ture of mysterious and—as I consider them—supernatural events, with all of which Alfred was very remarkably connected. I was myself a witness of the strange circumstance which I am now about to relate to you.

"One day my brother being then sixteen years of age—I happened to go into my father's study, during his absence, and found Alfred there, standing close to a window, which looked into the garden. I walked up to him, and observed a curious expression of vacancy and rigidity in his face, especially in his eyes. Although I knew him to be subject to what are called fits of absence, I still thought it rather extraordinary that he never moved. I took his hand, and asked if he was unwell. His flesh felt quite cold; neither my touch nor my voice produced the smallest sensation in him. Almost at the same moment when I noticed this, I happened to be looking accidentally towards the garden. There was my father walking along one of the paths, and there by his side, walking with him, was *another Alfred!*—Another, yet exactly the same as the Alfred by whose side I was standing, whose hand I still held in mine!

"Thoroughly panic-stricken, I dropped his hand, and uttered a cry of terror. At the loud sound of my voice, the statue-like presence before me immediately began to show signs of animation. I looked round again at the garden. The figure of my brother, which I had beheld there, was gone, and I saw to my horror, that my father was looking for it—looking in all directions for the companion (spectre, or human being!) of his walk!

"When I turned towards Alfred once more, he had (if I may so express it) come to life again, and was asking, with his usual gentleness of manner and kindness of voice, why I was looking so pale? I evaded the question by making some excuse, and in my turn inquired of him, how long he had been in my father's study.

"'Surely you ought to know best,' he answered with a laugh, 'for you must have been here before me. It is not many minutes since I was walking in the garden with ——'

"Before he could complete the sentence my father entered the room.

"'Oh! here you are, Master Alfred,' said he. 'May I ask for what purpose you took it into your wise head to vanish in that extraordinary manner? Why you slipped away from me in an instant, while I was picking a flower! On my word, sir, you're a better player at hide-and-seek than your brother—*he* would only have run into a shrubbery, *you* have managed to run in here, though how you did it, in the time, passes my comprehension. I was not a moment picking the flower, yet in that moment you were gone!'

"Alfred glanced suddenly and searchingly at me; his face became deadly pale, and without speaking a word, he hurried from the room.

"'Can you explain this?' said my father, looking very much astonished.

"I hesitated a moment, and then told him what had seen. He took a pinch of snuff—a favorite habit with him when he was going to be sarcastic, in imitation of Voltaire.

"'One visionary in a family is enough,' said he; 'I recommend you not to turn yourself into bad imitation of your brother Alfred! Send our ghost after me, my good boy! I am going back into the garden, and should like to see him again.' *(To be Concluded in our next.)*

GOOD TEMPER.—In all the relations of life, good temper is an important requisite, but in the marriage state it is indispensable. No one can fail to see how it penetrates the whole surface of existance; in our daily employment—in our homes, around our hearths; that it gives sweetness to the dinner of herbs, and turns luxury to the food of misery. There are varieties of temper, all more or less bad. There are the violent, strong and coarse in selfish passion, unable to bear any contradiction, embittering existence, and bruising the hearts of those who are subject to their sway. There are the morose, who leave the soul few social attractions and few generous desires; that throw gloom where they ought to throw light, wither the smile half formed, and silence the kind word half spoken. There are the discontented, whom nothing can please, and no condition will satisfy; who are always looking for defects, never express approval, but take pleasure in finding fault, and in making the heart ache with a sour look and a surly word. We might notice other varieties, for alas, there are many in men and women; but we forbear, only urging that in seeking a partner for life, good temper should not be forgotten. A good temper scatters cheerfulness, as flowers are scattered at a wedding with a free hand. We should remember that all the delightfull words in our language which can link our hearts to the sweet charities of home, have the same root—kin, kind, kindred, kindness; and that kindness in wife and husband are essential to the happiness of home.

NEAPOLITAN PRISONS.—A gentleman who was engaged to write up the political prisons of Naples has made a report of his visit to Procida. He found there 350 political prisoners shut up in miserably dirty and inefficient rooms, and their food was so bad they could not eat it. They were, however, permitted to buy from without something more suitable to their tastes. The part of the establishment appropriated to political prisoners was better than that set apart for criminals, and yet when the gentleman and his companion left it they were covered with lice. The hospital of the criminals is reported as indescribably dirty. The hospital of the political prisoners was clean, but every bed was furnished with a chain fastened to the wall, passing under the clothes, and one prisoner was bound with a chain though he was in the last stages of consumption. The visitor was astonished at the inhumanity, but he was told that it was necessary, as it was impossible to set the usual guard on the prisoners when [illegible]

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—David William Wire, the new Lord Mayor, is very popular in all classes of society. He is a self-made man. His father sold pies in the streets of Colchester. The boy came up to London, and his first occupation was sweeping out the office of Daniel Whittle Harvey, now the head of the city police, but then in practice as a solicitor. Mr. Harvey soon perceived the lad's talent, and advanced him to a stool in the office. There he progressed until he set up in business for himself. He married the daughter of a very respectable man who kept the *Home*—a well known tavern in Kensington. His father-in-law was a man of influence, and by exerting it caused Mr. Wire to be appointed solicitor to the Licensed Victuallers' Society—a situation worth a thousand a year. So, little by little he has crept on until he now finds himself the chief magistrate of the first city in the world. Not a bad lesson (and a true one) for industrious apprentices.—*Tavistock Gazette.*

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 28, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Patrons of the *Chronicle*, as well as the public generally are respectfully informed that new arrangements have been entered into for the publishing of the paper, with the view of making it more attractive and acceptable to its numerous readers. The political tone, character, and standing of the *Chronicle* will in no way be deviated from, it will as heretofore be essentially and purely a PROTESTANT and CONSERVATIVE Journal, dedicated to Provincial Progress, and British connection. Mr. Francis B. Hooper has purchased half of the establishment, and will bestow his entire attention to the mechanical department, and the firm in future will be distinguished and known by the name of Durant & Hooper, and the paper will be published weekly at their office corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. street.

In returning my sincere thanks for the extensive patronage I have experienced during the past eighteen years I have conducted the business, I respectfully solicit a continuance of public favor for the firm.

WILLIAM DURANT.

St. John, December 31.

THE COURIER.—"*Consistency thou art a Jewel.*"—To those who read the *Courier*, and mark its contents, we need scarcely say that so established was that Journal in the advocacy and belief of "Free Trade," that all who dared to differ with it, and advocate the employment of our own people, in preference to that of Foreigners, were denounced as "Tories," "Old Fogies," &c., and it is still fresh in the memories of its readers, when in an article in opposition, and in reply to the *Chronicle*, on the subject of Protection, its Editor pointed triumphantly to Prince Edward's Island, where he stated that Flour was selling two dollars cheaper than in St. John, in consequence of their having thrown open their ports to the United States. But if any persons took the *title* for granted, we can only say, we were not among the number. The Courier, however, after finding the whole of Canada denouncing the system as ruinous to them, and now seeing that Commercial, Nautical, and Mercantile men of Great Britain, are joined in a general prayer to the Queen to be delivered from the crushing pressure, that Boa Constrictor, Free Trade, and the alteration of the Navigation Laws, which have not only destroyed the Nursery for our Navy, but well nigh destroyed British supremacy on the ocean. And also seeing that we of this Province, are all but annihilated as a Ship building, and a ship owning people, and that our young men are driven out by hundreds to seek a living in a foreign land. The Courier, we say, is now publishing articles pointing out the mischief, that that print, at least (so far as this Province is concerned) has been mainly instrumental in bringing about, and tells the tale too with all the modesty of a "sucking turtle," just as if it had not written all who dared to differ from its dictates, dolts and blockheads. The Courier, too, has undergone mutation on another of its favorite theories. Once on a time, according to the Courier, the City's Charter was an antiquated piece of "old fogyism," and "change must be had,"—"we must move with the times," &c. &c., but now forsooth the Charter finds favour in the eyes of the proteus Editor, and a change having come over the spirit of his dream, he has discovered that "the Charter of our Fathers, is the Royal gift of good old George the Third, under which our progenitors lived and flourished"! But perhaps after all it may not be the fault of the *present* editor, as probably he is not acquainted with the opinions of former editors, and as the Courier never had any fixed principles, every succeeding editor, and the succession is frequent, doeth that which seemeth right in his own eyes, always remembering that the proprietors have one rule from which they never depart, that of trimming to the breeze. But as our cotemporary has at length found the right track, we cheerfully extend to him the right hand of fellowship and wish him god speed.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The office of Register of this establishment, so tenaciously held on to by the Attorney General, has at length been given up, that gentleman's excuse for retaining the office so long has been, that he might be able to arrange his accounts before consigning them to his successor. The lands belonging to the College are both extensive and valuable, and if they have been judiciously managed by the Register, must have proved productive, during the term they have been under his control. We understand that large quantities of timber, have from time to time been taken off them, and it is naturally to be expected that the balance sheet will read favorably for the establishment; there are those however that do not hesitate to say that the pickings connected therewith, have been a more powerful inducement to the retaining of the office, than even the salary, which is ample for the duty performed. We trust as this establishment was meant to benefit the youth of the rising generation, that the Legislature, will strictly scrutinize the accounts, and see that the funds have been properly husbanded, and honestly applied to their legitimate purpose.

THE JUDGE AND THE PRIEST.—In the Meeting of the Bible Association, we have always recognized the idea of a desire to spread the Holy Scriptures, and at the same time, not to give offence to our neighbours, but to establish "Peace on earth, and good will toward man," and it is much to be regretted that any one zealous in the cause, should take occasion, on a christian platform, and in a mixed community, to make assertions, derogatory to their neighbors, and that up to this time, have not been established. We view this conduct as highly reprehensible; the more especially, so, as coming from a judge of the land, who above all men, and having to sit in judgment on all creeds and classes, should take especial care to divest himself of all local and party prejudices. We trust however that the public generally will have too much good sense to mix themselves up with a controversy that can only end in heartburnings, and be of no advantage to either party.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of this house in to-day's paper. It has won a reputation as a hotel, under the direction of its landlord, Mr. Rice, which has secured it popularity with the travelling public not surpassed by any similar house in the United States. It is spacious, conveniently arranged, well superintended in all its departments, and presents as many comforts for the enjoyment of its lodgers as can be found between the four walls of any dwellidg for the wayfarer.

This winter has already furnished four good reasons why the Halifax and Quebec Railway should be completed without delay. The *North America* from Liverpool to Portland (one of the Quebec line) has sought our harbor for coal. This is the fourth steamer this winter, which has been supplied with coal or repaired. The position of Halifax as a terminus for the immense inland railroad route is indisputable, a fact which requires no comment.—*Halifax Express.*

INGRATITUDE it is said, is a crime of so deep a dye, that no one has ever yet been found to acknowledge himself guilty of it. The scandalous, low, vulgar and insolent attack recently made on the Rector of Trinity Church, in the columns of the *Telegraph*, by its Editor WETHERBEE, has filled with disgust, and astonishment the minds of every sane, thinking and respectable citizen. With DISGUST, because that print assuming to be the Organ of Temperance, in the very plenitude of hypocrisy, and under the cover of a cause deserving better advocacy, all gratuitously, and for the purpose of courting an unenviable notoriety; has made a violent attack on the Rev. Dr. Gray, a gentleman whose purity of life, and benevolence of heart, has earned for him the undivided esteem of this community. ASTONISHMENT, because it was supposed that a boy brought up in a civilized community, and having had opportunities of mixing with respectable people, would not be so abandoned, and utterly oblivious of the courtesies of life, as to attack without the slightest provocation, an individual, whose life and character stands as high above that to which he can aspire, as is the heavens above the earth, and to no one is there a deeper debt of gratitude due (for very many past favors) than there is from the Editor of the *Telegraph* to Mr. Gray.

We have to apologize to the Rev. Dr for coupling his name, with so worthless a *thing*, but we ask him to remember, that there is a point beyond which forbearance becomes a crime.

We subjoin the Rector's letter from the *Church Witness* of Wednesday last:

SIR,—I have received through your kindness a copy of the paper styled (by a sad misnomer I conceive) the "Temperance Telegraph," containing a letter and editorial remarks upon my sermon at Trinity Church, on Sunday the 17th instant.

For the information, not of the writers alluded to, but of others whose opinions I respect, I may state, that my subject, on the occasion referred to, was taken, according to my usual custom from a portion of the services of the day. The account of the "Miracle at Cana" was the Gospel for the Sunday, and selected as such by our Church for the same reason that the narrative of the visit of the Eastern Magi is chosen for the Epiphany, and the accounts of the miracles for the Sundays following the Epiphany, viz., because it was in a very special manner an *Epiphany* or manifestation of the Saviour's glory.

In treating the subject, I pointed out the distinction between the dispensation of John and that of Christ, the evidence of the miracle and the effects of it in displaying the glory of the Saviour's power and beneficence, and in confirming the faith of his newly acquired disciples. In closing my discourse I briefly cautioned my hearers against *evading* the account on the one hand from any views they might entertain upon the subject of total abstinence, or *abusing* it, on the other, by attempting to draw from it any sanction for intemperance. Upon the former point I did not enlarge; upon the latter I did. Upon both I expressed what I have not the smallest doubt the word of God authorized me to do.

If any are displeased at the course I took, I am sorry, *on their own account* that they are so; more especially as the comments it has elicted shews me, by evidence too plain to be mistaken, that it was the very thing that ought to have been done. It is not my wish to give offence to any; but in the selection of my texts, the manner of treating them and the practical comments I shall draw from them, I can submit to no dictation from man. I am amenable to a higher Power, and to Him alone "I can submit to no dictation from man. I am amenable to a higher Power and to Him alone "I stand or fall." If what I teach out of His blessed word elicts the angry comments of any, I am not anxious about it. Better men than I am have been reproached for doing what they believed to be their duty; and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that so far from giving me any concern, they rather tend to cheer me in the work I have in hand.

With thanks for your kindness in sending me the paper alluded to.

I am your obedient servant,

THE RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.

St. John, Jan. 22, 1859.

GRAND FALLS BRIDGE.—The recent destruction of this Bridge accompanied with the loss of life, has impressed the public with a conviction that the existing management of our Public Works, is not such as they have a right to expect from an Executive who have boasted so loudly of their efficiency. The impression is general, that Mr. Steves does about as little for his £600 per annum, as his colleague in the government, the late Post Master General. Living in the county of Albert, his time is mostly taken up with his little sloop and his little schooner. When the office of Board of works was created it was fully expected that a great saving in money would be made by the Province, and that better work would be performed on the roads and better Bridges constructed. This measure like all the emanations of the smasher government, has proved a failure as well as a burden. We hold Mr Steves responsible for the loss of life from the fall of the Bridge. We cannot understand why an inquest has not been held on the bodies of the unfortunate men who perished. When men assume important trusts and pocket exorbitant salaries the public will justly hold them accountable for whatever damage is sustained from their negligence. For the important post of chief commissioner of our Public Works Mr. Steves is manifestly unfit, and the government culpable for his continuance in office.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The house will shortly be called together for dispatch of business, when we shall look anxiously for a report of the mission of our delegates to the Court of St. James! We trust that for the thousand pounds of the people's money, taken for that service, without their consent, that we shall have something more substantial, than a description of their reception by our Royal Mistress, or a dissertation on the cut and fashion of the kirtle of "La bell France." Seriously, we view the step taken in this instance, as one unprecedented, and uncalled for, and such a one as only Smashers would presume to take, without first obtaining a vote of the House on the question, and receiving a Legislative grant for that purpose.

☞ On the evening of Tuesday, the 8th of February, Mr. J. W. Lawrence will address the Constituency of St. John, at the Mechanics' Institute, on Railroads and other important subjects.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

New York, Jan. 23.

The Europa, from Liverpool, arrived at Sandy Hock, at noon.

Indications in Italy rapidly approaching crisis.

Decline in Paris Bourse reached 2 1-2 per cent, but afterwards slightly advanced.

Consols 93 1-4 to 93 3-8. Bullion in Bank increased £180,000.

Money market unchanged.

Flour dull; Wheat firm, at an advance of 1s 2d.; Corn quiet; little change in other markets.

Nothing of political importance since sailing of City of Washington.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the barn of Mr. Young's Hotel, Charlotte-st., near King Square, and for some time raged with such fury that the destruction of the whole block seemed inevitable; but the firemen were soon at work, and the fire was confined to the building in which it originated, and quickly subdued. It is remarkable that there have been three serious fires in that block within a few weeks.—*Freeman.*

Coroner's Inquest.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

On the night of Wednesday the 19th inst., about 11 o'clock, two policemen were called on by a man named Patrick Walsh, keeping a tavern at the head of York Point Slip, to take out a drunken man who he said was troublesome in his house. They told him to put him out and they would take charge of him. The man was put out on the side walk and appeared insensible. The police took him in charge, got some water and sprinkled on his face and gave him a drink. In a short time he recovered, told them his name was Batholomew Cusack; and that he lived in Carleton. A man named Driscoll who was with him, said he lived in his house, and requested the police not to take the man to the Watch House, as he was poor and could not pay a fine, and he promised to take care of him and take him home. The police accompanied them to the Market Square and across it, and then left them. Cusack made no complaint of ill treatment, and they were satisfied he was suffering only from the effects of drink. On Saturday the man died, and then it was reported that he had been beaten. Information was made to the Coroner and an Inquest was held. When the *post-mortem* examination was made, it was found that his skull was sound on the right side from the top quite down; and that from the force of the blow, the brain on the other side was congested; but the skull was not broken, and externally there was no mark except a slight bruise on the temple.

It appeared that the persons who were in Walsh's house on that night with the deceased were Walsh and his wife, Driscoll, John Russell, Andrew McCarthy, and a Mrs. Murray.

Driscoll, who went into the house with Cusack, stated that he and Russell were standing at the counter. Walsh and his wife inside the counter and Cusack and McCarthy back of witness, and in a small room off the shop were they heard Cusack fall against the stove and throw down the stove pipe. He and Russell help to raise him up. They heard no blow. There was wrangling, &c. Russell told a similar story. He neither heard nor saw a blow, and did not know a blow was given. He helped to raise Cusack up. He heard no more of it until he heard the man was dead and then he told Walsh it was a bad job. No one but Cusack was the worse of liquor.

Mrs. Walsh saw no blows given and did not hear the noise of one; but she saw a dead end in McCarthy's hand, and if any blow was given it was by McCarthy. She heard nothing of the blow until two days after. They were all a little "in liquor."

Walsh said that there was no noise or quarrelling of any kind, except that Cusack, when Mrs. Walsh refused to give him drink, began to run down Corkmen. For some time he strove to create the impression that the only injury Cusack received was that caused by his fall on the stove; out at length, being hard pressed by the Coroner, he said that he saw McCarthy strike him with a piece of dead end fit to burn in his stove. He was the only person looking towards them. Driscoll and Russell had their backs turned. Cusack first fell himself on the stove, and then got up himself. He said the Corkmen threw him down; then McCarthy struck him with the dead end, and it made a sound as loud as that (hitting the table hard with his knuckles). Every one in the room could hear it. He knocked him down. (When this witness first admitted that blow was given he said it was a very little one.) McCarthy held the dead end with both hands. Witness said it was a shame; that it would be a fine thing to hit a man with the fist, or to knock his teeth out, and not to murder him that way. They all heard him say this, and must all have known then that the blow was truck. He did not hear the man was dangerously hurt until on Saturday when he heard he was dead. On Tuesday Driscoll came to his house to a wedding, but did not tell him, and did not stay long. Mrs. Murry, who was down in a room, came up and said it was a shame to murder the man.

Mrs. Murray, when produced, said she knows nothing of the affair, and could not remember having used such expression.

Policeman McManus stated what the police know of the matter.

The Jury found a verdict of Wilful Murder against Andrew McCarthy.—*Freeman.*

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—By a communication to the *Morning News*, from the Grand Falls, we learn that a most brutal assault was committed last Friday morning, by Daniel Blaney, Esq., on his wife causing her death in a few hours after:—

"Blaney, after leaving his wife apparently dead in the house, bare headed and bare limbed, paraded the public streets calling upon one of his neighbors and smashing in his windows, besides attacking Squire Hartt, but eventually he was arrested and conveyed to Jail. The dying testimony of the wife and evidence of the medical attendant, reveal treatment too revolting for appearance in public print."

ON DIT.—That the Hon. Daniel Hannington, whilom Speaker of the House of Assembly, is to be created a Legislative Councillor. This, of course, would remove the difficulty about chosing a new Speaker, and Mr. Chandler would probably "walk the course." But there is another thing to be considered; Her Majesty has recently given Her Royal Assent to what is commonly called the Purification Bill. That Bill is now the law of the land, and will come into operation at future elections. It excludes from the Houses of Assembly all who hold lucrative offices under the Government. Mr. Hannington is Deputy Treasurer and (we believe) Comptroller of the port of Shediac, consequently can no more offer as a candidate to represent Westmorland, without first resigning those offices. To elevate him to now to the Upper House and allow him to hold on to his offices, would be a shameful violation of the *spirit* of the law, even if the letter of the law should be evaded; for can it be for one moment supposed that the Legislature even intended the House of Peers to be less pure, and less independent of the Government than the House of Representatives. The idea is absurd. Let members of the Legislature look to it.—*Head Quarters.*

FRASER RIVER.—A letter from San Francisco, in the New York *Tribune*, dated Dec. 6, contains the following:—

"Our trade with Victoria increases steadily, and while that city is represented as being overstocked with goods, no less than $118,000 worth were ordered last month, and shipped by steamers and sail. The majority of people returning to this city have interests in the mines of California to look after, and many intend to pass the winter here, where they know the climate to be milder than any other part of British Columbia or Vancouver's Island, but that we shall lose many of them in the spring, and that another emigration thither will then take place seem certain.'

This may be taken as good evidence that in California they have not lost confidence in the Frazer river region, or they would not ship goods thither. The Alta California newspaper has obtained from the branch mint, and three banking firms in that city, information that the Frazer river gold received by them has amounted to $511,000. A writer in the San Francisco Bulletin, in the same connection, says:

'I have seen no reference made in the different estimates of the large amounts of gold in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. It ought to be remembered that the Company, during the first four months of the excitement, had exclusive trade on Fraser River, and was besides the principal buyer of gold dust both on the river and at Victoria. The amount that passed through its hands must have been at least $150,000, which was shipped partly from Victoria, and partly via this place and Panama to London. To unprejudiced minds it would not be difficult to show that the amount of gold dust taken out of the river this year, comes rather above than below one million of dollars."

So it appears that the mines have yielded $511,000 in gold, and probably a million of dollars. This is far better than any body on this side the continent believed. It seems, from a letter we find in one of our exchanges, that all this gold was obtained when the water was high in the river, and that the best diggings, which are covered at high water, are to be reached only in January, February, and March. At all events, the existence of plenty of gold there is not doubted by any body.

Two wealthy Hindoos generously liberated all the debtors in Bombay gaol. On the day when the Queen's proclamation was read, by paying their debts for them.

It is with much pleasure we insert an address presented by some gentleman of Woodstock, accompanied with a gold cup, as a mark of their appreciation of his professional services, to our fellow townsman S. R. Thompson, Esq., Barrister-at-law. The cause of this mark of approbation is to be found in his having been employed as Counsel for J. C. Winslow, Esq., who upon hearing that Mr. Tibbits, member for Victoria, in his place in the Assembly, had slandered both him and his father, the ex-Sheriff of Carleton County, treated the traitor to what offended dignity suggested. This Mr. Tibbits, is the same who sloped when his vote would have smashed the Smashers, instead of either appologizing or sustaining his position, after the fashion of a man of honor, meanly resorted to a Court of Law, where he expected to get heavy damages. But under the efficient advocacy of Mr. Thompson, and owing to the integrity of the twelve honest men and true, Mr. Winslow came off with satisfaction to himself, and credit to his Counsel. We have not seen the gold cup, but we hear it is a chaste and beautiful article, and bears a suitable inscription.

ADDRESS:

TO SAMUEL R. THOMSON, ESQ.,

Barrister at Law, Saint John.

The undersigned, residents of Woodstock, request your acceptance of the Goblet which accompanies this, as a token of their respect and admiration for the qualities, manly and professional, which you exhibited at the Carleton Circuit Court in September last, in your defence of the suits "James Tibbits against John C. Winslow," and S. Cox against John C. Winslow.

Ordinary professional services, in an ordinary cause, would not have called from us this testimonial. But neither the suits nor your services in them were ordinary. Our sympathies were enlisted on behalf of your client, because we believed the suits against him to have been brought unnecessarily, and in a spirit of vindictiveness, and that they were prosecuted through motives of malignancy and persecution. Your defence of these suits was marked with zeal, perhaps more than professional, and with an ability which attracted the attention of every observer. For the bare discharge of your professional duties you would have been entitled to nothing more than your professional fee, and the good opinion of your client; but for the honourable zeal and warmth which you displayed, and your downright manly course in endeavouring to thoroughly expose the malignancy and pettifogging of the prosecution, and your generous refusal to accept from your client, any compensation for your services, you are justly entitled to the respect, the warm admiration, and the hearty good wishes of your Woodstock friends.

Accept, Sir, this token of our feelings, and accept with it our wishes for your personal and professional welfare. Many the talents which we have seen displayed in the defence of one of our number from malicious prosecution never be found wanting in the cause of truth and justice, and may they, in the union with stability of character and a conscientious regard for your duty to yourself and your fellow men, in due time elevate you to the highest position in the noble profession of which your so honourable a member.

Very faithfully yours,

FRANCIS E. WINSLOW, | WM. R. NEWCOMB,
A. M. RAINSFORD, | GEO. STRICKLAND,

And others.

REPLY:

GENTLEMEN:—

I cannot express by words the gratification which your unexpected and very handsome testimonial has afforded me. But I thank you most sincerely, both for it and the exceedingly kind and flattering address which accompanied it.

Whatever of success attended my efforts on behalf Mr. Winslow, on the trial of the causes to which you refer, must, I am persuaded, be attributed to that innate sense of justice, and to that British antipathy to unmanly conduct and persecution, which actuated the Jurors, rather than to any ability of mine as Counsel.

It will however, always be a source of the highest gratification to me, in whatever sphere of life I may hereafter be placed, to know that those efforts were not only satisfactory to my client, but have been so flatteringly appreciated by my "Woodstock friends"—an appreciation, believe me, which will be no inconsiderable stimulus to me to pursue in future life the honourable course which your address so eloquently recommends.

Accept my warmest acknowledgments for the kind wishes you express as to my personal and professional welfare, and believe me to be, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) S. R. THOMSON

To John Bedell, John F. W. Winslow, Francis E. Winslow, A. W. Rainsford, W. R. Newcombe, George Strickland, Robert Brown, and others.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening last, a Lecture was delivered by W. H. M. Martin, Esq., on the future of the North American Colonies, in relation to a Railroad to the Pacific. The lecture was highly interesting, well delivered, and in addition to the information afforded relative to the country through which it is to pass, it was redolent of hope for a future, that he said he could not find language to express. On the whole the Lecture was one of the best that has been delivered this season.

The Festival in honour of the Poet Burns went off on Tuesday with much spirit. In the afternoon, the Hon. James Brown delivered a lecture in the Hall of the Institute, which occupied about two hours in the delivery, and was interspersed with quotations from the writings of the poet.

In the evening, about two hundred gentlemen sat down to a Dinner in Judge Ritchie's Building, which was served up in excellent style by the Messrs. Sparrow. Speeches, songs and sentiments followed, and we learn that the proceedings went off in a most satisfactory manner, the company separating at a late hour. The Hon. John Robertson acted as Chairman on the occasion. The Committee of Management spared no pains in decorating the room, and their arrangements displayed much taste.—*Mar.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir.—Will you allow me through the columns of your valuable Paper, to offer to the public a few of the sentiments of my mind, connected with a disgraceful, abusive and most INTEMPERATE article which appeared in the Temperance Telegraph last week. The attack, I am sorry to say, was made upon the Rev. I. W. D. Gray. Alas that such low-minded individuals should have control of a paper, who endeavour to hurt the character of others for their own aggrandizement. But thank kind providence, as an old saying but a true one that "the prayers always fail on the preacher", so in this case, the abuse that was intended for the Reverend gentleman, has rebounded with double force, upon the writer of the said article. I am a true lover of Temperance, that is temperance in all things but not to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," as that most abusive Editor does, for while he is trying to write and prate Temperance, he does it in such an intemperate style, that it loses the good effect it should have, if the subject was properly handled. I regret very much, that the proprietors of the Temperance Organ should allow such a scandalous piece to appear in their columns; as I feel fully convinced, it will very materially hurt the Temperance cause.

I remain, Sir, yours,

A SISTER OF THE ORDER.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The annual commercial reviews for the year 1858, so far as they have appeared, speak in favorable terms of the past year, and are hopeful for future prosperity. The *Daily News*, in a monetary and commercial review of 1858, says:—"The year 1857 opened with brilliant promise of commercial prosperity, and closed with commercial paralysis. The year 1858 opened with distrust and difficulty, but, in a trading sense, has surpassed expectation." Referring to the future, the same journal proceeds:

"Our prospects are undoubtedly cheering. In those quarters where the traces of last year's disasters have lingered the longest recuperative energies are again arising. There is good ground to anticipate, for instance, that our American trade in 1859 will be much more considerable than that of 1858. All over the world, manufacturing and industrial enterprise must be stimulated by the comparatively low prices of commodities. Most articles of food are now cheaper than for some years past. The consuming classes consequently have a better balance to invest in clothing and in the various comforts and conveniences of an English home. Then myriads of new foreign consumers will be putting forwards demands upon us. Russia is making material progress; Turkey bids fair to achieve a great commercial stride, assisted by the judicious application of the proceeds of the English loan trade in China has been restrained by the late complications, and will probably require considerable development, now that peace is restored, even should the commercial advantages proffered to foreigners by the new treaties prove partially disappointing; even in Japan, we are assured, a by no means unimportant field for the operations of the English merchant has been opened. Above all, India, with rapid progress has been abruptly stayed by the mutinies and by the agitation of the native mind, promises an excellent trade, which cannot fail to promote the welfare of our manufacturing districts. In a few departments of trade there are undoubtedly exceptions to the general prosperity. For example the Iron districts have felt severely the effects of discredit of the American railway enterprise. We would point out, however, that increased activity must necessarily result from the expenses of our Colonies and of so many Foreign States to grant the most liberal guarantee, provided they can but get their railways made such and an earnest but unsuccessful attempt to get some of her railways stock taken up in England, is now under the necessity of remitting hither her own or foreign money for the iron and machinery required for those great works. An equally hopeful view can scarcely be entertained, however, as regards another depressed branch of enterprise—the shipping trade. Ship owners and ship builders have had a succession of fat years, and now very naturally because they have a lean one. We have a conviction that if the average of the last few years be taken, the results of an investigation into their books would be found satisfactory."

The London *Times*, considers the political occurrences of the year to have exercised little influence over the condition of industry and trade, for the results of Lord Elgin's treaties will only be felt after a considerable interval, and that notwithstanding the cheapness of money, commerce has languished in consequence of the monetary crisis of 1857, or rather as a necessary reaction from the previous system of overtrading.

The following are amongst the financial and commercial events of the year:—The reduction by the Bank of England (that they do not intend to discount for the discount by bays; the imposition of a penny stamp on bankers' receipts; the reduction in the rate of interest on Exchequer Bills from 2 1-2d per day to 2d. for the 31st, and 7 1-2d. for the June issue; the lowering down and subsequent failure of the Atlantic telegraph; the conclusion of a commercial treaty with China; and the resumption of specie payments by the National Bank of Austria.

THE REVENUE.—The account for the quarter's revenue to be made up to-day, (31st Dec.) will show an increase of about £[illegible] as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. This comparison is made against a period of great commercial embarrassment. Continuing the review of the quarter 1858, the revenue gave an increase of probably more than about £[illegible]. The decrease, which falls on the income tax, will be compensated by unusually large receipts in miscellaneous sources. The customs will give an increase of about £600,000, as compared with the same quarter of 1857, but a decrease of about £30,000, as compared with the same quarter of 1856. In the excise there is an increase of not more than probably £100,000, notwithstanding the increased duty on spirits. Stamps show an improvement of £79,000, but only of £18,000, if compared with 1856—the new duties having contributed to this result. Land and assessed taxes will be about stationary. In the income tax there will be a decrease of about £300,000, owing, of course, to the reduction in the rates of duty. The post-office will produce an increase of £50,000. Crown lands, as usual, show scarcely any variation. Under the head of miscellaneous receipts there will be an increase of probably £203,000, as against the quarter of 1856. This item gives an increase of more than £700,000, but this increase, arising from exceptional sources, does not indicate a positive improvement of revenue.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—In their report, Messrs. Duncan, Ewing & Co., make the following remarks as to the state of the market:—Since the 1st of February the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood have been brought in 239 vessels, viz: 114 from Quebec, 101 from St. John, N. B., and 24 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 238,616; during the same time last year there arrived 269 vessels, the tonnage being 243,571 tons. The average amount for that like time in four years previous to this has been 296,123 tons. From the north of Europe 48 vessels 16,087 tons, Wood laden, have arrived; whilst for the like time last year 49 vessels 19,597 tons, arrived; the average of four years being 18,251 tons. The import season, with regard to supplies from Quebec, may now be considered as closed, and as the arrivals from St. John and other lower ports, in the early months of the year, are generally unimportant, the stocks of the leading articles of Colonial Wood at present in the port will mainly serve for requirements of the trade for the next six months. With regard to the extent of these stocks, there is no article can be said to be greatly in excess of the usual quantities held at the close of each year, so that with anything like an average demand for consumption, which it is not unreasonable to expect, the prospects for the future course of the market may be considered as favorable. The supplies of Timber and Deals from the north of Europe for the year have been to a very moderate extent. For Timber has been taken for consumption in quantity quite equal to the import, and Deals to an extent that will leave the stock in a very narrow compass as compared with that held over last year. Mahogany and other fancy Woods have within the last month or two had been imported but sparingly; latterly however, the supplies have been pretty liberal, which will enable the trade and customers to stock themselves from a selection and variety which they have not had an opportunity of doing in this market for some time past. Ship-building Woods of all description still remain in the depressed state which has prevailed for the last year or two; with a return to a more favorable state of affairs as regards the shipping interests, some amendments may be looked for, but not before.

Last week the action brought by Mr. Sewall, of Carleton, against Messrs. Salter and Oliver, the Justices who, having convicted him of an offence under the Prohibitory Law in a very summary way, and without, as he alleges, giving him an opportunity of making his defence, sent him to prison on a commitment defective and improper, was tried before what the Telegraph calls a "sympathetic Jury," who gave the plaintiff a half-penny or penny damages. Mr. Salter had offered various sums—one time as much as £30—to have it settled. It was for neglecting or refusing to return the papers in this case to the Supreme Court, that Mr. Salter was put in gaol and kept there some days.—*Freeman.*

Antigua Island is now visited with a fearful plague in the form of "yellow fever." Already has it swept away seven young Scotchmen. People are dying daily, and sad to relate, the malignity of the disease has baffled the very best and closest medical treatment. The Portuguese are falling victims in large numbers to the shafts of this destroyer, but it is may be easily imagined from their filthy habits. It is thought to have commenced with the [illegible]. God only knows where it will end.

Excursion—[illegible] that the British Commission recently died at [illegible] But the Rooke[illegible] silent on the subject, as if they [illegible] the ranks of the "carpenter" a clear and [illegible] Others have be[illegible] Sir Colin Camp[illegible] only the son of the whole family o[illegible] circumstances, bu[illegible] also by some a Macgil [illegible] of that through the son of the [illegible] commission [illegible] this important [illegible] inserted instead [illegible] surname. It was [illegible] the commission [illegible] Young officer's [illegible] cident is due the [illegible] and not as he [illegible] Margil Rose.

TRUE CHARITY [illegible] charity all one [illegible] sense of duty an[illegible] the charity that [illegible] misery from a [illegible] ity which so fa[illegible] detach, no [illegible] prejudice, that [illegible] and honored be[illegible] Days of nature [illegible] Benevolence and [illegible] for its source.

LITTLE KINDNESS [illegible] gle an and sorro[illegible] these objects a[illegible] least, do vingan[illegible] are very brushed

On the 26th inst [illegible] Hall, Captain D. Fitz[illegible] ved by Mrs. Chri[illegible] Portland.

MUTUAL INS[illegible]

NOTICE.—The Co[illegible] be held at the office [illegible] the 7th day of Febr[illegible] election of Directors [illegible] the transaction of [illegible] thought before the [illegible] JOS. FE[illegible] St. John, N. B., 27[illegible]

STORE No[illegible] O by occupie[illegible] Apply to [illegible] Jan 28, 1859

Particu[illegible] THE person who to[illegible] DIVAN, 44, King stre[illegible] time without delay, [illegible] owner having discover[illegible] ed them.

DIV[illegible] January 28.

AMERICA[illegible] HO[illegible] Is the largest a[illegible] the New Engl[illegible] cated and eas[illegible] rooms of travel. It [illegible] and every com[illegible] accommodation of the [illegible] sleeping rooms are [illegible] suites of rooms are [illegible] furnished for families [illegible] and the house will com[illegible] class Hotel in every re[illegible] L.B.

Jan 28, 1859.

SEVEN MI[illegible] TOUR[illegible] THE Subscribe[illegible] pense in buil[illegible] House for the co[illegible] of the Public his wo[illegible] attention to the Seven[illegible] the old Tory burn stand[illegible] will do his utmost to [illegible] travelling for pleasure [illegible] to favour him with a call [illegible] Having every acco[illegible] Sleigh