them.

Maun Singh had come into Jung Bahadoor's camp.

The Arabs in the vicinty of Aden had stopped the roads, and intercepted the supplies on the way to the fort. The Commander of the garrison attacked them on the 18th March; 20 or 30 of the enemy are said to have been killed, without casualty to the British. The roads, however, were again interrupted, and the Arabs assembled in larger numbers than before; but it was reported that another successful sortie had been made, and that the Arabs had submitted and that they were again on a friendly footing.

Nearly the whole of the specie and mails from the wrecked steamer *Ava* had been recovered.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates are to Feb 27th. The Braves were mustering in large numbers round Canton. The representatives of the allied Powers were preparing for their departure northward, but it is said that the thought of visiting Pekin this year was given up.

The *Inflexible*, with Yeh as a prisoner arrived at Singapore on the 1st March.

SHIP NEWS.

Sailed for St. John—April 1st, Parkfield, from Gravesend; Jane Lovett, Dublin; 6th, Lemgedo, Liverpool; 2nd, Robert Ingham, Shields.

MARKETS.

Consols 96¾. Cotton advanced ¼d.

Breadstuffs slightly improved. Sugar quiet Coffee and Tea unchanged.

Timber dull, and prices, if anything, lower than they were.

Freights to Boston, 10s; New York 7s. to Philadelphia and New Orleans 12s. 6d. to fifteen shillings.

FRANCE.—Returns from the Bank of France for March exhibit an increase in cash in Paris of 35,000,000 francs.

A bill granting pensions to those wounded in the attempt on the Emperor is to be presented by his order to the Legislative body.

A general revival of trade in France is now hoped for, although accounts still report continued dullness.

DEATH OF THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.—We regret to state that JOHN JOHNSTON, Esquire, the Police Magistrate of this City, died suddenly in his office yesterday morning. Mr. J. had been for a long time afflicted with disease of the heart, occasioning frequent serious illness, and he had but for a few moments taken his seat in the office yesterday, when he suddenly and unexpectedly expired.—The duties of the Police Office, we have reason to believe, were at all times discharged by Mr. Johnston in a faithful and conscientious manner, and his death will be a serious loss, not only to the community, but to his amiable family, with whom we sincerely sympathize.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May has been furnished us by Messrs. Barnes & Co., Prince William street. It is, as usual, rich with readings, fashion plates, bustles, skirts, music, and plan of a country house in three engravings.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY we have also received from Barnes & Co.

THEATRE.—We understand that Mr. Lannergan will open the Dramatic Lyceum on Monday evening next, with a new and talented Company.—The house is in excellent order, and the accommodations for families or the general public all that can be desired.

The Head Quarters says—that the Professorship of Modern Languages, for which Mr. D'Avary receives £120 a year, is to be abolished, to make room for T. Smith Reed, who is to be appointed Teacher of French in the Collegiate School.

It is reported that the new Superintendant of Schools, Henry Fisher, Esq., is gone to Canada to examine into the practical working of the Canadian School system. Dr. Ryerson, the able Superintendant of Canadian Schools, was here in 1854, and on his return to Canada was accompanied by the Hon. J. H. Gray. Since that period we have Dr. Ryerson's very able and satisfactory Reports regularly; but that would not do; the new Superintendant must travel to Canada, at the public expense, to see for himself! It is supposed that when Mr. Charles Fisher actually retires from the Registrarship of King's College a younger brother will succeed him. What do the Radicals say now about family compacts?—*Ib.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—John T. Smith, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of York, in the room of William Dell Hatt, Esquire, deceased.

Henry Baird, William Clifford, William Hallett, William Hartt, Abraham C. Hammond, Punderson H. Beckley, Hilaire Le Vasseur, Florent Fournier, John Hartt, Roderick M'Lean, James Grew, Rossmond Violett, and Joshua D. Gibberson, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Victoria.

Deputy William Parker to be Local Deputy for the sale of Crown Lands, and Commissioner under the Acts 8 and 9 Victoria, Revised Statutes, for the County of Northumberland, with the exception of that part North of Miramichi River East of Douglastown.

Patrick Curran to be Local Deputy for that part of the County of Charlotte which lies on the Western side of the Digdeguash River.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph Harvey, Esq., to be Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of Carleton.

Joseph Harvey, Stephen G. Burpe, William Hayward, Benjamin N. Richardson, Murphy Gibberson, William S. Nevers, John Bubar, John Holland Estey, Calvin Churchill, William Gray, Robert Hemphill, Robert Hay, Robert A. Hay, William Lindsay, Richard S. Bull, Anthony Kearney, George M'Donough Alexander Kirkpatrick, Charles Shea, James Jordan, Edwin R. Parsons, William Forrest, John Burk, Hugh Cowperthwaite, Amos Dickinson, Elisha Shaw, Hamilton Yerxa, Samuel Dickinson, and Warren C. Bull, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Carleton.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the Act relating to Parish Schools, 21st Vic. cap. 9:—

Henry Fisher, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools.

George Thompson, Clerk to the Chief Superintendent.

Edmund H. Duval, Inspector for the Counties of King's, Albert, and Westmorland.

John Campbell, Inspector for the Counties of Queen's, Charlotte, and St. John.

James M'Laughlin, Inspector for the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, and Sunbury.

John Bennet, Inspector for the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The steamer Falls City exploded her boiler just as she was leaving the city this afternoon. Seven or eight persons were killed, and a number of others injured. The explosion also damaged the steamer John Simonds.

The extensive rains at the South have caused overflows at some points on the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Red Rivers. At Napoleon the water is higher than it was in 1844, when there were numerous and serious crevasses in the Levee, and many fine plantations were ruined by the deposit of sand and mud. The back water of the Arkansas is said to extend eighty miles from its mouth. If this is the case, there is danger that the Levee