

"Most assured that the approving voice of his countrymen—the deliberate, concurrent, and hearty commendation of those among whom he has long lived and acted—is the reward which sustains the heart of a public man. It affords him compensation for long years of exile, and makes him amends for the toils and cares, the injustice and ill-will, which form the burden that must be borne by every man who serves the State. It is not for me, gentlemen, to speak of the events and the measures of past years, on which you have dwelt with such favourable regard. But it may be permitted to me to look forward with you and to express a hope that, as I leave you, the prospect is fair and full of promise.

"No prudent man having any knowledge of Eastern affairs would ever venture to predict a long continuation of peace in India. We have learned by hard experience how a difference with a native Power, which seems at first to be but the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, may rapidly darken and swell into a storm of war, involving the whole empire in its gloom. We have lately seen how, in the very midst of us, insurrection may rise like an exhalation from the earth, and how cruel violence, worse than all the excesses of war, may be suddenly committed by men who, to the very day on which they broke out in their frenzy of blood, have been regarded as a simple, harmless, timid race, not by the Government alone, but even by those who know them best, who were dwelling among them, and were their earliest victims. Remembering these things, no prudent man will venture to give you assurance of continued peace.

"But we seem to have every reasonable ground for believing that tranquility within and without is likely now to prevail in India, and that thus far scope will be given for the prosecution of those projects of internal improvement on which the Government has largely entered. While we have a right to congratulate ourselves on what has already been done—while we may regard with complacency the introduction into the East of those great instruments of public benefit which science has long since created in the West—while we may rejoice that measures have been already taken for opening new sources of public wealth, for ministering to the convenience, for increasing the happiness, and for raising the mental and social condition of the endless millions whom Providence for its own wise ends has committed to our charge—I trust we still shall feel that all we have yet done must be regarded as no more than the first beginnings of greater things that are to come. In regions so vast as these, and among interests so various, all progress must needs be gradual and slow. But I leave you with a firm belief, and in the confident hope, that public improvement among you will now advance with steady pace, sustained by the wise and liberal spirit which is yearly animating more and more the minds of all who exercise an influence on Indian affairs.

"You have made kindly allusion to the future that may await me. I do not seek to fathom that future. My only ambition long has been to accomplish the task which lay before me here, and to bring it to a close with honour and success. It has been permitted to me to do so. I have played out my part; and while I feel that, in my case, the principal act in the drama of my life is ended, I shall be well content if the curtain should drop now upon my public course. Nearly thirteen years have passed away since first I entered the service of the Crown. Through all those years, with but one short interval, public employment of the heaviest responsibility and labour has been imposed upon me. I am wearied and worn, and have no other thought or wish than to seek the retirement of which I stand in need, and which is all I now am fit for. But whatever the future may unfold, you have not erred in believing that I shall never cease to regard with deep and unfading interest the land for which I have toiled so long and those with whom and for whom I have laboured.

"Before I quit its shores, I earnestly desire to acknowledge, in the presence of you all, the deep debt of gratitude which I owe to those among whom I have lived and ruled so long; gratitude to successive colleagues in the Council, for their constant aid through eight long years, without one hour of discord or distrust; gratitude to the many able and zealous and earnest men by whom the civil administration in all its various branches has been invigorated and assisted; gratitude to the gallant army, by which the honour of the country has been upheld, its power extended, and its general tranquillity secured; gratitude to all, for the confidence they have reposed in me, for the support they have given, for the fairness and forbearance with which they have judged.

"Above all, now in this parting hour, when the memory of each among us is thoughtfully resting for a time on the eventful years through which we have passed together, I desire humbly and reverently to acknowledge the gratitude which is due for the ever-present protection of Him from whose hand alone are the issues of war.

"Mr. Sheriff and gentlemen, I have now but one more word to add—it is a word which I find it hard to utter—Farewell.

"Government House, March 5, 1858."

Lord Dalhousie also took an affectionate farewell of the Legislative Council; and on the 6th he quitted Calcutta. He was attended to the landing-place by a large concourse of Ladies and gentlemen, who showed the liveliest sympathy.

"Some were literally unable to do more than bow a farewell; an attempt to give him a parting cheer as his boat pulled off broke down. Men's throats were too full, and several lay back in their carriages sob-

bing audibly. This exhibition of feeling is the more striking because Lord Dalhousie is in no degree a 'popular' man. He has lived latterly a most secluded life; and, though many acts of kindness are recorded of him, he has shown severity very frequently essential. Still he is bitterly regretted."

UNITED STATES.

**THE LATE DR. JOHN O. WARREN.**—The will of the old Doctor provided for the disposition of his body with an especial reference to the science which he had so long pursued and adorned. The will required that the body should remain twenty-four hours, at the close of which time arsenic should be infused into the veins, at the end of the twenty-four hours, the funeral ceremonies should take place, and the body be deposited beneath St. Paul's Church, and twenty-four hours thereafter was to be given for examination to the officers of the Medical College and the physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to ascertain regarding certain peculiarities which he supposed to exist. After this the flesh was to be taken from the bones, the bones macerated, wired and deposited in the college museum. The will, we understand, is porempory upon the exact fulfilment of this requirement, and it has been complied with as far as time has admitted. We likewise learn that his youngest son, from strong filial regard, requested the gift of his father's heart, which he would preserve.—*Gazette.*

A despatch received by telegraph from Washington yesterday says:—"A new complication has taken place in our foreign relations, involving not only the question of peace or war abroad, but of political confusion at home. France has been called on to interfere in Mexico, for the protection of the property of the Catholic Church, lately seized by President Comonfort."—*Boston Atlas.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

**CLOSE OF THE SESSION.**—The session of the Legislature, which closed on Thursday last, although characterised by much that was unpleasant, in consequence of the constant party bickerings which were kept up until the hour of prorogation, has nevertheless been one of the most important which was ever held in the Province. We shall at our leisure review several of the subjects which have been disposed of.

We understand that the members of the Executive Council all remained at Fredericton to complete the Executive business. It is now said to be settled that the Attorney General is to proceed to England in the course of two or three weeks, to make the final arrangements in our Railway affairs. In the meantime, it is said, that the preliminary arrangements will be matured for an early commencement of the work.

Again we have to record an excess of appropriations over the estimates. This is an evil which can only be cured by the introduction of a new system. The House, however, having by resolution transferred the initiation to the Executive, it will be their fault if such a discrepancy occurs again.

One principal difficulty with which the Government have to contend is the Prohibitory Law. It cannot be denied that this law is extensively violated, while the loss of revenue is severely felt. One thing is clear—unless the law is carried out during the present year, the Legislature of 1857 will be compelled to repeal it. We speak of it as a difficulty in the way of the Government, for although they are not responsible for it, the loss of revenue it entails gives them a good deal of trouble; besides, much of the bitter feeling in the House is caused by this law. If its friends can manage to make it work and produce the good they promised it would, we shall rejoice as much as any of them.—*Courier.*

**BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK STOCK.**—On Tuesday the sale of one thousand shares, of £50 each, increased Stock of this Bank, took place in front of the Bank—Mr. Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer—There was a good deal of competition, and the whole was disposed of in lots of ten shares and under, at an average premium of about 13½ per cent. The highest rate was seventeen per cent., and the lowest ten and a quarter. The purchasers, with two or three exceptions, were citizens of St. John.—*Ibid.*

The Fredericton Reporter learns from good authority that Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment will shortly be quartered, in that city, and that Saint John will be supplied with a Battery of the Royal Artillery.—*Ibid.*

**FREDERICTON, May 9**—Yesterday, about noon, the steamer J. D. Pierce burst her boiler while on her way to Woodstock. Steamer Richmond, which was passing down at the time, immediately rounded to and received passengers and part of freight. It is not yet ascertained exactly how many lives are lost; certainly not less than five, among whom

were Mrs. T. M. Johnston, of Gagetown, Mr. Robt. Miller, of Woodstock, (Pilot,) and two others named respectively Merritt and Wark, the latter from Tobique. Steamer sunk immediately in five feet of water. Cause of explosion not yet known.

Editorial Miscellany.

**WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.**—Collections were taken in St. Paul's and St. Luke's on Sunday last (Whitsunday) in aid of this special object of the Diocesan Church Society. The Lord Bishop preached in St. Paul's, and in an excellent discourse, strongly urged the claims of the families of deceased Clergymen upon the consideration of the laity. We are glad to learn that the Collection in St. Paul's amounted to £25 2s. 4d.; in St. Luke's to over £8—which with £3 10s. collected at Falkland the Sunday previous, when his Lordship held a Confirmation there, makes a handsome addition to the Fund from St. Paul's Parish, and we hope the example will be largely imitated throughout the Diocese.

We understand that the Presbyterian Bazaar at Dartmouth on the 14th realized over £70 for the purpose for which it was held, and that all denominations assisted the object. It will be recollected that another Bazaar in behalf of the Episcopal School is to be held at Dartmouth on good old George the Third's birthday, when we dare say the same generous unanimity will be shown. The School is doing much good, has an excellent teacher, and numbers at present between 60 and 60 pupils, half of whom, at least, belong to other denominations. Such good offices, like oil upon troubled waters, smooth much of the asperity that results from religious distinctions, and if they were more general would go far to realize that charity which endureth all things and thinketh no evil.

Our Wesleyan contemporary appeared last Thursday in a mourning garb. Referring to its columns we find recorded the death of Dr. Beecham, who, it will be recollected, paid a visit to Halifax a short time since, to organize the Wesleyan body in this Province into a separate independent Conference, in which, we believe he was perfectly successful. Dr. Beecham was an able man, and his loss will be much felt by the Wesleyan body.

The half yearly meeting of the Municipal Council of Yarmouth, was held at the Court House in Yarmouth on Tuesday the 29th day of April.

The Steamer *Eastern State* arrived from Yarmouth on Wednesday evening. This fine vessel is advertised to sail between Halifax, Yarmouth and Boston during the summer months, and takes up the enterprise abandoned by the house of Cunard after a short trial last year. We trust she will be successful, as we believe such an enterprise must assuredly be, if conducted with sufficient ability and with the exercise of judicious economy.

We understand that H. M. Ship Duke of Wellington, 130 guns, and we believe the largest in the British navy, may shortly be expected here with two regiments of soldiers.

**WYREBROUN, May 7.**—On Wednesday last, Mr. Abraham Barns was drowned while driving logs on Sissiboo River.

On Saturday morning Mr. Joseph Teabode fell dead in the road while carrying a board for his mother's coffin.

On Saturday evening, a barque of about 400 tons, nearly planked, decks laid, owned by Capt. John Bennett, of Digby, was consumed by fire on the stocks at St. Mary's Bay—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. She was insured.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The following despatch has been received at the News Room:—

The American Steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Monday. Dates from Liverpool to 30th April.

The conditions of the Treaty of Peace, as published, are confirmed.

Turkey is admitted into the political system, and is guaranteed independence and territorial integrity.

Flax has advanced 1s. per barrel.

Wheat advanced 3d. per bushel.

Corn had advanced 6d. per quarter.

Provisions unchanged in price.

Cotton has declined a trifle.

The hired transport *Lady Ashurst* arrived on Wednesday from London, with a detachment of 83 Artillerymen, to fill the place of those who left here for service in the Crimea. They were commanded by a young Officer, who had on his breast a Crimean Medal. The ship proceeds to Quebec with Government stores.

Florence Nightingale, the woman beloved of all men and all nations, for her noble humanity, has been gazetted officially a Director-General of all hospitals in the British Dominions. No nurses can for the future be appointed in any public hospitals without her sanction. She has been ill from a fall, but is quite recovered.