

of time it had been exposed—upwards of six weeks—this would naturally happen. The mystery, however, was speedily solved. Young Slavin, who is now in confinement for life in the Provincial Penitentiary, on being questioned by the Keeper, Mr. Quinton, made a full confession yesterday of the circumstances connected with the death of the unfortunate man. It appears that Stewart was one of the gang of ruffians engaged in the murder of M'Kenzie and his family. It was his duty to guard against Slavin and the others being surprised at their horrid work; and for that purpose he was stationed in the woods in the neighbourhood. He was subsequently employed to carry a tin box, supposed to contain money and valuables; but Breen and Slavin became fearful of his disclosing their villainies, or perhaps envious of his share of the spoil, and resolved to put him out of the way. Breen, therefore, plied him with liquor, and while under its influence, led him into the wood and then murdered him. This seems to be the substance of the boy Slavin's story; but we subjoin from the *Morning News* the testimony of Mr. Quinton, given yesterday before the Coroner's Jury:—

John Quinton (Keeper of the Penitentiary) stated that he was present at the Penitentiary when young Slavin made a confession to the Captain of the Police, to the following effect—that on the night of the M'Kenzie murder, when on their way home from M'Kenzie's met a man on the road, where they turned off to Slavin's house, from main road. This man had seemingly met by appointment of Breen, who gave a cough. Breen and this man had conversation, and told Breen he had not disappointed him, according to promise. Breen gave the man a tin box he was carrying, which was tied in a cloth—described the box to be heavy, and was taken out of M'Kenzie's iron safe. The man took the box and after some words carried it in direction towards town, while Breen and the Slavins went towards Slavin's house. Slavin questioned Breen about this man. Breen said he was all right; was well acquainted with him. Gave a description of the man as being dark complexioned, stout and not very tall. Breen said that he had killed the man with a knife, in reply to some questions old Slavin had put to him on his return from town on Sunday. Said the box had been left at one Ramsay's by this man, to be sent to Fredericton to Breen's friends. He repeated this several times.

We have yet to learn all the facts connected with this Mispeck Tragedy. The boy Slavin is to give his testimony before the Jury this morning; but it is doubtful whether he is aware of the whole truth. We should be glad to know whether Breen or Slavin did not make full confession before they died, not to the Priest, for that, we presume, is beyond our reach, but to the gaoler, the "sisters of charity," or the other Romanists who were so zealous in their attendance upon them.—*St. John Church Witness*.

We rejoice to be able to report, that the day set apart by authority for humiliation and prayer on account of the deplorable events in India, was most devoutly observed in this city. Divine service was held in nearly all the churches, and appropriate discourses delivered. Collections were taken up in the under-mentioned churches on behalf of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, viz., Trinity Church, £27; St. John Church, £28; St. Andrew's Kirk, £26.—*Ibid*.

The sum of £102 was collected in this city, for the relief of the poor sufferers in Northumberland, by the storm in July last. It has been forwarded to the committee there, who have pledged themselves to distribute it, in the manner pointed out.—*Ibid*.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—We are now writing by one of the most brilliant artificial lights that it is possible to conceive of. It is not the candle, not the common fluid, not spermaceti, not gas, what then? Simply what is designated "Paraffine Oil," extracted from the Albert coal. Who imagined, ten, or even five years ago, that the small county of Albert would ever give light to the world, but so it is. That dark, hard, glassy substance gathered from the Albert mines is now, by a chemical process, converting it into a light quite equal in point of brilliancy to the finest gas, and far superior to any artificial light that we have ever seen. These Blisences are certainly a remarkable race, if any doubt it, let them come and examine the Oil Works, in the vicinity of St. John, got up by Mr. J. D. W. Spurr, a full-blooded Nova Scotian by birth and education. These works stand up as a noble monument of his inventive genius, his enterprise and energy. There is nothing like them in these Provinces, and so far as we know, on the American Continent. Mr. Spurr's skill and perseverance, amid circumstances sufficiently adverse to have crumpled ordinary minds, are now producing results which will be an invaluable blessing to the provinces, and be ultimately highly remunerative to himself.—

As to the oil in question, it may be used with great advantage in private dwellings, shops, and places of business of all sorts, in churches, chapels, and public buildings of all descriptions, and in the streets of towns or cities where the gas is not used. We understand that the Corporation of St. John is introducing it into some of the streets not lighted by gas.

These works are now in the hands of a Company, who, through Mr. Spurr, have recently made arrangements for importing any number of lamps that may be required for the use of the oil. These lamps are of excellent quality, and moderate in price. Persons therefore, can obtain lamps as well as oil, by making application to Mr. Spurr's office, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

For some time it was found that an unpleasant odor from the oil would prevent it from going into general use; but we are happy to learn that a chemical preparation has just been introduced which entirely removes all unpleasantness of this sort; the oil, therefore, has only to be known to be appreciated.—*Christian Visitor*.

### Editorial Miscellany.

The *Toronto Leader* has the following concluding remarks upon the prospects of party government at the approaching general election in Canada:

"A general election must now witness very different alliances from those which were temporarily formed in 1854. Then the Clear Grits were the willing help-mates of the yet unconverted Conservatives; hoping that a permanent alliance might spring out of the temporary, accidental, out of doors acquaintance. The fallaciousness of this hope is now a matter of history. Every body knows the history of the breaking up of the old parties and the formation, out of their more useful and available fragments, of a new and powerful moderate party, by whom the reins of Government have ever since been held. The Clear Grits were left alone in Opposition—with the exception of a single shred or so which remains of what was once the all predominant family compact—and in this condition of isolation they must meet at the polls the combined forces of men holding moderate and liberal views. Their chances of success are not therefore, difficult to be estimated; and the new Administration with so popular a man as Mr. Macdonald at its head, will have an opportunity of going to the country with a moral certainty of obtaining a decisive and overwhelming victory."

COLONEL INGLIS.—The *Illustrated London News* of Novr. 28th, contains an engraving representing Col. Inglis, the Commandant at Lucknow, and his family, which it introduces with the following remarks:

"Colonel Inglis entered the Army as Ensign in E. M.'s 32nd Regiment in August, 1833, and has remained in it without intermission up to the present day, when he occupies the proud position of its Colonel.

"His services include the Canada rebellion in 1837, and the Panjab campaign of 1848-9. He was present at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the attack on the enemy's position in front of the advanced trenches, on the 12th September, where, after the death of Lieut. Col. Pattoun, he succeeded to the command of the right column of attack, commanded the 32nd at the action of Sorjkoond, and also at the storming and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress of Mooltan, surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheriote, and battle of Goojrat, for which services he received the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, (medal and clasp).—Upon the breaking out of the Indian mutiny, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment was at Lucknow; and upon the death of Major Banks, who succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence, the whole conduct of the defence of the Residency devolved upon Colonel Inglis.

"To use the language of the *Times*, "the defence of that place is, we believe, without precedent in modern warfare. Fortified towns defended by sufficient force have ere now repelled for months the attack of an army, and in some cases courage and desperation have struggled against overwhelming odds; but neither Genoa nor Saragossa can rival in heroism the little Residency of Lucknow."

"Colonel Inglis is married to a daughter of Sir Frederic Thesiger, M.P.; with her youthful family she has had to share the hardships and encounter the dangers and trials of the long-sustained defence."

THE PENNY POST.—It is requested that Subscribers will notify of their intention to continue the Penny Post for 1858, as none will be sent after the December No. without such notification, accompanied also by the arrangement to pay in advance. A few Nos. of the Magazine, some four or five, can still be had complete for 1857, upon application at the Book Store of Wm. Goswip, 24 Granville street. Subscriptions will also be received for 1858, payment in advance 1s. 6d per ann.

Subscriptions will also be taken for The Gospel Missionary, published by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at 9d. per year. The G.

M. is a neat little monthly, well adapted to create in youthful minds, a love of missionary enterprise, and therefore exceedingly useful.

RECORD COMMISSION.—Readers of Legislative reports may recollect, that towards the close of last legislative session, Hon. Mr. Howe moved, and the Hon. Attorney General seconded, and the House, after some demur, resolved, that his Excellency be requested to appoint a commission for examining and arranging the records of the Province. During the recess the office was instituted, and Thomas B. Akins, Esq., a gentleman distinguished for antiquarian taste and research, was appointed commissioner. It was known that in the garrets or cellars of the Province Building were heaps of manuscript records, of various kinds, but their nature and value were only surmised. Some of these had vanished, it is said, by the agency of rats and mice, and moth and mould were doing their work on other portions. To stay the waste, to ascertain what the heaps contained, and to arrange documents at all worthy of preservation, the commission was appointed. Mr. Akins has been for some months at the superintendence of the work, helped by a very industrious assistant, Mr. James Farquhar. Very pleasing results indeed have been realised. Several boxes of documents, arranged and labelled, have been packed, and 14 or 20 volumes of interesting manuscripts have been prepared. Some of these are of great interest, relative to the history of the Province, and of British America generally, being original papers concerning the conquest and settling of the Provinces, and having reference to the Acadian French, the Indians, the taxing of Louisburg, of Quebec, and other matters of historic importance connected with the suppression of French dominion in America.—Sun.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Members of the Honorable the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, provisionally, until the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure—Alfred Whitman, Esq., of Annapolis; Robert B. Dickey, Esq., of Amherst.

To be Masters in the Supreme Court:—In King's County—Charles W. H. Harris, Stephen H. Moore, James R. Provost, Esquires.

To be a Notary and Tabellion Public—Henry W. Smith, Esq., of Liverpool.

### LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Merchants' Exchange, Halifax, 21st Decr. 1857.

The Am. Steamship *Adriatic* arrived at New York this forenoon. Dates from Liverpool to 9th inst. Cotton Market dull, with a declining tendency. Breadstuffs market dull, prices downwards. Provisions dull, sales limited at a slight decline. Money market unchanged. Consols 91 3/4. No further news from India.

### BOOKS.

We have received a commission for the Sale of the following rare and valuable Books in the various departments of Theological, Classical, and General Literature. They have all been recently imported from England, and are generally in very fine condition. There is only one copy of each article, which may be had by application at this Office, at the low prices affixed.

6. Pearson on the Creed. Calif. fol. Lond. 1705. 8s.
9. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy. 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1788. 5s.
11. Hervey's Theron and Aspasio. 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Berwick, 1802. 3s.
12. Cathedral Church of Jerusalem, with 6 engravings. Limp. cloth, fol. Lond. 1844. 4s.
15. Thucydides, (Greek), quite new, 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1835. 10s.
16. Lucian, (Greek), sound and perfect, 322 years old, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Hagan, 1535. 7s. 6d.
17. Lucretius, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1713. 2s.
18. Horace, (Latin), calf, 8vo. large paper. Hag. Com. 1721. 3s.
20. Cicero, (Latin), 14 vols. calf, 12mo. Par. 1768. £1 5
21. Seneca, (Latin), 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Bipari, 1782. 5s.
22. Virgil's *Aeneid*, translated by Rev. Dr. Trapp, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Lond. 1735. 3s.
23. Hume and Smollett's History of England, quite new, 10 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 10.
28. British Museum, Historical and Descriptive, cloth, 12mo. Edin. 1850. 3s.
29. Holy Bible and Apocrypha, with Notes of Geneva Translation—Engraved Title, and several Maps, 1708. Book of Common Prayer, 1711. Old Version of the Psalms (Sternhold & Hopkins) 1702—bound in 1 vol. large fol. rough calf—Lond. 1702-11. £1.
24. Granville Street, Nov. 7, 1857.

### CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of

MACILREITH & CABOT.

M. MACILREITH. J. E. CABOT. Halifax 31st March, 1857. Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present Firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at

No. 26 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.