Huntsman, I was sure, was not waiting on the steps this morning, for I was certain the poor fellow had received a certain lecture the previous night, he looked so contrite and was so very polite to his wife during breakfast. Scarcely had the door closed behind Mary, when I heard Mr. Dalton leave his parlor and go out. My curiosity was roused. I knew that before Mary come, he always went up the street to his business, whatever it might be. Now Mary always went down the street; yet this morning he went down the street, at some distance from her, to be sure, and with an air entirely unconscious that she was before him yet did I know well enough that Mary Grant was the sole cause of his going down the street instead of up.

Mr. Dalton was a very mysterious man. His keen black eyes saw everything, but they never told any secrets. He looked at you, and you felt sure that he was reading your secret thoughts, but it was vain to think of obtaining even an inkling of the workings of his mind from his dark impenetrable face. I liked the man, too. There was something fascinating in his manner, something that pleased in the tone of his rich voice, and I felt inclined to trust him, and was sure that if he took an interest in Miss Grant it was one that would do her no harm.

So, all unconsciously to herself, Miss Grant was the observed of all my boarders. And passing in and out quietly, speaking to no one, thinking herself all unobserved, day after day, week after week passed on.

I visited her occasionally in her room, for I wished to see that she was comfortable; and my heart yearned towards her, she seemed so lonely, so friendless, and yet bore her fate, whatever it was, and I knew it was one of few pleasures meekly and patiently. I sent her little dainties occasionally, from the table. I knew not where she got her meals, she never was at home at the dinner hour, but came home directly after, and was busy all the afternoon and until late at night with her pen. I knew this because I sometimes went in her room in the afternoon, and I had been up late at night more than once, and always saw the glimmer of her lamp under her chamber door.

Poor girl, whatever was the mystery about her, I was sure her heart was pure and true. I asked her no questions—her manner did not invite confidence; if she had any secret, I was willing to respect it, and trust her none the less. I never asked if her head ached, but if she looked weary I would send Margaret up with a cup of tea and some light food. I never pitied her, never asked her if she did not feel weary of that tiresome pen, never hinted that I knew she sat up late at night but I often sent her a nice warm breakfast in the morning when I saw she was up. And soon I knew she began to trust me in heart, and be sure I was her friend; for her eyes would brighten when I entered her room, and she would tenderly press my hand.

So I was contented to wait, till in its own good time, the mystery, whatever it was, should be cleared up. Meanwhile, matters went on in their common, every day course.

One afternoon, on going up into Mary's room, she brought me a piece of very rich silk, asking me what I thought of it.

"It is very handsome," I replied, surprised at the same time, for I thought it beyond her means to purchase anything so expensive.

"A boy gave it to me with this note, as I came in," said she, at the same time handing me a dainty little billet, which ran somewhat like this:

"Will Miss Grant accept this token of the respect and affection of one much interested in her and who ardently desires a more intimate acquaintance."

"Who can it be, Miss Stephens; if I only knew so that I could return it."

"You wish not keep it then?" said I.

"Certainly not, I have no use, no desire for anything so rich; and it is impossible for me to accept a gift from an unknown person."

"I will take it," said I; "if you wish it returned, it shall be done, and you need give yourself no further uneasiness."

So I took the silk folded it in a paper and sent it to the store of Mr. Frederick Augustus Brown with a message which said:—

"That Miss Grant concluded there must have been some mistake, and had taken the liberty to return the package."

(*Conclusion in our next.*)

SEPOYS VOLUNTEERING FOR CHINA.—A scene occurred not long ago at Barrackpore, which places in a new light the conduct of the Sepoys. Acting under secret instructions from Government, it is supposed Sir G. Hearsey assembled the disbanded regiments on Monday last, and in an able and appropriate address pointed out to them a sure way of regaining their faded character, by volunteering for China! He did not require any reply on the spot, but recommended the men to think over it, and then be prepared with an answer—From the 2nd grenadiers and the 43rd light infantry no response has been received; but, on the following Thursday about 200 of the 70th volunteered unconditionally, and the whole regiment on the sole condition that their officers and colours might accompany them. That this reasonable condition will be complied with there is little reason to doubt, and we may shortly witness the anomaly of our soldiers fighting alongside of Hindoo tainers at Canton, whilst they are pursuing to destruction their brethren at Delhi and in Oude. It will be recollected that the 70th is the same regiment which on a former occasion volunteered to march against Delhi. The conduct of the 6th, who made the same offer, and took the first favourable opportunity to murder their officers, alone prevented the despatch of the 70th to the north-west long ago.

QUARREL BETWEEN HINDOOS AND MAHOMEDANS.—An officer writing from Nynee Tal, says:—Since I wrote yesterday, news has come that the Hindoos have risen against the Mahomedans, and seized Moradabad and the guns there, and that they have also split, and are ready to go at one another's throats at Bareily. The Mahomedans have been oppressing the Hindoos terribly, and the worm has turned.—The Hindoos are numerous enough to win the day if they are stanch. They are also well affected to us (at least in this neighborhood) and have been sending us constant messengers to come back again, which we should have done if we had had any force at all—I mean even 2 available field guns, and 200 or 300 cavalry, to go with the Gheorkas and us. The Hindoos really seem to mean fighting now. This is the first news we have heard for a long time. The religion spit will spread everywhere like wildfire—into Delhi it will, in all probability; and whichever loses, Hindoo or Mahommedan, we ought to win. It also makes us at Nynee Tal quite secure from attack, for some time to come at any rate. I have sent a copy of this letter to my mother.

SEVERE GALE.—Port Hood, (N. S.) Oct. 30.—Thirteen vessels driven on shore at Cheticamp.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 6, 1857.

One Week later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The *Canada* sailed from Liverpool on the noon of the 27th ult., and arrived at Halifax at eight o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The *Indiaman* arrived out at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d. The *Indiaman* arrived at Southampton on the 23d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Financial matters are still the most interesting portion of the news. In London, on Wednesday, the 21st, the funds showed undiminished firmness, at a light advance over Tuesday's rates on the Stock Exchange. Money was in good supply at 5 to 5 1-2 per cent. on Government securities, and at the Bank and discount market there was an absence of pressure. The *Times'* city article, dated Wednesday evening says, the advance in the Bank rate to 8 per cent. seems greatly to have checked the exportation of gold to New York.

The *Arago*, from Southampton, to day, has taken out £30,000 from France, but only £7,500 from England, while the total by the *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool is only £8,200. It was intended to send £20,000 by the latter vessel, but the Bank movement caused the principal portion to be countermanded. The quantity of goods being forwarded is very small, and this fact will tend to improve the American Exchanges.

The India Company gave notice of a further rise of 4 per cent. in their rate for Bills on India.

On Thursday, the 22d, the funds exhibited great steadiness, closing at a light advance.—The Times says, the money market is exceedingly quiet, and owing to the absence of any important failures, and the signs of general stability among the leading manufacturing and shipping firms throughout the country, a very satisfactory feeling is observable. Uncertainty still prevails as to the probable necessity of any further upwards movement on the part of the Bank, but the question will perhaps be solved before the lapse of another week.

The demand was comparatively moderate both at the Bank and out of doors; numerous suspensions continue to be announced on the continent, especially among manufacturing firms in Germany.

The Bank of England had thrown out some American Bills known or supposed to be connected with intended shipments of specie to the United States.

On Friday funds continued buoyant; the rate of Hamburg had declined to 3 1-2 per cent. No gold withdrawals from the Bank. The Times says, the Canada takes out tenders for £100,000. Eight per cent. Bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad, for the extinction of a portion of their floating debt, value of money of Stock Exchange remains as low as 5 per cent. The Daily News says, the demand for money at the Bank was heavy.

The American horse Pilot is dead.

Lord Macaulay has been elected High Steward of Cambridge. The papers continue to publish lengthy speeches by prominent men on the affairs of India. Amongst others, the Duke of Cambridge addressed the citizens of Sheffield on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Crimean monument. He urged stern justice to the mutineers, and stated that the recruiting was progressing in a perfectly incredible manner. Mr. Gladstone spoke upon the Educational question at Liverpool. He said he looked upon patronage as the curse and plague of the country, and hoped for the day when nearly every office will be held up in the face of the country as the prize of best candidates.

An examination in the Bankruptcy court of London, has brought to light extraordinary exposures in regard to the manufacture of accommodation bills by commercial men.

The London Times, taking for its text a protectionist article from an American paper, eulogizes free trade principles, and expresses surprise that they make such slow progress in the United States.

A farewell demonstration by the temperance men was given to Neal Dow at Liverpool, on the 23d. Mr. Dow is a passenger per Canada.

FRANCE.

The Receiver General of Taxes at Angiers had suspended through Bourse speculations, with a deficit in his accounts of £100,000. The Daily News Paris correspondent writes, that the Governor of the bank of France went to Compeigne on Tuesday, prepared to ask the Emperor for a decree, giving forced currency to Bank Notes; but it was not likely that it would be granted. The bullion in the Bank of France is stated, upon reliable authority, to have decreased thirty-five millions of francs since the last monthly returns. Heavy failures are expected in Paris.

Gold is taken away from the Bank of France for America. Accounts from the Departments through which the river Allier flows are very unfavorable. The waters were rising rapidly. The French three per cents closed at sixty-six eighty-five.

SPAIN.

The new Cabinet is still unorganized. Admiral Almero continues to occupy the post of the future ministry, but the business of the various Departments was transacted by under secretaries of state. A Madrid despatch says that the Cortes convoked for the 30th of October will not assemble till the 30th of December.

BELGIUM.

The Bank of Belgium has advanced its rate of discount to five and a half per cent.

PRUSSIA.

The King was regaining his health very slowly, indeed it is inferred that his physicians when officially called upon will have to give such a certificate in regard to the King being able to resume his monarchial functions as will warrant the assumption of the regency by the Prince of Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times writing on the 19th inst. says, that during the last two or three days there had been a lull in the financial pressure, but considered the probable crisis very far from being at an end.

It is not improbable that other Italian States will follow the example of Parma in withdrawing from the Austrian Customs' Union. A Switzerland letter from Zurich states that thirty commercial houses, principally in the silk ribbon trade had failed there.

ITALY.

The Pope was paying his promised visit to Civita Vecchia, where he was greeted with various demonstrations of respect.

TURKEY.

A telegraphic despatch dated Jassy, Oct. 16th, states that the Divan had that day come to the resolution of recognizing the rights of the Porte and in favor of a union of the Principalities under a Constitutional Sovereign chosen from one of the Western Dynasties, a representative form of government and neutrality of state. The Wallachian Divan had also arrived at similar results. At Constantinople, the Turkish ministers had been overthrown.

Redschid Pacha has been appointed Grand Vizier. Riza Pacha, Minister of War, Yashif Pacha, to the Imperial Guard, and Fetzi Pacha to Artillery. The Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal is spoken of as likely to be the candidate to 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.

INDIA.

Nothing later. The steamer Ripon arrived at Southampton on the 22nd with a heavy portion of the last Indian mail and numerous passengers who made hair breadth escapes from the Sepoys.

LATEST.

By telegraph from London to Liverpool. London, Saturday Morning.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says, that the overthrow of the Turkish Cabinet had long been foreseen, the late Cabinet having found its financial difficulties beyond its strength.

The Russian Legation, at Teheran, has offered to Persia a division of an army of Caucasians to assist in the pacification of Khorassan.

A serious collision had taken place at Frankfort between soldiers of different corps. It is thought that several regiments must be removed from the city. The Courier de Constantinople of the 17th states that the Divan is opposed to the Russian propositions relative to arrangements of frontiers in Asia.

The nomination of Redschid Pacha as Grand Vizier is hailed as a triumph by the opponents of the Danubian Principalities, and it is said more confidently that the Porte will be supported in its policy in the Principalities by England and Austria. A French despatch says that the Porte persists in its claims to the Island of Perim and refuses offered indemnity.

Vice-Admiral Sir M. Berkley, who has resigned his post of First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, will, it is reported, be raised to the peerage.

The Morning Star says, it is thoroughly understood that not only the Premier but all the members of the Cabinet have finally arranged for the recal of the present Governor-General of India.

The Daily News makes an important announcement. It understands that the French Government have decided upon rescinding the prohibition against the export of corn and flour from France; to this step they are impelled in consequence of strong remonstrances from the agricultural districts. One likely effect of the measure will be to precipitate the fall of prices in the English corn market, which is already depressed by the high rate of interest, coupled with accounts from America. The Daily News has also another article of news which is interesting—that the East Indian Company are about to make some large remittances of silver to India, and that they have already effected insurances on the amount of at least two hundred thousand pounds. This will aggravate the drain of silver at a time when it has already acquired very inconvenient proportions.

The Daily News remarks that the period is evidently drawing near when the expenditure entailed by the Indian revolt will exercise a direct influence upon the English market. This despatch of a quarter of a million sterling to the relief of the local government will probably be only the first of a series of calls on this market.

It is officially stated that it is intended to launch the Great Eastern either on November the 3rd or December the 2nd.

LONDON, Saturday, 10.15 a. m.—During a conflict at Frankfort between the soldiers of the federal garrison and the men of the Austrian and Bavarian regiments, sword is and bayonets were freely used. A great number of soldiers were wounded on both sides.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the Porte considers that treaties have been broken by the recent appearance of a Russian ship of war at Kutschuk, and it has demanded explanations from the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

SHIP NEWS AND MARKETS.

Arrived, Oct 9th—Bella Eliza, Alicante; 22nd, Lampedo, Liverpool; 9th, Maria, Alicante.

Sailed, 15th—Arbutus, Dundalk; 20th, Caroline, Queenstown; 13th, Competitor, Galway; 18th, Pateze, Dundalk; 21st, Wapella, Belfast.

Consols 88 1-8th. Breadstuffs declining; flour 1s.6d. to 2s. lower. Sugar slightly declined. Tea quiet. Timber—Yellow pine 16d to 20d.; Red 14d. to 15d.; Birch 16d. to 20d. Deals £7 10s. to £8 10s.

Billy Cobbett used to say he was never so sure he had *hit* his man as when he heard him cry out. Just so it is with the Smashers. After having exhausted the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate for abusive epithets and filty language with which to bespatter their political opponents, they now knuckle down, and ask, why do you call us Smashers? and regret that such a mode of attack should have been resorted to. Our opponents have discovered that "curses, like chickens, come home to roost;" or like the French, who invented the bayonet, finding themselves ever after defeated with the implement with which they fondly hoped to carry all before them, they regret that they had ever made the discovery. Foremost in the ranks of the assailants was to be found the editor of the old Tory Courier, a paper which formerly was the most exclusive of the Exclusives, has now, under the lively hope of its paying, and "for a consideration," changed its tone to that of rebellion and Red Republicanism. It will be still fresh in the memories of the reading public, that for many weeks preceding and succeeding the late General Election, no language was sufficiently coarse and no species of rowdyism, however disgraceful, was enacted by the hired ruffians of the Smasher party, but found a warm response and a ready backing by the hired press of that party, and notwithstanding the satellites which revolve round the magnates of the Republican party, and who resorted to every species of falsehood, fraud and bribery to accomplish their unholy purposes, were weekly and daily met with irrefragible proofs of their falsehoods, they still (the Courier especially) persisted in the course they had adopted, and with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, after being fully convicted in the eyes of their friends, even then they repeated over and over again the most baseless slanders with which they hoped to poison the minds of the constituencies against the Conservative Government. That party having by fraud, false promises, and bribery obtained the loaves and fishes, assume the garb of *modesty! peace!!* and *innocence!!!* and now, with well-feigned wonder, ask, how can you be so uncourteous as to call us Smashers? We, who detest nicknames; we, who are and have been so particularly careful to avoid giving offence to our political opponents? Does the cameleon editor of the Courier really think this community has drank of the waters of "Lethe" since the last election? Does he hope to be believed when he proclaims his innocence? No, sir; the people of this community can and will judge for themselves, and when falsehood and fraud is attempted to be foisted upon them, they will search for the truth, and having found it, they will visit the sins of the unfaithful on the perpetrators and abettors of public fraud.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on Saturday at the Hammond River Bridge, or rather the Viaduct in course of construction by Messrs. Small & Crosby in that vicinity, which nearly resulted in loss of life. The boiler of the machine used for pumping the water, exploded, and the engineer (Mr. Collins of New York) was severely if not fatally injured, one of his legs was broken, and his face severely cut as if done by an axe. Mr. Crosby was thrown into a pit and the boiler passed over his head, a most miraculous escape from immediate death. Several workmen near by likewise narrowly escaped. The boiler was thrown about 80 feet one way and the machinery 40 feet another.—News.

(Mr. Collins has since died, and his remains was conveyed yesterday to New-York for interment.)

SUPREME COURT.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened on Tuesday, His Honour Judge Ritchie presiding in the room of Judge Parker, indisposed.

In his charge to the Grand Jury the learned Judge, who manifested deep feeling on the occasion, said that they had come together to administer criminal justice, and on this occasion their duties would be of an unusually painful character. Hitherto it had been the pride and the boast of this, our country, that it enjoyed comparatively a happy exemption from all the more enormous crimes; that the influence of the law was felt and its protection extended to all, and that whether a man was rich or poor, lived in the heart of a city or the most remote and unfrequented district, he was under the protection of the law, safe—himself, his family, and his property. But within a few days a tragedy, almost unparalleled in the annals of crime, had been enacted in our midst, and six human beings had been hurried into eternity by the hands of the murderer.

On reading the depositions in this case it appeared that Robert M'Kenzie, his wife Effie, and one child had certainly so perished, and there was no doubt that four other children had shared their fate. Whatever the original purpose and intention of the parties who caused their death was, even if they had gone there to rob without meaning murder, it was evident that a foul and fearful murder had been committed, and that the murderer was also guilty of the great crimes of burglary and arson, so that in this one case the parties were charged with three of the most serious offences known to our law.

But however great was the enormity of the crime, however deeply their feelings were shocked at all they had heard of it, and though their minds were paralysed with horror, yet they must not forget that it was their duty to divest themselves, as far as possible, for all such feelings, and to approach the investigation of this case in a cool, dispassionate, impartial manner, discharging their duty—so that while the guilty may not be permitted to escape punishment, the innocent may be shielded from harm. In this case, whatever were to be the results, however awful it may seem they would be, he and they had only to do their duty impartially and strictly. They had nothing to do with the results which they should leave to a higher power. The Jury should also enquire in this case whether any persons had been accessories to the murder either before or after the fact, are equally guilty with the principals, who procure, counsel or abet parties to commit murder; and they are accessories after the fact, and liable to 4 years imprisonment, who knowing parties to have been guilty of murder aid them to escape, by furnishing them with a horse, with food, or any such means, or who aid them to resist the pursuers. And the wife is the only relation excused for receiving, harbouring, assisting her husband, the husband not being excused if he assist his wife. It was desirable that this should be generally known, as from reading the depositions it appeared that some parties supposed they were not bound to give information respecting their friends, or that it was not criminal to assist them. The Jury should investigate all the circumstances of the case fully, ascertain if some parties had not been accessories.

His honour, after expressing his regret that the painful nature of their duties did not end here, referred briefly to the Rape case, (of which we have already published some particulars) declaring this to be a crime almost as heinous as murder, and arousing almost as deeply all our feelings. He explained the law at some length. He also referred to case of burglariously entering a house, which he believed would not prove very serious.

After the Grand jury had retired, the entries of the Civil Causes took place. There are 95 remanents and 114 new causes.

On Tuesday, though the Judge determined to go on with the business, none of the lawyers were ready. On Wednesday some four or five short causes were disposed of more rapidly than usual, and then the whole bar were dismayed by the Judge declaring that if the parties were not ready to go to trial the causes must be struck off. There was then much hurrying to and fro, and, at least, one of the barristers grumbled sorely that the Attorney General had not the criminal business ready. He said it was all the Attorney's fault; that poor unsophisticated lawyers had calculated that the criminal business would come on at once, and were, therefore unprepared, and their clients would now be mulcted in costs, and all because the Attorney General had not his bills ready for the Grand Jury in time, and was not prepared to go on with the criminal business. Of the justice of such complaints, we leave the bar and the public to judge.

Bills have been found against Thomas Graham for the rape on the little girl; against Owen Trainer for burglariously entering a dwelling; and three several bills against John Walsh for attacking Robert Armstrong with intent to kill, &c. Bills have not yet been found in the murder case.—*Freeman.*

At the Circuit Court yesterday, Thomas Graham a lad 17 years of age was tried for rape on the person of Susan Spears, a little girl of 12 years. The offence was alleged to have been committed in a public street, and between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. The trial occupied the whole of the day, and the Jury, after half an hours absence, brought the prisoner in guilty of the minor offence, assault the punishment for which we understand, involves a lengthed service in the penitentiary.

The McKenzie murderers have not yet been arraigned, though we believe, the Grand Jury found true bills against them yesterday. It is probable their trial will take place early next week.

We have since learned that the murderers have been arraigned, and Breen pleaded guilty, and the two Slavin's not guilty. But they have admitted quite sufficient to cause them to receive the final end of the law.

On Sunday night, another attempt was made to burn Mr. Beck's house in Queen Street.—It appears that Mr. Carter, the constable, was commissioned to keep watch on the premises but in one of the intervals of his absence, the incendiary kindled a fire in one of the back angles of the building, and his almost immediate return saved the premises, as well as the adjoining houses, from destruction.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

On the 16th inst., at Hampton, a beautiful little boy named W. H. Hallet, a son of Mr. Robt. Seely, was drowned in a water barrel, which was sunk in the ground where there was a spring. It is supposed that he fell in while attempting to get some water in a mug which he had in his hand.

FROST IN TEXAS.—New Orleans, 27th.—Our advices from Texas say that a severe frost has been experienced throughout the State.

The Marsh lands on the St. John and Kennebecasis are completely inundated.

THE MISPECK MURDER.

Some important developments have been made before the Coroner's Jury respecting the late fearful tragedy at Mispeck. The examination on Thursday, of one of the sons of Slavin, a youth of some 12 or 13 years of age, fixed the guilt most clearly upon the man called Williams, but whose real name is supposed to be Breen. He stated that Breen left on Saturday evening, in company with his father and his eldest brother, named Patrick, and that they did not return until late in the night. That afterwards he heard a conversation between the three, relative to the murders, and the way they were committed. He stated that from the talk between them, he learnt that Breen killed Mr. McKenzie with an axe, by striking him four times on the head—that he afterwards murdered Mrs McKenzie, and then destroyed the children, who were crying bitterly at the time, on seeing their parents destroyed. The body of Mr. McKenzie was afterwards placed in the chimney corner, and Slavin ransacked the house, collecting the money and all the valuable articles to be found, while his son Patrick held the candle, and that after having gathered up all the booty, they set fire to the house and decamped.

The wife of Slavin, who was again examined on Thursday evening, after the revelations made by her son, denied all knowledge of the affair. She swore that she knew nothing about the matter, that she saw no gold or money of any kind—that Breen left her house on Sunday night, and that she had not seen him since.

The eldest boy sworn testified that he saw them in possession of a large amount of gold, and that on Sunday morning, they went into the bushes and counted it. His curiosity being excited, he stealthily followed them and besides the money, he observed a watch, a purse, and a pocket book.

The mother of the children exhibited great coolness, and appeared to be possessed of a callous conscience. But the boys are shrewd and intelligent, and the oldest one in custody gave his evidence in a most cool and collected manner, but it required the critical examination of the Coroner to elicit all the facts with which he was conversant.

The youngest boy, who is about six years old, is lodged in the Police Office, and he appears to be very contented with his lot. The Superintendent of Police, with his usual kindness, pays particular attention to his comfortable comforts, and he is as happy as possible and says he has better victuals to eat than he got at home.

The older brother and the mother are lodged in gaol, in separate rooms.—*New Brunswicker.*

On Thursday evening two men named Hagerty, father and son, were arrested by Capt. Scoullar, at the head of Loch Lomond, and brought into the city, and on Friday they were examined.

Bernard Heagarty, the son, stated that he is nephew to Slavin, and that he last saw the two Slavins and Breen on Thursday morning near his father's house. On Tuesday morning before day, the three came to the house and woke them up. They told them that McKenzie's house had been burned and the family murdered, that they were afraid suspicion rested on them, and they wished to conceal themselves. They said they were not guilty. They got their breakfast and stayed about two hours until about sunrise. They appeared to be very anxious to get away. They said they would go by way of Sussex Vale to the Bend, and from that to the United States. He next saw the men in the rude camp in the woods near his father's house. It was about half a mile from the house near the shore of the upper lake. He told them that the old woman was arrested and that they were suspected of the murder.—They said they were innocent, and he told them if they were they had better come forward and show themselves that be out there all wet and wretched as they were. He took them a piece of bread, about 2 or 3 pounds, but no milk or tea. He came to town to do errands for them, and promised to be with them in the evening. They said they would stay there some days and then go to the Bend. He was arrested before evening. He did not send word to them, and could not tell if they were there still. He saw no money with them, and got none to bring to town. He did not tell those who arrested him that the parties were close by in the woods. He thought it time enough to tell when he was on his oath and obliged to tell. He did not want to have two or three stories of what he had to say. He would not come there if he could help it, or tell on his own. He meant to tell the truth.

The elder Hagarty corroborated his son's evidence. He is married to Slavin's sister. The large man he did not know. He had never seen him before, and they did not call him by any name. The big man said he wished he was out of the country. On Thursday morning he went down where his children told him they were encamped, and he called Slavin and Slavin came to him, and he told him that his wife was arrested. He got so full at the idea that they were on their punishment on such a charge, that he could say no more and turned away. He was closely examined by some of the Jury as to any efforts on his part to get them away, or to get them a boat, but he denied that he had done anything of the kind.

The case closed very unexpectedly on Friday evening, and the Jury after a brief consultation returned a VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST HUGH BREEN, PATRICK SLEVIN, SENIOR, AND PATRICK SLEVIN, JUNIOR.

As soon as the younger Heagerty's evidence was heard, it was determined to make another effort for the arrest of the parties immediately, and Capt. Scoullar with two policemen, and accompanied by Messrs. James and George Stockford, and some others, at once started for Heagerty's house, taking young Heagerty with them, to show the place where the parties had encamped.

The place is about 16 miles from the city and on the way they were joined by some people of the neighbourhood. Policeman Marshall was put to guard the house of Heagarty and prevent any chance of an alarm being made. With a reluctance not unnatural young Heagerty guided them to the place, and they had approached within a few feet before those whom they sought took the alarm. Then, Breen and the elder Slavin rushed out and, were instantly seized by policeman Dobson, who led the van, and Mr. Scoullar. They offered no resistance, and though Breen is a very stout powerful man, they were scarcely able to offer resistance, so broken down were they by exposure to the weather, want of food, &c.—The boy Slavin escaped at the back of the little hut and ran some distance, but a threat of shooting him or his father brought him back, and his father called on him to surrender. Breen said he surrendered and demeaned himself very quietly.

In the camp were found some blankets, an axe, and a shovel. These were brought in.—It is said that the prisoners heard nothing of the Heagarties until an hour or two before their own arrest, when some of the family told them, and they were prepared to leave the place as soon as night fell.

The elder Slevin was brought in by George Stockford, and some others of the party about 8 o'clock, and the news of the capture caused intense excitement in the city. It was some time after when the others arrived. These showed the place, in a cedar swamp about half a mile from Slevin's house, where they had concealed a valise and bag, and these were brought in, but not yet opened. No money, we believe, was found on the men. All three were lodged in the Watch House.

It is now said that Breen has worked for many years about St. John, occasionally about ships, or as a scowman; that he lived in Portland, and has a wife whom he married for her money and deserted.—*Freeman.*

As soon as the murder was made known a member of the government gave Capt. Scoullar authority to spare neither pains nor expenses to ferret out the murderers, and telegraph despatches were sent to Nova Scotia, Boston, New York, and other places offering rewards for the arrest of the supposed guilty parties. Capt Scoullar deserves great credit for the tact and energy displayed. The man named Williams (who had been with McKenzie,) and had left on Friday as he said for the City,) was nowhere to be found, and suspicion fell upon him. Some of the neighbors had heard him say some days previous that he had once given a woman on the Loch Lomond road a dollar to help her to bury her husband. This led Mr. Scoullar to take that direction. On enquiring the people on the route informed him that such a man had frequently been seen, but, that he went by the name of Green.

Profiting by the information, Captain Scoullar traced this Green or Breen (whose description answered to that of Williams) to a house he frequented, occupied by a man named Slavin. He found two boys in the house, the oldest of whom said his name was Dunn, but afterwards admitted that it was Slavin. These boys were placed under a rest. Subsequently Mrs. Slavin was arrested between there and the city. They refused to tell what they knew. That night the boy was offered a very large sum, but he said he would not tell for money. It was only when put on his oath, during the inquest, that the facts of the case could be elicited.

On Sunday search was made, and some money was found near Slavin's premises.

The parties accused are now in gaol, and will receive their trial at the present term of the Court.—*British Constitution.*

WAR IN THE CAMP.—It has been generally remarked that the party in power if left to themselves would soon fall, from internal division, and this remark is fast being verified. During the past week the Smasher journals have been quarreling with each other on almost every question which has occupied public attention, from the commercial revulsion down to the division of the spoils. The little "spoon fed LEADER," takes the old "Tory Courier" to task, and tells him that something is required more than "a head stuffed full of figures" The Courier retorts, by telling the Leader that a "little more attention to these useful manifestations would do it no harm". On the question of patronage they also differ, and were it not for the fear of damaging their party, there would be the most determined hostility between them, for on that subject they have no ideas in common. Any manifestation of independent action on the part of any of them, is sure to be followed in their next issue either by the most fulsome flattery or servile cringing, to secure a little government patronage.

FIRE.—Shortly after three o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in Mr. T. A. Paddock's large brick building in the rear of Prince Wm street; the upper story of which was destroyed, involving a considerable loss. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is said to be the work of incendiaries.—*Nbkr.*

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—Mr. Hugh Halliday, second Mate of the steamer "Maid of Erin," was unfortunately drowned by falling over board from the steamer shortly after leaving the Bend on Saturday last. Every exertion was made to recover him, but without effect. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and was much respected by his employers. He leaves a wife and two children to deplore their loss.—*Nbkr.*

The *Times* Hamberg correspondent learns from St. Petersburg that a Russian line of battle ship foundered in the Gulf of Finland, during a violent storm between the 21st and 23rd ultimo. She had a crew of upwards 1000 souls, all of whom perished; about 150 were family men. The dangerous situation of the vessel was apparent to the crews of several large ships of war, but they could not render any assistance.

We regret to notice from an advertisement in this day's paper that some evil disposed person or persons, have twice within a month, placed obstructions on the Line of Railway, which, if not discovered in time, would have thrown off the engine and train, perhaps caused the death of the servants of the company and passengers. A reward of £25 is offered for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders, and it is to be hoped they may be discovered. Such miscreants deserve the severest penalties the law can inflict. It is a fact which will not be denied, that a large majority of the populace depend upon the carrying on of the works for a livelihood, and to attempt to throw obstacles in the way, is to deprive a great number of the people from obtaining a living in this section of the Province.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

Married.

On the 4th instant, in St. Luke's Church, portland, by the Rev. William Harrison, William Pine Esq., of Ruchibucto, to Miss Mary Middlemore, of the Parish Portland.

Died.

On Tuesday evening after a short illness Mr. Thos. S. Mages, formerly a Merchant of this city.

In Miramichi, on the 23d ult., Allison Lewis, aged 34 years.

On Wednesday morning, Georgiana E. aged 10 months, infant daughter of George W. and Helen Smith.

On Tuesday at his residence in this city, Vice-Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen, aged 84. He was made Lieutenant in 1797, Commander in 1809, Captian in 1811, Rear-Admiral in 1817, and Vice-Admiral in 1854. In addition to his half-pay, he had been in the receipt, for several years past, of a good service pension of £150 per annum.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Entire Stock in-Trade from his old stand, to 27 North side King street, next to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, and directly opposite Canterbury street, where will be found a general assortment of HATS and CAPS, Foreign and Domestic.

A. MAGEE Hatter, &c.,
27 North side King street.

☞ The Latest Fashions always on hand.
Feb. 27.