Mr. Layard at Bombay.—The arrival of Mr. Layard at Bombay is announced. In company with several natives of wealth and character, he visited the Elphinstone Institution. We learn that a native, Mr. Norwowjee Furdonjee, on behalf of the native community, expatiated on the causes and consequences of the present disturbances with which India is afflicted, and most strongly exonerated all the peaceably disposed people of India from the disgraceful imputation of having taken any share in the nefarious and atrocious proceedings of the rebellious soldiers. His remarks appeared to Mr. Layard very pertinent and sound, and he advised them to draw up a memorial to the Queen in reference to the insurrection, embodying their thoughts and feelings on that event.

Sardinia.—There is a slight Ministerial crisis. M. Ratazzi, Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

After an important debate in the Piedmontese Chambers, Count Cavour's motion for an enquiry into the conduct of the priests at the late election, was carried by a vote of 88 to 35. A slight ministerial crisis had occurred. M. Ratazzi, Minister of the Interior, had resigned.

Circassia.—Accounts have been received that the Circassians have attacked and massacred 1,200 of the Russian garrison of Adekow.

Turkey.—A telegram from Constantinople announces the death of Reschid Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, after an illness of three days.

[From Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circular.]

Liverpool, 14th January, 1858.—Since the commencement of the year there is a little improvement in our trade, arising chiefly from the increasing ease in the Money Market. For some articles there is more inquiry and a much better consumption, which is all that appears wanting to give an impetus to prices.

Saint John Pine.—There is a very moderate consumption, but, when sales are effected by retail, high prices are obtained for prime board wood; common quality sells low, having to compete with building timber from Quebec.

Spruce and Pine Deals.—The supply of Deals since our last is an average one for the period of the year. A good many cargoes have been disposed of, both by public auction and private contract, St John at about £7 10s to £7 13s, and other descriptions of New Brunswick Deals at £7 to £7 2s 6d per standard. These rates show very little improvement in price, but there is a much better consumption since the turn of the year, and more anxiety to purchase at the present low rates.

Lathwood.—St. John Lathwood has sold with cargo at 40s; separate, at 70s.

Palings and Laths.—The former sell at 50s to 60s per M, and Laths at 12s 6d per M; with cargo they are put down at lower rates.

Oregon.—The official vote was 5000 against slavery, 4000 in favor of Constitution, and 7500 against admission of free negroes.

The Screw Propeller, now so extensively used in steam navigation, is—as has already been noticed in this journal, the invention of Capt. John Patch, a native and resident of this place. This fact can be established beyond all question. Mr. P. is still living in Yarmouth far advanced in life and infirm in physical strength. From his inventive genius he has reaped no pecuniary advantage, but the reverse. The time, labour, and skill which he devoted to his favourite pursuits, whilst they have tended to enrich others and to benefit the world, have impoverished himself. He is surely entitled, therefore, to enjoy at least the credit of his invention, to have his claims as the originator of the Screw Propellor known and acknowledged; and his native Town and Province are not rested in securing in this case "honour to whom honour is due."—*Yarmouth Herald.*

CANADA.

A programme of a new Ministry for Canada appears in the papers, the Ministry formed a few weeks ago having been broken up. It is the same Government patched up again.—M'Donald the late Attorney-General, becomes Inspector-General in place of Cayley, defeated at the Polls; but still remains Premier. J. Sandfield M'Donald, a Roman Catholic, elected to oppose the Government, becomes Attorney General; John Cameron, just elected to Parliament for the first time, is appointed Receiver-General in place of Morrison who has been defeated in two counties; Malcolm Cameron, who was Postmaster-General of the Hincks Ministry, and was elected as an independent member on principles opposite to those held by the Ministry, is the new Postmaster-general in the room of Spence who was rejected in Wentworth; Sidney Smith, elected to oppose the Government, has taken Henry Smith's place as Solicitor-General. Vankoughnet, as before, is President of the Executive Council. No change in the Lower Canadian part of the Government. This is the fourth or fifth time the same government has been patched up. The new Government is more thoroughly Romish than before, 7 Roman Catholics, and 5 Protestants, and some of these Protestants thorough Romish tools. The secession of Sidney Smith and J. Sandfield M'Donald will be a serious loss to the Liberal party.

Mr. Dorion, one of the Rouges defeated in Lower Canada, is likely to unseat Mr. Dunkin MP., and Mr. Noel (Rouge) is likely to unseat Mr. O'Farrell.

Lower Canada papers say that 10 opposition members have been elected in the Eastern Province.

Massachusetts.—The House of Representatives has voted to dispense with the printing of its journal or record of business, and has adopted new rules relative to printing.

Mexico.—A formidable league is organizing in all parts of the country to oppose Comonfort, and his acceptance of what is called the plan of Tacubaya, which invests him with dictatorial powers. The states of San Luis Potosi, Nueva Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Guadalajara, Michoacna, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, and Oaxaca have bitterly denounced him, and the southeastern states are supposed to be equally unanimous. The Vera Cruz *Progreso* represents matters at the capital as being in a very sad condition. Comonfort was levying from rabble of the streets of Mexico, with which to put down the States which have risen against him. The Liberals has have entirely deserted him, and he is now supported by the retrogaders, who only wait a favorable moment to get rid of him, and declare for their ancient ultramontane chieftain, Santa Anna.

Mexico is reported to have made overtures towards the sale of Sono a and other territory to the United States. She asks a price, however, which the Administration is unwilling to give.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., February 3th, 1858.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, January 15.

The full news from India which has just come to hand, revives all those keen regrets which the telegraphic announcements of General Havelock's death excited in the minds of the English nation. The name of this gallant warrior—this "Christian of the old stamp," as he is described, "a strong God-fearing Puritan, who thought and spoke often in Scriptural phrase, and thought it no shame to teach his soldiers to pray"—has cast a gloom upon all his countrymen which the brilliant victory achieved by Sir Colin Campbell will not dispel. It is remarkable enough that at the moment when Parliament was ringing with his praises, Havelock was beyond their reach, and had died from disease and over-fatigue, after surmounting a hundred dangers in the field. In the same way the baronetcy was actually conferred upon him after his death; but it is said that this will be ante dated, so as to count from the period of his entry into the Lucknow Residency. Thus it will descend to his son, who will also receive whatever pension was destined for the father, while Lady Havelock will also be provided for by Parliament, and will have apartments at Hampton Court Palace. It is rumoured that, had the gallant soldier survived his campaigns, her Majesty intended to have created him a peer. But alas! he did not even live to hear the expression of his country's gratitude; though in the safety of the garrison whom he had so long striven to succour, he must have reaped a noble satisfaction which would carry him easily and joyously through the dark valley whither so many of his companions in arms have preceded him.

From the lengthy accounts which the mail has brought us, it will be seen that at one time, after opening up communications with the Residency, Sir Colin Campbell's force was in a position of no little danger. He was surrounded by 60,000 desperate men, well armed and provided with all the munitions of war, and well prepared to defend the streets and houses of Lucknow to the last, or to harass him as opportunity offered. From this position he extricated himself with great ability, leading the enemy to expect an assault upon one of their principal positions, and then retiring in the night without molestation through a narrow lane which furnished the only egress from the residency. A numerous train accompanied him, consisting of the sick and wounded, the women and children, all the guns which would have been of use to the enemy, sundry state prisoners, £200,000 in treasure, and the camp equipage and Hospital of the army. He retired to the Alumbagh, where he left Sir James Outram with 3500 men, and then marched towards Cawnpore. On the way there he heard firing. Hastening his march, he came up just in the nick of time, when the Gwalior contingent (after one of its divisions had been beaten by General Wyndham) had succeeded in surprising the garrison of Cawnpore—had burned their tents, and, though repulsed in their attacks on the intrenchments, were in possession of the town. Sir Colin acted very quickly and with great skill. He despatched the women and children to Allahabad, and then gave battle to this new enemy, defeating them with the loss of 15 guns, and an immense quantity of ammunition, baggage, &c. Not content with this, he despatched Gen. Hope Grant in pursuit of the fugitives, who were overtaken just as they were crossing the Ganges, and whose remaining guns were captured, and they themselves totally dispersed. When it is known that those men mustered 14,000 in number, and were trained soldiers, with a powerful artillery, the danger from which we have escaped will be at once appreciated.

The alterations and improvements at St. James's Palace are now nearly completed. How the Lord Chamberlain has been overwhelmed with petitions for places; how high-born ladies have begged and entreated, almost going down on their knees;—how the unsuccessful applicants are broken hearted at being refused—this will be matter of history. It is announced that only 1500 persons will be able to witness the ceremony and the procession altogether. This affords a pretty good idea of the wretched accommodation afforded in the Chapel Royal and its approaches. Her Majesty is pleased to express a wish that the majority of tickets of admission should find their way into the hands of unmarried ladies, whose interest in the proceedings may be expected to be greater than that of old fogies and dowagers. This is gracious and considerate; and as a majority of the young ladies aforesaid must be in Court dress, what a glitter of diamonds and feathers and gay costumes, and what a famous show of fresh and lovely faces will be within the precincts of St. James's! No one will be admitted to any part of the palace in mourning. All must be gay and cheerful which may possibly come under the eyes of the young bride. But just imagine 1500 people only gratified with the sight of any part of the nuptial proceedings, out of 2,500,000 of Londoners, to say nothing of country cousins, who will come up in galore. These will have to be content with a visit to the Chapel Royal and the State apartments, which will be thrown open to the public for several days after the ceremony.

Eighteen hundred and fifty eight will not fail to be remarkable for its obituary records. Already three names of no common order have passed away since the new year commenced. First on the list is the French tragedienne, Mdlle. Rachel, who gave to the dramas of Racine and Corneille an interest which readers of their cold, severely classical, frigid plots and language, can hardly realize. Beginning as a very poor girl who used to "carry round the hat" in open air performances, at which her sister was the vocalist, Madamoselle Rachel ended by commanding her own terms as queen of French tragedy, and by leaving a fortune of over two million francs.—She died a Jewess, was buried according to the Jewish rites, and was never converted to Catholicism, as the busy Jesuits reported. Next to record is the death of Marshal Radetzky, the venerable Austrian commander, who after fighting throughout the great wars against Napoleon, saved Italy for Austria when in his 90th year, and has now passed away loaded with decorations and honors. Turkey too has lost her Prime Minister and master mind, in Reschid Pasha. His has been a more untimely death. He perished suddenly of a disease of the heart—so suddenly in fact as to excite suspicions that poison had been administered by his enemies, of whom a Turkish Grand Vizier, it is unnecessary to say, has plenty, and to spare. In him England has lost an ally, and European civilization a firm friend.

Three cheers for Mr. Brunel! His reputation is saved. The Leviathan is virtually launched.—We cannot exactly say that her "ways" have been ways of pleasantness, and that all her paths have been peace. Still, by dint of hydraulic pressure to an inconceivable extent, by means of coaxing and wheedling, and of pushing and hauling, through the help of machines innumerable, placed on land and on water, the colossal vessel has been got down to the river, and there really seems a probability that one day when the spring tides come, she will fulfil her builders' expectations and swim. On Tuesday at high tide it was possible to row round her in a boat, and this feat was accomplished, for she stood in the midst of between seven and eight feet of water, that excessively dirty water which the Thames produces at no place more successfully than at Millwall. Mr. Brunel is naturally elated, but he is said to be terribly out of pocket by the operation, which he is believed to have guaranteed to accomplish for £60,000, whereas it has cost him nearer £160,000. If this be true, the loss upon his contract will be no joke.

Louis Napoleon's lucky star has again prevailed. Another desperate attempt on his life was made last night. About half-past nine o'clock, when opposite the opera, three grenades exploded and the Emperor and Empress both received some scratches, while several bystanders were killed and others wounded. Notwithstanding the excitement created by the affair, their Majesties staid out the performance.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Before we again go to press, the Legislature of the Province will be in session; to the Government, and to those of their followers who are yet waiting for their share of the spoils, it will prove to be one of more than ordinary anxiety.

The former not only meets the house with an empty treasury, but what is worse, with a heavy debt—the result of their excessive appropriations made at the summer session, and which have exceeded their estimate by many thousands. One of the great advantages promised by the surrender of the institution of Money grants to the Government, was the equalization of the Provincial income and outlay; but this like all of the other Smasher prellections, has been falsified when put into practice. What in the present instance aggravates their condemnation, is, that the revenue is about equal to their own calculation; consequently they have no plea whatever to offer for their wanton extravagance. They have been endeavoring to prove from this fact their cleverness, but it only proves how desperate their position is when they are compelled to have recourse to such arguments. Nova Sabib had more to do in bringing the revenue to their standard, than any one of their party.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The question is frequently asked, when did Mr. Postmaster Johnston draw his first quarter's salary? As it is well known that he did not enter upon the duties of his office for months after his appointment, if he received it from the day that he was sworn in, he has taken that for which he has given no equivalent, and consequently has in his possession what belongs to the Province. A great cry was raised last winter about an £8 door, but here is a case involving more than ten times that amount.

Mr. Harding made a flying tour last fall through Canada. What amount he received from the government as pocket money, we shall very shortly learn. It is difficult to believe that one who never could think of the public chest being made a poor house, should be one of the first to use it in that way. Men are often eloquent in their indignation when it costs them nothing. As one of the victors, he certainly is entitled to a share of the spoils; and not being a lion, but only one of their providers, his share we suppose will be very small. They allow him to wear a gown and hat when the House is in session, and with this privilege we presume he will have to be content.

The Atlantic Monthly Magazine, devoted to Literature, Art and Politics, and published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, is before us.—It is an excellent work, containing much useful and instructive matter, and is furnished at the low price of One Shilling per number. The general reader will find much to interest him in the Atlantic Monthly. It is for sale by Mr. B. O'Brien, King street.

"*Suggestions on the Improvement of our Common Schools*, by Edmund Hillyer Duval, was received this morning. We shall take an early opportunity to examine the contents.

American Almanac.—We have received from Messrs. A. Williams & Co., publishers, Boston, a copy of the "American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1858." It contains no less than 376 pages, comprising such a general variety of information on various subjects as is seldom embraced within the pages of a yearly almanac. The Nautical and Astronomical calculations and tables particularly recommend it to the notice of mariners, and the local information makes it highly valuable as a book of reference.

Mr. Otty's reading of Bulwer's beautiful Play, the "Lady of Lyons," at the Mechanics' Institute last evening, was much admired by the highly respectable audience in attendance. At the conclusion, and by request, Mr. Otty recited the "Charge of the Light Brigade," which terminated his present course of readings. We hope soon to hear from him again.

The first extract below is from the government paper, the *Leader*, from which it would appear that it only advocates the use of the Bible in our public schools on the ground of party expediency. The next extract is from the *Freeman*, which contains much truth. Our readers can draw their own conclusions.

"If a few months ago we should not have advocated the use of the Bible in the schools, it was not because we desired its exclusion, but simply because we believed such a concession would have secured the unanimity of all sects in favor of common Schools. We are convinced of our error. We are undeceived in regard to our views of the possibility of the Romish hierarchy letting the education, even the secular education of their youth slip out of their fingers. The vast majority demand that the Bible shall not be excluded from the Common Schools, and we heartily echo that demand, convinced as we are that the time for concession to the hierarchy is past and that the time for the united effort of all friends of education has arrived."

Leader.

"Denying none of our statement he admits this much, that he was quite prepared to deal with the Bible as suited the interests of his party; to trade in it, and one way or other make capital of it. When the game was that Catholics should be conciliated, he was quite ready to advocate the exclusion of the Bible, to kick it out of the schools; when the game changes and the policy of his masters is to get up a Bible agitation he is all for the Bible, and seeks to excuse the change by alleging that the Hierarchs would not be satisfied even with the expulsion of the Bible. Does he really imagine that the people of the Province are so blind and infatuated as to help him and his masters in this dodge; that they will consent at his bidding to convert the Bible into a hobby horse for Mr. Tilley? If he do he is much mistaken."—*Freeman.*

P. E. Island.—The *Monitor* says that it is currently reported that the approaching session of the Legislature will be an exceedingly brief one. A general election is expected in the course of the present winter.

From the Woodstock Journal.

DECLINE OF SMASHERISM.

The political atmosphere seems to be highly charged with electricity, and the portents of a coming storm are clearly visible.

From the rumours which from time to time reach us, and from the tone of the press, both ministerial and opposition, we infer that the approaching session of the Legislature is likely to be a very stormy and fruitless one. Trouble for the Government, and for the Smashers, has been brewing; and the present administration seem likely to have meted out to them the same measure which they themselves when in opposition were wont to allow their predecessors.

We are glad to see the tide turning against Smasherism, but we think that it would perhaps have been better had it not turned so soon. Had the principles of "dividing the spoils," and the "proscription policy" been allowed a longer run, the reaction would have been greater, and we should have been assured of a more thorough and permanent return to moderate counsels and liberal measures. Should the Smasher domination last for three or four years, the eyes of the people would be thoroughly opened to its hatefulness.—By dear bought experience they would become convinced of the difference between the glitter of Smasher profession and the shabbiness of Smasher practice. True liberality, they would discover, does not consist in senseless vaunting and declamation; in assumptions of exclusive patriotism, ability and honesty. By the time that their chase of the *ignes fatuus* of "Liberalism" had led them up to their necks in a bog, they would have become pretty thoroughly cured of any maudlin tenderness with which they might once have regarded it.

But the first taste of Smasherism has produced nausea in the stomachs of New Brunswickers. Wherever they have an opportunity, they by unequivocal tokens their aversion to it. showed it in Northumberland. They in Westmorland, by the rejection of a m proclivities were supposed to be Smasherish, and the election of a Liberal of the old school who has taken no part in the modern drama of Smasherism. It is believed with good reason, that had they the opportunity they would show it elsewhere; in York, for example; or in Saint John. Even their own press has opened its eyes to the truth, and is commencing to show signs of wavering in the cause. The proscription policy is no longer urged upon the Government with the zeal and fury displayed a few months since. Smasherism is falling into disrepute, even in Smasherdom.

It is clear that if the Fisher-Tilley Government wish a long continuance of power, they must renounce some of the most odious principles of Smasherism. Proscription and the division of the spoil must be left out of the ministerial programme; and the sooner the better. To them this may not be possible; the hand which fought under their banners, and by whose efforts the victory was obtained which placed in their hands the reins of power, were a band of mercenaries, and fought not for their country, nor for honor, but, like Henry Gow in the ranks of Clan Chattan, "for their own hand." Pillage was their object and their watchword. Call them by what fine name you will, they were mercenaries, and nothing but mercenaries at heart. We do not now speak of the whole "Liberal" party, but of one section of it,—that section whose selfishness and lust for place and salary, and determination to gain these at any cost, are expressed by the happy term *Smasherism*. It was these men,—political filibusters,—who placed Mr. Fisher and his friends into power, and who have been urging upon them the payment of the price of their support,—the proscription of Conservative officials, and the division of the spoils amongst themselves. To obey these men, and at the same time to obey the wishes of a moderate and sensible public, will be found too much even for the ability of the Fisher Government. Their downfall will be another example of the impossibility of serving two masters.

A New Fire-Engine.—On a visit to Mr. Wm. Perry's work-shop, situated in Fortification Lane, we were very much gratified at observing a beautiful specimen of skill and workmanship in the shape of a first-class Fire-Engine, constructed by that gentleman on his patent incline action plan, which renders it less liable to freeze, and therefore far more suitable for a cold climate than any now in use. For the benefit of our numerous readers, we will give a short description of this model engine. It is constructed on the end-working system, with 7 inch cylinder and 16 inch stroke worked by 44 to 48 men. It throws two streams of water from one side of the box; and on the other side is a gong, attached to the wheel, which is used as an alarm bell, and sounded by each revolution of the wheel. The box is of strong copper, 4 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 2 inches wide, by 2 feet deep. On the bed plate is a highly finished brass air-chamber, with the name "Cataract" passing over it. There is a mahogany tool-box, strongly fastened by brass corner-plates, and also two highly-polished brass branch pipes. The working-beam is polished, with the extention or folding brakes, which are of gas-pipe, and are brass capped, and covered with leather. The rope reel is on the front, and can be let out as may be required. The wheels are 4 and 3 feet high, and are painted white, with green, red and gold striping. The body is Paris green, with gold stripe, and is decorated by a beautifully painted view of Niagara Falls, by Duncan. On the four buckets are views of Niagara, Chaudiere of Bytown Montmorenci, and Chauwinigan Falls,—by the same talented artist. The lamps are of stained glass, with views of some Indians in canoe, over a cataract, by Spence. Before we conclude, we would also state, that this Engine is intended for the use of No. 2 Cataract Fire Company, of the City of Hamilton, C. W, and will cost £250, which sum was raised by subscription. Mr. Wm. Perry has kindly consented to let it remain on exhibition, at Tattersall's Yard, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m. on Wednesday, the 4th inst., after which, this beautiful piece of mechanism, which reflects so much credit on its constructor, will be thoroughly tested by the members of the Protector, Neptune, and Union Fire Companies weather permitting.—*Montreal Herald.*

Another Canadian Officer Killed in India.—Some time since we noticed the death of Lieut. Bradshaw a native of Quebec, serving in India. A few days ago we republished two letters from a Canadian officer to his friends in this province, describing the exertions he had made to join his regiment, then advancing to the relief of Lucknow. The following short paragraph from the Quebec *Cronicle* tells us the result—how

"The path of glory leads but to the grave":—

"We are sorry to perceive in the latest list of casualties during the Indian mutinies, the name of Lieutenant E. de Lothiniere Joly, H. M. 32nd regiment, son of G. Joly, Esq., of Quebec. This brave young officer was in our city, on leave of absence, about a year ago, and on hearing the revolt of the Sepays, hastened to join his corps. He has died, we believe, of wounds received at the relief of Lucknow. Lieut. Joly is the second native of Quebec who has fallen in the service of his country since the outbreak of this mutiny."

The Wife of Seven Husbands.—A mysterious murder has recently occurred at Memphis. A woman, known as Big Mary, the keeper of a boarding house, is living with her seventh husband. Three of her former husbands and a son have met their death in her gloomy abode, and her other three husbands died by violence. The other night the nephew of this singular woman was mysteriously murdered in the same house, where his remains were found by the police, surrounded by some twenty of the inmates on their knees praying for the repose of his soul. The case is still involved in mystery.

Attempted Murder by a Bigamist.—Dr. Gillett, a phrenological lecturer, married a girl in Spencer, Mass. The girl's brother, discovering that he had a wife living, ordered him to leave his sister and quit the house. He asked to see her a moment before going, when on entering a room with her alone, he attempted to stab her in the breast with a dirk, but she fled. Her brother then locked Gillet in a chamber until the officers were sent for to arrest him.—[Am. Paper.

Wm H. Day, a reporter, has been expelled from the floor of the Ohio Senate, because it was discovered that he had a few drops of African blood mingled with the Anglo-Saxon current that filled his veins.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The Rev. I. W. D. Gray delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture to this Society in the Hall of the Institute last evening, on *Mahomedanism*. The lecturer traced the rise and progress of the Mahommedan Faith from its first promulgation at Mecca, till it finally extended its sway over a large portion of three quarters of the globe, and showed the coincidence of its origin and sway with the prophecies recorded concerning it in the old and new Testament. The Hall was well filled notwithstanding the storminess of the evening, and the lecture most attentively listened to.

The lecturer in the course of his address, more than once referred in terms of praise to the recent able lecture of Judge Wilmot, and expressed a hope that seemed to meet a ready response from the audience, that His Honor might soon favor the Association with something further on some kindred subject.—*Courier.*

Accident.—A man named Martin Preston, employed on the Railway, was killed on the 23d ult., by the falling of some earth at an excavation near Circom's Bridge.

Horses Drowned.—While Messrs S. R. Thomson, David Howard, and F. Frith were returning from Gagetown last Wednesday night, the horses they were driving fell through the ice at Beasely's Point, at the western entrance to Belisle Bay, and were drowned.—The men fortunately escaped. The sleigh and harness were recovered in the morning. The horses belonged to Mr. Stockford, and valued at £100.

The New Boundary Line.—A correspondent at Bay de Verte writes that a large number of Freeholders who were formerly in Nova Scotia, belong to New Brunswick now. They are dissatisfied with the Boundary line. The Nova Scotia Commissioners were very willing to get rid of them, as they were all staunch Liberals.—*Sackville Borderer.*

SUICIDE OF CHARLES FREER—THE ACTOR.

[*From the London Chronicle, Dec. 24.*]

We regret its having become our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Charles Freer, a gentleman for a very long period holding a high position as leading actor of the east end of London, and who was, without exception, at one time one of the greatest and most successful favorites who appeared upon the boards of the several theatres in that locality. His death, which took place yesterday morning, at the Westminster Hospital, at about ten o'clock, resulted from the injuries it inflicted upon himself during the previous night, with what intent but little doubt can be entertained. For some years past his failing powers and other circumstances, which it is needless our province or desire to enter into, had reduced his means of existence very precarious, and his life one of much suffering for some time past. About a fortnight ago he took a sleeping apartment at a coffee house in Bridge court, Westminster. He retired to rest on Tuesday night, as usual, but, not being well on the previous day, the landlady inquired as she passed his room the next morning how he felt? He replied, faintly, "Better," and a request for a cup of tea. Upon entering the room, she was horror stricken to see his arm covered with blood, and on turning down the bed clothes, he being still in bed, found that he had cut his throat in two places. He was speedily taken to the above named hospital, where he died shortly after his admission. The last person who saw him previously to his going home, and who afforded him some relief, was Mr. Henry Reeves, of Cooke's amphitheatre. Mr. S. W. Anson, secretary to the Dramatic Agency and Sick fund association, having frequently relieved the poor fellow's necessities during life, upon hearing of the matter under took upon behalf of the society the funeral expenses. The deceased was a Maltese by birth, and about fifty-six years of age. He first appeared in London in 1829. He was an immense favorite in America.

Mr. Freer was well known in this City, where he performed in Mr. Preston's theatre for several weeks. He was an actor of more than ordinary talent.

Colonial Life Assurance Company.—We have received from the agent in St John, Mr. Duncan Robertson, a report of the Colonial Life Assurance Company for 1857. The amount of new Assurances effected during the year was £304,190 8 0; corresponding annual premiums, £11,057 2 3; amount of claims by death, £17,319 7 0; the accumulated fund amounted to £254,453 11 6; annual revenue, after detuction of Assurances cancelled, £31,801 12 9; total Assurances in force £1,882,992 15 6; number of new policies in year, 467.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The Sydney *Herald* reports that the Catherine Adamson, the queen-ship of Anglo colonial vessels, so called, because she has beaten all other sailing vessels in her run from Australia to England, was lost with all on board, twenty one souls, on the night of October 28th. She was an Aberdeen clipper of 886 tons, commanded by Capt. Stuart. The disaster was owing to want of judgment in the pilot, who attempted to bring the ship into Sydney harbor in unfavorable weather.

United States.—The House of Representatives has appointed a Special Committee of five to investigate the charge of bribery and corruption in the Lawrence, Stone & Co. (Tariff) case. It appears that the Corporation gave $87,000 to get the bill passed. A motion to formally expel Mr. Matteson will probably be made on Monday.

Daniel Downey, pastor of the Roman Catholic church in Stanton, Virginia, has been arrested for the murder of a man named William Mullin.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr Campbell asked leave to offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to negotiate through State department for the acquisition of Canada, Nova Scotia, and other parts of British North America, and Cuba, and the other Islands adjacent thereto, and annexing them to the United States. In event of any acquisition, no portion to be admitted into the Union until it has sufficient population to send one member to the House of Representatives, or until the bona fide residents should have an opportunity of voting on the constitution, and regulating their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the U. S. It was objected to.

Minnesota.—The people of Minnesota have adopted a State constitution and elected State officers and State Legislature. The government is all ready to go into operation, and the Legislature has assembled at St. Paul, but there matters come to a stand, for the reason that nothing can be done until Congress admits Minnesota as a State. No laws can be passed, for there is no Territorial Legislature, and the State Legislature cannot act.

The New York Evening Post says that a married man named John A. Toal, has been mulcted in damages amounting to $5000, for persuading a girl to leave off school teaching to marry him. The girl discovered after giving up her school that Toal was married, and that his wife was still living.

Kansas.—Official despatches confirm former reports that the Free State party have made a clean sweep, and carried every thing. The majority against the Lecompton Constitution is 10,226.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—The New York papers state that the receipt of potatoes from Nova Scotia, in that city, since the 1st November, has been 217,000 bushels, which have sold at 90 to 95 cents per bushel.

New York.—The House of Assembly cannot elect a Speaker. The first two days was occupied in balloting with the following result: Republican candidate, 60; Democratic, 56, Know Nothing, 9.

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious headache, and all affections of the system which result from an insufficient or immoderate flow of bile, are at once relieved by the operation of Holloway's Pills.—Dyspepsia and liver disease are inseparable; for the stomach and the liver always sympathise, and as this great medicine acts powerfully upon both these important organs, it performs the work of cure with a precision, rapidity, and thoroughness which have no parallel in the records of medical practice. The pills may be relied upon with the utmost confidence in cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, spasms of the stomach, cholera infantum, and all other disorders effecting the digestive organs and the bowels.

Married.

On Thursday evening by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Thomas Fleming, to Miss Margaret Smith.

On 12th inst., by the Rev. William Ferrie, Mr. Alex. Henderson, to Miss Violet Porter.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. W. F. Sewell, Mr. Alex. McAlany to Miss Eliza Jane Tratt, both of Kingston, K. C.

Died.

On Thursday morning, of Congestion of the lungs, Walter Hamilton, infant son of James A. and Eliza C. Whitney, aged six weeks and three days.

On Tuesday evening, after a short but severe illness, Michael Langan, French Pilot, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their sad bereavement.

On Wednesday evening, Jean, widow of the late Dr. Thomas Walker, aged 79 years.

On Tuesday morning, after a short illness Jamette, the beloved wife of Mr. William Anderson, aged 72 years, a native of Ayr, Scotland, deeply regretted by her family and friends.

On Monday, the 1st inst., Florence Nightingale, youngest daughter of John Fraser, Merchant, aged one year and six months.

On Sunday last, after a lingering illness, with resignation to the divine will, Mr. Thomas Daily, in the 39th year of his age, leaving a sorrowing wife to mourn her loss.

No 1 King Street.

WE will take the CENTRAL BANK BILLS at par, in exchange for CLOTHING.
dec 8 WHITEKER & PURINTON

Selling Off at Great Reduction,

AT THE ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,
Sign of the Royal Arms, No. 3 Water Street.

THE large and splendid Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING which will be sold at such Tremendous Low Prices as cannot fail to secure a host of *Ready Customers!*

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES:

Black Dress Coats, a beautiful article, from 5s. upwards;
Black Dress Frock do., do do. 40s.;
do. Paletots do., do do. 22s. 9d;
do. Hunting do., do do. 28s. 20s.
do. Sacks do., do do. 22s. 21;
Satinett Hunting do., various colours, 18s. 9d;
Spring Bottom Pants, a beautiful article from 12s. 6d. to 20s.
Summer Vests, of all descriptions;
Silk Velvett Vests, various colours;
BOY'S CLOTHING—of every description;
Seamen's Outfits, in great variety;
HATS, CAPS, CARPET BAGS, &c.;
RUBBER CLOTHING—of every description.

Wholesale and Retail customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

VESTINGS—in great variety;

GARMENTS made to order in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

May 29. FRANCIS NEILL.
St. John, N. B. 16th May, 1857.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE Subscriber wishes respectfully to inform his friends and the public that in order to provide the travelling community with a large and commodious house of entertainment in this City, he has purchased and fitted up at great expence that large and convenient Hotel, situated on the North side of Kings Square, and known as the FOUNTAIN HOUSE, where he intends to serve the public, and will be able to accomodate a large number of persons with well furnished single bed rooms, good Sitting Rooms, and all other conveniences for the comfort of travellers or permanent boarders. Also—a splendid Barn—none to exceed it in the City, with stalls for forty horses, and a large yard attached, all under cover, wherein sleighs, carriages, and loads of country produce can be driven in free from storms.

The subscriber is thankful to his friends and the public for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized and assures them that strict attention will still be paid to those who favour him with their patronage.

August 10. G. RIXE PRICE.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Entire Stock in-Trade from his old stand, to 27 North side King street, next to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, and directly opposite Canterbury street, where will be found a general assortment of *HATS* and *CAPS* Foreign and Domestic.

A. MAGEE Hatter, &c.,
27 North side King street.
☞ The Latest Fashions always on hand
Feb. 27.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES.

The Subscriber has received per "Arthur White":

1 CASE London HATS, *Fall Style.*
Also from the United States, a large Stock of Kossuth and Felt HATS, various styles and colours; LADIES' FURS; BUFFALO COATS and Driving GLOVES, GLAZED HATS, &c., &c.
Also on Hand—A large assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
Domestic Manufacture, all of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail at very low prices. Call and Examine.

HATS and CAPS made to order by Conformateur Measure.

☞ Cash paid for Shipping FURS.
A. MAGEE.
27 North side King-street, opposite Canterbury street.
October 23.

Ship Chandlery.

LANDING EX "JOHN DUNCAN":—

63 BALES CORDAGE, (assorted:)
Spunyarn; Marline; Houseline; Amboline; Log Lines; Tar Brushes; Wool Mop Heads; Ship Scrapers; Patent Deck Lights; Cork Fenders; Liverpool Oakum.

The above are the Manufacture of that well known firm Hutcheson & Jarvie, of Liverpool, and are warranted to be of a superior quality.

10 bls. Black Varnish; 1 Bag Carpet Thrumbs
4 kegs Countersunk Nails, (assorted;)
1 case Flags and Bunting; Cod Lines;
Connectings LINKS, (assorted.)

The above, together with the Subscribers Stock of General SHIP CHANDLERY, are for Sale at lowest Market rates. JOHN WALKER,
May 22. Ward Street

London Oakum, Oil and Paint.

20 TONS Best London OAKUM;
17 hhds. Boiled and Raw OIL, Brandram's best;
80 kegs WHITE LEAD, Brandram's best;
Landing ex "Arthur White," and for Sale by
JOHN WALKER.