horses below that he had not yet noticed me; I "concluded" as Jonathan would say, to slip off as I came. Ah! that dry twig that would place itself in the way of my very first retrograde footsteps! The sharp crackle effected what the more subdued noise of previous movements had not done, and with a startled growl, the beast swung himself round, and in a second was staring at me with a look which said, "Halloo! who are you?" as plainly as look could speak. Instinctively I threw my rifle forward cocking it at the same moment, and some seconds of perfect immovableness on each side ensued, during which I was trying to make out whether he would charge or not. The study of physiognomy is doubtless pleasant enough on the whole; but when your subject is a big male lion, and the question depending on the study whether you shall be summarily *mashed* or let alone, why, I confess it becomes (as Mr. Weller says) to exciting to be pleasant.

How I studied every feature, trying to detect a change of some sort which might give me a clue! It came at last; he gradually lowered his head, and by the "wiggling" motion of his hind quarters, which I could just spy over his shoulder. I saw he was gathering his hind legs under him a sure indication. What odd things come into people's minds in moments of peril! That movement brought to my recollection most vividly a parallel scene in my aunt's garden at Harrow, where I watched her cat gathering herself up in an exactly similar way to pounce on a wretched sparrow.

The next moment he dashed at me with a hoarse snarl, which sounded as though a giant had drawn the bow suddenly across the strings of a stupendous violincello. I fired as he rushed in, aiming as well as I could at the middle of his forehead. As I did so, I was swept down with the force of an express train, and for a few seconds lost all consciousness.

The first thing I was sensible of, as soon as I began to get my senses together, was the clear strong voice of N——, calling to me in the most plaintive, though earnest manner:

"Lie perfectly still, Walter; its your only chance."

How my heart leaped at the voice! Help was at hand, but the very words that announced it, at the same time pointed out my extreme danger; it needed only the most moderate exercise of my returning faculties to understand why.

I was lying on my face among the long grass at the top of the little steep I mentioned, I could see nothing, but I could feel the lion close to me. I could hear his deep, short, angry breath, like staccato purrs of an enormous cat—could detect a smacking noise, which I afterwards found arose from his licking a stream of blood which flowed down the side of his nose, from a deep gore on his forehead given him by my ball—yes, I could feel his huge tail, as he rolled it angrily across from side to side, rest for a moment on my side now and then.

The bitter anguish of those few years of moments, well you can guess all that. Presently I heard the crack of a rifle on my left, a sharp whistle close to my head, and a "thud" on my right as the shot told among the fur, succeeded by another snarl louder than the first—another crack, a sensation like a red hot wire across my neck, (being at the bottom of the slope they could but just sight the lion over my head, and N—— had fired a quarter of an inch too low,) another furious snarl, and then a roar—such a roar—within a yard of my tympanum, I never heard such a sound out of anything, living or dead; then three or more shots close together, and a bustle at my side which sounded like my neighbor settling down among the grass and business.

"Now roll! roll for your life!" shouted N——'s clear voice again. I was saved the trouble—the dying brute, in his convulsions, giving me a kick with his hind leg which sent me flying down the steep out of reach of further danger.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE COLONIES.

The following is an extract from a lecture of Mr. Gladstone, recently delivered at the village of Hawarden, in the North of England:

Some argue that if our colonies were allowed to govern themselves, levy and collect their own revenue, they might be tempted to tax articles which we require as food, and which we now almost receive duty free. The very selfishness of this idea made it ridiculous; and he presumed that as long as British merchants possessed that spirit of enterprise that has rendered them the glory of the country, we need be under no apprehension that the present state would suffer, even though the colonists should levy taxes upon the articles of merchandise in which they deal. The English merchant might always be trusted to find the cheapest and best markets, by using which alone his capital made productive and the interests of his country subserved. We are therefore coming round to a better understanding of what our true advantages are in respect to our colonies. But it has been said, and that, too, on the floor of the House of Commons, that strip England of her Colonies, and she would inevitably fall. This also is a mischievious fallacy. England's greatness depends not upon the number or extent of her foreign possessions, but rather upon her own internal resources. England must look to the industry of her own sons—their intelligence, perseverance, patriotism and virtue—to maintain and perpetuate her greatness and glory. These are the qualities that have secured for her that distinction among the nations of the earth which she at present occupies; and the same powers that have developed her arts, her manufactures, and her commerce are sufficient for their perpetuation. This idea, that our greatness depended upon our colonies, was more general some years ago than at present. It is however, fast being dissipated; and the sooner it is entirely given up the better for the best interests of our country. The best thing that can be done for any country is to give her good laws, that secure to each inhabitant as far as possible, equal liberties and privileges. Undoubtedly a man has a right to go to any country where his labor, skill or profession will be most agreeably followed and render him the greatest profit. If, then, this right be conceded in reference to countries over which England has no shadow of control, surely, it is apparent that, as regards our own immediate possessions, it is better that they be peopled by persons who will carry with them our idiosyncracies, religion and traditions; retaining these they still remain our kinsmen, neighbors and friends. England and America are the two most influential countries in the world, and they both colonise; but whilst the latter only requires to step over her border to colonise, Englishmen must take long and hazardous voyages in order to reach those settlements to which their desire may point. Colonization has in it a moral as well as a material advantage. When the British laborer or mechanic emigrates he generally selects for his new home some place where he can obtain better wages, or what is the same thing, more comforts of life, for his family. By his emigration in such a case he himself is benefitted, and the labor market at home is also improved, because the value of labor, like any other commodity, is regulated by supply and demand; so that every one who leaves the home labor market in effect increases the wages of his fellow workmen who are left; and as the interests of capital and labor are reciprocal, as colonization ala benefits the capitalists. By colonization we make sure markets for our manufactured goods, increase the demand for ships for the transport of those goods, and of course improve the shipping trade. The right honorable gentleman here traced in a lucid manner the various ways in which colonization benefits the labour market; these arise out of the influence which attaches to the spread of our language and English habits and tastes over the distant parts of the world. To have the scions of our families planting themselves in the colonies, rearing their offspring, and extending the area occupied by the sturdy Anglo-Saxon race, is to increase the moral influence of Old England, and maintain in a natural and legitimate manner the prestige of her name.

The Greeks were the first, and probably the best, colonizers, for they might be said to almost carry the colonies with them. These people used to quietly settle wherever they wished, and the home state scarcely took any further notice of them; and yet some of the colonies established in this primitive manner grew in all the requisites that constitute great states, until they became equal in many particulars to the mother country, and were her best support. The Romans in their city pursued a different policy; their colonization was more warlike, and England may be said to have followed much the example of ancient Rome in this respect. It may be right to discuss the Colonial policy of Prime Ministers and Chancellors of the Exchequer from his resources, for the system pursued by them was less tyrannous, and bore with less hardship on the colonists than the policy adopted by this country during the last 60 years. The right hon. lecturer continued: Although in the present time much diversity of opinion existed among all classes of politicians in reference to our colonies, yet all were inclining towards a more liberal and enlightened policy, and the spirit of prejudice which distinguished the latter end of the last century has given place to views, opinions, and sympathies which augured well for the future. This change is apparent when it is remembered that eighty years ago the American war took place simply because the government at home insisted upon the Americans paying taxes which they thought they were not bound to pay. A loud cry was set up against the Americans, and if an Englishman ventured to say that the Government should not enforce the tax, he was called a traitor, a Jacobin or some other opprobrious name; and if he had the temerity to go a little further, and pronounce the home government wrong in levying taxes of any kind upon the Americans, then he was designated an absolute traitor, and a dangerous man; and so this country went on taxing America until a sanguinary and disastrous war ensued, and it was only when the colony was lost to us altogether that politicians discovered that their treatment of the colonies had been wrong in principle. When our dominion in the vast and valuable territory of America ceased, we had nothing left worth retaining. The West Indian possessions it is true, were still ours; but the slave trade, with its blighted and accursed influences was then rampant, and our tenure there was precarious and of little value. Respecting the Canadas, the right hon. lecturer said that our policy had likewise been harsh and unwise, in consequence of which the home Government had been called upon to suppress two revolts of the colonists. In 1837 the Canadians were in open rebellion against the government of England, and it was only after sacrifice of blood and treasure that peace was obtained; and yet nearly all the claims then made by the colonists have since that time been conceded by the government at home. If these concessions had been made in time, the sacrifice of life might have been spared; and much dissatisfaction prevented. Let us hope therefore, that the experience of the past may be of use at the present, and that the future policy of England in regard to her colonies may be candid, honest and wise; for it is only by a liberal and enlightened course of treatment that the parent country will reap the full advantage and benefit of her great territorial dependencies.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

(From the London Daily News.)

For some time past occasional estimates have been presented of the number of returned emigrants, which seems to be rapidly on the increase; and there are many districts in Ireland where rumours are spreading of troubles to be encountered in America far greater than any now to be struggled with in "the old country." For some time these rumours were supposed to have originated with the Priests, whose calling and maintenance largely depended on the emigration being stopped; but the facts of the difficulties of the Irish in America are now becoming too evident and too widely known to permit any doubt of their reality. Not very long ago there was a native American party formed to control the immigrant element in society; and now there are the Know Nothings, organizing a systematic discountenance (not to say persecution) of the Romish religion, and those who profess it. There have been riots, and house and chapel burnings, in some of the large cities of the interior, while the ports are crowded with Irish who are eager to sail away—anywhere to get away from the low wages, high prices, and social troubles which they find in the land they were so eager to reach. Much allowance may perhaps be necessary for the representations of a Romish priest—a "pastor of Eastern Pennsylvania," in the present circumstances, and in the neighbourhood of a great Know Nothing organization; but there is enough confirmation of the Rev. Thos. Reardon's report of the condition of his countrymen to render it worthy of some attention.

Meantime, the state of things at home is that which everybody seems to be aware of but the emigrants who move the pity of Father Reardon. The schools are filling and the workhouses and jails emptying. Laborers were last week standing out for three shillings a day (with food) for harvest wages, instead of half a crown. A multitude of the young men who would but lately have emigrated, have enlisted and gone to the East; and their families are well sheltered, fed and clothed by the labor of those who stay behind. Mr. Duffy finds every body so practically immovable in the present state of Irish affairs, that he declines further agitation, and is going away, and nowhere in the British Isles has the rejoicing for the fall of Sebastopol been more fervent and universal than in the Green Island.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Almost every telegraphic despatch that arrives, says a late English paper, "is eagerly consulted in the expectation that it will announce the commencement of disturbances in the two Sicilies.—excessive tyranny of King Ferdinand, which increases every day, the undisguised hostility to him of the English and French governments, and the language of the London and Paris press, all combine in exciting the Neapolitans and Sicilians to make an appeal to arms." If the King of the two Sicilies had been in the condition of a gentleman farmer, there is probably little doubt that he would have filled well that position in life, been respected by his neighbours, and esteemed as a good and conscientious though rather bigoted man. There are united too much *bonomie* in his character, the unteachableness and dirty instincts of the Bourbon race, which in any private condition of life would have simply constituted an ultra Conservative; but formed in a King the basis of unprincipled tyranny, and have led to irreparable alienation from his turbulent subjects. In the year 1848 when King Ferdinand acquired the cognomen of *Bombatore*, he was comparatively an amiable inoffensive sovereign. He was simply an anti-Red Republican monarch strongly attached to the Roman Catholic faith, and desirous of preserving the temporal sovereignty intact, both in his own dominions and those of the Pope. Since that period, however, it has become gradually soured by the difficulties of his position; the peculiar relations he has assumed towards the Jesuits, have produced a coolness between the respective Court of Naples and Rome; he feels menaced in his prerogative by Muratism, Republicanism and Ultramontanism; and deprived of the sympathy of every nation in the world, he has had recourse to the last means of retrieving his position—the iron hand of a despotic tyranny.

The last accounts that have been received from Italy appear fully to justify the London Morning Advertiser in saying that "there is not at this moment so detestable a tyrant on the face of the earth as the King of Naples." Every one who is suspected of the slightest disaffection is incarcerated, and the most recent mode of punishment in prison is indiscriminate whipping, inflicted alike on old and young, rich and poor, noble and plebeian, and, what is worse, innocent or guilty. The Naples correspondent of the London *Times*, under date August 24, says: "A gentleman at Potenza recently received fifty blows and was afterwards declared innocent. At Castellamere, two gentlemen were published in the same manner for having hissed at the theatre. Several advocates have also been beaten for denying accusations made against them." Sympathy with the Allies against the Russians is esteemed a political offence, and the hostility of the government towards France is carried so far, that the wanton insult was recently offered to the French flag of refusing to return a salute given by a French vessel as Messina. The strictest surveillance has been exercised over the Jesuits, and the publication of the Civilta Cattholica had been prohibited because they had advocated the cause of France and Britain against Russia.

It is not surprising, under such circumstances, that an insurrection is looked for, and if the last report from Italy is to be believed, the plan of the disaffected had ceased to be a republic, but a limited monarchy under Prince Murat. A pamphlet, said to have been written by Count Saligetta, who, in the revolutionary period, was one of the Ministers of the King of Naples, and was afterwards one of the Triumviri during the Republican regime at Rome, had created much sensation, not only in Italy, but also in France and Britain. It boldly proposes that, with the aid of Louis Napoleon, King Ferdinand shall be expelled from the throne of Naples, Prince Murat be proclaimed Monarch, and promises that the latter will come forward whenever he shall be called upon by the Italian people, though he will not take the initiative. Prince Murat is said by those who know his character, to be little fitted for the Herculean task of regenerating Italy; but throwing that out of a straws, and there is little doubt that the patriots of southern Italy are in a great strait at the present time to find a proper leader for a movement which seems fully ripe. If England and France should give the sign, there is little doubt that the Bourbon dynasty would come to a speedy end in the two Sicilies, and it is sustained by many of the British and French papers that such a sign will be soon given. It will then be a mere question of expediency whether Prince Murat, or some other person that may be chosen, shall occupy the throne that is now so miserably filled.—*N. Y. Mer. Commerce.*

THE SPOILS OF SEBASTOPOL.

The *Moniteur* of 24th Sept. publishes the inventory of the different articles (the guns not included) found at Sebastopol by the Allies, forwarded to the Minister of War, by Marshal Pelissier. The principal articles were round shot, 407,314; hollow projectiles, 101,755; canister cases, 34,050; gunpowder, 325,000lb; ball cartridges for muskets and carbines, 470,000 in a good condition, and 160,000 damaged; waggons, 80; yawls, 6; logs of *lignum vitæ*, 500; anchors of port moorings, 100; anchors of different sizes, 90; grappings and anchors 30; chains for anchors, 200 yards; old copper for sheathing, 104,000lb; old ropes, 160,000lb; water casks, 300; new ropes of different sizes, 26,000lb; pulleys, 400; spars, 40; tools, 300; bar iron and steel, 1,860,000lb; iron wire, 4000lb; iron cheeks, 320lb; sheet iron, 10,000lb; tin plate, 14,000lb; red copper, 120,000; nails 6,000lb; firewood, a large quantity; pitch and tar, 200 barrels; barrels of paint, 150; small boilers, 6,000lb; the remains of a steam engine, 220-horse power, taken out of a steamer burnt by the Russians; large copper boilers, weighing 100,000lb, 8; old copper, 100,000; copper screws, 10,000lb; old iron, 160,000; large bells, 3; small bells, 10; hospital beds, 350; iron forges, in great number; main tackles, 12; coal, 2,000 tons; steam-engines, of 30 horse-power, for the basins, 2; large pumps for the basins 3; iron boilers, 3; 1 high pressure engine of 16-horse power, for the basins; iron crates, 17; an engine of 12-horse power in the military bakery; 2 dredging machines of 30-horse power, unserviceable; a still, a clock, six marble statues, 2 sphinxes, a large basso-relievo, biscuit, 300 tons; flour, 150; barley, 9; buckwheat, 117; oats, 18; millet, 54; wheat, 20; peas, 1 1-2; salt meat, 80; wheat in the granaries, 300 quarters, &c.

Honors.—An officer, writes, under date Sept. 10th:—"The 19th Regiment has suffered severely.—Some of the officers particularly distinguished themselves. Captain Bright, who was doing the duty of paymaster, in the absence of Captain Glendinning from illness, and who might have remained in the camp if he had chosen—went at the head of his company into action, was in the thick of it, but came out unhurt. Captain Chippendall stood for a long time, amidst a shower of musket balls and grape, on the first parapet of the Redan, waving his forage cap on the top of his sword to encourage the men to come on. Nothing could exceed his gallantry. It is miracle the he escaped. At last he was pushed from the parapet into the ditch, and fell among the heaps of dead and dying. A man who was by his side also fell at the same time, and was transfixed through the body by a bayonet. Lieut. Goren and Lieut. Molesworth displayed great bravery. The latter, though a youngster—quite a lad, just joined—had the coolness to light a cigar while up at the Redan, in the midst of the fire. A shell burst over his head; one fragment knocked the cigar out of his mouth, another struck him on the back of the head and sent him senseless into the ditch. It was not for many hours after he was carried up to the camp that he recovered from the first effects of the blow from the piece of shell; it must have glanced off, for the wound it made was very slight. Major Warden was knocked over befor he got up to the ditch; so also was Colonel Unett, who commanded the regiment. The former had a narrow escape. A piece of shell, or a stone knocked up by a round shot, passed across his face, injuring one eye and stunning him. He was rendered blind for a time, but his sight is in no danger. Colonel Unett received a ball in his hip, which became fixed in the thigh bone. He was being carried back to camp, and had reached the first parallel in safety when a musket ball entered his neck and shattered his collar bone to pieces. One of the men who was carrying him on the stretcher was also wounded at the same time. One of the last remaining on the parapet of the Redan was a gallant young boy, Lieut. Massey, who had only lately joined the regiment. Just at the last the poor youth received a ball which broke his thigh bone, and he fell down towards the ditch. In the hurry he was not noticed by the men who were retiring, and he was left among the heaps of dead unable to move till an early hour the next morning. Some of the men of the 93d Highlanders then noticed him, and he was carried up to camp, where he had been given up for killed. He did not fall to the bottom of the ditch, and some Russians coming out took away his sword and haversack, but did not maltreat him.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

[From the New York Courier.]

Central America is the theatre of movements which, insignificant as they are in themselves promise to breed trouble before us. By the arrival of the *Northern Light* we learn that Colonel Walker is, in effect, Dictator in Nicaragua. He has been appointed General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of that State, and his own refusal only prevented him from being President also. He has executed the chief of the party whose forts fired (actually in self-defence) into the *Uncle Sam* and the *Star of the West*; he has received a large reinforcement of volunteers from California, and his men are anxious to extricate poor Col. Kinney who, with half a score of sickly followers, has shrunk into obscurity at Greytown. Being thus successful, adventurers from all quarters will flock to his standard; and very soon, unless some strong hand interposes, Nicaragua will be parcelled out among a set of desperadoes many of whom will be of American birth, and all of whom will claim American sympathy.

Whatever may be our wish, it will be impossible for us to remain indifferent spectators to the movement. Even were the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in force, forbidding either the United States or England to interfere in the affairs of Central America, we should be obliged to violate its letter at least; for the scene of Walker's road is a part of one of the high roads between our Atlantic and our Pacific States, and consequently events must needs take place there which would demand the interference of the United States Government on behalf of its citizens. But the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is now blank paper, if the announcement we published on Friday last, from our well informed Washington correspondent, it is as well founded as his statements hitherto have been. England seems to have purposely disregarded the treaty in a trifling matter,—the forcible possession of the Ruatan Islands,—in order to reclaim a freedom of action in regard to the affairs of Central America which they treaty in question absolutely restricted. To be free herself in this regard she was willing that we also should be restrained; and our Government appear to have been nothing loth to have its hands untied upon the same terms. So Great Britain keeps her hold upon the Ruatan Islands, and we may clutch at any place within our reach.

It is an interesting subject of speculation, whether both Governments, in thus setting aside this treaty, did not do so with a view to the possible occurrence of the very complication of events which has just taken place—Great Britain, desirous to be free to restrain our Government equally as to be able to encourage and sustain. It is plainly, to protect her assumed rights in Central America, that the British Government augments its West India squadron, and not with any design to interpose a powerful naval force between this country and Ireland, as the London *Times* most imbecilely stated; imbecilely, whether it was deceived itself, or hoped to deceive us. Great Britain revives its protectorate of the breechesless King of Musquito, whose dominions border on the State of Nicaragua; and as Walker and his men have forfeited their citizenship and have no claim upon the protection of the United States, we may look for a speedy interference, of some sort or other, with the affairs of the province which he has subjugated. Occasions for interference cannot fail under the circumstances, soon to present themselves; and should they not, they can easily be made, or British diplomacy has for its 'the standing.'

That such a course would provoke the two countries to serious disagreement, it not in war, cannot be doubted; but, setting aside the sympathy which our people would feel for the behalf of Nicaragua, exasperated though they are, the open imposition of European power in the affairs of Central America is so repugnant to our feelings and so hostile to our interests, that we must inevitably oppose it, and with the strong hand if necessary. That the British Government seeks cause of quarrel with us is quite incredible, except upon much stronger evidence than any that has yet been brought forward. Indeed, we should seem, and for ourselves we feel well pleased, that a serious difference with the United States is to every sensible British statesman the last policy of all others to be wantonly avoided. But, if circumstances, arises, for what purpose is the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty set aside, by the act of Great Britain, in holding a couple of worthless islands in Honduras Bay, and maintaining a protectorate equally valueless in itself, and why is a large squadron immediately made, and there is no doubt that it has been made to the British force in the West India station—for, again, the protests with regard to Ireland are too ridiculous to merit serious consideration.

It has been suggested that the reinforcement in question may be directed towards Cuba and have for its real object the satisfaction of Spanish pride, as Great Britain sends Spanish soldiers for the Russian war, and may hope to get them by sending to aid Spain in the West, thus affording her an opportunity to return the compliment by allowing her troops to receive British pay in the East. But it is plain that this movement has as little to do with Cuba as with Ireland. Central America is the object in view; and the nullification of the Treaty and the augmentation of the force are parts of the same play. The issue promises to be serious; but as the British Government is not quite ready to commit suicide, it will not be war.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Nov. 30, 1855.

CORPORATION GRANT TO MR. RUEL.

This question appears at this time to agitate the public mind, and in those days of *promise* Reform appears also to call for public investigation, the question has been before the Council, and is, we understand, ordered to stand over for their next meeting. Now although we have by the so-called Liberals, been designated obstructionists to progress, and the advocate of salaries and sinecures, when the test comes, the public have an opportunity of judging who are really the Liberals, and who are the patrons of pensioners. How stands the case, Mr. Ruel, who has filled the office of deputy to the Common Clerk for a number of years, has had the misfortune of acting under persons who, either from physical or mental defects have not given the attention to the office, that the public services required, but the defect has been only apparent to those who, in their official capacity, have come immediately in contact with that gentleman. Mr. Ruel from a sense of duty, as also from a magnanimous disposition has, by doubling his diligence and research, made up for all the deficiencies of his principals, and the public service has sustained no loss in consequence. Mr. Ruel has done the duties of what is now divided into three situations, *i. e.* Clerk of the Peace, Common Clerk, and Deputy Common Clerk, for which the public have to pay in the gross £650. Now it will be seen that we are the true advocates for progress and reform, and we say distinctly that we do believe in the "right man in the right place." And we put it to our *great Reform* Government, is this the kind of reform you promised so vauntingly on the hustings, dividing into three, duties which have been filled (and efficiently too,) by one individual, to make provision for two of your expectants? We ask you and we ask the public is this the kind of reform that the country requires? But it is needless to put the question, your actions from the fatal moment you took office, have been extravagant, tyrannical and disgusting. That Mr. Ruel, and he alone, of the present incumbents, is the best qualified to fill the offices, and that he has obtained "golden opinions from all sorts of men," in his public career, is beyond the possibility of question, and is much more entitled to hold the office than the person who is nominally officiating. We say again, the right man in the right place, and down with place-hunters and public pensioners. With respect to the £100 to Mr. Ruel for his extra services we are decidedly favorable to the grant, as we feel assured that he has rendered the public more than adequate value for the money, and much as we depricate extravagance in public salaries, we quite as much despise the meanness of requiring an individual's services without a fair remuneration.

The following statement of the case, which we are assured is the correct version, is from the *Courier*, of Wednesday last:—

"On the 2d of March, 1853, Mr. Ruel, who was then receiving £150 per annum, presented a petition to the Common Council, praying for an increase of salary; this petition was received, and referred to a Committee to report upon. In this report, submitted on the 8th of March, the Committee after going fully into the matter, and declaring that "it is important to the interests of the Common Council and the public that Mr. Ruel's services should be retained," concluded by recommending "that the sum of £100 should be annually allowed by this Board to Mr. Ruel's salary on condition that a like sum is paid by the Common Clerk, making the salary equal to £200 a year." At a subsequent Council this report was adopted and a formal order passed. At this time Mr. Wheeler was in good health, and the money was granted to him, not to remunerate Mr. Ruel for additional labour, but to retain that gentleman in the service of the Corporation. In the spring and summer of 1853, Mr. Wheeler's health declined, he did not leave this City for England until April 1854, and there was then no further communication or arrangement whatever made with the City as to Mr. R.'s salary during his absence. As we have already stated, the account of Mr. Wheeler's death reached this City on the 30th August, and Mr. Ruel then deemed it his duty to stipulate that the amount heretofore granted by the Council should be paid direct to him, and the order granting the amount was rescinded until the question of the new appointment was settled."

The opening lecture of the season, before the Church of England Young Men's Society of this City, was delivered by the Rev. W. Armstrong, at the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening, on Joseph and Daniel as models for young men. The Rev. gentleman pointed out in a very able manner the leading characteristic's of these two Hebrew youths, and the various events of their history, and then with much force and skill applied his remarks to the young men of the present day.

We would remind our readers that the Collection of Hymns for public worship in this Diocese, will be used in our City Churches next Sunday.—*Ch. Witness.*

☞ We would direct public attention to the advertisement of Mr. Thomas Harper, which will be found in this impression. Mr. H. is a young man of first-rate abilities in his line of business, a native of this Province and an industrious mechanic, and brings testimonials of character and abilities from some of the best Establishments, where he has worked, in the United States. As a beginner in business, we trust the public will give him a call, and assist in establishing another of the working lines of the community.

☞ Two men were killed on the Shediac railroad last week. A Maine paper says fatal accidents at the South and West are so frequent that it is not worth while to record them.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The lecture given by Mr. Manning, at the Institute, on Monday evening last, on COLONIZATION, was the second and concluding one on that important subject. The house was at an early hour filled to overflowing, and the most marked attention prevailed throughout the evening. It was not our good fortune to be present at the opening lecture, but to the second, which we did hear, we give it our unqualified approbation. The subject was one, not only highly important as conveying a lesson to the moderns but one that involved much research and close application, and the lecturer has evidently given much time to the compilation of the multitude of historical facts which he furnished to his audience—although a very young man and probably unaccustomed to public speaking, he showed no deficiency as an orator. He appeared to be made of the right stuff, perfectly confident, and evincing an amount of nerve scarcely to be expected in one of his years. The language in which he clothed his ideas, was rather classical than otherwise, and his voice clear, distinct and sonorous. We regret that we have not sufficient space for recapitulating the drift of the subject, we must therefore deal with it in general terms. One word however "on manner," although it is a fault incident to some of our best speakers, and quite excusable in so young an orator, he is in many of his words purely provincial, which in this province where provincialisms are less common, appears to be a defect, and one which many ill natured critic would refer to in condemnation. Time however and practice in a person of his intelligence will correct this incongruity, and we look to see Mr. Manning become one of our standard and best lecturers, and in this wish we are full of hope.

Next Monday evening, John H. Robilliard, Esq will deliver a lecture on "Australia."

A GOOD TRUE COURSE.—By a recent decree of the Emperor of the French, we are gratified to learn that a bright day is about to dawn on the commerce and manufacture of these Colonies.—Our ships which have of late been selling at ruinous prices in the British market, together with our square and sawed wood, are promised an open and an extensive market in the dominions of our gallant ally Napoleon the III. Whether this decree is to meet the present urgent demand for ships for the French nation, or whether it is to be permanent, will form a present relief to our depressed state of trade. A very substantial feature of the decree is, that *all* timber over 11 3-4 inche, thick, is among the articles to be *admitted free*. Our ship-builders may therefore look forward to a golden harvest from this unexpected piece of good fortune. As it is quite evident that although Brother Jonathan is not forbidden to participate in the privilege, yet we can by underselling him, secure a monopoly of the offered boon. Here follows the particulars, speaking of the French nation, it says:—

"This government has promulgated a decree which will have an important and highly advantageous effect upon our tonnage interest. This decree allows foreign built vessels to be naturalized, and to take the French flag, with all its advantages, on the payment of 10 per cent on their assessed value. It will be a great opening for North American vessels of 600 to 800 tons, and more especially for steamers of 1000 to 1200 tons, which will be in great demand, and will meet with ready sale. They have also admitted timber, lumber, naval stores, &c., free of duty for the ensuing three years. This will open a great market for all those articles, and likewise give profitable employment in their conveyance by our vessels."

THE COURIER AT FAULT.—At the last election for two County members, and when the Radicals used every possible means to carry their men, fair our foul,—threats, bribery and coersion,—so dreadfully wrath was the *Courier* at the failure. A paper that assumes the position of Government organ, and gives the public to understand that it has the peculiar privilege of having access to the Government archieves, this paper we say, launched forth its thunders on the Catholic voters, for not rendering their party the usual aid, and in the plenitude of its ire, denounced them as traitors to their cause, and threatened that in future they nor any of their friends, should ever taste the sweets of office. How is it that Charles Waters, Esq., a Roman Catholic, has been appointed as one of His Excellency's advisers? Now whether the *Courier* had been hoaxed by the party it *thought* it was serving, or whether the present Executive had never considered the *Courier* their organ, or whether they have found it convenient to tack about, and endeavour to conciliate their former friends, are problems yet to be solved. In whatever point we view this subject, we cannot but arrive at this conclusion, that the *Courier*, on Government questions, *is no authority*, and therefore in future not to be depended on.

A NEW BRUNSWICKER IN THE CRIMEA.

It always gives us pleasure to notice any native of New Brunswick who distinguishes himself abroad, and we have to day much satisfaction in stating that Mr. James Petrie Street, son of the Hon. J. A. Street, of Fredericton, has gained distinction for himself and honour for his country, by his gallant service under fire, in the Crimea. Mr. Street has been doing duty as Assistant Surgeon, with the 30th Regiment before Sebastopol, and on the memorable 8th September, when that regiment went into action at the storming of the Redan, he accompanied them to the field, although his post was in the hospital. His conduct on the occasion gained him such credit, that Lieut. Colonel Maulverer has addressed the following letter to the Inspector General of Hospitals:—

CAMP, 2d DIVISION, CRIMEA, Oct. 16, 1855.

SIR—I beg to submit to your notice the name of Assistant Surgeon Street, presently doing duty with the 30th Regt. On the 8th September last, he behaved in the most gallant manner, and I myself saw him on that day assisting the wounded in the fifth parallel, whilst exposed to a very heavy fire. I beg leave to add that Mr. Street had on the 8th, his forage cap shot thro' on his head.

J. T. MAULVERAHAND,
Lt. Colonel, Commanding 30th Regt.

Such a testimonial as this to the gallantry and good conduct of Mr. Street, while in the last parallel, close to the Redan, and under the most terrific fire, cannot fail to be gratifying to his friends in this province, and all who glory in the name of New Brunswickers. We are not surprised to learn that Mr. Street has been promoted to be first Assistant Surgeon of the 30th Regiment, which he is about to join; and we wish him a long and prosperous continuance of the career which he has so honourably and gallantly commenced.—*New Brunswicker.*

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The last number of this truly valuable Periodical is on our table. We hail it with pleasure, and are proud to be able to say of a Provincial production, that it is really an excellent work, and being national and Conservative in its bias, requires only to be better known to be more widely circulated.

MRS. GORE AND SIR J. H. PAUL.—The *Cork Constitution* mentions the fact that Mrs. Gore's novels, "Banker's Wife," of which the villainy of an unprincipled banker forms the ground-work, was dedicated to Sir John Paul as an illustrious example of probity and good faith, and one in whom the office of banker was most honourable. Mrs. Gore is a creditor of Sir John H. Paul's bank, it is said, of £40,000 in which are included the gains by her voluminous writings.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—We, that is part of Queens County, are not given to change with every wind that blows, changes we do not believe in, unless some benefit may accrue therefrom. When our young government assumed the reins of the Government, we looked for great improvements, with many others; alas! where are they to be seen. The great subject of Education, which we fondly hoped to be upheld, was entirely overlooked by our learned government. The Fishcities, "it seems to me they resemble the dog in the manger."—There are a great many intelligent men throughout the country, with whom I have conversed, that are sorry to see our Parish School Teachers so poorly recompensed for their services. In fact, the pay is so trifling that a teacher with a small family can barely live. Is this not disgusting? Let our present Government answer, who talked all winter about their loyalty, when our Parish Schools, say some of them at late, closed two years out of three. What is the cause may be asked? Simply this, that the present set of teachers, with the exception of Mr. Dear as it has as it has been of late, is not a sufficient inducement to teachers, with a family to provide for, to accept. If our Government, yea the national pride, our farmers, mechanics and laborers, prefer not to succeed to leave the Province of New Brunswick, their native land, to swell the population of the United States and Canada, when in my opinion New Brunswick can pay our teachers as well as Canada or the United States, if we had a more devoted Government, to that, which is really necessary and profitable, viz., Education.

I remain yours, Mr. Editor,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Grand Lake, Queens County, Nov. 19.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, on the 22d October last, before A. Evanson, Esq., one of the Coroner's of said County, on view of the body of James Connell, House carpenter, from Prince Edward Island. After a close investigation the jury returned the following verdict—"that the deceased came to his death from the excessive use of spirituous liquors."

Thus has a useful member of society in the prime of life, and father to a respectable family, (doubtless having once been a moderate drinker) found a drunkards grave.

Another Coroner's Inquest was held at Sussex Vale before the same Coroner on the 22nd November, just one month after the above, on view of the body of Alfred Odber, aged 22 years, who was found burned to death close to a barn of Mr. Jas. Reaches, in the Village of Sussex, while it was in flames. The body was so completely calcined that it could not be recognized. It appeared on investigation that the deceased with three or four other dissipated characters journeymen tailors and shoemakers in the neighborhood, were for several days *quite happy*, and in order to complete the full measure of enjoyment they procured that evening bottle after bottle of rum, at the taverns in the vicinity, when this unfortunate became so insensible that he was placed by his miserable companions in the barn and covered with hay, which was discovered shortly after to be on fire. Thus perished another victim of intemperance together with a barn and fifteen tons Hay. Alas, how many such cases are constantly occurring, and yet the instrument of destruction stalks fearlessly thro' the land. Verdict of jury, the deceased accidentally was burned to death while in a state of intoxication.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Honorable DAVID WARK, and CHARLES WATERS, Esq., to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province, who having been duly sworn took their seats this day at the Council Board.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY.
Secretary's Office, Nov. 28, 1855.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—George M'Kay, Esq to be a Commissioner under Chapters 8 and 9 Revised Statutes, for the Parishes of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nov. 6.—The state of our relations with Great Britain will command the earnest attention of Congress at the coming session. Mr. Buchannan has failed to bring about any adjustment of the Central American question, after a two years negociation; and as the matter of the violation of our neutrality laws, the British government have not deigned to make any definite reply. All this, if taken into consideration in connexion with Lord Palmerston's peculiar views as to Central American affairs and his obstinacy and blundering in relation to all foreign questions, bode much of evil. I mentioned in a telegraphic despatch to you, the other day, that a powerful British naval force had been despatched to the American station, at the same time stating that, last year, when a like movement was made, it was accompanied by a satisfactory explanation to this Government.—But no explanation has as yet, been offered as to the present movement. It is true that the next packet may bring it.

Mr. Marcoletta has recently made a strong protest to our government in reference to British interference in Greytown. It would be surprising if a strong British force should soon appear before San Juan del Norte, and San Juan del Sud. Our government has the subject under consideration and must devise some means for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens in their transit across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. But nothing is likely to be done before the meeting of Congress, when the whole subject, with all the correspondence in respect to it, will be submitted to that body. It will be likely to take precedence, in that body, over Kansas affairs.—Cor. of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A letter from Sebastopol to the *Nat Deutsche Post* says that the new French floating batteries are entirely built of iron and covered with a shell of the same metal, under which the chimney is lowered and concealed during an action. There have been made against this shell, with 84 pounders, but they only produced a slight dent, projectiles themselves rebounding far away. When shut, the batteries look like a turtle, broader in front than behind. The front battery is armed with 36 guns of the heaviest calibre. The portholes are if their turns closed by lids, that open of themselves at the moment the gun is fired, and then shut instantly. A small orifice in the lid enable the gunner to take aim.

The *Holmes Gazette* states that many Swiss governesses, who lived with rich families in Russia, have returned to Switzerland, those families having found themselves, on account of the war, under the necessity of reducing their establishments to a more economical standard.

FINANCIAL.

"To those who doubt the ability of the country to carry on a war at the cost of £70,000,000 or £80,000,000 a year, as long as shall be necessary, we would observe that if England could bear taxation to the extent of £52,000,000 in 1815, it would not be too much to say that we could with equal ease bear taxation now to the extent of £100,000,000, when we bear in mind the increased population, wealth and trade of the country. In 1815 the income assessed to the property tax was £175,000,000 a year; now, comparing it upon the same basis, it cannot be less than £225,000,000. Again, with regard to the extent to which it is possible to abstract from the capital of the country, we have had experience in the construction of railways during the last ten years. When, therefore we speak of our ability to conduct the war, it is obv