Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

Directors—J. W. LAWRENCE, S. K. FOSTER, C. H. ESTABROOKS, JOHN ANDERSON. *Solicitor*—J. M. ROBINSON, Esq. *Secretary*—ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire.

☞ Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street. May 23.

DR. MEATOR,

HAS Removed to this City and may be found at his Residence, corner of Union and Dorchester-streets. Special attention paid to GENERAL SURGERY and Diseases of the EYE and EAR.

Also—To Diseases of Women and Children.
May, 18

MR. W. P. DOLE,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs Dvebber's building, Prince William Street.
August 22, 1856.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
General Conveyancer, &c. &c.
—OFFICE—

No. 13, NORTH SIDE OF PRINCESS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

RESIDENCE—North East corner of Queen's Sq.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,
GROCER and Provision DEALER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS,

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge
September 19, 1856.

FIRE AND LIFE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIVERPOOL and LONDON.

Agency for New Brunswick,
Princess Street, Saint John.

Extract from the Sworn Balance Sheet of the above Company to 31st Dec., 1856, filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to the Act of Assembly 19 Victoria, Chapter 45.

ASSETS.

	Sterling.	
Loans and Investments on Freehold & other securities.	£442,404	16 2
American Investments,	34,704	7 0
Premises Dale St., Liverpool,	15,000	0 0
Do. Lombard St., London,	4,500	12 11
Cash due by Agents, &c.,	5,420	14 0
Do. do. in Bank,	2,243	19 6
Do. do. to meet unclaimed Dividends,	212	8 6
New York Branch,	33,600	18 4
Cash on hand,	290	16 9
	£538,378.	12 9

CAPITAL -	£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED for,	1,856,100.
PAID UP, -	279,415.

Fire Premiums for the year 1856, - - - £151,733 9 6
Fire Losses for 1856, - - - 88,905 10 9

All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and losses paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without reference to the head Establishment

JAMES L. KAYE,
May 21, 1858. Agent for New Brunswick.

The Liverpool and London
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Annual Report of the above Company for 1857 shows that they have:—

Cash paid in on Shares, - -	£188,422 0 0
Reserved Fund, - - - - -	214,616 11 11
Life Fund - - - - - -	531,269 13 10
Fire Re-Insurance Fund, - -	153,721 4 0
Accumulated available Resources - - - - -	£1,088,629 9 9
The Premium in Fire Risks in 1857 were, - - -	£269,251 0 4
The Fire Losses paid in 1857,	165,240 7 0

New Brunswick Agency.

The above Company continue to Insure from Fire, every description of Property, their Premiums are moderate—and all claims are promptly adjusted and paid by the Agent.

The Company's Life Tables will be found to compare favorably with those of other Companies One half of the Paemium may remain chargeable upon the Policy, if desired.

In addition to the above available Capital, there is no limit to the liability of the Shareholders, the security thereon is unquestionable.

EDWARD ALLISON, Agent,
May 21. 89 Prince William Street.

Water Commissioners' Office,
St. John, May 23, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Proprietors of Property, situate in the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland, in streets where Mains are laid and ready for use, that SERVICE PIPES will be laid from the main to the side line of the street for the respective Houses, Buildings, or Establishments, by the Commissioners, at the public expense, upon application being made therefore at this Office. All proprietors so situate are liable (under 18 Vic. cap. 38) to be respectively rated for Water, whether it be taken on the premises or not.

june 5—6i JOHN SEARS, *Chairman.*

FURNITURE FACTORY.

THE Factory of the Subscribers being fitted up with every machine required to enable them to manufacture BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, BUREAUS, Cor. SHIFTERERS, *Wash Stands*, &c. They are prepared to furnish out of the wood and labour of the COUNTRY the above articles, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

jan 23, 1858. 6i J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Water Commissioners' Office,
St. John, May 23, 1858.

ALL persons having claims or accounts against the Commissioners, are requested to render the same forthwith for payment, and all Debts and Rates due the Commissioners must now be paid, or they will be recovered as the Law requires, without further notice.

june, 5—4i JOHN SEARS, *Chairman.*

MACINTOSH
Reversible Rubber Coats!

GOT up expressly for London Retail trade, in Silk and Alpaca. The same article that gave so much satisfaction to my customers in 1854—Patronised by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. &c.

August 7. THOS. R. JONES.

HATS.—Received per Steamer—32 Cases Kossuth and felt HATS, various shapes and colours, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at very low prices. Also, per "Lampedo"—1 Case best London HATS. Gentlemen wishing to get a good Hat at a reasonable price, will please give me a call. A. MAGEE,
June 25 27 King-street

☞ *NOTICE,*

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JAMES E. PERKINS, of Peterseville, Queen's County, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment.

JOSEPH B. PERKINS,
JOSIAH M. PERKINS,
WM. L. LYON.
Executors.

Peterseville, 10th March, 1858.

An entirely New Domestic Manufacture.

THE Enamelled REGISTER GRATES & FIRE FRAMES, with Sunmer Pieces to match, now manufactured by HARRIS & ALLAN, Fully equal in the unique style of ornament and beauty of finish to those imported from the United States. A large assortment of the various patterns is constantly on hand at No. 17 Water street.
December 1858.

[*Continued from first page.*]

into her former state of insanity. I taxed all my powers to bring her back to reason; and when after many weeks of suffering I saw her sleeping quietly, I fell on my knees beside her couch and wept and prayed from thankfulness of heart. I felt for that lone one all the tenderness of a brother. She, like myself, was fatherless and motherless and I felt all the tendrills of my lost heart clinging round her.

When she awoke she was in the possession of her reason. I was sitting by her side and her eyes first rested on my face. She started, and a crimson blush suffused her pale cheek.

"Where am I? Where is my father?"

In a moment all seemed to flush upon her mind and she covered her face with her hands and large tears fell from beneath her long, white fingers. Long she lay in silent grief, but rousing herself said:

"Sir I ow can ever repay you for all your kindness. Gold shall be yours and my everlasting gratitude!"

"Tis all I ask; be silent now. You have been very sick, and your recovery depends on your quiet.

But she insisted on knowing all concerning the burial of her father and their faithful attendant. She listened in silence to all I said, and when I concluded she grasp my hand and pressed it to her lips. Her grief was too eloquent for speech, but her mild, tearful eyes expressed more than words. She was yet very weak, and for days her life hung as on a thread; but she gradually began to mend and was soon seen walking in the most secluded parts of our little village, with such a sad, mournful face, that the children with reverence named her "the pale lady in black." She became universally respected; and to the poor she brought many bright hour by her presence and benevolence. If any chanced to be sick she was found by their side. She sought out the needy and destitute and ministered to their wants. Her presence was hailed with loud shouts of joy by the young, and by the more touching tears and warm grasp of the hand by the aged. She only seemed happy when she was on some errand of charity.

Her health was ample, and in bestowing it on objects worthy of her regard seemed to be a pleasure. Daily the bloom on her cheek grew brighter, and some thought that heath was returning to the gentle being they all loved so well. But I could not deceive myself. I knew that the angel of death had touched her brow, and the short, hacking cough fearfully proclaimed the truth. I had grown to love the sweet, angel being with all the love I had felt for a sister now in the spirit world. I watched over her with anxiety, yet I knew that my care was fruitless, only as it soothed and smoothed her passage to the grave.

One morning as I sat alone in my office I was startled by the entrance of a boy, pale and agitated. He said the pale lady was dying and wished to see me. I hastily prepared to depart, with what feelings none can describe. I found her sitting in her bed supported by pillows, her pale, sad face illumined with a heavenly smiles. She took my hand and silently pressed it to her lips.

"I have sent for you," she said, "not for medical aid, for I know it is in my case useless, but I would make some return to you for your kindness. I know you do not desire it," said she, seeing I was about to speak, "but my only relative has gone before me to the spirit land. To the poor I have bequeathed a yearly income, the rest I leave to you."

And as she spoke she pressed a paper into my hand. It was her will duly signed and sealed, bequeathing to the poor several hundreds a year, and to me the remainder of her vast landed estate in G.

I saw that she was sinking, and administering a restorative she partially revived. She thanked her attendants for her kindness to her through her protracted illness, and the poor gathered tearfully around her bed, eager to recieve one more assurance of her love. She parted with them as a mother would part from her children. Never had I witnessed a scene like that. She seemed preparing for a long journey. There wasno sadness on her brow; but as she took the hand of a smile would light upon her beautiful face, and would exclaim:

"We shall not be parted long!"

She had bidden them all adieu, and being tired and almost exhausted she desired to lie down and rest. Her head was lowered, and crossing her hands upon her bosom, without a struggle or a groan her spirit took its flight.

Never have I seen more tears shed over the remains of a stranger than on this occasion. Oh! give me the honest, true hearted love of the poor; for the tears which often falls on the bier of the worldly great is but mockery of sorrow. I have since roamed in many a land; have often been called to the bed of death, but never in all my wanderings have I seen another such a death-bed scene where *all* felt when the spirt winged its flight to to worlds above that the departed was too pure for earth yet knew not how to give her up. Methinks as I sometimes sit alone enjoying the bounty she so lavishly bestowed upon me, that angel eyes are looking on me as if to guide me aright. Peace to her ashes, pure one. She is free from earth's tortuing cares, where the weary are at rest. Is there one of her many friends who would wish to call her back. They loved her too well to recall her. Though she can never come to them, they ere long will go to her.

LORD CARLISLE ON AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

A few evenings since, the Right Honorable the Earl of Carlisle read his printed lecture on his "Travels in America," before the members of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. In acknowledging the vote of thanks which was accorded to him at the close, his Lordship said:—With respect to the subject of the lecture that I have had the honor and gratification of reading to you, I, in the outset of the evening intimated that I thought it would be more consistent, both with fairness and with strict historical accuracy, that I should not mix the impressions which I had derived on the spot, and at the time, with any further ones which I might have imbibed from any thing that has reached me in the succeeding interval. Now, however, that I am not speaking from the book, or from the printed page, but to living men and women, and in reference to the actual hour, I must permit myself to say that almost everything that I have heard or read concerning the United States, since the period of my visit, has not, on the whole, tended to an increase of my admiration of their public proceedings, or to more favorable and sanguine anticipations of their coming destiny. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, I cannot but feel that many of the failures and drawbacks at which I ventured to hint, have come out, as time wears on, with greater frequency and with deeper shade. The bickering animosity of classes; the jealousy and hatred of the respective geographical divisions; the spirit of political self-seeking and corruption; the lessenness and dishonesty of commercial operations; the high-handed ruffianism of the outlaying districts; the lust of territorial agrandisement; the disinclination of the more polished, refined, and upright portion of the citizens to take any prominent part in public affairs; the absence of fair play in the deliberations of Congress, and of dignity and independence on the judicial bench; but above all, the intensity and ferocity which gather round every face on the portentous question of slavery, appear to me to have assumed more terrifying, increasing, and menacing proportions. In such a state of things I certainly cannot feel more inclined to see my own countrymen exchange the form of government, the institutions, or the frame of society which they possess, for those of the great American Republic. (Cheers.) I say nothing of the reform or removal of abuses which undoubtedly must still attach to our form of polity. I cannot question that there are many things even that we might copy advantageously from America. There are things that we might copy advantageously from France. But till the respective character, and condition, and conduct of the two nations are immensely changed, I do earnestly hope that the people of this country will remain English—not American. (Cheers.) I am aware that what I have just taken the liberty to say may be subject to some suspicion, because it is not to be concealed that it comes from one of the terrible aristocracy to whose account we have heard, from high authority, are to be laid all the wars in which this country has been engaged since the Revolution of 1688. (Applause.) Now I fairly say, if I believed that to be the case, I should at once be a democrat; but I believe that the truth is very nearly the reverse. When I was in the United States I came to the conclusion that the American people were far more inclined to war than the English; and of the English people, I believe that the class least likely to be hurried by their own inclinations into war, is termed the aristocratic class. I believe this was the case with most of them with respect to the late Russian war. I am sure it was the case with me; and I believe even the town of Hull, which you would think was so interested in having the navigation with the Baltic kept open, was in a far more belligerent humour than the English House of Lords. (Cheers.)

RIBBONISM.

A "Gaol Chaplain," writing to the *Daily Express*, supplies the following account of the Ribbon System, given to him by a man who had escaped the penalty of death by denouncing his fellow conspirators:—

Orders.—There are in the Ribbon Society five orders or distinctions. 1. The County Delegate. 2. The Parish Master. 3. The Body Master. 4. The Committee Man. 5. The mere Ribbonman. The first four grades possess authority; the fifth does not. Each county in Ireland has a delegate, and every shire in England and in Scotland, in which Irish emigrants are in any number located, has its delegate and its lodges.

Election of Delegates and their Duty.—The County Delegate is elected by the majority of Parish Masters within his own county. Their duty is at each quarterly meeting (usually held in the chief manufacturing towns, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, or Dublin) to settle on the signs and passwords which are to be used during the ensuing quarter, and to disseminate them. The signs and passwords are denominated "goods." Such meetings are never dissolved without arranging where and at what particular house the next quarterly meeting will be held.

Lodge Meetings.—These meetings are invariably held in some public house which has a private room. The members gradually assemble, so as to escape notice. When assembled they appoint five or six of their body to act as tylers, whose duty it is to bring in any drink which may be required, and to exclude all persons who are not in possession of the signs and passwords of the day. All those meetings a chairman is elected, who is to preside and regulate their proceedings.

Proceedings of the Secret Tribunal.—Each grievance complained of is fully discussed, the obnoxious magistrate, landlord, or agent is placed on his trial, sentenced to death (if pronounced unfit to live) or, if not to death, to some mitigated punishment, such as beating or destruction of his property by fire or otherwise; or he is pronounced not guilty—the rare exception to the general rule.

Sentence how executed.—If a murder is determined on, "the duty of executing the sentence dose not devolve on the Delegate of the county within which the meeting which passed it was held." The grieved party in whose favour the decision has been made proceeds to the Parish Master of a district in another county; the first eight or ten men who are then "for duty" in that district return with him to the spot which he is prepared to indicate. If any proscribed punishment is to be inflicted, from murder to a beating or destruction of property, he points out the individual or place, and keeps himself in the back ground, whilst the others execute his purposes; and if the party which excutes these "escapes arrest on the spot," his identification is nearly impossible.—Every member of the body is bound by his oath to obey his leader, "At two hours' notice, under the penalty of *death*." All sentences are to be carried into effect before ensuing quarterly meeting.

Funds, how Provided.—The County Delegate is at some expense when he attends a quarterly meeting held (it may be) in Dublin, Liverpool, or Glasgow; he is thus reimbursed. It is the duty of each Delegate to have an efficient Parish Master for each parish within his county. On his return from the quarterly meeting with the "goods," he directs the Parish Masters to meet him at some named market or fair, to obtain from him the signs and passwords. For these they each pay him the sum of 5s., which amply compensates him for his outlay. The Parish Master is bound to have under his command twenty or thirty Body Masters; to them he imparts the "goods," for which they each pay him one shilling. The Body Master has also under his command some twenty or thirty of those of them the fourth order is composed, and from each of these he receives the sum of 6d. They are communicated to the men of the fifth grade without any specific charge. No one of this order can reach a high rank except he signalizes himself by picking down an obnoxious magistrate, landlord, or agent, or by the commission of some daring outrage. None except those of the first three grades have the authority to make a member.

Such is the Ribbon system, and one contrived for purposes of evil can scarcely be conceived; it almost defies the law. A magistrate or police officer has information given to him that Lodge meeting will be held at a certain time in a certain public house. He goes there, he see a number of men in a private room supplied with drink, but he hears or sees nothing which would justify his interference—no books or papers of any description—no appearance of any business being transacted—nothing is committed to writing—the signs are communicated to the initiated by signs, the passwords orally, and then committed to memory. If it should happen that an associate is brought to trial for an outrage, money and "witnesses" for the defence are abundantly supplied. The following passwords and signs were those of recentquarter:

We are expecting change.
In what case?
The present Ministry—
(Quarrelling words.)
Don't be contentious, sir—
Not with you—
(Night words)
The clouds are heavy—
A storm is at hand
Signs.—
The right hand rubbing the back of the head, the left thumb in the left waistcoat pocket.

For the information of you English readers, an explanation of the threefold division of the passwords may be necessary.

If a member enters a room where persons are assembled, and desires to know if there are any of the body present, he puts the question, "What do you think of the times?" If the correct answer is returned, he at once recognises a member.

He is in a fair or market; he sees a man engaged in a row; he says to him—"Don't be contentious sir." If he receives the proper reply, he immediately ranges himself on his side. Travelling at night he meets a man; it is too dark to distinguish him. He observes—'The clouds are heavy.' If he receives a correct reply, all is well.

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 PROVINCIAL 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscriber respectfully informs the subscribers of the *Chronicle*, that having a large amount of outstanding debts on his Books, it is necessary to close the same without delay. To the many hard customers on our list, who never think of paying, are informed that they will be waited upon at once by the Law.

WILLIAM DURANT.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 14, 1859.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

This division of the spoils has already called "their Richmonds into the field," and the contest it appears will be a spirited one. First we have the *youthful* and ruddy member from Charlotte, Mr. Chandler. Then the classical Hannington, from Westmorland; and last, not least the *ex* man of Letters, Johnston, of Northumberland. In personal appearance, Mr. Chandler has a decided advantage over his competitors, but this never has been looked upon as a test of qualification for the Chair, nor do we presume it will be taken into account at the coming session. He has however a claim on his party, inasmuch, as he is father of the celebrated Insolvent Debtor's Act, which has conferred such lasting honors on the present Government, yet they have so many interests to subserve, and so many promises to fulfil, that we much fear he will be out did. We have a kindly feeling for the man, and trust the disappointment he is about to experience will sit lightly on his naturally buoyant spirits, and we feel well disposed to give him an Editorial lift to help him into the Chair, but his connection with that deservedly unpopular act for Insolvent Debtors, has placed him beyond the pale of sympathy. Before parting with this gentleman, it may not be out of season to give him a hint by which he may profit, viz. no longer to stray amidst men, who whatever they may promise him, intend only to use him for the nonce, hence he had better return to his first love. If principle and propriety be any guide for members in chosing their speaker, we think that the chances for Hannington, are even less than for the gentleman from Charlotte, holding as he does the office of Deputy Treasurer, and Comtroller of Customs and of the Navigation Laws, especially after the passing of the disqualifying act last winter, and under which he immediately falls. If the Legislature have any respect for their own acts, notwithstanding he has the promise of support from Messrs. Fisher and Tilley, he cannot hope to succeed. It is true he has held the office on former occasions, but if general report is to have any weight his conduct as first Commoner of the land was anything but dignified. The other aspirant, is Mr. Johnston, late Solicitor General, and still later Post Master General, and *now* what? why Commissioner for the authentication of Provincial Debentures, or some such a thing—but what it means, or what is the salary attached, our readers must excuse us if we do not tell them, and for this especial reason, that not being in the secrets of the Government, we do not know he has also a seat in Her Majesty's Executive of New-Brunswick. With all those honors blushing thick upon him, one would suppose that he was satisfied, but it appears not—his ambition is still vaulting—and he enters the list, to contend for the Chair, Hat, and Gown. There is much that is ambigious about this gentleman's character, and it is to us at least, an unsolved problem, how a man of his grasping propensities could quietly resign £600 a-year, with duties merely nominal, suffer the open rebuke of his own party, and place the office into hands still less efficient. His acceptance of his present office, is only for the purpose of breaking of his fall, and to shield himself, if possible, from the general derision of his legislative associates. He evidently is now endeavoring to get rid of his present office before the House meets, as he is clearly disqualified from taking his seat until he has gone to the constituency for re-election, both by the law of this Province, as well as by British procedent.

We shall watch the movements of this gentleman with interest. Will he resign his Commissionership and seat in the Executive to secure the Speakership? by placing those offices at the disposal of the Government, for them to hold out as bribes to catch the support of weak minded but ambitious members? Will Chandler be the first disposed of? then Hannington? and falling him will the prize fall to the lot of Johnston? Should that event take place, we shall be furnished with another, and a more prominent feature of Smasherism. We do hope for the credit of the Province, that there are still a sufficient number of honest and independent members in the House to prevent such a catastrophe.

☞ The annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will be held at Trinity Church Sunday School in this city, on Thursday the 20th instant.

We regret to record the death of Archdeacon Coster, which took place at Fredericton on Saturday last.

The Treasurer of the Protestant Orphan Asylum acknowledge the receipt of Five Pounds ten shillings, from the Union street Church, being the amount of collection on Sunday last from that Institution.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The Globe of the 8th inst., in speaking of the Bankrupt Law says, "it is pretty well understood how the act became a Law, it is said that the member of Legislature who brought in the bill, did it as council for a man confined on the Limits in one of the up river Counties, to Legislate his Client, out of debt, and that its originators while pretending to the dignity of Legislators were performing the part of paid advocates, and that the ill gotten fee, was accidently lost overboard, in his trunk, from the Steamer, on her passage down.

This we look upon as a just and a Righteous Retribution for such an Iniquity. But we would remind our readers that, this honest Lawyer was a "Smasher," and that the Law passed when the Smashers had an overwhelming majority of votes, in the Assembly, ready to obey the dictates of their Executive masters, consequently to them be all the honor our cotemporary of the Globe appears astonished that one of his friends, a smasher, could be guilty of such a foul act, and says again "if a Lawyer in the Legislature is to be at liberty to accept a fee for the services he performs as a Legislator, the honor of the profession will be tarnished. Certainly Mr. Globe, not only is the honor of the profession tarnished by this act, but that Government who will tolerate such an act, and not vacate his seat will in public estimation be equally tarnished, and deserving of equal execration. But hold we may be too fast in passing sentence on this unscrupulous Lawyer is dividually. May he not have taken his cue from his colleagues and Partizans equally unscrupulous, and quite as capable of performing "the villainous trick" Because there is a story of other birds of the same feather, having played with impunity a trick quite as foul. The story runs thus; that certain Members of the Legislature (Smashers) took bribes from Distillers in the United States to pass an act of this Province, which virtually converts the British Consuls in the united States into a Coast Guard, and revenue officer for the United States, and this was done because it was found that the Royal Instructions only required of those British Officers, to give certificates for liquors coming out of bond from the provinces, on seeing them landed, and which certificates cancelled their bonds. Under this regulation liquors were frequently introduced into the Union, and the American duties evaded this operated against the distillers of "white eye" in the United States, and curtailed their sales, while it gave our Ships the freight out to the colonies and the British importer his profits on the sale. But what care such characters for the interest of the importers, or what care they for the interest of the provinces so long as it brings great to their mill. The only feeling they had in the matter, was that when is the hour of exultation escaped one of the decoples of smasherism, "That to the Victors belong to the spoils" We trust however that when the House meets, that not only will there be sufficient honesty in the legislature to purge their Body of those rotten members, but that the Act will be so amended as to wear at least, the semblance of honesty, or that it will be no longer suffered to disgrace our Statute Books.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the Africa at New York.

The Steamship Africa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult. arrived at New York on Sunday night.

The survey on the steamer Indian Empire have decided her unseaworthy.

The American ship Isaac Wright was destroyed by fire in the Mersey.

The London Money Market was unchanged with a good supply.

Consols 97¾ to 97.

Tea closed firm at 11d for Congou. Sugar quiet Breadstuffs dull; Western Flour 19s to 20; Ohio 21s to 24s. Wheat—quotations fully maintained; Red and White 4s. 6d to 9s. 3d.—White Corn 21 to 22s. Provisions dull.

FROM INDIA.

Later Indian News received is satisfactory but unimportant. 800 Sinkerpote fugitives were dispersed by Brigadier Eveligh.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA" AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.

The *Niagara*, Capt. Laug, from Liverpool, 3 p. m. 1st, arrived at Halifax, 13th.

Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 25th—also several other steamers.

BRITAIN.

London Times in leader on right of search question thinks the only way of getting out of the difficulty is to declare that the Slave Trade is piracy, it says:

"This, however, neither Americans nor French will do; thus, therefore, we go on wasting the precious lives of English sailors upon the African coast, where one rescured negro cannot be shown as a set off against ten dead Englishmen—where our impotent force has become a mockery, and our blind, useless zeal a jest."

The honors which were being paid to the Midshipman Prince Alfred at every port entered by the Euryalus had awakened a strong protest from the English press, and a generally expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple midshipman.

Affair of Steamer Washington at Nicaragua had given rise to editorials in the English press.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at Victoria Theatre, London, 27th just before termination of an afternoon performance, when the gallery stairs were crowded with the evening's audience waiting for admission. A false alarm of fire was raised and a panic set in, during which pressure on stairs was such that sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death, while many more were wounded. Theatre is situate in a very low neighborhood, and so rapidly did excitement subside that evening's performance was proceeded with as usual.

Earl Carlisle had delivered a strong anti-slavery speech at a meeting in Leeds on the subject of slavery.

Barnum had made his first appearance in London as a lecturer. St. James Hall was crowded to excess to hear him, and the newspapers speak quite flattering of his lecture—which was on Money.

Investigation at Cork into charges against arrested members of the Phœnix Club, resulted in six members being committed for trial without bail, and nine admitted to bail to appear for trial at the assizes. Result of investigation was not deemed satisfactory by Government, and an official was specially delegated to watch proceedings at the investigation in Belfast, which was progressing.

FRANCE.—A fresh number of *Le Correspondant* is about to issue, with another article from the pen of Montalembert; and the periodical is likely to become the most widely-diffused organ of publicity in the French empire and in Europe. The topic selected by the eloquent writer is apparently non-political, being about "the Monks of the Western Church," but inuendo is a very powerful weapon.

It is positively stated that a recent letter written by an aid-de-camp of the Czar to his mother, who resides in Paris, says that his Majesty's positive intention is to come to France in the early part of the spring, and that he will be accompanied by his military household and a brilliant following. After his visit to Napoleon III., he will spend a week in England.

A decree has been published which reduces the stamp duty on newspapers fifty per cent. for both home and foreign printed journals.

Count Buol and his colleagues have discovered that Austria needs the services of a newspaper press. This, according to advices from Vienna, appears to be the explanation of a measure previously announced by telegram—the reduction of one half of the stamp duty on all newspapers published in the empire. Attacks are now multiplied against Austria abroad, and moral influences are now at work throughout the empire for its disintegration; but to answer and counteract these, the Vienna press is at present quite inadequate.—No great results, however, can be expected to follow a mere reduction of the stamp duty. Newspapers cannot flourish in a country which has no national representation nor other organ of political life, but is instead bound in a concordat.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the violent attacks on Austria in the Paris journals have excited great and general indignation. The Vienna journal, the *Press*, replies to them with great bitterness, and taunts the French newspapers with their present slavish condition. England, the ally of France, was (it says) once the object of their scurrility; they have now been ordered to direct their venom against Austria.—The discussion of domestic interests being forbidden, the vanity of the French nation is pandered to in order that it may forget the actual state of things at home. The journals of Paris therefore constantly repeat that France was never so great as at present, and that if there were no Empire there would be no glory. Lastly, remarks the Vienna *Presse*, the foreign policy of France is essentially aggressive; but the present state of affairs cannot last. The patience of Europe has already been tried to the utmost.

ITALY.—Advices from Milan say "Great agitation is reigning here. There have been demonstrations almost similar to those which preceded the revolution of 1848. The people again cease smoking the cigars manufactured by government. During the night several shouts of "Vive l'Italie" have been heard. On the 21st patroles were circulated in the town."

Cardinal Antonelli conceived a violent animosity against M. Miers, since the outbreak of the Mortara affair, and has wreaked his vengeance upon him by breaking off all negociations for the completion of the railway to Rome. The work will therefore be suspended, and the cardinal will have the satisfaction of having dealt a double blow at Judaism and civilization simultaneously.

Authentic details have reached Paris from Perarua, about the attempt to poison Ristori at the Reggio theatre, in the Duchy of Modena. It was not a poison bowl which her part on the stage required her to swallow, but a glass of water left in her dressing room, in which in the dark she remarked a rudiency, and suspecting her Modenese friends, she had it analysed, and it was found saturated with phosporus.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* has an article on the state of Lombardy under Austrian rule and sees in the permanent conflict which the people wage it a grave symptom against all Italy. The article is distinguished by great bitterness towards Austria.

The authentic text of the short speech pronounced by the King of Sardinia at a late military review and which has produced so great an agitation, has now become known from a semi-official source inasmuch as the *Gazette de Savoie* prints it. The phrase in it so much quoted is really what the *Gazette del Popolo* of Turin, stated it to be. The King said, addressing, however, only a few officers of high rank, "Gentlemen, let us be prepared, for it may happen that next spring we shall again have to smell gunpowder.

The Mayor of Cork has unintentionally served Gavazzi by an attempt to prevent him delivering a lecture. The consequence of this magisterial folly was a crowded attendance in a larger room than the one first selected.

A letter from Turin, published in one of the journals of Paris says that at Milan the army and the police are alarmed at the state of excitement which exists. The Austrian officers always walk the streets armed as after the 6th February 1853, and at night they frequently have an escort. Every body is agreed that an epoch, more or less is near. The Italian question must now be grappled with, and that it is certain France cannot remain a simple spectator.

☞ The Legislature of this Province will meet on the 10th February, at Fredericton, for the despatch of business.

We take a deep interest in the Church of England Young Men's Society of this City, and rejoice that it continues to prosper. Its members are increasing, and its operations are being carried on with considerable energy. The annual meeting was held on Tuesday the 4th inst., when the following gentlmen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—James R. Ruel, *President*; Henry W. Frith, and Thoms W. Daniel, *Vice Presidents*; Charles Kirkpatrick, *Treasurer*; James M. Grant, *Corresponding Secretary*; James A. Hoyt *Recording Secretary*; William Payne, *Libarian*; R. Peniston Starr, William M. Jarvis, and F. Matthews, *Standing Committee.*—*Church Witness.*

We are glad to learn that a donation of £50 was presented to the Rev. Dr. Gray, and £107 to Rev. W. Harrison by their Parishioners and friends on commencement of the new year.—*Ib.*

FIRE.—A fire broke out at an early hour Yesterday morning in the house in Carlton street, owned and occupied by Geo. P. Saneton, Esq., which with three adjoining houses occupied by Messrs. Geo. Eaton, C. P. Betts and E. Woolan, were completely destroyed. Two of the burnt buildings were owned by Mr. Saneton, and the other two by Mr. C. H. Fairweather. Mr. Saneton's houses and furniture and Mr. Woolan's furniture were insured. Mr. Fairweather's houses were also insured. So far as we could learn neither Mr. Betts nor Mr. Eaton had their furniture insured, and they lose considerable.—*News.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—James Harrison, Senior, and Benjamin S. Bailey, Esquires, to be Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the County of Sunbury.

James Harrison, Senior, Archibald C. Plummer, and Charles Burpee, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Sunbury.

Thomas Turner, of Burton, to be a Coroner in the County of Sunbury.

Meracious Atkinson to be a Commissioner of the Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund for the Port of Buctouche, in the room of Jas. M'Phelim, resign'd

Thomas W. Carpenter, James Teole, and Isaac Bunnell, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Queen's.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY.
Secretary's Office, 8th Jan. 1859.

A HARDENED VILLIAN.—Albert Myers was hung at Columbus, Ohio on the 17th, for the murder of Bartlett Neville. Both had been convicts in the Penitentiary. Myers exhibited the most hardened indifference to his fate, scoffing and swearing at the clergyman who endeavoured to prepare his mind for death, and when upon the scaffold he hurled apples and oranges at the crowd, and swore at them, and indulged in various blasphemous expressions. After prayer by a minister he seemed somewhat affected, but repulsed the minister when he spoke to him. His conduct excited general horror.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late [illegible], of Peterseville, County aforesaid, are required to render their accounts duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof, and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE [illegible]
JOHN ARCHIBALD.

Peterseville, Dec. 14, 1858.

GREAT
AT THE NORTH AMERICAN
STORE—SEARS' BUILDING,
KING STREET.

R. HUNTER has commenced selling OFF at a great reduction for the remainder of the season, his entire stock of Summer Dress goods, the balance of his Stock of Ready Made CLOTHING. Furnishing Goods, &c. &c. Also, the Store and Store room for hire Fall and Winter. Possession can be had immediately. Rent moderate. Apply as above.

CLOTH CAPS, various patterns and qualities, for sale at Wholesale and Retail prices, at Wholesale and Retail,

C. [illegible]