ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

Strange rumours are afloat about the health of Napoleon, and in spite of all my endeavours to ascertain the real state of the matter, it is impossible to assert either their truth or their falsity. It is said that he has fits, and gets occasionally raving mad, but that with the exception of short periods of depression following these crises, his mental powers have not generally suffered. Whether these rumours be true or false, they have considerable influence on the French nation, and a presentiment of revolutions looming in the next future gets hold of the population. Republican, Socialists, Legitimist and Orleanist 'placards' appear on the walls of Paris. People are arrested by scores, and even the cautious London Exchange loses its belief in the stability of the Imperial Government. The pressure exercised by the French financial crisis on the English money market has depreciated the estimate of the French alliance. The wisdom and statesmanship of Napoleon are not worshipped any longer in the city, since the time that the result of the reckless speculation of the Credit Mobilier began to be felt in the drain upon the Bank of England. The credit of the oppressed nationalities' is steadily arising even among members of Parliament and rich merchants and manufacturers. Felice Orsini, the victim of Austrian oppression, is lecturing in the south of England, and describing the horrors of Austrian dungeons. Aurelio Saffi, the late Roman Triumvir, and now Professor of Italian language and literature at Oxford, has been invited by several towns to deliver a course of lectures on Italy, and especially on the Roman States; and Kossuth is once more to have an ovation at Manchester, Bolton, Preston and all the manufacturing districts. Invitations pour on him as densely as six years ago, signed by High Sheriffs, Town Councils, and Members of Parliament, all of them anxious to hear him on the state of Italy, the Neapolitan question and the Austrian Concordat. The movement is so sudden, and so extensive, that it really seems as if it were countenanced by the secret influence of some members of the Government; at any rate it cannot fail to have its effect on Continental Europe where the air is again impregnated with a revolutionary electricity. Seven years of despotism have passed over the Continent of Europe without improving the condition of those classes which made the revolution. We see repression in all its forms, but nowhere no real reform resulting in the contentment of the people; and the thrones are still resting upon bayonets and questionable back manœuvres—a rather unsafe foundation for the weight it has to carry. Under such circumstances, it must be a very bad impression here, in England, that the Credit Mobilier has undertaken to build the railways of Russia at a cost of $200,000,000, to be furnished by the capitalists of the West. The English press, without exception, warns the public not to embark in such a hazardous enterprise, which even in the best case must drain the gold of the West, and by transferring it to the cellars of the fortress of St. Petersburg, cannot but increase the financial crisis. But still a Count Morny, and Napoleon himself, are interested in the Credit Mobilier, the immediate advantages of the stock jobbing community will outweigh all other considerations.

The news is important as regards this changing aspect of relations between France and England. Public rumor no longer hesitates to say that an Anglo Austrian alliance is necessary to counteract the threatened alliance between Russia and France.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says:—Whether well founded or not, the opinion is very general that not only does there exist a serious difference of opinion between England and France, on more than one point, but also that England has been somewhat reconciled to Austria, and that France is now on more than friendly terms with Russia; and the Austrians in Paris boast, that it is not possible for two Cabinets to be on more amicable terms than those of Vienna and London. That a corresponding sentiment prevails between Russia and France is equally believed, and a certain ex-minister of Louis Philippe is said to have recently offered to wager a reasonable sum that England and Austria, on one hand, and Russia and France on the other, would soon be more openly hostile. In all these predictions, the wish, no doubt, is father to the thought. If these statements are to be believed, the same rivalry that formerly existed between the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople is revived, owing to the alarming progress of French influence, obtained by their great tolerance in Turkish affairs. Lord Stratford demanded and received unlimited powers; it being evident that France and the support of Russia, of course, England accepted the co-operation of Austria. Again, in the Neapolitan question, France has been equally all along disposed to act in this matter also, with extreme forbearance, in comparison with the more decided policy of England.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE UNION SAFE, BUT ONLY FOR FOUR YEARS.

Our readers will find, in another part of this paper several interesting extracts from our Southern exchanges, on the results of the late election and the prospects of the future. First among these extracts is a leading article from the Petersburg (Va) *South Side Democrat* on the great disunion vote at the North,' in which it is confessed that the election of Mr. Buchanan is not a conclusive democratic victory, but a narrow escape from a crushing defeat; not a positive salvation of the Union under the programme of the Southern nullifiers, but a simple truce of four years'—'a lease of protection from invasion for four years'—and that the political zodiac indicates that four years hence we are to have presented to us (the South) the solemn question of degradation or revolution.'

On the other hand, the Richmond *Enquirer* (the leading Virginia nullification colaborer of this *South Side* oracle) says that all danger of a dissolution is over, that slavery will hereafter be, as it always should have been, the strongest bond and cement of the Union; that 'negro slavery is becoming popular as it becomes known,' &c. and that the African slave trade will have to be restored. Now, all this nigger philosophy may be very nice, but resting, as it does, upon false premises concerning the election of Buchanan, it must fall to the ground. The Augusta (Ga.) Filmore organ, places the boot upon the right leg. It was Filmore, and not slavery, nor the Atchison and Pierce policy of the extension of slavery, nor the African slave trade, that elected Buchanan. Had Fillmore withdrawn from the fight with the nomination of Fremont, every Northern State would have been carried by the latter, including, beyond a doubt, the State of Pensylvania, by a handsome majority.

Let it suffice, however, that Mr. Buchanan is elected, and that, according to our Augusta (Ga.) contemporary, the 'democratic disunionists are claiming that the Union has been saved through their means; that they have, in reality, bullied the North out of the support of Fremont,' and have thus elected Buchanan, what follows? What is Mr. Buchanan to do? According to the Richmond *Enquirer* his course is plainly chalked out before him, in the new Southern programme of the extension of slavery; and under this policy all danger to the Union is over.

But according to the Charleston *Mercury*, henceforward there can be no peace, for that this Presidential election has shown most emphatically that the North are one distinct people and the South another; and even according to Governor Wise and Jefferson Davis, and their organs, Mr. Buchanan's accidental minority election is at best, but a doubtful armistice to the Southern ultras, of four years' limitation.

But what if it should be less? What if this armistice with our Southern nullifiers should be of less than four years duration? What if it should be broken by the admission of Kansas as a Free State under an honest enforcement of the Kansas-Nebraska law of popular sovereignty? What if it should be ruptured in the appointment of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet and in the division of the spoils? These are ominous questions, for there is something in them. Mr. Buchanan has but two alternatives before him. The first is to repudiate this whole brood of Southern nullifiers, and to reorganize his party upon a conservative and national basis; and the second is to permit these Southern disorganizing traitors to saddle and bridle him as they did poor Pierce, and to ride him, booted and spurred, as they have ridden poor Pierce, full gallop on the downhill road to destruction.

We perceive that several of our Fremont contemporaries of this city, adhere to the theory of the Southern nullifiers, the Cincinnati platform and the Ostend manifesto, as the inevitable policy of Mr. Buchanan. We think they are mistaken. We predict a wholly different policy on the part of the President elect from that of the extension of slavery into Northern latitudes by Border Ruffianism, and that of the acquisition of Cuba by an authorized Lopez expedition under Gen. Walker. We are aware that the foreign and domestic programme laid down for Mr. Buchanan is magnificent and attractive; but it is surrounded by too many dangers to be either splendid or fascinating to Mr Buchanan. It is our serious opinion that he will set out upon a foreign and domestic policy so very pacific and conciliatory as to disgust the Southern nullifiers and drive them off into a little fussy outside faction before a single year of the new Administration—and perhaps before a single month of it shall have expired. We await the issue.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Dec. 5, 1856.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steamship *Arabia*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 22d Nov., arrived at Halifax yesterday at a quarter-past one o'clock.

The Atlantic arrived out on the 30th. The City of Manchester sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 19th.

The North America, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The American ship Gen. Dunlop, while passing to the Eastward, close to Europa Point, missed stays, went ashore, and became a total wreck.—Her Majesty's steamsloop Curlew gave prompt aid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The ships James Baines and Lightning had arrived at Liverpool with one million and three hundred thousand pounds in specie. In connection therewith, and with the absence of further withdrawals from the Bank, the London *Times* anticipates an early return to the rate of 6 per cent; but says that much will depend on the next advices from China and India.

The Bank returns for the week show considerable increase in bullion and in unemployed notes. The bullion is now £9,684,167, and the notes, £3,606,815.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The British Government has, at the request of Cyrus W. Field, of New York, ordered steamers to be fitted out under efficient officers to examine thoroughly the coasts of Ireland and Newfoundland, and to sound across the Atlantic between these ports, to ascertain the best place for laying and land the Submarine Telegraph Cable. The Government has further agreed to guarantee four per cent. interest per annum on the whole capital required to manufacture and lay down the cable between Newfoundland and Ireland. Contracts for the whole extent of the Atlantic cable were signed in London on Tuesday the 19th, one half to be manufactured by Glass & Co., of London, and the other by R. S. Rowell, at Liverpool. It is all to be completed and placed on board two steamers on or before the 31st of May next, and by the 4th July next it is confidently expected here that we shall be in telegraphic communication with the United States.

The Nottingham lace trade continued dull, but there was a tolerable business for the American Market doing in plain nets.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, 21st.—Everything to-day announced a vigorous reaction in the French Funds, which closed to-day as follows:—Three per cents 67 to 85c.; four and a half per cents 91f. 60c.

SPAIN.—A Republican movement has taken place in Spain, at Malaga. On the 18th, the Garrison was attacked by persons proclaiming the Republic. The troops resisted and order was soon re-established. Five of the insurgents were killed. The Garrison had seven men wounded.

MADRID, Nov. 20th.—The force of the artillery is fixed at 12,000; the Engineers at thirty-six hundred, and the Cavalry at twelve thousand.

Tranquillity is restored at Malaga.

There have been slight disturbances at Madrid. Numerous arrests have been made among the lower classes.

THE EAST.

Advices from Constantinople of the 13th, state that M. D. Boutenieff had again endeavoured to obtain from the Porte the dismissal of the English ships from the Bosphorous.

The attempts of Feronkh Khan had failed to effect with Lord Radcliffe a settlement of the disputes between England and Persia.

An English frigate had arrived at Constantinople, and other ships were expected.

The following is a partial list of the Ottoman Ministry:—Redchid Pacha, Grand Vizier, President; Asli Pacha, ex-Grand Vizier, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Riza Pacha Seraskier, Minister of War; Mustapha Pacha, Minister without Portfolio. The names of the other Ministers were not known.

LATEST.

SPAIN.—The reported arrangement between the Spanish Bourbons has failed. The Queen of Spain was kept in the dark as to the real object of the Clerical party, which was her own eventful abdication, and the marriage of her daughter to the eldest son of the Infanta Don Juan.

The latest accounts from Spain report the Malaga insurrection as having no political aim, but as simply intended for smuggling purposes. It is understood that all the prisoners have been executed. Further movements are expected, as the incorporation of the Militia into the regular army had led to the desertion of vast numbers who will be quite ready for such attempts.

PORTUGAL.—The elections at Lisbon have not been favourable to the Government. The majority has been obtained by the candidates of the "Regeneration."

NAPLES.—The Governor of Palermo has ordered a strict surveillance to be exercised upon all French and English commercial vessels.

It is probable that within a day or two the Neapolitan question, which has remained in a state of stagnation for a long time, will be advanced a stage, one way or another.

DENMARK.—The Prussian Correspondence of Berlin says:—We learn from a good source that the last notes sent to Copenhagen by Prussia and Austria fix the 10th December as the period when those powers will bring the question of the Duchies before the Germanic Diet. In the event of their representations being unattended to by the Danish Cabinet, it is announced that England has agreed to pay to Denmark, as the price of redeeming the Sound dues, a capital sum calculated on an annual revenue of £45,000 stg. British vessels at present pay £70,000 yearly as passing tolls.

THE GUN-BOAT AFFAIR IN THE BLACK SEA.—The Paris *Pays* contains the following explanation relative to the firing on an English gun-boat at Yenikale. We believe this affair has been explained to the satisfaction of both parties. The gun-boat being about to pass the straits, a gun loaded with powder was fired according to common signal—the Captain to explain with the Commandant of the forts his reason for being in these waters. The first shot not having been heard, a second one was fired; and subsequently a third—after which the English vessel answered, and excepted the required parley. The two commanding officers, Russian and English, agreed to refer the matter to the two embassies at Constantinople, when it was amicably arranged.

MARKETS

Consols 92 4-8. Cotton firm; Bowds 7 1-8; Mobile 7 1-4; Orleans 7 3-4. Breadstuffs dull, with a declining tendency.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine 19d. to 24d.; Red 14d. to 15d.; Spruce 16d. to 17d.; Birch 16d. to 20d Deals £9 to £9 15s.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, Nov. 11th, John Miller, Warren Point; 15th, Marthine, Gravesend; 16th, S. C. Grant, Liverpool; 17th, Sarah Dickerson, and Cambria, Liverpool; Samuel P. Mussen, and Fame, at the Clyde; Dominick, Queenstown; 18th, Alfred Lemon, Gravesend, Favorite, and Eyrey, Liverpool; Grangerlot, Yarmouth; 19th, Artizan, Liverpool; 20th, Agnes Anderson, Dublin.

Sailed, 15th, Henry, Stornaway; Rectitude, Cromarty; 18th, Levanter, Clyde.

The present condition of this Province affords, we think, to every lover of his country, cause for sincere and honest thankfulness. Notwitnstanding the scarcity and dearness of money in the commercial world generally, we have little reason as yet to complain of any of those distressing results which always attend a pecuniary crisis. Our commerce may be somewhat checked by the existing steady drain upon the monetary resources of England; but the demand for our staple products is as large as could reasonably be expected, and the prospect of an increased consumption for the coming year is, if we are correctly informed, altogether cheering.

The general demand for labor, and the high wages paid throughout the Province, during the past season, shows that the general business of the country is in a healthy condition, and the ready markets and exceedingly remunerative prices which our farmers have for some considerable time past had for all descriptions of agricultural produce, cannot but prove a powerful and enduring stimulus to that most important branch of industry—the cultivation of the soil.

In the present state of our Provincial finances, and in the prudent and steady progress of our public works, we have a solid grounds for solid satisfaction and for lively expectation of better things to come. We believe that we are now fairly embarked in a course of continued and successful developments of our resources, and that our growth in population, wealth, and intelligence will become more and more rapid with each succeeding year.

We do not claim the power of being able to measure and weigh out the exact amount of credit to which each of our public men, or any particular set of men, is entitled for having assisted in bringing our affairs into a position which gives us so much encouragement and hopes. Nor if we had the power, should we have the wish to do so. But we cannot help seeing that the present government have raised the public credit, which under the late administration had been sensibly impaired, to a high standing. We see that our Railway works are being pushed forward as fast as is consistent with a prudent management of the public funds, that the work is being done well, and at a comparatively cheap price; that the contractors are faithfully fulfilling their engagements; and that they are being promptly paid out of funds raised by the government on simple and advantageous terms. It seems, that in order to build railways here, it is not absolutely necessary either to organize a new and expensive department, styled a Board of Railway Commissioners, or to bind ourselves as debtors to a particular banking establishment in London.

We have, we repeat, no desire to make comparisons or allusions which may be galling to our opponents. But we cannot help contrasting the administration of the public business since the present Executive came into power with the state of affairs under their predecessors. And this comparison is being made by the public generally, and among others, by many of those whose political leanings are decidedly adverse to the party now in office.

The present Executive are every day gaining friends, and whatever may be the schemes contrived for their overthrow, whatever secret influences of a personal and selfish kind may be sought to be exercised upon some individual members of the Assembly, for the purpose of inducing them to go into opposition at the approaching Session of the Legislature, we feel and know that so long as they administer the affairs of the country in the same spirit, and with the same prudence which they have so far manifested, the Government may safely rely upon their own strength. They have laid the foundations of a support which is far better and more secure than any mere party support, based upon foolish prejudices, or high-sounding theories. They are receiving and will receive that quiet and undemonstrative, but firm and reliable support which is based upon the common sense and the hearty goodwill of the great body of the people.

This is a state of things every way desirable in a new country, where the promotion of our material interests is of vastly more importance than the temporary success of any political faction. We cannot afford to waste our energies upon trifling disputes, or in the nice and exact settlement of this or that man's claim to office and emolument. We have work of quite another kind to do, which will not bear to be neglected, if we wish to maintain our proper position among the British Colonies. We have great resources, agricultural, mineral, and commercial, waiting to be fairly developed and applied properly.

And it is only by the united action and patriotic efforts of our whole people that the results we confidently look forward to from a wise and spirited use of the means placed within our reach, can be fully accomplished.

If, then, we have at last got the management and direction of our public affairs into the hands of a set of men who are honestly doing their best to carry out an enlarged and liberal policy, and whose efforts are being rewarded with the success they deserve, we may, we think, with reason calculate that no silly advocacy of empty theories, no hollow pretensions to eminent ability, no unmeaning party cry, will help any political jugglers to remove from office men who have shown themselves to be good public servants, and immeasurably superior in energy, business capacity, and administrative ability to the leaders of those understood to be opposed to them.

The *New Brunswicker* of the 4th inst. has the following leader:—

The Executive Council met at Fredericton on yesterday, and will have, we understand, matters of great public importance before them for consideration. Among other things which will probably promote materially the highest interests of our Province, the new Land and Immigration scheme awaits the action of the Government. The details of this scheme are all prepared, and we have no doubt that they will be promptly and efficiently carried out.

It may not be amiss to mention, in connection with this subject, that the statements and insinuations lately made in one of our city papers respecting Mr. Perley's mission to England, are as unfounded as they are malicious; that they are, in short, entirely worthy of the source from which they emanated. Mr. Perley goes to England at the request of Lord Clarendon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, upon business connected with, and at the expense of, the Foreign Office. The Provincial business which Mr. Perley will have to transact in England has been entrusted to him by our Executive, probably to save the expense of a separate delegation.

Quite independently of Provincial affairs, Mr. P. had to go to England, and it can only be considered reasonable that, in justice to Her Majesty's Government, this Province should pay a portion of Mr. Perley's expenses, while he is engaged in our behalf. We do not know where our Executive could have found a better agent, or how they could have made a better arrangement. So far as Mr. Perley is personally concerned, the only result of having this additional business, which he has not sought for, imposed upon him, will be to deprive him of no small part of the pleasures of his trip, by having him, no leisure time while in England.

Protestantism is gaining ground very rapidly in France. The Protestants in Havre number now three thousand, with a moving population of one thousand, at least. They have four schools and four hundred pupils. Two churches are insufficient, and a third is being built to accommodate two thousand. In Marseilles there are five thousand Protestant church attendants, and in other Departments flourishing churches are now to be found.—*State of Maine.*

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

New York, Nov. 20.

The steamer Illinois arrived this morning at 9 o'clock from Aspinwall, with California dates of the 5th inst. She brings nearly $2,000,000 in treasure.

California has gone for Buchanan. The returns received up to 2 o'clock on that day, foot up—Buchanan, 14,000; Fillmore, 9,000; Freemont, 7000. There is nothing definite concerning the Legislature. Nearly full returns from San Francisco give Buchanan 100 over Freemont, and the latter nearly 2,700 over Fillmore. The Republican Legislative ticket prevailed in San Francisco Co., through Buchanan would probably have 150 majority there. The vote in the City was much less than at the State Election last year. This is attributed to the unavoidable absence of several working politicians. The election passed off quietly.

Advices were received by telegraph on the day of the steamer's sailing, that a fire was raging in Sacramento, in the National Theatre Block.

D. L. Wells, Republican candidate for Mayor of Amador County, was killed on the 2nd, by being thrown from a carriage.

General Crosby had a fight with a party of Indians on the Kiamath River, killing several.—Another party attacked the whites near Bland Mountain, killing many.

Chester and Sprague, professed Agents of the United Insurance Company, had absconded from San Francisco, after swindling the citizens.

Advices from Oregon, Washington on the Sandwich Islands are unimportant.

Nathan P. Cook came passenger in the Illinois. He is a delegate to Washington from the inhabitants of the Gadsden purchase, who have taken steps for forming a Territorial Government, under the name of Arizona.

San Francisco, 5th.—The returns thus far foot up—Buchanan, 17,300; Fillmore, 11,300; Freemont, 7,150.

P. T. Herbert leaves to day for Washinton. On Monday he challenged Thomas S. King, Editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, for the articles commenting on the murder of Keating, which challenge Mr. K. returned with a contemptuous message. On Tuesday Herbert stood on Montgomery street all day, with a bludgeon, waiting avowedly to attack King. The latter, however, brushed past Herbert at 5 o'clock, on his way to dinner, in company with two friends, without any hostile demonstration on the part of our Congressman. Had Herbert assaulted Mr. King, he would have adorned a lamp post ten minutes thereafter.

Stockton, (Cal.) Oct. 27th.—A fight occured near Hound Spring, on the Sonora road, about 5 miles from this City, last Sunday, at noon, between two parties of Chinese. There was no general engagement, but several skirmishes took place, in which four men were killed and as many wounded. There were about 2500 combatatants engaged on both sides, all armed and equipped. Many had fire arms. A stop was put to the hostilities by a Sheriff's posse, assisted by citizens. Some 250 arrests were made.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the evening of the departure of the steamer, says—"It is impossible to give a correct return of the time for the sailing of the steamer. Sufficient, however, has been ascertained to give the State to Buchanan by at least 8000. The democrats will have a majority in the Legislature. The people's reform ticket has been carried in this County by an overwhelming majority. Our County Legislature ticket will in all probability be Republican. The County Electoral vote is for Buchanan."

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Dates from the Isthmus are of Nov. 20th.—Advices there from Costa Rica to Oct. 30th state that Congress had voted $75,000 for the campaign against Gen. Walker, and had also purchased the American brig Dover, to convert into a war-vessel.

The Chilian Government had offered assistance to Costa Rica, and Commissioners had left the latter county on a special mission to Peru and Chili.

Eight hundred San Salvadorians were embarking at Realejo, Oct 21st and eight vessels were waiting at La Union for 2000 Guatemalan troops, under Carrera.

Aspinwall, Nov. 18th.—The news from interior respecting the issue between the British Minister and the New Granadian Government, upon the MacIntosh debt, has caused considerable excitement. There are now in our harbor two of H. B. M. ships of war, awaiting orders from home, although the Admiral of the fleet in the West Indie is understood to have received instructions to enforce the demands of Minister Griffin respecting the aforesaid matter.

A postal Convention had been concluded between Great Britin and New Granada.

Commodore Merwin continues to furnish an escort to protect the California passengers, on their arrival and departure.

The Thames arrived at Aspinwell on the 7th Nov. from Greytown.

Everything quiet at Nicaragua. Walker had troops posted at San Carlos, Zurapiqui, and other points. He had just received 450 recruits, well provided with arms ammunition and provisions.

Aspinwall, Nov. 15th.—The British mail steamer Dee has just arrived here from Greytown. Walker was waiting the receipt of provision and ammunition, which has not reached him at the latest advices. The full conviction of classes at Greytown is, that as soon as he has received the supplies and arranged his forces, he will proceed to drive all the allied forces out of the State. The allies were very much divided and quarreling amongst themselves.

SAILING OF THE BARK "RESOLUTE."

(From the New York Herald.)

The British discovery bark, *Resolute*, sailed yesterday at noon, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under the command of Captain H. J. Hartstein, one of the officers of the late Artic Expedition, for Portsmouth, where she will be delivered into the hands of Her Majesty's Government as a present from the Government of the United States.

The singular history of the Resolute must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. It will be remembered that she was despatched by the British Government in search of Sir John Franklin, and was frozen in among the icebergs, and her officers and crew had to abandon her, leaving all their effects on board; that she was found several months ago by the crew of a whaling vessel belonging to New-London, Ct., having drifted about 1200 miles from the spot where she was abandoned. Nor will it be forgotten that the sum of $10,000 was appropriated by our own Government for the purpose of purchasing her from the fortunate whalers of New-London—the English having waived all claims to her. Now that she been repaired and fitted with the utmost care at the expense of our Government, with the design of restoring her to the Queen, in, at least, as good a condition as she was at the time the exigencies of their situation compelled her crew to abandon her. With such completeness and attention to detail has this work been performed, that not only has everything found on board been preserved, even the books in the captain's library, the pictures in his cabin, and a musical box and organ, belonging to other officers, but new British flags have been manufactured in that Navy Yard to take the place of those which had rotted during the long time she was without a living soul on board. From stem to stern she has been repainted; her sails and much of her rigging are entirely new, the muskets, swords; telescopes, nautical instruments, &c. which she contained, have been cleaned and put in perfect order. Nothing has been overlooked or neglected that was necessary to her most complete and thorough renovation. Several thousand pounds of powder which was found on board will be taken back to England, somewhat deteriorated in quality, but still good enough for ordinary purposes, such as firing salutes.

Her massive build surprised every one of her numerous visitors while she remained at the Navy Yard. Her upper-decks and between-decks are double planked throughout, while her bows and sides are of three thicknesses. Her builders had regard to the comfort of her officers and crew in the Arctic seas. Under every birth runs a steam pipe, and through the entire length of the cabins and between decks are rows of pipes, three feet in diameter, which must have effectually heated the vessel, even when the thermometer fell to sixty degrees below zero. The pipes in question are connected with a huge furnace, which also served as a cooking range.

The officers appointed by the Government to conduct the Resolute to England, are Commander N. J. Hartstein, Lieutenants C. H. Wells, E. E. Stone, and Hunter Davidson. The Surgeon is Mr. R. T. Maccoum, and the Secretary, Mr. Otis.

The Resolute is undoubtedly a slow sailer, and it is not expected that she will reach Portsmouth under forty days. The reception which will be given to her officers and crew, will, undoubtedly, be worthy the generous conduct of the American people.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Tuesday the regular Quarter Sessions for the City and County of St. John were held. No Grand Jury was empanneled. Several civil cases were entered for trial, but as the Circuit Court is still sitting, the hearing of these was postponed till January.

The attendance of Justices was small, as usual. The principal subject under discussion, was the appointment of County burdens on the city and parishes; the city now pays over seventy per cent of the whole. The Committee to whom this matter was referred reported,—suggesting that to enable then to make the necessary calculations—some person be employed to add up the Assessor's books of the several parishes, as this was a work of some labour and they had not time to do it. Hon. Mr. Simonds moved that the Auditor be requested to make the calculation. Ald. M'Avity suggested that Mr. Keans be appointed for the purpose. Then followed a desultory conversation on the whole subject. Alderman Littlehale thought a person should be appointed to make a proper valuation of all the property in the county, and that this was the only means of determining the question fairly. The Recorder said there was no doubt that this was the only proper mode of proceeding. In 1851 he had drawn the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject, and they had themselves taken the trouble to make all these additions, and reported that some very slight change be made. But everyone knew, at the time, that the premises on which that presentiment was based were really fallacious, that the Assessors' books give no real and reliable information whatever. He thought they wanted a correct valluation much. At present, the practice was to lay hold of some persons who were well known, and to tax them pretty roundly, while many valuable properties escaped taxation altogether, and thus the taxation was unfairly distributed. This he knew to be the case with respect to property held by members of his own family. He then referred to the presentment of Dec. 1851, in which the valuation of the several parishes was stated. The city was valued at two and a half millions pounds; the parish of Saint Martin's with its ship building and large settlements, and wealthy inhabitants at only £61,000; the parish of Simonds at £110,000; and the parish of Lancaster with its mills, &c. at £70,600. The Corporation property alone in that parish was worth £70,000.

R. Bowes, Esq., said that several properties in Simonds were not taxed, and thought a proper valuation desirable whatever the cost.

All the Justices seemed to be of this opinion, and there seemed to be some intention of letting the subject lie over until March Sessions, but when the questions were put, the order passed that the Auditor make the additions.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

While a heavy stock of timber remains unsold in the Quebec market, we find that at Saint John, New Brunswick, the market is cleared, and prices have ranged high, while the business of manufacturing for next year's shipment is there going on with unusual briskness. The cause of this difference, we understand, is, that New Brunswick Timber is classified and branded by the Cullers, which prevents unsound Timber, such as the Quebec market is drugged with, being made or sold there. All interested in the trade of Quebec now find that the character of the market must be raised, and an understanding has arisen from this that the shippers will only purchase sound Timber while the lumbermen will take out none but such. This arrangement, together with some legislative measure for the Culling and branding of Timber will leave no demand in that market for the trash which has for years past been thrown upon it. We would then seriously advise our readers to risk no means in the manufacture of Timber which will not bear the character of first, or, at least, second quality, as all other must cost nearly as much to produce in Quebec, while it will be there found unsaleable. This arrangement may for a season cause a slight depression in the business of some districts, but it will eventually be found most valuable to the country.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

DISASTERS.—*Cape Canso, Nov. 11.*—Barque *Elizabeth*, P. Whiteman, Master, from Belfast for Richibucto, with salt, cordage, &c., got on shore to-day, near Cape Canso, and lies in a very dangerous position. Schr. *John Benson*, Capt. Quinn, from Newfoundland, sixteen days, experienced heavy weather. On November 6th, in lat. 45, and lon. 59, fell in with schr. "Grenville," Captain Delap, of Digby, with loss of sails, gaffs, bulwarks, stanchions, and in a sinking condition, sea running high. Captain Quinn and two men went in their boat and took crew from Wreck.—*C. B. News.*

THE GREATEST CELEBRATION.—Fifteen States of the Union were represented at the Montreal Celebration. Speaking of the celebration, the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:—Beyond all question, it was the greatest banquet ever given on the American continent. I doubt not it England herself, the country of banquets, ever surpassed it.

THE WEATHER.—The *Head Quarters* says:—Old Boreas mounted his crystal throne on Saturday the 15th November, and on the following Monday the ice-bridge was formed opposite Fredericton, which is now in excellent condition. Heavily laden teams pass over it in perfect safety anywhere. We had some very sharp weather during the last ten days. The Snow is about five or six inches deep, and the roads excellent.

A Panther, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, and weighing one hundred pounds, after receiving two balls, and the contents of two shot guns, was killed in West Greenwich, R. I., on Sunday morning last. The animal is supposed to be the one which escaped from a menagerie, on the Stonington Railroad, some two years since. Elwin C. Nichols, of Coventry, his brother-in-law, and John James, of West Greenwich, were the fortunate sportsmen.—*State of Maine.*

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Saint Patrick's Society, held at Stubbs' Hotel, on Monday evening, 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Officers for the ensuing year:

Mr. Robert Armstrong, President;
Mr. John A. Morrison, Vice President;
Mr. John Magee, Treasurer;
S. R. Thompson, Esq., Secretary;
Mr. Robert McAfee, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE.—A house in Harding-street, owned by Mr. Wymond, was partially destroyed by fire, on Wednesday afternoon. Several firemen have enquired of us why the city Fire Bell did not give the usual alarm. The wife of John North was burned to death.—*New Brunswicker.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. McDonaugh, clothier, Market-square, was unfortunately drowned by falling in the slip at Peter's Wharf, last evening, about half-past seven o'clock. Mr. McD. leaves a wife and family to mourn their sudden bereavement.—*N. Brunk.*

CALIFORNIA.

LARGE INGOTS.—Messrs. Harris, Merchand & Co Assayers, in Sacramento, have two ingots of gold one of which weighs 703 ounces, and the other 701 ounces. They are worth twenty-five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, and are the largest ever before made in that city.

MINING NEWS.—We have heard of several rich lodes of quartz being opened in this vicinity.

The late rains have not been of sufficient duration to check mining on the Merced River, and there is no perceptible rise in the water.

The miners on Mariposa creek are doing well, and particularly on Smith's bar, where they are making from six to eight dollars per day. This is doing very well considering the bar has been worked over so many times.

The miners on the San Joaquin River are doing well, generally. Last week Hashfield & Co. took out of their claim four thousand and forty-four dollars. Pretty well for three partners.—*Mariposa Democrat.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday morning last as the *Admiral* was leaving the wharf, in the confusion, a woman, who was standing on the plank, would most likely have been drowned, had not Professor Talbot (a coloured gentleman) rushed to save her, and thus endangered his own life, as he was, with difficulty, saved form drowning. It is matter for congratulation that Professor Talbot was saved, as his loss would have deprived us of his valuable services at the Restaurant, at Secord's Saint John Hotel.

A lecture was delivered at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening by Mr. Manning, on "The Rhine." Next Monday evening the Rev. E. N. Hart's will lecture on "Female Education."

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—A butcher of the name of Denis Hurley fell down dead on the Marsh Road, this morning as he was coming into the City from the slaughter-house.

THE CAVERNS OF ADELSBURG.—All the imitations of grottos, all the stage effects in England combined, to produce haunted caverns or dens of demons, would utterly fail to realise the beauty and grandeur of this exquisite, yet stupendous, work of the great architect. It is not a grotto nor a cavern, it can be compared only in extent, to colossal cathedrals, a succession of domes, naves, transepts, galleries, and buttresses, of fretwork ornament, tracery work, and tastefully executed columns, formed thus wonderfully by constant, droppings of water through the calcareous rocks above hardening into stone as it falls surpassing, in the exquisite character of its varied mouldings, the laboured efforts of the most talented artist; and yet on the the other hand a directly opposite similie may be used namely that by a stretch of the imagination, one would be led to believe that he was wandering among the ruins of an entombed city where the work of the sculptor's stages art continually present themselves in various stages of preservation. In colour, the stalactites are of a light soft yellow, or white, and partly transparent, and they hang about in continuous clusters, and points, and draperywork, except when broken by low damp tunnels or disrupted blocks of rock intervening; the eye at length becomes stated and the mind confused by the never ending wonders.

☞ *Holloway's Pills.*—In chronic dyspepsia where the stomach has become callous to all ordinary remedies, and stimulants fail either to provoke appetite or facilitate digestion, these Pills, by their simultaneous action upon the fluids which dissolve, assimilate and adapt to the purposes of nutrition the food taken into the system, will quickly impart a healthy tone to the whole physical machinery. Indigestion, and all its concomitants and consequence, including general debility, liver complaint nausea, pains between the shoulders, headache, low spirits, a feeling of oppression after meals, sleeplessness, languor, flatulence, bowel complaint, etc., are among the ailments invariably cured by a course of this inestimable remedy.

Married.

On Monday morning, at Trinity Church, by Rev. W. Harrison, Charles E. Milner, of New York, to Lydia C. second daughter of Thomas Merritt, of this City.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Mr. Joseph Storemen, Jr., Merchant of Yarmouth N. S., to Henritta, third daughter of Capt John Brown, of this City.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Thomas Rankine, to Miss Grisella Donovan, both of St. John.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. W. Alves, Mr. Mr. Richard M. Record, of Upham, to Miss Sophia Odell, of the same place.

At Simonds, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. Charles Adams, to Miss Mary Forsyth.

Died.

Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph McDonagh, Merchant Tailor, in the 34th year of his age.

On Monday, 1st inst., Mrs. Winifred Flood aged 84 year.

On the 30th ult., Anna Maria, the only daughter of David and Anne Johnston, aged 4 years and 11 months.

On Friday, the 28th ult., Mr. Thomas Dunn, Stevedore in the 36th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

At his residence in Queen's County, on the 20th ult., in the 84th year of his age, Samuel Scovil, Esq., senr., Justice of the Common Pleas, and formerly M. P. P. for that County.

BAZAAR!

IT is proposed to have a BAZAAR at SAND POINT, CARLETON, in aid of the Sabbath School at that place.

This School is a revival of the one which was founded and most efficiently conducted by the late Mrs. BONN, whose memory is dear to not a few on both sices of the harbor. The children now in the School are in number about fifty. To procure Books and a Library for them, as well as other things necessary to a well conducted Sabbath School, is the object of the Bazaar.

Such articles as are generally saleable in a BAZAAR, as well as contributions in money, will be thankfully received from such Ladies and Gentlemen as can appreciate the object in view.

The following Mercantile Firms have kindly consented to receive Articles and Contributions:

Messrs. Chubb & Co. Prince William street; Lawton & Vassie, Market Square; and Wells & Davis, Sand Point. They will also be received by the Rev. E. Clay, M. D., Carleton, and any of the following Office-Bearers:

Mrs. A. B. SHAW, *President.*
Miss SOPHIA TOOLE, *Vice-President.*
Mrs. J. GANONG, *Treasurer.*
Miss AUGUSTA WHEATON, } *Committee.*
Miss CATHERINE TOOLE, }
Miss ELIZA LANE, *Secretary.*
Mrs. NEWCOMB, *Assistant Secretary.*

Carleton, December 5, 1856.

Notice to Contractors.

Office of the Chief Engineer of Railways, St. John, 20th November, 1856.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Engineer's Office of the *European and North American Railway*, until SATURDAY, the 20th day of December next, for the GRADING and MASONRY of that portion of the Railway