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 Chirmen*; 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 Demerata. *Australia*—Sydney, Victoria, Adelaide Swan River. *New Zealand*—Lyttleton, Wellington, Auckland. *Tasmania*—Hobart Town, Lancaster. *East Indies*—Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon Cadras, Manilla. *China*—Canton, Hong Kong hanghai.

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 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent*.

MAGEE, HATTER.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed a part of his Establishment to 27, North Side of King Street, directly opposite Cross Street, and one door below Mr. J. Frost's Shoe Store where he will be found ready to serve the Public with HATS and CAPS of his *own Manufacture*, made under his inspection, which he feels warranted in saying are equal to any made or sold in this City, as has been proved at the Exhibitons held in this City and Fredericton, and also at Halifax, N. S., from which he received a Ctificate of merits under the Seal of that Provins

The business will be conducted as formerly at his old Stand, under the management of his Nephew, D. Magee, a practical Hatter; where the Public will always find a good article, and at a reasonable price.

HATS and CAPS made to order.
A. MAGEE,
27 North Side, King street.

THE Subscribers have just received from the United States, a large assortment of Hungarian Kossuth, and Wide Awake HATS, various styles colours, qualities, and prices.

They have also made up a Stock of SATIN HATS, of the *Spring Style* for 1857.

Expected by first arrivals from Liverpool—Children's Fancy CAPS, Felt Hats, Leghorn Hats, &c

All the above will be sold at a small advance on cost *Wholesale and Retail*.
C. D. EVERETT & SON.
April 15. 15 King street.

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.

Per Arthur White, from London.

100 CHESTS Souchong TEA;
5 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
1 ton Brandram's Coloured PAINTS;
Casks Boiled and Raw OIL;
3 do. PUTTY; 1 cask STARCH;
4 cases INDIGO;
1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
1 do. STATIONERY.
For Sale at the lowest market rates.
June 12. L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

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. Volkomen 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 saleby
Nov. 14. JOHN McCOSKERY.

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, per brig "Ransom," 356 boxes of various sizes—all in good order. ☞ Glass always cut to order.
GEORGE NIXON.
June 12. 104 Prince William Street.

North American House,
No. 7 North side of King's square,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

IS now kept by the Subscriber, who having recently refitted and furnished the same in a thorough and most comfortable manner, and now is prepared to entertain Residents in this City, Farmers, and Travellers generally, by the day or for any period, in an agreeable style and on satisfactory terms. *Good Stabling* is attached. Experienced Attendants are employed in every department.

The Daily and other Newspapers are regularly taken and fyled. Every information with regard to the Markets, and other business of the City, is promptly afforded. Purchases can be made for Strangers.

Extra Meals, when called for, are provided without delay. In short nothing is wanting at any hour that can be reasonably required.
May 22. HUGH CHISHOLM.

JUST RECEIVED:

200 QUINTALS large CODFISH;
100 Boxes Dipper Harbour Smoked HERRINGS, a good article.
JOHN MARVEN,
October 23. Ward-street.

TEA.—Just received, and imported expressly for Family use:—
18 chests Souchong TEA;
10 catty boxes do. do.;
20 chests Breakfast Oolong do;
10 catty boxes do. do;
18 chests good retailing do.—For sale low
August 29. JOHN McCOSKERY.

RUBBER CLOTHING.

COATS, CAPES, PANTS, LEGGINGS, Caps, &c., &c., of the very best quality just received from the manufactory.
—ALSO—
A new and superior article of RUBBER COATS, *price only 20s.*
THOS. R. JONES,
5, Dock-street, one door above

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

MILK PANS AND BUTTER CROCKS—*white inside.*—A shipment of these Goods are daily expected.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
August 7. Dock-street

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., April 9, 1858.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Session of the Provincial Legislature closed its career on Tuesday last. Perhaps in the history of New Brunswick no session of its Parliament has been so devoid of interest as the one that has just passed by. A year ago it was loudly proclaimed by the "liberals," so called, before the assembled wisdom of the country, that could those worthies be again restored to power, the halcyon days of New Brunswick would at once present themselves, and under Smasher auspices a golden age would be speedily developed.

Not satisfied with empty boasts and windy promises, these empirics denounced in no measured terms the conduct of the late Government. They charged its members with imbecility, and a lukewarmness in withholding useful measures from the consideration of the people. "Bring down your measures," was the oft-repeated idiotic yell, whilst every kind of wild and factious opposition was thrown in the way of even the most simple and necessary propositions.

Time wore on and Smasher influence again, and most unhappily for the country, became in the ascendant; and we have recently witnessed some melancholy specimens of its baneful effects. During the late session not one Government measure was brought down for popular discussion. One of the government papers had the impudence to assert that the School Bill was entitled to an executive paternity; but even this journal had not the temerity to make the declaration until *after* it was well understood that it was likely the Bill would be enacted! But our contemporary is heartily welcome to all that he claims for his exacting task master. The new School law is a mere re-hash of all former laws on the subject. There is nothing new about it, excepting the inartificial manner in which it is drawn, and the unusual quantum of bad grammar which marks its maudlin phraseology. Every sound conservative is ashamed of the bantlin. The makers' names are stamped on the blade—"Fisher & Co.," and they are welcome to their ricketty progeny.

We are free to confess, however, that one document, the result of much labour and research of the Select Committee, was highly creditable to the body whence it emanated,—we allude to the Report on the Railway accounts. We deeply regret however, that one member of this committee whose name was appended to this Report, and whose hand was prominently engaged in drafting it, and who was sedulously occupied for upwards of a fortnight in its consideration, should have thought proper to eat his own words, when the Report came up for reception in the House, and to back out of his previously well settled convictions. The atmosphere of the Committee Room was well calculated to promote calm and truthful reflection, whilst the atmosphere of the House produced a directly opposite tendency. A change very suddenly came over Mr. Cudlip's dream, whilst his consistency went a wool-gathering.—This important Report has had precisely the same effect on the minds of the people as if it had been adopted by the House with almost perfect unanimity. *They* are well apprized by it of the gross extravagance and mismanagement of the Railway Board, and its utter incompetency to discharge its important duties. But alas! will it produce any effect upon the members of that Board, and induce them at once to set their house in order, and to make way for better and wiser men? Certainly not, when the chairman enjoys £600 per annum, and quietly allows an expensive wharf to be built, entirely independent of the supervision of the chief engineer; when another of the members supercedes the engineer himself in the outlay of many thousands of pounds, in the construction of this self same wharf, and another of these worthy commissioners spends his salary for six or eight months at a time in "merrie England."

So long as the rulers of this Province are merely vain boasters, and utterly reckless of everything except the acquisition of their own ill-deserved official pickings: so long as they can command a most venal and time-serving majority, so long will the Province be in danger of bankruptcy and hopeless ruin. We hope that the day may be averted when the crisis we now apprehend may arrive. A removal of every member of the Executive, and a sweeping change in the Railway Board, are the two most desirable remedies that can be applied to the terrible evils with which our unhappy country is now so fearfully threatened.

COMMON COUNCIL, April 7.

The day previous being the day for holding the Civic Elections, the Returns were handed in, viz:

King's Ward—Robert Armstrong, Alderman, Thomas M. Reed, Councillor; Queen's Ward—Stephen K. Foster, Alderman, Edw. E. Lockhart, Councillor; Duke's Ward—John M'Grath, Alderman, John Wilson, Councillor; Sidney Ward—Thomas M'Avity, Alderman, B. Coxetter, Councillor; Guy's Ward—John C. Littlehale, Alderman, S. L. Brittain, Councillor; Brook's Ward—Charles Ketchum, Alderman; Josiah Adams, Councillor; Wellington Ward—Edw. B. Peters, Alderman, Joseph Mercer, Councillor.

The committee to whom was referred the application of Mr. Smith, for lots for a timber pond at the East end of Union street, made the following suggestions: That in accordance with a rule of the Board the lots in a block should be put up at auction, at the upset price of twenty shillings per lot, and sold to the highest bidder for a term of ten years. The improvements Mr Smith purposes to put on the lots are estimated at £1200, the corporation to pay at the end of that period a sum not exceeding £750, or renew on the same terms. The Corporation reserving to themselves the privilege of a right of way for the railroad, should it be required.

His Worship the Mayor stated that he had received from the Provincial Secretary the £500 granted for the Charlotte street extension, and that he had paid the same over to the City Chamberlain.

The amount received for the Ferries during the last month was stated to be £176 : 3 : 9.

The usual routine of appointments of Surveyors of Lumber, Inspectors of Fish, Weighers of Coal, Inspectors of Flour, Measurers of Salt, &c. were then gone into.

Expences of making repairs on No. 2 Engine House was referred to the Fire Department Committee.

Leave was granted to obtain plan and specification for finishing Engine House in Brook's Ward.

Resolution moved and carried that no costs be charged to poor persons who have been sued for their taxes up to this time.

A number of accounts were passed, and ordered to be paid.

£7 : 10 ordered to be paid to each of the Engineers of the Fire Department.

At a regular meeting of Emeral Engine Company, No. 4, held in the Engine House, Market St., on Thursday 1st instant, the following members were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—

Thomas Campbell, Engineer; Richard Dinn, Foreman; Patrick F. M'Glinchey, Assistant Foreman; Patrick Gleeson, Recording Secretary; D. M'Guire, Financial Secretary; Patrick Mullin, Treasurer.

The steamer Maid of Erin arrived here at four o'clock yesterday morning from Dorchester, with thirty head of cattle on deck, performing the distance of 100 miles in 8 hours. The Maid has the reputation of being a "slow coach," but we think this performance must remove the erroneous idea.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, March 12.

The state of public feeling in France, and also of public feeling here with regard to France, is the principal topic of conversation just now. Circumstances continually turn up to widen the breach produced by the recent attempt upon the Emperor's life; an attempt the French colonels endeavoured to fasten upon us. Napoleon reigns in France by the grace of the army. He cannot rule the army, therefore the army rules him.—The Emperor, great as he undoubtedly is as a statesman, in this instance made a grave mistake. He is responsible for all, for, had he not yielded to the temptation cast before him in publishing those exciting and gasconading addresses in the *Moniteur*, all would have been well. In doing this he fanned up a flame he would now gladly extinguish; a flame which may eventually cause a rupture between the two countries, and even cost himself his throne. France has evidently tired out John Bull's patience. The British Lion is giving forth his first parliamentary growl, and mischief will undoubtedly ensue from the present state of things unless something is devised or done to soften down the feeling prevalent in this country. Lord Derby has a difficult task before him in this matter; a task requiring more tact and greater delicacy than even Lord Palmerston possessed. One more mistake and the nations will be at war. The *Times* this week helps a lame dog over a stile after a fashion peculiarly its own.—Knowing that the amount of angry feeling here and in France is great and dangerous, the Times is also aware that a rupture with France would destroy the existing government. Hereupon one of its editors sits down and pens an article on the French report of the taking of Canton, and tells the French nation that we are tired out and will not fight in concert with them any more. This is a capital way to heal a breack. We do not disagree with a single remark of the Times; far from it. The assertion that Canton was taken by 20 French soldiers, who got up early in the morning and took the place to give them an apetite for their breakfast, while 2000 lazy Englishmen were asleep or eating *ros bif*, is too absurd to require comment. We very heartily join the Times when it says "we should be glad if our soldiers and sailors could be spared the annoyance of being told that somebody else had won all their battles." We agree with all said, but at the same time it is inopportune to discuss such subjects at the present time. To make a bad matter worse, some blockhead has sent one of the French Colonels a stupid caricature with an insulting message, as coming from the army and navy club. The Committee offers £50 reward for the discovery of the offender, but the mischief is done and cannot be undone.—The stupid cut has done its work. By and bye we shall find ourselves drifting into a war which would be equally disastrous to both nations, for want of a little mutual forbearance. If the French will brag, and take to themselves credit for deeds done by our brave men, then do away with this "concerted warfare," and let our men fight by themselves, in their own fashion. Surely we could have taken Canton without the twenty "men in buckram" from France; and if we really are compelled to fight again with France on our side, let us fight in concert as German street bands play—each man look to his own part and blow away in *perfect independence of the other.*

Arrests continue to be made throughout France. Suspected persons are sent off from Paris—not by hundreds, but by thousands. The tradesmen and hotel-keepers complain terribly of the falling off in their receipts consequent on the new passport regulations, and the small number of English visitors who find their way to the French metropolis. Generals Bedeau and Changarnier, who were allowed by a decree in the *Moniteur* to return to Paris, have politely refused to avail themselves of that permission, and have written stinging letters, in which they point out the absence of all liberty in France. On Saturday evening an insurrectionary movement broke out at Chalons-sur-Shone. It was soon suppressed, but the cries of "Vive la Republique" are most significant.

As respects the relations of France with this country, Lord Malmesbury's reply to the Walewski despatch has been presented, and probably by next Monday there will be laid on the table both this despatch and the answer of the French foreign office. It is affirmed that our new Foreign Secretary has made use of language at once conciliatory and dignified; that the Emperor is very indisposed to break off the *entente cordiale*; and that the incipient breeze will soon blow over. Still there exists a good many little symptoms of uneasiness respecting our relations with France; and Mr. Disraeli's allusions to the Channel Fleet, and the state of our recruiting service, are not reassuring. Meanwhile, the lives of Orsini, Pierre, and the rest, will, it is said, be spared, though, as their appeal has been rejected, it is most likely they will be executed to-morrow. Pierre is declared to have made important political revelations, and which will lead to interesting disclosures. By the way, it is believed that Allsop has found a refuge in the United States.

Wynnstay, the grand ancestral residence of Sir Watkin William Wynn, sometimes called "the King of Wales," was burnt to the ground on Saturday morning. Many of its contents were priceless. It was filled with objects of *vertu*, rare books, old paintings, unique busts and sculpture. Fortunately there was just time to save the family plate, valued at £20,000, the title deeds, and lady Wynn's jewellery. But the jewels of two visitors worth £70,000, the furniture, the gallery of the old masters, the Vandykes, Rubens's, and the rest of the old manuscripts and books—all these were irrecoverably destroyed, and even the inmates had a narrow escape. The most extraordinary part of the affair is, that, though Sir Watkin was the Chairman of an Insurance Company, neither his mansion nor its contents were insured for one farthing. The newspapers say Sir Watkin will suffer to the tune of £100,000.

LONDON, March 19.

Events of much political importance have characterized the week. First perhaps in interest stands the execution of Orsini and Pierre, which took place on Saturday morning. All the predictions that the Emperor would spare their lives were thus falsified. Louis Napoleon himself is said to have been inclined to mercy, but this tendency was strongly combated by the Council of State, who reminded him of what had fallen from his uncle respecting the authors of the infernal machine of the Rue Nicaise—"Had my person only been in danger, and had so many victims not fallen around me, I would not have hesitated to extend pardon." Fifty thousand spectators were collected in the streets adjoining the Place de la Roquette, but the soldiers and gendarmerie occupied nearly the whole space, and but few of the crowd were enabled to see the execution. Orsini seems to have behaved with great calmness, dignity, and true fortitude. Since his condemnation he had been gentle and reserved, while his conduct had been so gentlemanly and amiable as to win the good will of all about him. On the other hand, Pierre, by means of spirits and incessant talking, endeavoured to maintain a fictitious excitement. He drank as much rum as they would give him, and went to the guillotine singing the Republican song, the burden of which is so familiar:

"Mourir pour la Patrie
C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie."

Both the criminals died crying "Vive la France," "Vive l'Italie!" A wide-spread regret is felt that Orsini should have allowed himself to be led into the commission of so great and atrocious a crime. He was evidently a man of noble character, who under happier auspices would have been capable of high and worthy achievements.

Lord Malmesbury has done the work which was especially cut out for the new ministry. The correspondence between the two governments on the subject of the recent misconception was laid on the table of both Houses on Monday evening. His lordship's despatch is not long, and neither is it marked by any extraordinary vigor or ability; but it is conciliatory and firm, and he lays it down in answer to the celebrated Walewski charge, that the laws of England do not encourage or patronize assassination. Then comes the *amende honorable* from the Count, who, it must be confessed, is rather sulky, but who declares, as in duty bound, that certain expressions in his first despatch had been completely misinterpreted. The most striking, and perhaps at the same time the most reassuring contents of this most important State paper are quotations from a letter written by the Emperor to the French ambassador here, in which his Majesty explains that he knows that any measures which could be taken by the English government would be little efficacious, but such measures would calm irritation in France, because they would manifest a friendly feeling on the part of this country. "It is not now," he says, "a question of saving my life, but of saving the alliance." This language at once moderate and dignified, is likely to make no small impression here.

In the House of Commons on the 12th the case of the *Cagliari* was discussed, and a strong feeling was expressed that as new matter had been imported into the case, and as it now appeared that the Sardinian steamer was captured beyond the Neapolitan waters, and therefore out of Neapolitan jurisdiction, our government ought to press at once for the liberation of the unfortunate Englishmen Park and Watt. Mr. Disraeli thought that as the late ministry had recognized the competency of the Neapolitan tribunals, there was nothing more to be done. So much indignation was however expressed on the subject, both in the House and throughout the country, that the right hon. gentleman found it necessary on Monday to state upon reconsideration that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown would be taken on the subject, and that then the government would act "in the interests of law, right, and justice, recognizing sovereign right, and vindicating those of our fellow-subjects." In the meantime we learn that the King of Naples has consented to the liberation of Watt. Mr. Roebuck was for sending Lord Lyons with some three-deckers into the bay of Naples, and said *his* "amiable language" would have been cannot shot. No one doubts it, but more moderate men don't exactly see the necessity of bluster towards a weak power. When our right is clearly established, it will then be for her Majesty's government to insist upon it with firmness and dignity. Meanwhile the treatment of Park and Watt and their fellow prisoners during a ten months' imprisonment has certainly been most unworthy of a civilized or christian state, and most inhuman.

Bernard, the French "clubbist" and suspected co-conspirator with Orsini and Pierre, has been committed for trial. The case has now become of the utmost importance, for the prisoner has been committed not upon the simple charge of conspiracy, which would be punishable only as a misdemeanor, but upon that of being an accessory before the fact, which lifts up the offence into one of a very different complexion. We believe that if convicted of this charge, Bernard may be hanged; and if this should be the case, those who have throughout maintained the sufficiency of the English law to deal with cases of this kind would certainly achieve a great triumph. But the advocates of the late government declare that the evidence now adduced against Bernard altogether differs from that which it was thought possible to bring forward when the prosecution was first instituted. It will be another feather in the cap of the new administration if by the present case they can convince the French government as well as the people of this country that our law as it now stands is competent to deal with refugee conspirators. The chief evidence at present brought against the prisoner is that of the wife of de Rudio whose testimony would certainly create the presumption that Bernard hired him to assist in the assassination. A letter from Allsop to the prisoner, in which the attempt is clearly hinted at, and hopes are expressed for its success, still further heightens the case against Bernard as well as against Allsop himself, who is declared to have fled to the United States.

The following is the division of the House on the Orange Incorporation act, on Wednesday last:

Mr. Lewis moved that the House go into Committee on the Orange Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Steadman moved, as an amendment, that its consideration be postponed three months.

Yeas.—Messrs. Johnson, Watters, Chandler, Smith, Vail, Gillmor, Cudlip, McMillan, Read, Mitchell, Kerr, Williston, Desbrisay, McPhelim, Steadman, Hannington, and Botsford—17.

Nays—Messrs. Tilley, Fisher, Ferris, Gilbert, Wright, Wilmot, Gray, Scovil, McClelan, Lewis, W. E. Perley, C. Perley, Tapley, Connell, Macpherson, McIntosh, Montgomery—17.

The Speaker said it was his duty not to impede the public business; he would, therefore, vote against the amendment.

The vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. Lewis:

Yeas.—Messrs. Tilley, Fisher, Ferris, Gilbert, Wright, Wilmot, Gray, Scovil, McClelan, Lewis, W. E. Perley, C. Perley, Tapley, Connell, and Macpherson—15.

Nays—Messrs. Johnson, Watters, McIntosh, Brown, Smith, Montgomery, Vail, Read, Kerr, Desbrisay, Chandler, Gillmor, Cudlip, Mitchell, McMillan, Steadman, Hannington, Botsford and McPhelim—19.

THE CANADIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

The number of passengers carried by this line homeward and outward, in 1856, was 4,321; in 1857, they had increased to 6,685. The average outward passage in 1856 was twelve days and three hours; in 1857, only eleven days and one hour.—The length of passage homeward in 1856 was eleven days and six hours, though in 1857 the average length of the voyage had decreased to ten days and fifteen hours. The Indian performed five complete voyages from April to November, which was never done by any other vessel. The Anglo-Saxon and North American made each four voyages. The Canadian was lost on her first voyage. The quickest passage westward was made by the Anglo-Saxon, sailed 1st of July—in 9 days 15 hours. The quickest eastward was made by the Indian, sailed 4th July—in 9 days 11 hours. and this was the quickest of the season. It is expected that the weekly service of this company, both from Liverpool and Quebec, will commence during the present summer; but, at all events it must begin, under the contract with the Canadian Government, not later than the spring of 1859.

Mutiny on Board a New Bedford Whaler.—The American papers publish the particulars of a mutiny on board the New Bedford whale ship Junior, and the murder of the Captain, Archibald Mellan, Jr., and John Smith, 3d officer. One account, written at Sydney, N. S. W., says:—

The Junior left New Bedford about six months ago, on a whaling cruise, and shortly before Christmas Day arrived on the whaling grounds off the coast of New Zealand, up to which time the crew appeared to be perfectly happy, the men behaved themselves in a proper manner, and although during a period of six months no whales had been taken, the men seemed resigned to their ill fortune, and not a murmur pervaded the vessel. On Christmas night, or early on the following morning, while the ship was hove to under a double reefed topsail, five of the crew, one of whom was the carpenter, went down into the cabin with loaded muskets and pistols; here the captain and officers were all sleeping, and nothing but a boats crew had charge of the ship. These men, the ringleader of whom appeared to be a person named Plummer, went down into the cabin, opened the cabin doors, and all fired simultaneously upon the officers, killing the captain and third mate, and wounding severely the other officers. This outrage was no sooner committed than they continued in their bloody deeds by chopping off the captain's head with an axe, and stabbing third officer until he breathed no more. The following morning they hove the two bodies overboard. The 2d officer received a ball which struck him a little below the breast, and it is expected there will be a great deal of difficulty in removing it. The chief officer had a narrow escape of his life, the balls crossing the cheek, and lodging in the left shoulder; two balls have been extracted, but Dr. Nathan is of the opinion there are several remaining. The chief officer stowed himself away in the hold of the Junior, but having discovered him, after starving for five days, the mutineers promised to spare his life if he would conduct the ship where they could land easily with the whale boats.

On Monday last, when about twenty miles from Twofold Bay, the villains lowered two boats and fully equipped them with a good supply of provisions, arms and ammunition, left the vessel, informing those on board that if they attempted to watch their movements, the mutineers would return and murder every soul on board. Previously to this they hove overboard every weapon that might have been employed in self-defence, leaving those remaining in the Junior entirely at the mercy of the mutineers, and stating further that they would never be taken, as they intended to board some small schooner, murder all hands, and proceed to some part of the other colonies. Having left the vessel, she steered for Sydney and arrived here yesterday evening. Dr. Nathan attended the wounded officers, and we are happy to say they are not in danger.—The names of the mutineers are as follows:—James Plummer, ringleader; Messrs. Carter, Hall, Herbert, Baines, Stanley, William Sampson, Jacob Roel, Joseph Brooks and Cannon, cook.

A bloody and fatal duel is reported as having occurred near Charleston, Missouri, on the 22d inst., between two men named Lane and Allen Hale. They had an old grudge, and agreed to meet and settle it by fighting with double barreled guns at ten paces, which they did accordingly. At the first giving of the word both guns missed fire; at the next attempt Hale's missed fire, and Lane's went off, pouring its load of buck shot into Hale's body. Hale fell, and Lane went up to him and beat him on the head with his gun. It is stated that Lane was not arrested, the people appearing to regard it as a fair fight.

Narrow Escape of a Railroad Train.—The express train on the Hudson River Railroad on Friday morning had a narrow escape, as briefly mentioned by telegraph. The train was rounding a curve, about five miles beyond Peekskill, when the engineer saw a rock upon the track, weighing two or three hundred pounds, a short distance ahead. The signal was given for the stoppage of the train, and the engineer seized the rope which communicates with the patent brakes. The effect was magical; the train was running, before the brakes were applied, forty miles an hour, and the reaction was such that passengers were almost thrown from their seats. The wheels grated along the track, and from the time when the brakes were applied to the stopping of the train, it had not gone a hundred yards. The rock was fortunately severed in two, and no serious injury was sustained. The place where the rock was found, was one of the most dangerous on the road. The river is not less than eleven hundred feet deep just beyond the rocks, where the train was liable to have been thrown, and the curve in the road served to conceal all appearance of danger, until too late to avoid it. Had the rock not parted when struck, or had the brakes been of the ordinary kind, the worst consequences must have resulted.—(N. Y. Paper.

Rev. Henry J. McLardy.—We were pleased to learn from the 'Morning News,' that this young gentleman, an old schoolmate and friend, a son of the late Mr. John McLardy of this City, after a very successful Collegiate career at an University of Edinburgh, has obtained holy orders in one of the branches of the Presbyterian Church, and is expected in a few weeks in his native Province as a stated Missionary. We shall be glad to recognise the friend of many a school-day enjoyment, and, if diligence, perseverance and natural ability may secure success we believe the Rev. Mr McLardy will be an honor to his holy profession and his native Province.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, April 1.

The House met at 10 o'clock. Business was for a time rapidly disposed of. Hon. Mr. Tilley introduced a Bill to repeal the act to establish a Board of Health in the City of St. John. The Bill to incorporate Victoria Suspension Bridge Company was committed, and gave rise to long discussion. It was supported by the members for the City and County of St. John, and finally passed with some amendments.

Mr. Gray laid on the table a resolution to the effect that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the expenses of the removal of the Seat of Government should be authorized to ascertain the cost of repairing the old buildings here, with the probable cost of the erection of new ones.

Hon Mr. Smith took occasion to express his decided disapprobation of the course pursued by His Honor Judge Wilmot, who, in lecturing in this place on Tuesday evening, made some observations respecting the conduct of members on the College question, and the removal of the Seat of Government. He said the Judge had descended from his high position, and had not acted consistently with the dignity of his position. Mr. End eulogized the Judge, and defended his right to express opinions upon political subjects.

During most of the forenoon the House was occupied in the summary disposal of public business. A host of bills, important and unimportant, passed the ordeal of postponement for 3 months, and it seemed next to impossible to dispose of a bill in any other manner. Several members were making preparations for an exodus from Fredericton. The House will not meet to-morrow, it being Good Friday. The prorogation will probably take place on Tuesday. To-day, the Legislative Council, by a vote of 8 to 7, passed the bill to abolish the Judges fees in the Supreme Court. House adjourned 5 30.

FREDERICTON, April 3.

The House opened pro forma at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell submitted the report of the Contingent Committee, the discussion on which occupied all the forenoon. The report shows that stationery bill for the present session amounts to the enormous sum of £500. The committee recommend that in future the Government import the stationery for the use of the House.—The Committee also recommend a change in the system of reporting the debates.

McPhelim, Wilmot and others complained that the official debates were not satisfactorily reported. Desbrisay said it was nothing short of a swindle. Chandler, End and others defended the reporters.

The Bill to incorporate the Victoria Suspension Bridge Company passed a third reading by a vote of 11 to 10.

A Bill to amend the Criminal Law passed in Committee.

Mr. McIntosh gave notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that the Government is not proceeding with the Railway extension from Fredericton, are not acting in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Railway Acts.

Mr. Allen presented a petition from W. H. Phair, complaining of being dismissed from the Post Office in Fredericton, and praying relief.

Several Bills passed the Council.

House adjourned at half past 5.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

On Tuesday the session of the Legislature was brought to a close, when His Excellency was pleased to make the following speech:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The unremitting attention which you have given to your Legislative duties, enables me to relieve you at an earlier period than usual from further attendance. Your diligence will, I doubt not, be appreciated by the people.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen;

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted; and my acknowledgments are no less due to you for the care which has been taken of the ordinary expenditure within the current revenue of the Province. This is a duty more difficult perhaps, but not more imperative, in a period of depression than in prosperous times; and I am confident that the prudent course which you have pursued will have a beneficial effect in maintaining and establishing yet more firmly the public credit.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen;

My cordial good wishes will attend you in the various avocations to which you will now return.

Monday last being Easter Monday, and the day appointed by law for the election of Wardens and Vestrymen, the following gentlemen were elected for the undermentioned churches in this city and neighbourhood for the ensuing year, viz:

Trinity Church, Parish of St. John.—G. D. Robinson and John V. Thurgar, *Wardens*; Charles Patton, W. G. Lawton, John Hardenbrook, John M'Grath, Edward Sears, Charles J. Melick, Wm. Seely, Charles Merritt, William Davidson, Robertson Bayard, LeB. Botsford, and George H. Lawrence, *Vestrymen.*

St. James's Church, Parish of St. James.—Wm. Wright and John M. Robinson, *Wardens*; Robt. W. Crookshank, Junr., John W. Weldon, Stephen K. Foster, Thomas M'Avity, John Wilson, Junr., George E. Fenety, Joseph Sulis, John Holden, Albert Betts, John G. G. Layton, James Stewart, George Kee, *Vestrymen.*

St. John Church, Parish of St. Mark.—Thomas W. Daniel and Thomas M. Smith, *Wardens*; John M'Avity, Stephen S. Hall, S. D. Berton, J. W. M. Irish, Joseph W. Lawrence, S. L. Lugrin, Richd. Seely, Wm. H. Adams, Richard S. Dickson, Wm. F. Smith, W. L. Avery, D. C. Perkins, *Vestrymen.*

St. Luke's Church, Parish of Portland.—Henry G. Simonds and Francis Ruddick, *Wardens*;—John Haws, William Lawton, J. W. Smith, F. W. Hatheway, Joseph Ruddick, Thomas Ruddick, Jeremiah Harrison, Robert Sweet, Richard Scoles, Thomas Hillyard, Robert Gregory, and Robert Middlemore, *Vestrymen.*

St. Paul's Church, Parish of St. Paul.—W. Jack and George E. Snider, *Wardens*; W. C. Drury, Robert Payne, J. T. Penaligan, W. R. M. Burtis, J. J. Tucker, Thomas Fairweather, and James Nevins, *Vestrymen*; G. Sidney Smith, *Vestry Clerk.*

At the Quarterly Meeting of St. George's Society, held on Monday evening last, the following Gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Henry Garbutt, *President*; B. Lester Peters, *Vice President*; J. G. G. Layton, *Treasurer*; G. Sidney Smith, *Secretary*; Revd. William Scovil, *Chaplain*; S. L. Lugrin, T. W. Daniel, W. J. Starr and W. G. Lawton, Esqrs. *Auditors.*

The Society do not intend to have the anniversary Dinner this year, but have placed an additional sum in the hands of the Charitable Committee for distribution.

Fire.—A house belonging to Mr. Horsford, situate at the Straight Shore, Portland, was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening last.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a part of the premises in Leinster street, formerly occupied as a lunatic asylum. The building was greatly damaged before the fire was put out.

☞ Holloway's Pills are infinite benefit to persons suffering from nervous tremors and general feebleness. They renovate the nervous system, and brace the muscles as well as give tone to the stomach. Their purgative action is unaccompanied by pain, and as they have powerful stomachic as well as aperient and purifying properties, they literally carry on the work of invigorating the digestion, relieving the secretions at one and the same time—This can not be said of any other medicine in existence.

Murder of a Young Lady by Her Lover.—On Saturday last, Robert Schmidt, of Theresa, in Dodge county, Ia', shot Harriet Seidler, a young lady about 20 years of age. The parties were engaged to be married about one year ago, and Schmidt had come over from St. Paul, Michigan, where he had resided, to fulfil the engagement; but the parents of the young lady objected to the marriage, in consequence of which it was arranged between the lovers that Schmidt should first shoot the young lady and then shoot himself. He executed his design as far as the young lady was concerned, but failed to shoot himself, on account of the loss of the cap on his gun. After failing in this, he ran and threw himself into the river, but was rescued and arrested. The young lady expired Sunday morning. She charged her parents with being responsible for the awful deed, and acquitted her lover of all blame.—*Milwaukee News.*

Provincial Naval Cadetship for 1857.—Mr. Henry Alfred Street late of Fredericton, son of the Hon. J. A. Street of the same place, was during the last year put in nomination for a Cadetship in the Royal Navy, by the Lords of the Admiralty, and his examination ordered to come off on the 3rd inst. We have now great pleasure in stating that the last English mail brought the gratifying intelligence to his parents, and friends, that this young gentleman, not yet fourteen years of age, had passed his examination before the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, in a most creditable manner, being No. 2 out of thirteen. This says well for New Brunswick and the Collegiate Grammer School of Fredericton, at which he was educated. He is now on board the guard ship Illustrious, Portsmouth, under the able tuition of that highly talented man, Captain Harris, R. N.—*Head Quarters.*

A New York paper says: "Coroner Connery held an inquest on Friday, at No. 19, Mulberry street, upon the body of an aged man who had died in a filthy basement. A woman residing in the house said she had known Isaac Redmond, the deceased, for some time. He was an industrious man, but had been out of employment, and suffered much from want and exposure. She had often sent him food, and her servant girl, in going into the basement on Thursday with some refreshments for the old man, was shocked to find him lying dead on his miserable couch, and the rats gnawing his body. His face, neck, and other portions of the corpse were extensively eaten, rendering the spectacle one of the most shocking.—The rats had become so ravenous and bold that it was with difficulty they were driven from their prey. Deceased was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 62. His wife died of want and exposure, in the same basement, in November last."

A Quadruple Millionare.—The late Mr. Morrison's will has been administered to in Doctor's commons. It is amongst the longest on record. Upon its production were engaged conveyancers and barristers of eminence, and during its progress to completion the testator evinced much anxiety. The estate, exceeding four millions, is in such cases sworn to as of upper value. Bailston Park, cost £126,000, the furniture there alone has been valued at £90,000. The mansion is to be the residence of his widow, with an annuity of £10,000 a year. The estate of Basilton is left to his son Charles, as well as the Islay estate in Scotland, which latter cost £125,000; and from its extent and vastness may be termed a principality, the owner being there styled a laird. This is let to numerous tenants. Mr. Charles is also bequeathed a round sum of one million under the will. Mr. Morrison was possessed of Fonthill Abbey; Hove Park, Sussex; a town residence, Upper Harley-street; shares amounting to £80,000, in the Victoria Docks, and vast acquisitions in America.

Sale of a Ship.—Ship Sovereign of the Seas 2460 tons register, built by Mr. Donald McKay in 1852, and by him sold to Messrs. Funck & Mencke of New York for $150,000, was recently sold in London to Mr. Betes, of Liverpool, for $40,000, having just undergone repairs to the amount of $12,500.