mentioned the unfeeling repulse which he had received, when at the eleventh hour, and, as a last resort, he had gone to one from whom he had confidently expected, not only kind consideration but prompt relief, so that the secret had died with him.

Mr. Bancroft did not visit the house of mourning. He could not look upon the distress which his own conscience charged him with originating; but his heart was veiled in gloomy shadows.

There was no one to prevent Mr. Cartright in his business, which had to be closed. An active, hard working merchant, he had succeeded, through many disadvantages, in establishing a trade that, prosecuted with industry for a few years, would have given his family a moderate fortune. But he was stricken down at an inauspicious moment.—Serious losses occurred in the settlement of his affairs and when all his debts were finally paid there was nothing over for his family.

'Poor Mary Cartwright!' said Mrs. Bancroft to her husband one day about six months after the death of Mr. Cartwright, 'I saw her at Mrs Marvin's to day. She gives music lessons to her daughter Helen. How changed she was.'

Mr. Bancroft made no reply, and his wife was in some doubt as to whether he had really heard her remark.

'She says that her mother has never been out of the house since her father's death.'

Still Mr. Bancroft made no response. But how the words did smite him! Ah! there was a thorn in his memory that time could never extract.

'There was not a dollar left for the family from poor Cartwright's estate!' said a fellow-merchant.

'So I have heard.'

Mr. Bancroft answered with seeming indifference, but his heart quivered as if a blow had been given.

'It is said that the failure to raise money to lift one of his notes killed him!' said another.

'People will say almost anything,' replied Mr. Bancroft, and moved onward.

Time move steadily onward. The seething spot on the surface of trade where Mr. Cartwright went down was obliterated by the onward moving currents; and he was scarcely remembered in the business circles where once his busy face was a familiar object.

But there was one man who could never thrust aside his image; one man in whose memory his presence was a rankling thorn. Many times had he tried to pluck out this thorn by secret acts of kindness to the family of Mr. Cartwright. But the effort only seemed to make the anguish more intense; for the little he offered by stealth contrasted so poorly with the all sustaining life deeds of a husband and father, that he was shamed back into impotence.

The case was hopeless. That single act of unkindness, so fatal in its consequences, was done forever. It had gone beyond his utmost reach; and there was no surgeon skilled enough to extract the thorn it had left to rankle in his memory.

Derby-Conservatism.—What is it.

[From the Liverpool Herald.]

We are sick of Derbyism—it is the curse of the country; its leaders are without principle, and a man would require the philosopher's stone to define their politics. Derbyism! what is it? "It is neither fowl, flesh, nor good red herring;" it pleases nobody, and makes enemies of its friends. Who will tell us what is its policy? what its object and aim? or what it has done to consolidate a national and protestant party? That it has its eyes on the Treasury Bench we are certain, but the difficulty is how to get there, and when there to sit securely in that couch of down. It is very true that many of the Derbyites shudder at the idea of depriving that model seminary, Maynooth, of its £30,000 a year; and Mr. Disraeli and Sir John Pakington generally walk out of the House of Commons when Mr. Spooner's annual motion is to be debated. * * It is quite evident that Derby-Conservatism is on the wane, and that it wishes to make "a flare up" and "die decent." Peace be to its manes.

THE GATHERING CLOUDS.—The Lord Lieutenant has left the country for a short season and gone to England. He has departed from these shores as no Governor of Ireland—no such important Representative of the Queen—should have left them—namely, amid discontent and strong indignation. His name is covered with reproach—the honest and just reproach of the best Irish subjects of Her Majesty. His name will appear ignoble in the future, among the names of those Governors and Statesmen who, thro' weakness, vanity, infatuation and arrogance imperiled the best interests of the country.

What is the present position of the Protestants of Ireland in relation to the Government? Is it not slighting them, repudiating them, disowning them? The Romanist finds every door of Government favor and patronage open to him; while above every such door there might be understood as written—"No Protestant need apply." This is serious. Protestants have been galled in the extreme by what they have observed. But they have hitherto repressed their feelings; they have groaned in spirit and kept silent. Now, however, the cup of their discontent and wrath has been rudely filled. We write in plain terms. We wish to do so. The matter requires all plainness and promptness of speech. Ulster upheaves with excitement. The Protestants of the North feel they are wronged grievously. The hand of despotic authority has struck at them, and they are resolved not to crouch or be crushed From Down to Donegal—from Derry to Fermanagh, there will be heard the loud indignant voice of denunciation. It is a startling question now bursting from many a lip in our towns and villages, on mountain side and plain—'What next?'

We want justice for Irish Protestants. We ask that they shall be dealt with as British citizens, and not as a people who are to be robbed of their rights.

NEW YORK.—Rowdyism, ultra-montanism, Rum, and the democracy are beaten. The whole mayoralty vote east is 84,000 the largest ever thrown. The notorious Fernando Wood, the Democratic Mayor, is beaten at last by a majority 2345 votes. Mr. Tiemann, the Mayor elect, is a Republican, and an out and out tectotaler. The Democrats, however have a majority in the Council of ten; of the police justices five are Democrats and three opposition; of the civil justices three are Democrats and four opposition.

The reign of Terror in New York is over. The large mass of men out of employment, who threatened bloodshed, and robbery, have ceased to be formidable. The Catholics have had a quarrel with the German Liberals; the great masses have divided into factions, and have turned their threats against one another.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 11, 1857.

Some considerable excitement has been occasioned lately in consequence of the refusal of our banks to redeem the Central Bank Bills. The reason for which is a matter with which all persons should be acquainted. It is generally known that a few months ago the Central Bank was robbed of a large amount of money; part of which it has since recovered, but since the Smasher Government got into power it removed from the Central Bank the surplus of the Civil Fund, amounting to about £10,000, which with the amount of which the Bank was robbed, caused it to become stringent. Therefore, we lay all the blame at the door of the Government, and if our up-river people suffer, the only parties on whom rest the whole onus are those who compose our GREAT LUMBER GOVERNMENT, and we can assure our readers that acts similar to this will be perpetrated wherever the Government has a chance.

This morning, at a little after ten o'clock, the convict Slavin was executed in front of the jail; he was accompanied to the scaffold by the Sheriff and Clergy, and as soon as the rope was adjusted the wretched man was launched into the presence of the Great Judge, with whom, let us hope that he has found more mercy than he dealt to his victims. He died almost without a struggle. Many thousands were present, who behaved with great propriety, and many of whom had been there since early dawn.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Monday evening, Mr. John Boyd lectured before the members of the above institution on "England, the hope of the World." It was an interesting lecture, and was listened to with deep attention.

Next Monday evening, Mr. J. W. Lawrence will occupy the platform. Subject:—"Notes on New Brunswick."

AVERY'S ALMANACK for 1858 is a splendid specimen of typography, and contains, besides the usual chronological information, a business directory for the whole city. It is, altogether, a most valuable and creditable publication.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in Stubbs' Hotel on Monday evening, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz.:—

John A. Morrison, Esq., President;
Samuel R. Thomson, Esq., Vice President;
John Anderson, Esq., Treasurer;
Mr. Robert M'Afee Jun., Secretary;
Rev. William Harrison, Chaplain.

Bangor was visited by a heavy thunder shower on Thursday morning. A fore-and-aft schooner lying at Brewer was struck, and damaged to the extent of $175 to $200. The bolt struck at the head of the topmast, splitting it, and entering the head of the mainmast tore that to pieces as well as the cross trees. It also jammed in the eyes of the rigging so that they were completely buried. The fluid next entered the mast and went entirely through it, and then continued down to the hatchway into the hold, below, sticking down down the Captain and his brother, a little boy, throwing them about eight feet and leaving them in the same posture it found them—sitting.

At another place in the vicinity a man was knocked down by the same bolt and several trees were struck, the bolt following the line of the telegraph wires for some distance.

FIRE.—On the night of the 30th ult., about ten o'clock, the barns, two in number, of a man of the name of Findley, on the Golden Grove road, were discovered to be on fire, and there being no means at hand of extinguishing them, were both burned to the ground. There were in the barns at the time a horse and four cows, all of which were more or less injured, two of the cows so badly that they are not likely to recover. There were also the crops usual on a farm at this time of the year, and a good many household effects in one of the barns, all of which were consumed. The dwelling house was with difficulty saved, a part of the roof being burned. It must have been the work of an incendiary.—*News.*

CANADA.

Several of the members of the Canadian government having recently resigned, and the Hon. Mr Tache, the Premier, having come to the conclusion to retire from public life, and to be made a baronet by the Queen, the government tendered their resignations. The Hon. J. A. McDonald the Attorney-General of Canada West was entrusted with the formation of a new ministry. The new Government was sworn in on the 27th. It is with one or two exceptions the same Government, with Mr. Sicotte, formerly Rouge editor, as Commissioner of Crown Lands. In reconstructing the Cabinet, overtures were made to the Rouge party, but they could not be seduced from their principles. The new administration is composed in part as follows:—John A. Macdonald, Premier and Attorney-General of Upper Canada; William Cayley, Inspector-General; Robert Spence, Postmaster-General; G. E Carter, Attorney-General Lower Canada; J. C. Morrison, Receiver-General; P. M. Vankoughnet, Provincial Secretary; N. F. Belleau, President Legislative Council; Charles Alleyn, Commissioner of Public Works; and L. V Sicotte, Commissioner Crown Lands. The Toronto *Globe*, writing of the new ministry, says:—"Mr. Belleau and Mr. Sicotte are no better than Mr. Tache; Mr Alleyn is worse than Mr. Lemieux; and Mr. Polette is less strong where the Government need strength, than Mr. Terrill. In the eyes of the people of Upper Canada, the new Government is precisely the same as the old. Mr. Sicotte, in our view, is the representative of that section of the French Canadian people who are eager to take office, and do not care much what principles they put in force, so that their salaries are punctually paid, and who will join any Government and permit their colleagues to perpetrate any misdemeanor so long as they are undisturbed. Mr. Alleyn and Mr. Belleau are the representatives of the corrupt Quebec party which has aided so much to bring our monetary affairs into their present condition; and Mr. Polette is the incarnation of the priest system. The present Government, like the last, will resist every advance which the people of Upper Canada desire. Representation by Population will be denied; the Separate School system will be maintained and extended, if the priests insist; and the corruption and extravagange of the past three years will go on unchecked. The new Ministry consists of eleven lawyers and an auctioneer. The auctioneer was no doubt intended to knock down the whole lot to the highest bidder, when they cannot be disposed of to better advantage."

Toronto, Nov. 28.—The Governor General today issued a proclamation dissolving the present Parliament The election writs are returnable on the 13th of January next. The prospects are good for a lively time in politics.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. EDITOR—With your permission I would beg the attention of the present Government (who charm the public ear with the story of tax reduction and economy) to a most glaring, monstrous and unjust taxation—a taxation which can only find a parallel where serfdom and despotism exist—I refer to a tax of two and a half per cent on all *Newspapers coming from the United States.* This I regard as unwarrantable, and might be called public plunder. Now let us look at the matter; until within two or three months newspapers were admitted "duty free," since which time, however, two and a half per cent has been levied. What authority has the Provincial Treasurer to restrict this rate of duty? If newspapers were unenumerated (which is the case) in the Tariff of Duties passed in 1855, *by law*, it was the duty of the Treasurer to levy ten per cent, and now, with the recent loan duty, twelve and a half per cent. It is a query where the Treasurer finds the two and a half per cent only. But do we pay taxes on American newspapers which come to us by mail, and why not pay for those which come by vessel? If the Customs' Department received order to collect this per centage, why did not the Postal Department receive the same? Either one of two things must be the fact,—that no such information ever was received at the Treasury, and that the Treasurer is using his own discretion in the matter, or that the Postmaster has been derelict of duty.

If the information which our people obtain from the neighboring Republic is to be taxed, then I ask the present Government where are all their boasted schemes of education? It is absurd; another electioneering dodge. If the poor man, after a day of hard labor, asks information at his fireside, and has to bear a tax of two and a half per cent on the common newspaper, he seeks for it in vain. I ask where is all the lauded schemes of education we hear so much of on the hustings and on the floor of the House.

The duty must be taken off, and that quickly!

A NEWSPAPER READER.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 7th

The Baltic arrived at noon.

The political intelligence is unimportant.

The London money market is slightly easier, Consols 89⅞-8 for money and 90 to 90⅛ for account.

Heavy failures continue to be reported.

Flour has advanced 6d. to 1s.; wheat 2d to 3d.; corn 6d. to 1s. lower; provisions dull unchanged.

Manchester advices are unfavorable.

The Banks of England and France are gaining bullion rapidly.

There is nothing later from India.

General Havelock and Wilson are to be made Baronets.

ACCIDENT.—*On Wednesday evening, a span of horses ran over the end of the Steam Ferry-Boat Landing. They were driven by a young man, and we learn that he was precipitated into the water, and narrowly escaped, one of the horses being drowned. They belonged to the Livery Stable of Mr. Hamm, Carleton.—New Brunswicker.*

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

As a necessary consequence upon the lessened in the interest in the affairs of India, people being once more to ask what Lord Elgin is doing in China. Some say he is on his road home, disgusted at finding himself without employment, and really in a ludicrous position. This we do not believe. The great number of recruits raised, and the calling out of so many regiments of militia will now enable the Government to send a sufficient force to China to bring this miserable feud to an end. We have no faith in the effect of Lord Elgin's diplomacy, as he is here he should remain, till a satisfactory settlement has been effected.

The ministerial letter abrogating the Bank Charter Act, which appeared on the evening of the 12th has stayed the tide of panic, though it has not averted individual failures. Thus in addition to two bank failures at Glasgow, and one at Liverpool, the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank, largely connected with the iron and manufacturing trades of the country, stopped payment on Tuesday. This has been accompanied by the suspension of several firms in the iron trade, while in London every day brings its list of failures. Everybody now says, however, that we have seen the worst of the crisis. Still the demand for discount at the Bank continues, and the authorities must already infringed to a large extent upon the Act of 1844. As they have done this upon the responsibility of the Premier and his Chancellor of the Exchequer, an Act of Indemnity will be necessary, and the Houses of Parliament, which was prorogued until the 17th of December, is now, on account of "divers weighty and urgent reasons," summoned for the 3rd of that month. Much speculation is rife as to the exact motives for this change of plan. It is said that the requisite Act of Indemnity is not the real cause why Parliament is called together, and that money is wanted on the part of the East India Company to carry on the war. Probably the country will be asked to guarantee a loan; but in any case a strong endeavour will be made to overthrow the system of double government, and substitute the direct authority of her Majesty in the three Presidencies instead of "John Company."

Novelists are often charged with exaggeration; but a true story was disclosed at the Lambeth Police Court the other day, which, for romance, it would have been beyond the novelist's art to invent. Seven years ago a medical student, named Wills, met in an omnibus a young girl with whose beauty he was so much struck that he followed her home, found out that her relations lived at Bath, and proposed marriage. But the parents properly rejected his suit, the girl being but thirteen. About four years afterwards Wills met his old flame at the Surrey Gardens. All relations had been suspended between them, and their meeting was purely the effect of chance; but Miss Maxwell's beauty had, by this time, become more developed, and Wills was so much smitten that he again pressed his suit, this time successfully. The marriage took place in 1855. Some days after her confinement, Mrs Wills was attacked by a puerperal fever, her mind gave way, and she was removed to Bethlehem Hospital, where she remained a year. The husband's passion during this time had become cool, he had even married another woman, and the poor woman was taken to her mother-in-law's house by one of her husband's brothers. For some days no tidings did the neglected wife obtain of her husband and child, but at last he wrote, appointing an interview, at which he heartlessly declared that she was not his legal wife, as he had been married prior to their union, and urged her to marry his brother, James Fenton Wills, who, he said, loved and was ready to have her. The wretched woman, with her mind not yet restored, and easily acted on by the threats of him who ought to have been her protector, married her brother-in-law accordingly; but her friends soon heard of the affair, and found out that the first marriage was legal, and that consequently the second was incestuous and void. James Wills then deserted her, but will now be committed for trial for having falsely sworn that he had her parents' consent to the marriage, she being at that time still under twenty-one. Being admitted to bail, he has absconded, but a warrant for his apprehension is issued. The poor girl is now in the infirmary, and this heart-rending story of her wrongs is made known through the medium of the parish officers.

The Parliamentary Reformers of the more advanced school have published their manifesto. They submit the heads of a new Reform Bill, and the points they "go in" for are six in number:—Every householder or occupier of rooms twenty-one years of age and rated to the poor to have a vote; a £10 franchise for counties; equalization of constituencies, so that the largest numbers may have the most representatives; triennial parliaments; the ballot; and no property qualification. But feelers have been put out lately which justify the belief that Lord Palmerston is trying to throw over the question of Reform for another year. True, he is pledged to bring in a Bill on the subject in the coure of the coming session. But it is said that he will appeal to the House whether, in the face of recent events parliament can be expected to devote to the work of setting our house in order and amending our constitution such time and attention as are required for a work of this importance. No doubt, Palmerston would gladly defer for another year a work of such responsibility and involving such risks of losing his power.

Recent news from America informs us that our friends (for so we must call them, as the majority of them come from among us), the Mormons, have determined to resist the Federal government of the United States by force of arms. Brigham Young has called out his militia, and absolutely advances to meet the foe. He says he will stand against the whole army of the Americans and annihilate them. It would not be much to be regretted if the Americans turned the tables and annihilated them.

Robert Davis, who cut his wife's throat at Ball's Pound, while in a state of intoxication, was hanged at Newgate on Monday. He declared to the last that he committed the act when no longer master of himself, and no knowledge of what he had done until some hours afterwards. But Sir George Grey refused by listening to these representations to sanction the dangerous doctrine that drunkenness is an excuse for crime, when that crime is murder, so the law had its course. The wretched man seemed to feel more acutely the degrading manner in which death was inflicted, than death itself. He would not have cared, he said, if he had been ordered to be shot by twelve of the Foot Guards; but hanging was the death of a dog and not of a Christian. It is unnecessary to say that the "victim of the law" was not allowed a choice which he had denied in the case of the case of his own victim.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

ITALY.—*L'Eco di Savanoralo* tells of a young man who, on his way to the scaffold for murder, was saved from death by a miraculous interposition!—

"The wretched youth, while passing through the streets praying, saluted an image of the Virgin. And now behold the miracle that was seen by the crowd! At this salute the image bowed its head. He entreated to be permitted to kiss its sacred feet, but was forbidden; the bystanders, however, reversed this decision. Having approached, the youth felt his hand grasped by the sacred statue, so that no one could disengage it! At such a sight everybody wearied themselves with exclaiming: 'Pardon, pardon, for the offender;' and pardon was granted."

At Rome the French monks are at drawn daggers with the Pontifical government. According to the *Independance Belge*, the French school of the Freres de la doctrine Chretienne (Brothers of the Christian doctrine) has been closed. This establishment was opened in virtue of a papal brief, and advantage has been taken of the departure of Count Rayneval to close it. The freres, however, have exhibited some opposition to the decision of the Roman government.

SARDINIA.—The champion of the Priest Party has been returned thrice for three different places. Two of the ministers have not secured the necessary majority in the first voting, and will have to go to second elections The Clerical party, on the whole, have proved their position, but not to any great extent.—The Liberals were too confident, and the priests have worked vigorously, and were all organised.

At Turin, out of seven deputies who supported the policy Government, five supporters of the Cabinet have been elected. For the other two seats the votes are not decisive, and there must be a second election. Throughout the country (except at Genoa, which is the head quarters of the opposition) there will be an imposing majority for Government. The utmost enthusiasm for the person of the King and the institutions of the country has been everywhere manifested during the elections. It has been observed that a considerable section of the higher classes, whose opinions have hitherto been hesitating, have frankly attached themselves to the Government cause.

As far as known 154 Deputies have been elected, of whom 106 are Liberals, and 46 of the Priest party.

The *Cattolico* of Genoa states that Mazzini was there a few days ago, and that the police had some suspicion of the matter, and endeavored to arrest him, but without success.

REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.—At the funeral of Cavaignac, one hundred thousand persons followed his bier. The Pais correspondent of the New York *Times* says:—After the bier followed several thousand men, with uncovered heads, among whom could be seen all the notabilities of the Republican party, former Ministers and Representatives of the people, literary men, artists, and men of science. Among this immense number of remarkable heads none was so conspicuous as that of Alex. Dumas, with its towering mount of curly almost gray hair. This was the first time the whole Republican party, or rather the whole of the leaders or *bourgeoisie* of the Republican party, had been brought together since the *coup d'etat.* As a whole, they struck me as an exceptional body of men.—They looked like tinkers, a little dreamy, enthusiastic, like lovers of isms. Their heads were oddly shaped, and there were more blondehaired men then are ordinarily seen in a large multitude in France. Their countenances were roughly stamped, and showed character in every line. But look at an imperial assemblage at the Tuileries or at any of the official occasions of the present day. You see a body of polite, smooth, fashionable-looking people, remarkable for nothing but their characterless prettiness. But they have the advantage over the first in not being one idea men, of being capable of time-serving to secure position and a fortune."

AUSTRIA.—The convents in Austria will be reformed, and if their inmates object to the strict discipline which was observed by the founders of their respective orders, they will be secularized.

In one of his pastoral letters to the Austrian clergy, the Pope expresses his expectation that the rich convents in Austria would contribute largely to the maintenance of the papal chair; but the Austrian monks refused to part with their money. If Austrians cannot be induced to submit to the strict discipline which is to be introduced into the convents, Bavarian, Belgian, Westphalian, Italian and Spanish monks will be imported, and they will naturally have no right to object to the export of Austrian cash to Rome.

The Jews in Lemberg will in future be obliged to live in the "Ghetto," as the Jewish quarter is commonly called on the continent.

The chairs of theology in the new university of Innspruck are to be filled by Jesuits.

In future no Protestants are to be appointed chief physicians or professors in the General Hospital of Vienna.

BELGIUM.—The opening of the legislative chamber took place on Tuesday afternoon, without any particular ceremony. The senate met at one o'clock precisely. The proceedings were of a merely formal character, and the assembly separated immediately with cries of 'Vive le Roi!' The chamber of representatives met at half past one, and shortly afterwards M.M. Rogier, Frere, and De Vriere took their seats on the ministerial bench, and received the congratulations of the Liberals and anti-Priest party. The proceedings in this lower chamber were also of a formal character and the representatives separated with cries of 'Vive le Roi!' caught up with enthusiasm by the tribunes.

The *Moniteur Belge*, of Tuesday, publishes a royal decree, accepting the resignation of the late ministry and appointing a new one.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Danubian Principalities are represented as becoming more and more agitated. The Ultra Radicals are urging the population to extreme measures.—They are even talked of establishing a provisional government. The German journals state that if matters go much farther Austrian and Ottoman troops will enter the Principalities to preserve order. Such an armed intervention, however, would be contrary to the treaty of Paris.

The Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, is spoken of as likely to be a candidate for the throne of the United Principalities. France is now said to regret that the question of the Union has gone so far, because serious complications must arise between Austria and Russia on the subject.

AUSTRALIA.—By the latest advices from Australia we learn that in two months 10,000 persons had been added to the population of the colony. Numbers complained of want of employment, but would not accept of reduced wages. Crime was on the decrease. In five years the population of Victoria had increased by 400,000. Telegraphic communication with Adelaide was in a forward state, and a grand railway scheme was likely to be adopted. A plan for the federation of the colonies was under consideration. State aid to religion is to cease in Victoria in 1860. The Haines ministry had carried the Land Bill through the lower house. Mr. Fellows, the Solicitor-General, has resigned.

There had been a change of ministry in New South Wales, and Parliament had been prorogued.

SUICIDE OF BREEN.—Breen, one of the McKenzie murderers, committed suicide on Sunday evening last by hanging himself. He was found suspended by an old yellow silk handkerchief from a small piece of wood, one end of which rested on a shelf, and the other on a cleet. A bit of wood, which had a hole bored in it and fitting on a stump of an old nail assisted in the support of the cross stick. The place was too low for the purpose, unless he pressed the weight of his body on his throat by raising up his feet

The only parties allowed to visit him *alone* were Mrs. Doherty, Mrs. Cirvell Mrs. Travers, and Miss Hogarty, the Sisters of Charity, and the Priest. Mrs. Doherty was with him from half past two to half past six. About 20 minutes after she left, Miss Creighton went to the wicket, and called Breen, but got no answer.

The priest stated in his evidence before the Coroner, that he was visiting him a few minutes before 7 o'clock. He had been called out in a hurry, and on going to Breen's cell door, he saw him as if kneeling He went towards him, and on finding he had hung himself, assisted some persons to take him down.

It was shown by evidence that several nails had been found on the deceased, and on two previous occasions he had attempted to bleed himself to death with a pin. He had threatened several times to take his life.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Felo de se.* They submitted a written document censuring the Sheriff and his subordinates for exhibiting culpable neglect in their care of the prisoners.

EASTERN AFRICA.—The buffaloes abound all over this district, and are formidable animals to encounter in a herd. Wild animals, also, of almost every description, infest this part, making it dangerous in the extreme, and compelling the traveller and his guides to be ever on the *qui vive* lest they should stumble on the tiger in his lair, or the buffalo hidden in the fastness of the surrounding jungle. Venemous reptiles, and insects of various denominations, are to be found; and the serpent, "moving its slow length along," may be seen frequently in the line of the traveller's progress.—The boa-constrictor, the monster of the serpent species, is a native of these regions; and the cobra capella, the formidable snake of Africa, whose bite is fatal to human life, frequents the base of the mountains, and is the terror of the natives; while the puff-adder, another member of this venomous tribe, may be met with in the thickets and jungles. The smaller species of reptiles, also are numerous; the tananta'a, and other spiders, whose bite is so powerful as to occasion a temporary paralysation, or even death, have been found in the immediate vicinity of the native hut. Instances of fatal effects from insects are not wanting to prove their existence. Mr Thompson speaks of a case, in his valuable detail, and said, "I was told of a woman who had been recently bit by a very small spider in the toe, and had in consequence, fallen into convulsions, and died in a few hours." Serpents of even the length of forty feet have been spoken of by the natives, which had swallowed the antelope, and have attacked the wild animal in his range; but I never came near any of such a prodigious size. The natives are impressed with a belief, that in the dark recesses of the rock, or in the chasms and interstices of the mountains, reptiles of the most dangerous species are to be found, which appear when the spirit calls them forth, or from instinct, leave their abodes to inhale the pure air, and attack man for food. The iguana is common but quite harmless. Scorpions and centipedes are general but they do not excite the apprehension like the large species of reptiles.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Blotches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of the skin, fade and disappear after a few applications of Holloway's Ointment. In these cases brisk friction is indispensable. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating unguent at once opens the pores and invigorates the absorbents it dissipates the inflammation by a double process. Ladies whose faces or arms are disfigured by cutaneous diseases, may speedily remove the blemish and restore to the skin its natural tint, flexibility, and softness, by the use of this safe, but powerful counterirritant. The Pills never fail in disorders of the stomach and liver.

Died.

On Wednesday morning, at Petersville, King's County, James Elias Perkins, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

On Friday evening, Hugh McPherson, in the 65th year of his age.

On Saturday, after two days illness, John, child of John and Bessie Rourke, aged 3 years.

Yesterday morning, in the 53rd year of his age, Munson H. Trecartin, youngest son of the late Martin Trecartin leaving a family and extensive circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

On Monday, the 30th ult. after a short illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, George Mason, son of Joseph and Martha B. Mason, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE LECTURE SEASON of this Institution will commence on the Evening of MONDAY 16th instant, at 8 o'clock, when the Opening Lecture will be delivered by James G. Stevens, Esq. of St. Stephen.

During the season the following gentlemen will occupy the platform:—The Rev. Mr. Schofield, the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Rev. William Armstrong, Rev. W. Alves, M. A., Rev. W. Fernie, M. A., Rev. James Bennett, the Hon. Wm. B. Kinnear, W. F. Humphrey, Esq. M. D., D. S. Kerr, Esq., H. W. Frith, Esquire, Charles Duff, Esq., George Blatch, Esq., J. W. Lawrence, Esq., Mr. E. H. Duval, Mr. Jonathan W. Swift, W. P. Dole, Esquire.

An Exhibition of DISSOLVING VIEWS, in which apparatus owned by the Institute will be employed, will take place at some time during the season, and under the superintendence of Mr. R Fosdick.

The READING ROOM is open every evening, except on Saturdays and Sundays. British, Colonial, and Foreign Newspapers, the Quarterly Reviews, Monthly Magazines and other Periodicals published in Great Britain and the United States, are regularly received.

The LIBRARY, to which considerable additions have recently been made, is open between the hours of 7 and 8 p.m. on each Monday and Friday.

The MUSEUM will be open at 7 o'clock on each Lecture evening during the season, for the admission of Members and their Families.

Members and others wishing to obtain Tickets can procure them from Mr. O. D. Wetmore, Clerk of the Institute, at the Library, on the evenings of Monday and Friday, or at his Office, No. 5, Ritchie's Building.

☞ Season Tickets for the Course of Lectures, 15s.; Ladies' and Youths' Tickets, 5s.; Single admission, 1s. 3d.

W. P. DOLE, *Secretary.*

Nov. 12, 1857. 3i

SUPREME COURT,

IN EQUITY.

To be Sold at Public Auction on Tuesday, the twenty sixth day of January next, at twelve o'clock, (noon) under the direction and with the approbation of the undersigned, at the Court House in the City of Saint John:

PURSUANT to a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made the 7th day of June, A. D. 1856, in a certain cause wherein William B. McKeel is Plaintiff and Robert McKelvey and George Anthony are Defendants: The Land and Premises described in a certain Mortgage made between Robert McKelvey and Mercy his wife of the one part and the said Plaintiff of the other part, bearing date the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, as follows: "All that certain piece or "parcel of Land situate in the City of Saint John, "being one-half part of that corner Lot number "Eight Hundred and Fifty, being 40 feet front on "Mortis Street, and Fifty feet on Carmarthen "Street, in Duke's Ward, together with all "the Buildings, Erections, and Improvements "thereon."

Terms made known at time of Sale, or on application to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the twenty first day of October, A. D. 1857.

J. M. ROBINSON, *Barrister.*
C. W. STOCKTON, *Plaintiff's Solicitor.*

HATS & CAPS.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES.

The Subscriber has received per "Arthur White":

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

A. MAGEE.
27 North side King-street, opposite Canterbury street.
October 23.

Messrs. Frith & Starr,

Agents for the Times Fire Assurance of London.

GENTLEMEN—

ON the 29th ult. a steam Saw Mill belonging to me, which was partially insured at your office was totally destroyed by a destructive fire at the Staight Shore. Notwithstanding the extreme scarcity of money, you, at once, paid over to me, in the most courteous manner, the full amount of the insurance—£1,000—for which I desire publicly to express my thanks.

I consider the conduct of your Company as praiseworthy in the highest degree, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who now, or at any future time may be desirous of insuring their property, as one which is alike honourable in its dealings, safe in its character, and prompt in its settlements.

N. S. DEMILL.

St. John, N.B., October 15, 1857.

French Paper Hangings.

Ex "Zurich" from Havre, thence by "Charles," from New York:—

2 CASES containing a very rich assortment of French PAPER HANGING—all new styles.

B. O'BRIEN.
May 1.

RECEIVED per "Athenais"—Two Cases London HATS, a superior article, made expressly for this Market; also, Children's HATS in great variety. Expected per steamer from Boston—A large Stock of Leghorn and Panama *HATS*, all of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at low prices for Cash or approved paper.

27 North side King street. A. MAGEE.
St. John, May 1.

MILK PANS AND BUTTER CROCKS,—*white inside.*—A shipment of these Goods are daily expected.

FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
August 7. Dock-street.

4 CASKS Olive OIL, 300 gallons;
8 bbls. TALLOW, 2,000 lbs.;
LONDON OAKUM.—10 tons London Oakum, or sale low.

One Wood Stock ANCHOR.—For sale by
August 7. JOHN WALKER.

Livery Stable,

KING STREET, CARLETON

THE Subscriber in calling the attention of the inhabitants of Saint John and vicinity to his new LIVERY STABLES, begs leave to state that he has fitted up at considerable expense, and is now prepared to furnish parties with Horses and VEHICLES, which for speed and comfort will prove satisfactory.

As the road is good and the country very inviting at this season of the year, parties would not regret taking a drive. Charges very moderate.

JAMES E. HAMM.
August 1, 1857. 3m.

THE FIRST BOOK OF LESSONS.—Just Published—A New Edition of the First Book of Lessons. Price 10s. per Gross.

November 13. B. O'BRIEN.