FRANCE.

The London Times gives the following account of the family of Count Montijo:

"Of the future Empress of the French we wish to speak with the deference due to herself and to her position, for it is impossible to have remarked the attractions of her person, the distinction of her manners, and the vivacity of her character—as many of us must have done in her visits to this country, where she is no stranger—without feeling a more than common interest in her extraordinary destiny. To France, indeed, she has hitherto owed little beyond the graces of her education, though she is, of course, far better acquainted with the character of the nation over which she is called to reign than a Princess summoned from the stiff nursery of a German principality. But she combines by descent the energy of the Spanish and the Scottish races, and, if the opinion we have formed of her be correct, she is, as Louis Napoleon said of her, fitted not only to adorn the throne, but in the day of danger to defend it. Among the long catalogue of names and titles of this Castillian maiden, which we publish in another column—including even the churches, religious houses, and colleges, of which she is the patroness—that of Palafox conspicuously occurs, for that heroic defender of Saragossa against the French invaders of Spain was, we believe, her grandfather. To go much further back, we are assured by a high authority on Spanish genealogies, that the true *sangre azul* of the great Alonzo Perez de Guzman, who defended Tarifa in 1292, flows in her veins; and undoubtedly the first Count de Teba was created about 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella for his gallant conduct before Granada. The Count de Teba, father of the future Empress, was a man of talent and science, but he was crippled in his person, and we suspect that the military exploits which are now attributed to him in the ranks of the French army are confounded with those of his brother, the Count de Montijo, to whose title and large estates he eventually succeeded. When the Count de Teba was about to marry Miss Kirkpatrick, the daughter of a Consul at Malaga, it was necessary, as he was a grandee of Spain, to obtain the King's consent. The descent of the Kirkpatricks was rather less illustrious than that of the defender of Tarifa, but the Scottish heralds set to work with such diligence that a suitable pedigree was produced, and Ferdinand exclaimed, "Let the good man marry the daughter of Fingal." The issue of this marriage was the lady who now attracts so large a share of the attention of Europe."

The second imperial ball took place at the Tuileries on the evening of the 22d, and it was attended by a much greater crowd than before—in fact nearly double—many having been attracted by the hope that the future Empress might be present. In this, however, they were disappointed. The ball passed off without anything to distinguish it materially from that which preceded, except in the numbers of the company. These it was asserted were augmented by the announcement that no one will be admitted at the future balls unless in a prescribed costume, consisting of a velvet coat, white waistcoat, velvet small clothes, and silk stockings. Many men in fashionable life, it is said, look forward to the exposure of their physical conformation in this costume with a good deal of alarm; and it was, perhaps ill-naturedly, conjectured that many were anxious to be present at this ball under the apprehension that they might not have courage to encounter the next.

The Countess of Montijo and her daughter left their hotel immediately after the delivery of the Emperor's address to the Council of State and Legislative Corps, and took up their abode in the Palace of Elysee, where they will remain until the solemnization of the marriage, which was appointed to take place on Sunday the 30th—the 29th having been previously named. The correspondent of the Times says that the young lady has undergone no change in manner since the day when the formal proposition was made to her by Louis Napoleon, and that she wears the incipient honors of her approaching rank quite as if she had a consciousness that they are not superior to her merits. The same correspondent adds:

"There can be no doubt that nothing will be left undone to render the future Empress popular. Even now rumors are in circulation—whether well *founded* or not remains to be seen—that the lady has already exercised her influence to induce Louis Napoleon to restore to the family of Orleans the proceeds of the property belonging to Louis Philippe, and confiscated by the decree of the 22d of January. An amnesty more or less extensive, and owing to the same influence, has been also spoken of; and even it is whispered that a further small reduction in the army may be expected. I give these as rumours only, and without in any degree vouching for their accuracy."

The mother of the future Empress is First Lady of Honor to the Queen of Spain, and is a member of the Royal order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa, to which most of the females of the Spanish aristocracy of the highest class belong. The Countess of Montijos' eldest daughter—she has, I believe, but two—is married to the Duke of Alba and Berwick, who has also inherited the Ducal title of Linares. Eugenia de Montijos, Countess-Duchess of Teba, is about 26 years of age.

MARRIAGE OF NAPOLEON III.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, the Corps Legislative, together with the Council of State assembled, at noon, in the *Salle du Trone*, in pursuance of notice that they would be met there by the Emperor.

The ex-king Jerome, wearing the uniform of a marshal of France, seated himself to the right of the throne, and his son Napoleon Jerome, in citizen's dress, occupied a similar seat, on the left. The ministers, officers of State, and members of the Imperial household, grouped around the throne, as they best might. By and by the Duke of Cambaceres entered from the apartments of the Emperor, with the announcement, "His Majesty," on which the *ci devant* Louis Napoleon entered, and taking his seat on the throne proceeded to read the address which we translate as follows:

THE EMPEROR'S ADDRESS.

"*Messieurs.*"—

"I assent to the wish so often expressed by the nation, and come to you to announce my intended nuptials.

"The alliance I contract is not in accordance with old political traditions, and therein lies its advantage.

"France, with its successive revolutions, has ever abruptly severed herself from the rest of Europe.—Every enlightened Government ought to seek to lead her back within the pale of the old Monarchies, but this result will be more certainly attained by a just and straightforward policy, and by honesty of conduct, than by royal alliances, which creates false security, and often substitutes family interests for those of the nation at large.

"Besides in this respect the examples of the past have left in the spirit of the people superstitious feelings:—it is not forgotten that for seventy years foreign princesses have ascended the steps of the throne only to see their race dispersed and proscribed by war or by revolution. Only one woman has seemed to bring happiness and to live more than others in the affections of the people, and this woman, the modest and good wife of Gen. Bonaparte was not of royal blood.

"It must be admitted, however, that in 1810 the marriage of Napoleon I. with Maria Louisa was a great event; it was a guarantee for the future, and a real satisfaction to the national pride to see the ancient and illustrious house of Austria which had so long been at war with us, solicit *(briguer)* the alliance of the elected chief of a new Empire.

"How, on the other hand, under the last reign, had the *amour propre* of the country to suffer when the inheritor of the crown vainly sought, for several years, to ally himself with a sovereign house, and obtained at length a princess, accomplished, no doubt, but of second-rate rank and of a different religion.

"When in the face of old Europe, one is borne by the force of a new principle to the height of ancient dynasties, it is not by antiquating one's escutcheon [vielliant son blason,] and seeking to introduce himself at any price into the family of kings, that one makes himself accepted. It is much better by always keeping one's origin in remembrance, in preserving one's own character, and in taking frankly before Europe the position of a parvenu,—a glorious title, when it comes from the free suffrages of a great people.

"Thus obliged to depart from the precedents followed even to the present day, my marriage became but a private affair, and it remained only to choose the person. She who is become the object of my preference is of high birth. French in heart, by education, by the remembrance of the blood shed by her father for the cause of the Empire, she has, as a Spaniard the advantage of having no relatives in France to whom it might be necessary to give honors and dignities.

"Endowed with all the qualities of the soul, she will be the ornament of the throne, as in the day of danger she would become one of its courageous supports. A devout Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers as myself for the welfare of France. Good and gracious, she will revive, I have the firm hope, in the same position the virtues of the Empress Josephine.

"I come then, Messeiurs, to say to France, that I have preferred a woman whom I love and respect to any unknown lady whose alliance would have brought advantages mingled with sacrifices. Without disdaining any one I yield to my feelings, but after having consulted my reason and my convictions. In short, in placing independence, the qualities of the heart, and family happiness above dynastic prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not be less strong, because I am more free.

"Ere long, proceeding to Notre Dame, I shall present the Empress to the people and to the army; the confidence they have in me, assures me of their sympathy towards her I have chosen, and you, gentlemen in learning to know her better, will be convinced in this also, I have been directed by Providence."

This address was received with cries of Vive l'Empereur, and soon afterwards the assembly broke up apparently pleased with the announcement. Copies of the speech were immediately read at the Bourse, and placarded on the walls of the city. Jerome Bonaparte and son proceeded straightway to the residence of Mdlle. Montijo to congratulate her on her good fortunc.

If we may accept the sentiments uttered by the press as an indication of public opinion, the feeling of dissatisfaction with which the first rumors of the marriage was received, is dying away, except among the Bonapartists, who regard the marriage altogether as a mesalliance.

The name of the Empress is Eugenie, and her marriage will be celebrated in the Church of Notre Dame, on Sunday next, 30th January.

AUSTRALIA.—Fresh arrivals from Australia posterior to the dates given last week, announce the shipment of nearly two millions of gold in addition to the previous supplies. The Victoria mines steadily yield £400,000 weekly, and the considerable immigration now setting in from England, and elsewhere, must give a fresh impulse to new discoveries, to repair any diminution which may take place after the first rich surface produce may cease. The extraordinary impulse which must be given to commerce by the new discoveries is perhaps best evidenced by the fact that the value of the exports from Victoria alone have been raised, in one year, from about one million to fifteen sterling! Several steam vessels sent from England for sale have been disposed of at enormous profits. Many more will be wanted to carry on the rapidly increasing intercourse between the various flourishing ports of the Australian continent. The steamers which have made the long voyage with passengers have not as yet been remarkably successful, so that public attention is directed once more to the passage by the way of Panama and the Pacific, which course, having regard to rapidity of communication alone, will, we have no doubt, be eventually adopted for the mails.

The following is an extract from the *Sydney Empire* of Nov, 8:—

"The general condition of these colonies remains nearly unaltered. The specific condition of a locality is affected by the quality and the numbers of its arrivals and departures. *The authenticated* accounts of Victoria, and particularly of Melbourne are most distressing, and they are confirmed by all the private testimonies we receive. The Government is destitute of vigor and wisdom. The arrivals are too rapid and too numerous to be suddenly provided with homes and employment. The golden idea has excited cupidity to a pitch so extreme that there is the utmost insecurity both of person and property. The more respectable diggers and dealers are swamped by the vast crowds of disreputable adventurers who have no stake in the colony, no interest in its welfare, no concern with its final success, nor any moral principle to keep them from the most atrocious outrages. But the general state is best indicated by the universal recklessness of high prices in every branch, showing that neither political economy nor moral discretion at present obtains, in any appreciable degree, in the mass of the people collected in that colony to profit by the gold excitement.

"The case, although very far otherwise than as it should be, is still exceedingly different in New South Wales. What it might have been had we been inundated with so sudden and so reckless a throng as that which has for a time inundated Victoria, it is hard to say. The money spent in drunkenness is enormous. The largest wages creates the worst habits. Men were far more steady and prosperous generally at half their present wages than they are now. The wealth acquired at every handicraft does not so much fill churches and reading-rooms as public-houses. Little good in point of morals has yet been derived from the immigration that is going on. The ship generally proves a bad place for moral training, and on arriving, the inflamed minds of the immigrants are rarely capable of settling down to the sober duties of industrious and orderly life. Such is certainly the general state of the case, albeit distinguished by honorable exceptions. The gold fever must be allayed, or the number of persons not affected by it must be largely increased before the ordinary courses of industry will offer so much the stronger inducements as they furnish the best means of securing a good moral and religious state of mind."

That portion of the earth, which, a short time since, was the sink of British felony, has become a chief subject of interest in England; and Australia has now more books written about it, than any other division of the globe. The latest of these publications is called "*The Three Colonies of Australia*," and was written by SAMUEL SIDNEY. It is historical, descriptive and practical, and gives us as much information about the new El Dorado as any one would care to get. On the whole, it is one of the most reliable works called forth by the gold discoveries.—*Putnam's N. Y. Magazine.*

EXPORTS OF POULTRY AND EGGS FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—

It is calculated, here, that from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty thousand turkies, and an enormous quantity of eggs, were exported to England for consumption, last week, from the ports of Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Havre, and some others of the French channel-coast. Such a supply might alone be thought to guarantee *Peace*: and, apropos of eggs, a London amateur advises that they should be sold everywhere by weight, and not by number; the difference is enormous; large eggs weighed, on trial, twenty-four ounces: the small, fourteen and a half: price the same. At the recent meeting of the London Horticultural Society, a dish of lemons was produced, as fine as any imported from abroad, which were grown at Plymouth, in the open air. The tree was planted upwards of thirty years ago, against a south wall; the only protection was mats or glass frames to exclude moisture; the plant was not affected by the coldness of the temperature.

EGYPT.—The anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mahommed had just been celebrated at Cairo with the usual festivities, and the extraordinary ceremony of the Doseh was performed on the 23rd of December. On this occasion a number of dervishes and other Mussulman devotees placed themselves on the ground side by side, as closely as possible to each other, with their backs upwards, and the Sheikh, or chief of their religion, passes over them on horseback. None of the men thus trodden upon showed signs of being hurt.

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, February 15, 1858.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!—The Steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, 26th ult., arrived at New-York on Monday the 7th inst.

In the Cotton market, the improvement advised, per *Canada*, was fully maintained—the market closed firm. Sales of the last three days 20,000 bales.

Corn market—dul, with a small business at low prices; Wheat 1d. to 2d. per bushel, and Flour 3d. to 6d. cheaper; Indian Corn neglected, at a decline of 6d. to 1s.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns again indicate, from the slight effect produced by the further rise in the rate of discount, the healthful state of affairs that generally prevails.

The accounts of the Scotch iron market show a considerable recovery from the recent fall. There are many buyers of pigs at 65s. per ton, and no sellers under 66s.

The weather in Great Britain is more settled. The rain does not appear to have much damaged the prospects of agriculture.

A great meeting was held at Exter Hall, London, on the 25th, in behalf of the Madiai, and another at Birmingham, and petitions to the Queen were adopted, in favour of religious liberty in foreign countries.

There is an impression that on the assembling of Parliament, Lord Palmerston will bring forward a motion for the increase of the army.

Baring Brothers & Co. have given notice that the dividend warrants on Canada debentures, due the 1st of February, will be paid on or after that date.

The dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent., due the 31st January, to the class A shareholders of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company, has been advertised for payment at Messrs. Glyn & Co.'s.

Much anxiety is felt by the friends of the troops on board the *Vulcan*, steamer, from England to Australia, that vessel not having arrived out in more than three months.

Two soldiers of the 46th Regt. have been arrested for conspiring to carry off a young lady, aged 17, from her parents.

Marlborough. 130, (s-s), was launched at Portsmouth 15th ult.—No less than 200 men are at work on the *Royal Albert*, 120 (s-s.)

There are five 80 gun ships and two fifty gun frigates now on the stocks at Chatham, all to be fitted with the screw.

Of 654 persons on board a Government emigrant Ship for Australia, 126 died on the passage, 200 were placed in Hospital on her arrival.

The Duke of Northumberland, and Marquis of Londonderry, have been made Knights of the Garter.

The British ship of war Swift, arrived at Spithead on the 20th from the Pacific, last from Valparaiso, bringing $800,000 in specie. She had been four and a half years absent from England, had sailed 90,000 miles, and had not lost a man by sickness or accident during the period.

The West India mail steamer Parana arrived at Southampton on the 18th, last from St. Thomas with 27 passengers and $800,000 in specie. There had been much sickness on board, including 30 cases of yellow fever, of which there had been five deaths.

The Laws of England.—On the re-assembling of Parliament, Mr. Phillimore is to move an address to Her Majesty, to appoint commissioners to digest the Laws of England into a code.

The papers announce the decease of the Earl of Beauchamp and the Earl of Oxford. The former is succeeded in his title and estate by General Lygon. The Earl of Oxford leaves no issue, and the title therefore becomes extinct.

THE ARMY.—A notice has been posted up at the Horse Guards, under the head of "Encouragement to Soldiers." It states that "by her Majesty's warrant it is provided that commissions are to be given to deserving non-commissioned officers recommended by their colonels. In appointments to the cavalry, a sum of £150 will be granted as an outfit, and in the appointments to the infantry a sum of £100 as an outfit. All sergeants, corporals, and privates are also to be allowed a gratuity for length of service or good conduct; a sergeant to have £15, a corporal £10, and a private £5. They will also be allowed a progressive pay per day over and above the usual pay. It was stated in a note that several regiments of cavalry at present offer an opportunity for recruits joining from the age of 16 to 25. Since the alteration of the standard of height many young men join the line.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the Lady Jocelyn, steamer, advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 18th Dec. have been received. With respect to the war, the news is not of much importance; none of the proscribed chiefs has been given up. Gen. Cathcart, with 2500 men, crossed the Orange river into the sovereignty on the 30th November.

BELGIUM.—The King has discharged all foreign officers from the army.

ITALY.—Another Madiai case has occurred at Genoa. The victim's name is Daniel Magzinghi, surgeon, who had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for preaching.

The Pope is reported to be seriously ill of apoplexy.

TURKEY.—The Turks are pursuing operations vigorously against the Montenegroes.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

BOSTON, Feb. 14.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

There is but little English news worth reporting. A rumour prevails that Mr. Gladstone is about to give up the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Francis Baring.

The weather continued favourable for farming operations, consequently flour and wheat were rather lower, and dull of sale. Cotton had advanced ¼d. per lb.

In Burmah, one British garrison had been invested, and were only relieved after a desperate battle.—*Telegraph to News Room.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening WM. DOLE, Esq., delivered a lecture on "*The English Language*," to a large and respectable audience. Mr. Dole is a young man of energy and talent, who received his education at the Grammar School of this City, and King's College, Fredericton. His teachers in both Institutions have always spoken in the highest terms of his ability and good taste. His lecture, which is his first, more than justifies all that they have said of him. He traced the English language through its various changes, giving illustrations in very apt quotations from various authors. His style is easy, simple, correct, and, if we may use the term, *Saxonic*. His predilection for the Saxon phraseology is founded in good taste, and discovers an abhorrence of what is affected and characteristic of pedantry. The Directors of the Institute are doing the public a benefit, by bringing forward our talented young men in this way.

Next Monday evening, D. B. Stevens, Esq., will deliver a lecture on the *Electric Telegraph*, and exemplify its workings before the audience by passing communications between two stations erected in the Hall.

A. C. Morton, Esq., C. E., the Consulting Engineer of our Provincial Government, proceeded to England from New York by steamer, a few days ago. He will, doubtless, there acquire proficiency in all recent Railroad improvements, and thereby increase his future usefulness in this Province.

Two vessels, schooners *Vivid* and *Charles*, are at present fitting out at this port for Australia, and are expected to sail in a short time. A number of families and young men intend proceeding to the land of gold in those vessels.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening last, the following resolution passed unanimously:—

"*Resolved*,—That this meeting warmly approves of the design of opening the Suspension Bridge across the Falls by a public procession; but that owing to the inclemency of the season, and to the uncertainty of the weather, it is inexpedient to undertake it at present."

The Common Council, Fire Companies, National Societies, and other associations, while approving of the plan of opening the Bridge by a public procession, if the weather were suitable, have deemed it inexpedient to carry out such a ceremony at the present inclement season of the year.

At the Meeting at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening last, it was stated by Mr. Whitman, the Colonial Agent for the New York Industrial Exhibition, that the Provincial Executive had resolved to advance £250 immediately, to enable the Institute and New-Brunswick Society to forward articles to the New York Exhibition, and that application would be made to the Provincial Legislature for a further grant towards promoting the object.

It is greatly to be desired, that our mechanics and artizans will exert their utmost ingenuity, in producing such specimens of skill, as will ensure New-Brunswick an honourable position in the great Exhibition, and thus redeem the credit which our careless neglect deprived us of at the memorable "World's Fair" of London.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received, through Messrs. McMillan, the February number of this ever popular and delightful Periodical. It is, as usual, replete with interesting matter, and ornamented with numerous beautiful embellishments; and must be truly acceptable to its very numerous readers.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—This is a new candidate for public favour. We have received the February number (being No. II of the Volume,) from Mr. B. O'Brien. This excellent Periodical is published by G. P. Putnam & Co. of New York, and is highly deserving of general patronage. The number before us contains no less than 120 pages of literary matter of a high order, great variety and interest; and is embellished with numerous beautiful engravings. We strongly recommend it to public notice, as a Magazine of great merit.

We have also received several numbers of the new volume of "GLEASON'S PICTORIAL," published in Boston; and BARNUM & BEACHS' new "ILLUSTRATED NEWS," published in New York.—These papers contain a large amount of interesting and instructive reading matter; their illustrations are executed in excellent style; and they must command an extensive circulation.

The Nova Scotia Government Railway Bills passed a second reading in the House of Assembly, by a majority of *two*, last week. The votes were 27 in favor, and 25 against the Government measure.

COMMISSARIAT.—We are happy to learn that Oliver Goldsmith, Esq., who was for many years in charge of the Commissariat Department in this City, and subsequently at Hong Kong, and is now in the same capacity at Newfoundland, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary General.

The Messrs. Wrights' new ship "*Star of the East*," sailed for Liverpool at a quarter past one o'clock on Saturday last. Her cabins and state rooms are finished and furnished in a remarkably handsome manner, and during the week she was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who were much gratified with her appearance.

Another superior new ship, called the "*Star of the South*," was launched on Tuesday last from the building yard of Mr. James Nevins, near the Aboideau. She is 1252 tons, new measure, and is owned by Thomas E. Millidge, Esq.

STEAMER COMMODORE.—This boat has recently been purchased by a company, who, we understand, are giving her a thorough repair in every respect, it being their intention to employ her on the route from St. John to the Bend, Dorchester, and Sackville.

C. Boultenhouse, Esq., is the active party in the above Company, and from his well known energy and business habits, we feel confident that no exertions will be wanting to make her, what the public require.—*Courier.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—We have been informed that information was received by telegraph, last evening, of the rejection by the United States Senate, on Thursday last, of the Reciprocity and Fishery treaty lately agreed upon by the American Secretary of State and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington; but that a bill on the subjects embraced in the treaty would be reported in Congress by the Committee of Commerce, to-day.—*Ib.*

GRAND MANAN.—We observe by a notice in the St. Andrews papers, that the inhabitants of this Island intend at the coming Session of the Legislature, to renew their application for making this Island a Free Port, where all the products of the world may be entered free of duty. Practically, this is the case at present, as there is no officer at Grand Manan to receive duties; and legalising this state of things, would render the Island a grand *entrepot* for supplying all sorts of foreign goods to the whole of North America.—*New Bkr.*

OPENING OF THE BAPTIST CHAPEL IN CARLETON.—This Chapel was opened for divine service on Sabbath 6th. Preaching in the morning by Elder Bill, of Germain street; in the afternoon, by Elder Robinson, of Brussels street; and in the evening, by Elder Clay, the Pastor of the Church. These services were numerously attended, and the preaching of the gospel was listened to with marked attention. Collections were taken up towards defraying the expenses of furnishing the house. On Monday, we are informed, the pews were sold to great advantage; and the prospect for an increase of the congregation is highly encouraging. The Chapel is finished in a plain, chaste style, and its appearance does much credit to our friends in Carleton. We trust the divine blessing will continue to attend the labors of our young brother, and that he may soon see the place filled with those who shall worship God in spirit and in truth.—*Christian Visitor.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident happened on Wednesday evening last. A poor, old coloured woman by the name of Amelia Heath—better known to all the neighborhood as "Milley"—was burnt to death in a most shocking manner. She resided in the basement story of a house in St. George's Street. About seven o'clock, groans were heard by some of the neighbours, and smoke was seen to issue from the premises. An entrance was forced, and the poor old woman was found upon her knees, her clothes all on fire. A bucket of water was thrown upon the flames. On examination it was discovered that one side of her was literally roasted. She lingered in dreadful agony until one o'clock on Thursday morning, when death put an end to her sufferings. "Milley" was a kind creature. Every one who knew her respected her. She was a member of the Methodist communion, and was thought very much of for her piety and Christian virtues. She was 85 years of age, and resided alone. It was supposed that her clothes had caught from a candle.—*News.*

DROWNED.—On Sunday morning last, the body of a man was discovered lying on the beach near the market wharf, which, upon examination, proved to be that of Mr. James Curtain, Joe's Point, for many years the Mail contractor between St. Andrews and Robinston. An inquest was held yesterday under the direction of the Coroner, Dr. Gove,—the verdict "found drowned."

Mr. Curtain has left behind him a wife and family who bitterly mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

Gustave Krollman, Violinist, who went out to the West Indies in December last, has died of Yellow Fever at Berbice.

U. S. CONGRESS.—In the Representatives, Feb. 8, a message was received from the President, when the Committee rose and the message was read.

The message covered a report from the State department on the fisheries and commercial reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces, which follows as follows:

MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President the following report in relation to the negotiations pending between this Government and that of Great Britain on the subject of the Fisheries, of reciprocal intercourse with the British American Provinces, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the canals connected with it. The prospects of the negotiation at the commencement of the session were alluded to in a general way in the President's Message. The attention of this department was given to the subject at the earliet day possible, and it has been pursued with diligence. It has been perceived with satisfaction that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the fishing vessels of the United States to a full participation in the public fisheries on the coasts and shores of the Provinces;—with the exception at present of Newfoundland,—and in the right of drying and curing the fish on shore on condition of the admission, duty free, into the market of the United States of the Colonial fish, and on the like condition of these privileges being reciprocally enjoyed by British subjects on the coasts and shores of the United States. It is also understood that the British Government is desirous, in concert with the Provinces, to come to an agreement with the United States for reciprocal free trade with the Provinces in certain natural productions, and that the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence and of the Welland Canal would be conceded as part of the arrangement. An agreement of this kind has for several years received the attention of Congress, and a bill providing for reciprocal free trade in certain articles on one occasion passed the House of Representatives. The present negotiations have been concluded by the departments under the impression that if the details of the arrangement could be satisfactorily settled, and in such a way as to afford mutual benefit, Congress would be disposed to perform its part to carry it into effect, even if the United States, the party which furnishes by far the largest market to the other, shall think it necessary in some respects to limit, and in others to enlarge the number of articles subject to the arrangement beyond what the British government of the Provinces would prefer. The Secretary of State has been of opinion that the main provisions alluded to promised so much benefit on both sides that it would be felt to be expedient to enter into the arrangement for a definite time, leaving to future legislation and negotiation, guided by experience, to render it still more satisfactory by future limitation or enlargement. The number and variety of the details which have presented themselves in the progress of the negotiations, and the important interests in different parts, both of the United States and the British Provinces, requiring to be carefully considered, with the necessity of a reference to London for instructions as to all questions of moment, that arose unexpectedly, have thus far prevented, and will render impossible the conclusion of a comprehensive arrangement of the kind contemplated to be submitted in season to the Senate, and to have been made the subject of legislative action during the present short session. It is believed, however, from the progress made, and the present state of the negotiations, that time is only wanted for a satisfactory agreement between the governments on all the subjects above alluded to. The only part of the proposed arrangements which may be considered of an urgent nature is such an adjustment of the fishery question as would remove all danger of trouble on the fishing grounds during the approaching season. This is an object of great importance and worthy the immediate attention of Congress, as belonging to a general settlement. The British Government is not willing to dispose of it separately, but the Secretary of State is of opinion, under the circumstances of the case, if Congress should pass an act admitting Provincial fish, free of duty, into the United States on condition that the fisheries of the United States are admitted to a full participation in the provincial fisheries, the government of Great Britain would give effect to the measure by the requisite legislation on her part, in the expectation, on both sides, that the question of reciprosity and of the use of the St. Lawrence, and the Canals connected with it, will be taken up hereafter with a favorable disposition to come to a mutually advantageous agreement on the subject. And even if such an act should fail to produce the desired result, which is not apprehended, it would relieve the United States of the responsibility of the consequences. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

U. S. SENATE, Feb. 5.—Mr. Davis introduced the bill to regulate the rights of fishing and the rights of disposing of the proceeds of the fisheries in and between the British North American Provinces and the United States. He said he was unwilling the Session should pass off without the introduction of some measures and desired that the bill might be printed; it was referred.

It provides that whenever the President shall be satisfied that the American fishermen are admitted to the privileges of British residents in the Provinces, with all the incidental rights of curing and preparing for market the proceeds of such fisheries, both on water and land, then he shall issue a Proclamation, authorising fishermen of the British Provinces like privileges in the waters of the United States, together with the privilege of entering the ports of entry on payment of the same duties which are required by law of American fishing vessels, provided that the act shall in no way affect the rights of property.

We record with sincere regret the death of David S. Kennedy, Esq., long known and respected in the commercial and monetary circles of this metropolis. As Agent for the Bank of Montreal, his name is familiar to many of our readers.—Mr. Kennedy was an ex-President of the St. Andrew's Society of New York. He was also a liberal benefactor to several of our charitable institutions.—*New York Albion.*

THE NEW YORK MARBLE PALACE.—From a recent notice of the *St. Nicholas Hotel*, we extract the following description of the *comforts* of this establishment:

"The admission of light into, and thorough ventilation of this hall, cannot be excelled, and produces a most pleasing, beautiful effect. Owing to the peculiar arrangement of the building, there is not a dark room, nor one with a borrowed light, in the entire house. Upon the second story of the front building are the public and private parlors, and bridal and star chambers, which are decorated in a most chaste style, and are frescoed with colours of azure blue and delicate pink, which combine with the gilding so as to produce an impression of grandeur and taste. The dining hall is gorgeous and commodious; their is a delicately carved ceiling of nineteen feet high, supported upon pilasters and capitals of novel design and exquisite workmanship. The ornamental work and frescoing are rich, but not tawdry or glaring. The hall is well lighted by day, whilst, three massive chandaliers, showing twenty lights each, are prepared to bid defiance to the night. The room contains eight splendid mirrors, ten feet high each, some four, and others five feet in breadth. The third and fourth floors of the front and centre buildings are divided into suits of rooms, which have parlors, with bathrooms, bedrooms, and every requisite convenience connecting in a manner unsurpassed for neatness and taste. The other story of the front, centre, and rear buildings is appropriated to single rooms; each room to the sixth story is provided with hot and cold water, and gas, to be used at pleasure by the occupant or visitor of the hotel—a convenience not often met with in this or any other country. The rooms are all well ventilated, and have commodious fireplaces, with marble mantle in each. Every room is provided with Norton's magnetic telegraph. All the halls and public rooms throughout are heated with steam. There are two large tanks in the attic of each building, to supply water to the rooms above the pressure of the Croton. The water is forced up by steam power, and each tank is furnished with a hose, to be used in case of fire."

The amount of tonnage of vessels built in the district of Belfast, Me., the past year is 9201 tons. The total enrolled and registered tonnage of the district is 60,636 tons, engaged in the cod fishery 4824 tons; in the mackerel fishery 3696.

The ammount built in the district of Portland and Falmouth last year was 9980 tons.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF COTTON.—The clearances of Cotton at the Custom-house yesterday amounted to 30,565 bales of which 24,408 were for Liverpool, 2057 for Trieste, 1169 for Barcelona, and 2931 coast wise. This is believed to be the largest quantity ever cleared from any port in the U. States in one day The exports to Liverpool during the past three days amount to 43,406 bales, and the entire exports for the same period to 50,416 bales.—*New Orleans Bulletin, Jan. 8.*

MARRIAGE OF A CHINESE.—Mr. Oong Ar-Showe, the well-known tea vender, was yesterday united in wedlock at St. Matthew's Church, South Boston. Ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Clinch, in the presence of quite a large number of persons. The bride's name was Louisa M. Henss, a young lady of German parentage.—*Boston paper.*

SMART SAILING.—Ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Cressy, made the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu in eight days, eight and a half hours.

A slip from the Norfolk papers gives the particulars of the awful mortality on board the Antarctic. The passengers were attacked with the small pox, ship fever, measles and dysentery. There were between 500 and 600 passengers in all. The captain and mate were both sick, and the second mate dead. No deaths occurred since the ship arrived in Hampton Roads.

FOG AT NEW YORK.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that—

"The dense fog which has prevailed for the last few days, prevent the arrival in port of a fleet of vessels, which are no doubt on the coast, groping about in the thick weather. Numbers of them with passengers have been anxiously expected for some time; some of them having been at sea over eleven weeks. On referring to the shipping list, we observe there are only about two hundred and twenty square-rigged vessels in port, which is about as small a number as has been known for some years."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The floor of a store at Glen Cove, Long Island, in which a court trial was being held yesterday, gave way, precipitating the whole party 20 feet into the cellar. The stove went down also and set fire to the clothes of many persons, burning them seriously. A man named Perry McKay was instantly killed. Several others had each an arm or a leg broken, and many others were seriously injured.

Judge Duer issued an order this morning for the bringing up of Alderman Sturtevant, to answer to the charges against him in relation to his official proceedings in the granting of the Broadway Railway charter.

The ship Ticonderoga, from Liverpool for Australia, arrived at Port Philip Bay on the 3d of November, with 200 passengers sick of the cholera. One hundred and twenty passengers had been previously buried at sea.

Wm. Peter, Esq., H. B. Majesty's Consul for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon last. Mr. Peter was appointed Consul in 1840, and occupied the post to the period of his death.

The couple who announced their marriage in the *Gardiner* (Me.) *Transcript*, by mutual agreement to live together, being threatened with the law unless the knot was legally tied, went before a magistrate and had the matter done up in a business-like manner. Their neighbors did not fancy the relation existing; hence the action as above related.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On Monday evening, the 7th inst. in New York, a public meeting of Temperance women was held, which was numerously attended, and conducted with order and decorum. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, in the costume to which her name is attached; Miss Antoinette L. Brown and Miss Susan B. Anthony made speeches. Horace Greeley took part in the proceedings.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS!—The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New Orleans on the 9th instant, having left Aspinwall on the 2d. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th of January, two weeks later, and 180 passengers. The P. left at Aspinwall the steamships Uncle Sam and Ohio, with 500 passengers and a million and a half in gold.

The Sacramento and San Juan valleys were still flooded, and much distress continued among the miners. The roads in many places were impassable.

Flour was selling at the mines at one dollar per pound. The health of the Isthmus was good.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Congress driven out at the Point of the Bayonet.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Schooner Aquill from Vera Cruz brings intelligence to Jan. 20th.

The City of Mexico pronounced in favour of Revolution on the evening of Jan. 19th. President Cevalos finding Congress refractory, introduced a body of soldiers and cleared it of members, at the point of the bayonet. The same evening he issued a decree calling a National Convention at the Capitol on the 15th of June to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise Legislative powers.—Two new papers have been started to advocate the return of Santa Anna.

WEST INDIES.

DEMERARA.—Fever continued to prevail; weather favorable for planters.

We are pleased to learn that the fever is abating both at St. Thomas and Barbadoes. Among the recent deaths is Dy. Ass. Com. Gen. Cummins.

H. M. S. Cumberland, Geyser, Highflyer, Persian and Buzzard were at Jamaica, on the 11th inst. Sir George F. Seymour was in good health at the date of the latest advices from Jamaica. Influenza had prevailed in the Cumberland.

H. M. Steam-Frigate Dauntless, arrived at Barbadoes, 16th Nov., from St. Thomas. Before reaching Barbadoes, 12 of her crew fell victims to the Yellow Fever; and up to the 10th January, despite of unremitting care and attention, no fewer than 18 Officers and 60 men had been swept away by the disease. She was about to be removed to Antigua, where, it was hoped, the lives of the remnant of her officers and crew might be preserved.

NEW PROVIDENCE.—Cholera continued at Nassau and neighboring Islands. More than one eighth of the population have been carried off.

The extraordinary mildness of the weather in Europe continues to be such that it appears as though autumn were only giving place to spring without the intervention of winter. Accounts from the south declare that the summer fruits are actually ripening; and even here, the lilac and other spring-flowering shrubs have large flower-buds. As is generally the case in such seasons, much sickness prevails; typhus fever, small-pox, and influenza are particularly active.

M. Dayres, one of the most distinguished men of science in France, who was transported to Algeria after the *coup d'etat* of 2d December, died a few weeks since, in the Military Hospital of Oran. His son, nineteen years of age, who was transported with his father, has petitioned to be allowed to return.

A sheet or web of white paper was made in Sterling, Scotland, 3,000 yards (or nearly a mile and three quarters) in length. It was 54 inches in width, and weighed four hundred pounds. It was