men, who does not say they have suffered but too much. Both have again and again fought when, more fit for their beds, neither, wanting rest, would have ever found a moment when they could really feel they were secure to obtain it. Shall England leave these men yet to contend with unequal odds?

The French are pouring in regiment on regiments to add to their forces. Not only do they thus fill up and extend their lines; but, with men they systematically provide everything that can keep up health in the climate to which they send them. I grudge them no atom of any glory they can fairly win; but God forbid we should see the day when the great end, in aiming at which our deeds of bravery have already won the honest, highest praise of our allies, shall be gained by their leading where we have no longer the power to lead their grasping by more strength of hand and heart that which our men have yet all the heart to attempt, but not the strength to attain.

No living soul can now hate war more than I do. Few, at least of those in England will read this, have seen more of the awful effects which shadow the last scenes of its victims. I have learnt something, of what they who have to mourn in England suffer, from what I saw of the apprehension of that suffering in those who seem to fear death chiefly because death would cause it. She must be told it; tell her how I felt the telling it to her, said one brave fellow, for whom I wrote to one he loved, that he could not live. Still thus hating war—thus knowing what it entails—I feel it but charity to pray that no expense be spared—no means left unused—at once so to strengthen our army that some quick issue may come of that strife, to prolong which, as things now are, is only wantonly to risk the brave, and feed those hopes of our enemy the destruction of which is our sole hope of peace.

London, Jan. 1. S. G. Osborne.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER'S RESPONSE TO HER MAJESTY'S LETTER.

WRITTEN AT SCUTARI.

God bless our Queen! read out her words—
Blest words, to us again;
They fall like balm-drops on our hearts,
And lull each throb of pain;
See with what pride our Queen recounts
Her army's gallant deeds,
And sighs with woman's tenderness
When o'er a private bleeds.

Still lives, by memory treasured up,
The hour we came away,
The Queen stood in her balcony,
The morn was cold and gray;
She looked and kindly smiled on us,
We raised a deafening cheer,
And those who stood more near than I
Saw on her cheek a tear.

That smile, like leading star, was seen
While scaling Alma's height;
'Twas felt, no less, 'mid flash of steel
In Balaklava's fight;
But beamed most bright, while firm we stood,
On Inkerman's death field;
When England's sons had but one thought—
To fell—but not to yield.

And when, what was most hard to bear,
We kept the watch at night,
And patient in the trenches stood,
And looked for morning light;
Still did that smile by night and day,
In hunger, cold, and rain,
Tell us, our Queen aye thinks of us,
And why should we complain?

And now, upon our feverish beds,
While slow the hours pass by,
Where some are laid, with wounds to live,
And more, perchance, to die;
'Tis sweet to think that not in vain,
Our blood like water ran,
And that our Queen has said she owes
A debt to every man!

Siege of Sebastopol.—Worn-out Guns.—Now that in the course of two or three days all our siege guns will be replaced by new ones, I may mention that, for the last fortnight, not 10 per cent. of them have been in a condition to return the enemy's fire. Many have been dismounted—many struck upon the muzzle and broken, and the rest are quite worn out. The latter term may appear astonishing to your non-military readers, but nevertheless it is strictly true; ordinary guns bear from 700 to 800 rounds quick firing before they become worthless. The very best siege artillery will not stand more than 1000 rounds. One-sixteenth of an inch "windage," or room for the shot to pass down the gun, is allowed in our service and the French. With much firing this "windage" increases from one-sixteenth to one-quarter, or even one-third of an inch, so that a long 68-pounder, which throws its shot 3400 yards when new, after 800 or 900 rounds quick firing, will barely throw 2000 yards. The touch-hole also gets enlarged, and a great part of the explosion escapes by that vent. The inner part of the gun also gradually becomes of a different temper from the outer, and after long firing, guns in such condition are certain to burst. For all these reasons and because very many of the guns have had their stands shattered, the trunnions and muzzles knocked off by the enemy's shot, our batteries have slowly ceased firing, and the ordnance still serviceable is reserved to meet and repel sorties. For the last week the trenches of the allies have not fired 20 rounds against Sebastopol.—*Morning Herald.*

The Defences of Sebastopol.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:—It is not, I believe, generally known that the officer who directs the engineering works of the defence of Sebastopol is a Frenchman—General Destrem.—At the period of the treaty of Tilsit, the Emperor Alexander begged as a favor, that Napoleon would permit a few young men of the Polytechnic School to enter the service of Russia. Napoleon at once consented, and selected four of the most distinguished pupils of that celebrated establishment, the last of whom is General Destrem, who had so great a share in the construction of the fortifications of Cronstadt. He is spoken of as an engineer officer of the greatest merit, and, what is rather rare, he has a remarkable talent for poetry, united to profound mathematical knowledge. He is the author of several beautiful compositions; but his best work is said to be a translation into French verse of the fables of the Russian Lafontaine, Kriloff.

Pirates.—Attack on the American Steamer Queen.—The British expedition against the pirates in the Chinese waters is at length effecting good service. Twenty-nine sail were destroyed on the 4th and 5th of November, by the Barracouta and Encounter, which two vessels had, in conjunction with the Styx, Spartan, and others, sailed for the west coast, to root the miscreants out of their strongholds. Another account states that about the same date—early in November—while the American steamer Queen was cruising, she fell in with and was attacked by 13 pirates. The writer says—The heavy armament of the junks compelled her to haul off, and in three hours she renewed the contest; but the 32-pounders of the junks would soon have made mincemeat of her, for, while the pirates' shot went through her, her own fell short, so she was again, after the most persevering efforts of Lieut. Preble, obliged to abandon the action and steam off to Macao, where she fell in with her Majesty's ship Encounter, which vessel immediately weighed and stood away in company with the Queen. The pirate fleet remained at anchor, and threw some splendid shot at the Encounter, but her 120-pounders proved too much for them, for, having received six shells from the large gun, and a few 68-pound shot, they abandoned their vessels and took to the hills. The junks were burnt.

Tattling Ladies.—A ludicrous, but somewhat painful affair took place, a few evenings since, we understand, in a select Female Academy up town, compromising somewhat the Mistress of the establishment. Several of the pupils' mothers had dropped in, and remained to take a dish of tea, and being short of milk, an Irish girl was sent to a neighboring grocery to get some. The tea was handed round, and some surprise was felt that the milk did not color it, but nothing was said. The peculiar flavour too, was remarked, but no one dared to speak; at length one lady ventured a hint, and the exclamations became general. The Mistress of the Academy colored very deeply, but of course could not account for it, and summoned the girl.

"Bridget," said the lady, "what was that you obtained at the grocery?

"Sure, it was milk, ma'am," the girl replied.

"Milk!" exclaimed the lady, "why smell it," handing her the jug at the same time.

"It's just it is, or my nose deceives me," said the girl, "but sure it's milk I axed for, and don't I go there every day for the same kind of milk for yourself?"

It is needless to say that the indignant parents quitted the house, after a very formal leave-taking, and that several young ladies were hastily summoned Home.—*N. Y. Express.*

Extravagance.—A Philadelphia letter writer says of a party which was given by Mrs. Rush, a millionaire of that city a few days ago:—"About 2,000 invitations were issued, and the entire cost of the entertainment, I am informed, was in the vicinity of $20,000, the bare item of bouquets alone costing $1,000, which were distributed in elegant profusion around her splendid mansion. It was nothing but one incessant revelling in luxury from beginning to end. At half-past four o'clock in the morning green tea, and sweet bread and terrapins, as the closing feast preparatory to the departure of the remaining guests, were served up."

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Feb. 16, 1855.

[*By Telegraph to the Reading Room.*]

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

Seven Days Later from Europe.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Overthrow of the Ministry!

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—CONDITION OF THE ARMY, &c., &c.

Halifax, Feb. 14.—The Asia, from Liverpool, Saturday morning, Feb. 3rd, arrived here at 25 minutes past one this morning.

BRITAIN.

The past has been a week of anxiety in England. The Atlantic brought out the London papers, of Saturday, 27th, containing Lord John Russell's explanation of his resignation; also containing the commencement of the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry. On Monday evening, the 30th, debate on Roebuck's motion was resumed in the House of Commons. It was, that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the condition of the British army before Sebastopol and into the conduct of those departments of the government, whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army.

Stafford and D'Israeli spoke. The House divided, 305 for the motion, 148 against it—majority against government, 157. Thereupon the ministry resigned.

The resignation was accepted and the Aberdeen Cabinet only hold office until a new ministry can be formed.

Tuesday Evening, 30th.—The Queen sent for Earl Derby, leader of the conservative party.

Wednesday.—Earl Derby waited on the Queen and had an interview of two hours. The interview having finished, he drove in haste to the residence of Lord Palmerston. A lengthened conference took place. The public did not learn what occurred, but the general rumour was that Palmerston would not assent to the terms proposed by Derby, consequently the latter was unable to form a sufficiently strong cabinet. Various rumours ensued, pointing to Palmerston, Lord John Russell and latterly to Lord Lansdowne as probable head of the new ministry. Both Houses adjourned from Tuesday to Thursday.

On re-assembling Lord Aberdeen briefly announced the resignation of the ministry. The Duke of Newcastle entered into explanation in self defence and Earl Derby informed the House that he had been invited by the Queen to form a cabinet, but could not do so.

The friends of the Aberdeen ministry are rabid against Russell, for breaking up the Coalition, by his retirement. The Queen is reported to have written him an autograph letter, censuring his conduct; but this is doubtful.

No ministry has yet been formed. The public are very anxious.

Latest.—In Parliament a Bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English Baltic fleet is ordered to re-assemble in the Downs, ready for sea the first week of March. Rumour says Admirals Martin and Seymour will command.

Walton, Viney & Co., a London House in the Australian trade, failed—liabilities moderate.

THE WAR.

No fighting, but very important diplomatic news. Prussia checkmated Austria in the Session of the General Committee of the Germanic Diet. Austria's proposition for a general mobilization of the whole federal army has been rejected and Prussia's proposal to place contingents only on a war footing was carried, against Austria.

Anxiety is felt as to what course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor of Austria having, as he expected, the command of the federal army. Probably no step will be taken till after the formation of the new English Ministry. Intelligence of Austrian defeat caused dullness in funds.

Prussia Preparing for Action.—Important despatches from Berlin, 31st says—Prussian Government has decreed immediate mobilization of her own army. Fourth and sixth army corps are ordered to occupy Provinces of Saxony and Silesia.

Prussian despatch dated Jan. 31st, addressed to cabinet of London, states that the result of the last conference at Vienna harmonizes with the views of Prussia; but Prussia is not informed of the tenor of preceding deliberations.

Prussia regards the admission of a Prussian representative to Vienna conferences as indispensable to her accession to the Treaty.

The demand of France that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through Prussian territory is categorically *refused.*

Denmark appoints military commission to place all Danish forts in state of defence.

Sardinian Alliance.—The treaties between England, France, and Sardinia are published.—Sardinia engages to send, in English ships, 15,000 men to the Crimea, under command of a Sardinian General. England agrees to send Sardinia a million sterling, or two if required, at 3 per cent—France and England guarantees to protect Sardinia during the present war. French army detained to aid Austria, they will march thro' Lumbardy to prove to the Italians the reality of Austro French alliance.

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has received plenipotentiary powers to attend conference.

Sebastopol, Jan. 10.—It is understood in the Camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plan of attack, with a view to take the important points of defence in flank and in reverse. Two divisions of the French will immediately leave their camps on the British left, and take up a new position on the right of the British, over the Tchernaya. The object is partly to stop the supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann.

Missing despatch from General Canrobert of the 10th says, English have ceded to us a portion of their lines, namely the works commanding and destined to batter in, breach the Malakoff Tower, on which a serious attack will likely be soon made.

Jan. 11.—Frost. Quantities of warm clothing received in camp, but more wanted. The French are assisting the English to build huts and stables. Grumbling among British respecting alleged injustice and partiality of recent Brevet.

Jan. 12.—Several desertions to the Russians reported. Nothing doing by the British except getting up shot, shell, and provisions. The French and Russians exchange a few shots now and then, and keep up constant fire by the riflemen. Last night coldest yet experienced; during the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on French lines; a sharp conflict ensued with bayonets.

Jan. 13.—The Russians celebrated their New Year's Day within the city with apparent gaiety. At midnight all the chapel bells were ringing. At 1 A. M. the Russians within their lines commenced cheering. French, taking it as an insult opened fire on the town. Russians instantly replied along their whole front of defence by the fiercest cannonade yet experienced, earthworks flashed forth uninterrupted flames, rapid and unbroken as file firing and shewed defences swarming with men. Under cover of the firing a strong party of Russians made a sortie on front and flank of British left; in the attack Russians captured British Vidette and also drove in covering parties, but on being engaged by the regiments retired towards the town.—Simultaneously with the attack on the British, a strong sortie was made on the French, the Russians penetrated within parapet and spiked three mortars; French rallied and drove back enemy inside the lines of his advanced batteries. Day break all was quiet.

Jan. 14.—Sanitary condition of British improving. Turks still suffer fearfully, apparently from plague. Establishment of a central depot for provisions has much relieved sufferings of the army.

Jan. 15.—Continued snow; now three-and-half feet deep. Preparations for renewed British bombardment progresses rapidly. Fifty new siege guns, 13 of the largest mortars, 18,000 shot and shell are brought to the camp. A Polish deserter has given important information respecting range of their batteries. Guns nearly silent all day.—Movement observed among Russians towards Baidar. It is reported Liprandi has received strong reinforcements.

Jan. 16.—The Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned. Heavy fall of snow to-day, 2 feet deep on level—39th British Regt. disembarked. French very active bringing up British powder. No firing to-day. French batteries quite silent! Russians scarcely fired a shot, but active rifle practice continued on both sides. The steamer Simla arrived with 400 horses.

Jan. 19.—Despatch in Paris. The *Patrie* announces that fire was almost suspended on both sides, all seeking shelter from snow. Moral and physical condition of besiegers g[illegible]; but the horses are suffering from cold.

Jan. 20.—Despatch from Menschikoff stated that during last night a successful sortie was made against the French left flank and centre. Several prisoners taken, and many killed.

Jan. 22.—Weather very fine and temperate. British still sickly; abundant supplies of all kinds arriving—shot, shell and clothing, but no houses—there is no progress to report in siege. British 14th Regiment is disembarking.—French have undertaken to hold British right works. Supplies entered Sebastopol on 17th. Russians said to want ammunition, but continue to fire briskly. For the past two days continued fire has been directed against the British works and last night the Russians made an unsuccessful sortie. All reports respecting plan of operations indicate that no event of magnitud need be expected before Spring. Military Gazette of Vienna states, Czar has demanded six weeks armistice. Not confirmed.

Danube—Omar Pasha has sent in his resignation; because Ismael Pasha, appointed to command of the army of Romelia, is not placed under his orders. Large bodies of Russians again concentrating at Reni. Sadrik Pasha has proceeded with all available troops to that point. Russians made reconnoissance from Tulcsha; on 10th and 11th, between Sulina mouth of the Danube, some skirmishing occurred.

Journal of St. Petersburg gives official account of recent crossing of the Danube; and describes it as reconnoissance in force. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole army, but was stopped by order from Russian Ambassador at Vienna, to prevent embarrassment to negotiations. Russians now occompy previous position on their own side of the river.

Galvanic apparatus for exploding 20 tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol, arrived at Balaklava; also corps of divers. It is expected that the explosion will damage the foundations of Forts Constantine and Alexander.

New Russian defences of Odessa are completed, consisting of 27 batteries mounting 110 guns. Fortifications Kaffa, Anaya, Kerish and Sujakale are being strengthened.

Turkey.—Constantinople accounts 22nd say change of Turkish ministry was expected. Affairs are arranged with Greece and the Turkish Commissioner is recalled.

Schamyl's existence and continued command is proved to date of recent forty near Tiflis, so report of his death is probably false.

Gen. Guyon is displaced on half pay.

Czar's two sons passed through Moscow, on the 16th, on their way to the Crimea.

Latest.—Bucharest, 31st—Omar Pasha's difficulties with minister is settled.

FRANCE.

French Admiral Febvier Despointes, who commanded at Petropolovsky, is recalled and replaced by Guiana. France is forming a second foreign legion.

SPAIN.

Some few arrests made on suspicion of Carlists' conspiracy. Report says that Carlists have raised extensive funds in Holland.

Madrid letters of the 25th say Mr. Soule is seriously sick. Police have searched Slice's Banking House in search of conspirators.

ITALY.

Numerous arrests made at Florence, on pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy. Arrests also at Leghorn, because of sale of Mazzinian bonds.

HOLLAND.

Dutch Envoy sent to Japan has returned with assurance that Holland will continue on footing of most favorable nations.

MARKETS.

Liverpool.—Cotton—Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular report Cotton dull.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat and flour rather easier Western Canal, 42s to 42s 6; Ohio, 44s 6d to 45s Indian Corn, limited demand, at 1s decline; white, 44s to 45; yellow, 43s to 43s 6d.

Provisions.—Pork steady, but decline anticipated.

London.—Sugar firmer. Money active. Consols remarkable steady, at 91 1-2 to 91 5-8 Bullion increased in the Bank of England £194,000.

Freights from Liverpool, little change.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Clyde, 24th, Actress; at Needles, 28th, Heath; at Berwick, 30th, Leibnitz, at Portsmouth, 1st inst., Hartley.

The following notice of Sir John Franklin's expedition, appears to contain a few melancholy particulars, that have not hitherto had general publicity:—

The Rev. Thos. Hurlburt, of Rossville Mission, Hudson's Bay Territory, in his journal, dated Sept. 17th, writes, "Dr. Ray has just returned and has found traces of Sir John Franklin. One of our members here was on this expedition, and has made his family happy by his safe return. His name is Thomas Mastitukwin, I had a long talk with him on the subject, he gave me an interesting account of their journey, and their wintering in a snow house, where they had constant night. In March last, they started on the ice to the north, and were 37 days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux; but where they still found the traces of the musk-ox. Sir John and his party are dead; but perhaps one or two of the men may be still alive and amongst the Esquimaux. Sir John's watch all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives and forks, were found. The ship was a great god-send to these people, and they now all have good sleds, spears, canoes, &c., of oak wood. Dr. Ray and party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side.—The probability is that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished of hunger.—*Toronto Guardian, Jan. 3.*

Submarine Telegraph from Balaklava to Varna.—On the 15th of Dec. Messrs. Newell and Co., of Gateshead, the submarine telegraph contractors, received a telegraphic message from the government to make a submarine cable to form a telegraphic communication between Balaklava to Varna; within an hour after receiving the message, Mr. Newall had bargained with Messrs. Palmer & Co., of Jarrow-on-the Tyne, for a new iron screw-steamer, which was then not half finished; Messrs. Palmer employed their men day and night to complete the vessel, which is named the Black Sea, and Monday afternoon witnessed the last of 400 miles of the telegraph cable paid into her. The distance from Varna to Balaklava is about 400 miles, the measure of the length of the telegraph. On the following afternoon ship proceeded to sea, and it is confidently anticipated that by the middle of February, Messrs. Newall & Co.'s workpeople will be engaged submerging the cable between Varna and Balaklava, and by the end of that month, a direct telegraphic communication will be opened between the head-quarters of the allies in the Crimea, and the two great western capitals, London and Paris; for the French and English governments have made such arrangements that the gentlemen who are proceeding out with the Black Sea, confidently expect, by the time their vessel reaches the Euxine, the overland telegraph from Varna to Bucharest will be finished, thus completing the electric communication of the Crimea with England. The expedition which is proceeding in the Black Sea, consists of 60 persons, who take with them their own carts and horses to be used when employed on shore; for the wires will be taken up to the head-quarters of the generals, and portable telegraphic apparatus, nearly fitted into boxes of the size of an ordinary medicine chest, and about the weight of a knapsack, with wires coiled ready for use, which can be joined to the main line, will be taken out, so that in whatever direction the army moves in the Crimea, the head-quarters of the allies can keep up a communication with Europe.

American Mediation.—An offer of intermediation such as is proposed—however well meant it might be—would be simply an impertinence. The only negotiators that the allies can admit into their councils, are negotiators prepared, if needs be, to support their opinions by the whole weight of their army and the whole amount of their resources.—If the United States, like Austria or Sardinia were—in the name of right and justice, and for the interest of civilization and humanity, imperilled by Russian violence and aggression—to offer to accede to the Treaty of the 2nd December, 1854, and to accomplish all its duties and stipulations, we should hail such an act as the grandest moral triumph of our time. The Americans would be welcomed to the World's Congress at Vienna, with the acclamations of every friend of human liberty and progress. But on no other terms can America be admitted into the Councils of the Allied Powers. They want and will accept no such intermediation. For the United States they will continue to feel the utmost deference and respect, but they will manage their own business and defend their own honour. The one might be injured, and the other would be most certainly imperilled, by any new negotiator, however well disposed, who did not enter into dispute with arms in his hands. We do not anticipate such an offer from the United States of America. Short of that, the allies have nothing to ask but the good wishes and favorable opinion of their best and most enlightened citizens. These, we believe, are already on the side of Great Britain and France, whatever may be said to the contrary by the filibusteers, or by Irish emigrants, who consider Smith O'Brien a wise man, and John Mitchel a real friend to Ireland.—*Illustrated London News, Jan. 20.*

Supreme Court.—It will be remembered that some time last August we gave an account of the robbery of the Marine Hospital in this city, by which a foreigner, Floson by name, was robbed of $50,000. He brought a suit against Geo. Wilson, keeper of the Hospital, for the recovery of the money, and on Tuesday the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum claimed, in consequence of the negligence of Wilson in the care of the money. The case was quite important, inasmuch as it shows a landlord to be liable for the safety of money placed in his hands *for safe keeping.*—*State of Maine.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Newry Telegraph states:—"The head of a family, himself recently a landed proprietor and member of a learned profession, belonging to this neighbourhood, was with his family (including a son seventeen years of age) obliged to seek support in the Newry Union Workhouse, on Tuesday last."

The Cholera.—The Kilkenny Journal writes:—"Rarely has there been a more extensive breadth of wheat sown in this county than at the present season. The reasonable prospect of a lengthened continuation of the war has induced the farmers to employ every effort to produce an extensive cereal crop next year."

The cavalry regiments in Ireland have received orders to raise each 120 men, instead of 60 already authorised, for each of the cavalry corps in the East, and have been directed to use every means in their power to have men drilled within the prescribed period allowed for cavalry instruction, viz., four months, in order that strong reinforcements of draughts and remounts may be ready for active service in the spring. The commanding officers have been instructed to pay every attention to the riding drill, in order that the men may have a good seat on horseback.

The Militia—South Mayo Rifles.—The head quarters of this regiment, now forming, has been removed from Westport to occupy the beautiful barracks in Castlebar. By virtue of his office as Lieutenant of Mayo, General the Earl of Lucan, is Colonel of the South Mayo Militia, vice the Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo, formerly Governor of Jamaica, deceased. Castlebar being the property of the Earl of Lucan—and where he spends, with his Noble Countess (sister to Lord Cardigan) and family, for many years past, six out of the twelve months—he very naturally changed the station of the South Mayo Rifles to his own town.

James Browne, Esq., of Claremont, formerly M. P. for the County of Mayo eldest son of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne, and cousin of the late Marquis of Sligo, died at Boulogne on the 23d December last, in the 66th year of his age. Of him it was said, in 1820, "he was the handsomest man in the British House of Commons."

A Pleasing Incident.—On Tuesday morning the Hon. Mr. Street alluded in appropriate terms to the presence in the House of the Hon. Mr. Weldon, formerly Speaker of the Assembly, accompanying his observations with a motion to the effect that there should be a seat prepared on the floor of the House in honor of their visitor. Mr. S.'s views were immediately responded to by the whole of the members; and on taking the place prepared for him beside the Speaker's chair, Mr. Weldon received the warmest welcome of his old friends and associates. A welcome which we are sure was as well deserved as it was heartily given.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(*Telegraph to the News Room.*)

Saturday, February 3.

A number of petitions were received this morning and referred to the appropriate committee.

Albert Scrutiny.

Mr. Harding rose and said that he held in his hand the petition of J. Lewis, Esq., against the return of Abner A. McClelan, Esq., as a member of that House for the County of Albert. Hon. members were already aware of the nature of the application made by Mr. Lewis, but as there were grave charges preferred against the Sheriff for an undue return of the sitting member, he would, before moving for a day for the House to take the matter therein set forth into consideration, read the document itself.

The hon. member read the petition, when Hon. Mr. Rircuin said that in this case he was of opinion that the order of the day should be set down for as late a period as the rules of the House and the law which governed the case would permit. He was not going to offer an opinion on the subject either the one way or the other, but one thing was quite clear that they ought not to allow charges of this kind against a high public officer to go on the files of the House, without affording that officer an opportunity of defending himself. He thought the Sheriff of Albert should be furnished with a copy of the allegations preferred against him with the least possible delay.

Mr. Parkinson said that he did not rise to offer an opinion on the merits of the petition, although he had an opinion on the subject, and if hon. members would consult Rice on elections or Rogers on election, it might assist them in coming to a correct understanding of the law on the subject. They had a case of a somewhat similar nature tried in the House some here about 1830 or 1831, when the present Judge Street demanded a scrutiny of the votes given for Colonel Allen.—He was Colonel Allen's nominee on that occasion, and had to look pretty closely into the subject. In this case, however, there were very grave charges preferred against the returning officer, and he was clearly of an opinion that a full opportunity ought to be allowed that officer to clear himself. In order to effect this he thought the order of the day should be extended to the latest period practicable. Perhaps his hon. colleague intended to abandon the charges against the Sheriff, if so, the length of notice to be given to the parties would not be of such vital importance, as he presumed both parties were otherwise prepared to go on with the scrutiny. He would ask his hon. colleague what day he proposed to name.

Mr. Harding said that he proposed to move Thursday, the 15th of February.

Mr. McClelan said that he was anxious that as much time should be afforded before taking the matter up as was consistent with the law and the rules of the House. He was anxious for this on his own account in order to afford time for preparation, but he was still more anxious on account of the Sheriff, who, he had no doubt whatever, would be able to rebute completely the charges preferred against him.

Mr. Harding said that although the application for an order was made to-day, yet they could not lose sight of the fact that this matter was within the knowledge of the House, and of all the parties concerned in October last when the petition was first presented. He would, therefore, move that the consideration of the matter contained in the petition stand as the order of the day for Thursday, the 15th of February, instant.

His Honor the Speaker directed the order to be entered for the 15th of February.

Hon. A. J. Smith applied for permission to act as counsel on behalf of Mr. Lewis, which application was complied with.

On motion of Mr. Steadman, a committee was appointed to whom should be referred all matters relating to Temperance.

Mr. Steadman, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Hatheway, Mr. M'Adam, Mr. Hayward, and Mr. Gilbert compose the committee.

Fredericton, Feb. 10th.

This morning was occupied with the presentation of numerous Petitions and some Bills. Then followed a discussion brought up by Mr. Street, on the disappearance of the Revised Statute Books from the Clerk's Room. Mr. Ritchie stated that was the second batch which had disappeared, but as nobody had done it, nobody was responsible.—Hon. Secretary stated that he yet had a few copies in safe keeping for the future; but several feared, if pilfering was not restrained, the edition would run out. He suggested that half a dozen be placed on the table for general use. Ordered that every member have a copy. Mr. M'Phelim declared he would not take one, as it might be stolen from him. Both Houses proceeded to Government House and presented the Patriotic Fund Address to His Excellency. Adjourned at three o'clock.

Monday Evening, February 12th.

To-day Mr. Street moved for leave to act as Counsel for Mr. Styles, in Albert, and Mr. Tibbitts, in Victoria, in the pending scrutinies. Hon. Mr. Smith moved the discharge of the Committee in the case of Mr. Godard and the Hon. Mr. Ritchie. Granted.

On Mr. Taylor's motion, the 23rd March was fixed for the Carleton scrutiny, between Messrs. Harding and English. Mr. Read's application on Mr. End's return was discharged. On motion of Mr. Boyd, Tuesday, the 20th, was fixed for Mr. Styles' application on Albert election, Mr. Ritchie stating that Lewis has withdrawn.

Committee appointed on Bill for incorporating the Eastern and Western Baptist Association.

The House then went in Supply for ordinary services. A spirited discussion took place on the Government introducing Money Bills, the Attorney General declaring their readiness to do so as soon as the House gave up the initiation. The popular feeling is in favour of initiation.

After some routine business the House adjourned at three o'clock.

Fredericton, Feb. 13.

No Debate to day. Both houses occupied in the reception of Bills and Petitions, to morrow being the last day for local applications.

Mr. End presented petition of himself and Mr. M'Naughton, complaining of the conduct of John Doran at the late Gloucester Election.

Fredericton, Feb. 14.

Heats of Petitions to-day; among them one from over three hundred Frenchmen, of the Madawaska, praying that Tibbitts may retain his seat.

Motion made through Partelow for a scrutiny of Rice's votes, on the behalf of Tibbitts.

In the Legislative Council there were some strong remarks by Hazen, Hatch, Gordon, and others, respecting pamphlet reports of short Sessions. Steves denied its paternity on the part of the Government; supposed that the Queen's Printer had orders from somebody. Truthfulness of report generally disclaimed by members.

Swarms of Bills and petitions. House in mourning for Mr. Gilbert.

Fredericton, Feb. 15.

A very lively debate on motion of Mr. End to erase all School Petitions (referred to supply) from the Journals, and to give them over to the School Committee; the whole denominational system of grants receiving a hard handling. Motion lost on division.

Letter from Sheriff of Albert read by the Clerk, and reflects in strong language on the character of his opponents—quite a tartar.

Adjourned after the reception of several Bills and Petitions with a long journal.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Debate in the House of Assembly on Mr. Fisher's Amendment to the fifth Paragraph of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Legislature.

Review of the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report for 1853, on the Parish Schools of New-Brunswick. By J. Gregory, late Secretary of the Provincial Board of Education, under the repealed Act 10 Victoria Chapter 56.

Education.—Petition of J. Gregory of Fredericton, in the County of York, for an Act to remove doubts respecting the Jurisdiction of the Visitor of King's College.

Life of Wellington.—The present number of this popular publication (received through Mr. R. Hunter, Market Square), contains two beautiful illustrations—one, His Royal Highness Prince Albert—the other, The New Houses of Parliament.

Godey's Lady's Book.—We have received the February Number from the Publisher. It certainly exceeds all the former efforts of this unrivalled publication. The Drawing-room is not complete without Godey's Book.

The Nautical Magazine.—The February Number of this useful publication, printed in New York by Griffiths and Bates, has come to hand. Ship-builders would do well to possess themselves of this Magazine.

Patriotic Fund.—The Grand Patriotic Temperance Tea Soiree in St. John, came off on Tuesday evening last. The tables were crowded, and the best of it was that £230 were realised towards assisting the Widows and Orphans of the devoted souls who are daily perishing in defence of the Flag "that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze."

Lancaster Division Sons of Temperance has subscribed £10.

Kingston Division Sons of Temperance, located at Richibucto, has contributed £30 to the fund.

Masonic.—St. John Lodge of Freemasons has subscribed £70 sterling towards the fund. This is truly noble. The *working* members of that Body have contributed this large sum without drawing on the Lodge Funds. Brother John Hawes heads the list with £20.

We learn the Legislature of this Province has granted the sum of £5,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

From the Boston Post.

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, had an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. S. L. TILLEY,

GREAT PROTECTION DEMONSTRATION.

Last night an Adjourned Meeting of those interested in the prosperity of the trade and commerce of the City of St. John, and the Agriculturists of the Province, was held here, preparatory to the Great Public Demonstration about to come off in this City. Indefatigable exertions are being used by the friends of the NOW suffering artizans, mechanics, and farmers, to leave no means untried to bring back, at least, a portion of that business of which they have been despoiled; and with it the thousands of men who were obliged to follow in its wake, in quest of employment in the United States.

Our Legislators must be told that the People, and particularly the mechanics and artisans, are the real props of this young, and until lately, thriving community—and that they will not tamely submit to the great suicidal wrong inflicted upon them, to gratify the ambitious propensities of our Smoking neighbours. Thousands of signatures to Petitions to the House of Assembly, have already been obtained; and if the prayers of our suffering fellowmen be not favourably received, and their wrongs rectified, our Legislators may rely on it a Day of Reckoning will Come! at which they will cut a sorry figure, and from the hustings beat an ignoble retreat, amidst the hoots and scoffs of an injured, insulted, and misgoverned population.

The St. Paul Daily Times exultingly tells its readers, that its first bridge across the Mississippi will be the wire Suspension Bridge at St. Anthony. Eight cables, containing about 1,000 strands of wire, have been thrown over the stream, and in a short time crossing will be possible. This structure will be put up at a cost of $60,000, and may well be regarded as a great achievement for a territory not ten years old.

The Liverpool *Journal* thinks the war in the East might have been avoided, if the English statesmen and diplomatists instead of sending polite messages when the aggression was first mooted by the Czar, had put fur keylom on one side, and, after Cromwell's fashion, had said, "Do so and so, and I'll make war on you."

Holloway's Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of Palpitation of the Heart.—Professor Holloway had the pleasure of receiving the following letter, dated March 17th, 1854.—"Dear Doctor,—Your Pills are entirely good; a few years ago I was under the treatment of Dr.————, of this city. I suffered with palpitation of the heart to so great an extent, that I was frequently obliged to abstain from any kind of exercise, mental of bodily, for weeks together. A short time since I was seized with violent sickness and spitting of blood; I, of course, went to my old friend, but finding him out I went into a Store in this City, and seeing several boxes of your Pills, I purchased one, took a few doses, and the result was very favourable by persevering with them, I am entirely cured, and have to thank you for now enjoying good health.

J. Baker, Launceston, V. D. L.

LATEST NEWS!

ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED!!!

To join the Expedition to open up Byram Settlement, on Grand River, County of Victoria.—Any persons who intends to follow the tilling of the soil for a living let them join us, where they will find, without exceptions, the greatest privilege in the Province, and a market at the door for all the produce of the soil, in cash, and the highest prices. The Hon. R. D. Wilmott was kind enough to order a Settlement laid out, which was done by the skilful hand of Mr. Gardes, Deputy C. L. S., which reflects credit on both. All the Lots laid out fronts on the River of 66 Rods wide each for 100 Acres, and those Lots all border with low interval land on the front, and run into beautiful mixed land back, free from stone. This splendid River, taking its head from the Restigouch Waters, and navigable for low boats thirty miles up, running through (which is well known) one of the finest tracts of Farming Country in the Province. This Settlement is beyond Slattery. So poverty is no excuse to make a comfortable and independent home in Byram Settlement. If industrious, come and join us; in it you will find a friend to help you, if required.

Grand River, Byram Settlement,
County of Victoria, Jan. 1855.

Country Market.—Beef, on foot, per cwt. 32s. @ 35s.; Beef, by the quarter, per lb. 4d. @ 5d.; Mutton, per lb. 5d @ 6d.; Lamb 5d. @ 6d.; Pork, per lb. 4d. @ 4½d.; Cheese 8s. @ 3s. 6d.; Turkeys, per lb. 8d. @ 9d.; Chickens, per pair 2s. 6d. @ 3s. 6d.; Butter, per firkin 1s. 1½d. @ 1s. 2d.; Butter, per lb. Roll 1s. 4d.; Eggs, per dozen 16d.; Buckwheat Meal, grey per cwt. 20s.; Buckwheat Meal, yellow per cwt. 17s. 6d.; Potatoes, per bushel, 5s. @ 6s.; Turnips, 2s. 6d.; Hay, per ton £4 @ £4 10s.

Died.

At Carleton, of Friday, the 9th instant, Sarah, wife of A. C. Lamereaux, aged 66 years. She was an affectionate wife, and tender mother; and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On the 10th instant, in the Parish of Upham, James Dalzell, aged 86 years. A native of the County Down, Ireland. His end was peace.

On Monday 12th inst., Louisa Adeline, infant, daughter of Colin E. and Elizabeth K. Cross, aged 3 months; and on Tuesday, 13th, inst., Colin E. Cross, aged 37 years.

On Wednesday morning, 14th in