the country and in London. As yet the Czar's subscription has not come in, but Lord Mayor Finnis is not without hope that the Emperor of France will have induced his Majesty to come down handsomely.

The election of a Lord Mayor for the coming year has been an event more than usually exciting this week. It appears that it has been a custom "time immemorial" to "fleece" candidates for this high office by threatening opposition at the Guild-Hall. Certain parties appear to have made a regular living of this species of intimidation, but Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, M. P. for Gloucester, has, much to his credit, broke through the rule and been elected by the suffrages of the Liverymen without touching his pocket. It has been said that every man has a "skeleton in his cupboard," and that no man's character, public or private, is safe from aspersion. The bare accusation of wrong sticks by a man, and there are so many who never enquire into the truth of assertions publicly made, that to say a man is a bad man serves to make him a bad man in the estimation of very many of the general public. Thus it is that the threat to accuse has heretofore been successful, and Alderman after Alderman year after year have paid "hush money" to secure the "sweet voices" of a hired rabble.

The election of Sheriffs of Middlesex was also attended by an event which is noticeable. Alderman Lawrence one of the elected has appointed an Unitarian Minister for his Chaplain. Here we have a Jew Member of Parliament and an Unitarian Chaplain to meet the Judges of the land.—We have heard of certain Mr. Justices expressing some considerable displeasure at meeting Roman Catholic Chaplains of Sheriffs, but we believe that Unitarians are more unpalatable to straightharied Church people than even Papists. How then will this difficulty be got over?

(From the London Times.).

THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The additional particulars received by the Foreign Office, in a form of a despatch from the Indian Government to the Secret Committee of the East India Directors, throw new, and we must add, a gloomy light on the state of affairs. For the present, and for several weeks more from the last date, we must make up our minds to increasing difficulty, and the consequent probability of fresh disasters in one quarter or another. It is not Delhi that is now the chief point of anxiety. Nor yet do Lucknow and Agra, with their gallant defenders, and their hundreds women and children, monopolize interest. The whole line of communication is threatened and disturbed. We have had to retreat, to surrender places which till lately we were sure of holding, to detain reinforcements, to provide against new dangers, and reduced our position to the least and most manageable nucleus of dominion.

The great question for which every mail will now be anxiously scrutinized is that of reinforcements. The news by two mails is before us—from Calcutta as well as from Bombay. Though their dates are the same they give the news from different points of view, and with a somewhat different colour. Five hundred gunners and drivers of the much wanted Royal Artillery were to leave Hong Kong on the 12th August, and would probably arrive at Calcutta at the end of the first week in the present month. Lord Elgin, on his return to China had left the *Channon* and the *Pearl* with their crews at the disposal of the Indian Government, and accordingly Capt Peel had left Calcutta for Allahabad with 400 seamen and 10 68 pounders.

We shall look with much interest to the result of this unique contribution from the British admiralty to the most important and most perilous conflict in which England was ever engaged. Our readers, too, if we do not mistake them, will follow the progress of those seamen into the interior of Hindostan, in a river steamer towing flats and carrying these heavy guns, with a deeper interest and closer attention than they give to the grand naval promenade of Admiral Lyons with his three deckers and we know not how many guns, or how many thousands men, from port to port around the shores of the Mediterranean. As Capt. Peel only left Calcutta on the 18th of August he might arrive to the aid of Gen. Havelock about the middle of this month but scarcely earlier. The 5th and 90th regiments were on their way up the river, but at Calcutta there was much anxiety as to the prospect of their arrival in time for the relief of Lucknow.

Elsewhere there appears to be more confidence felt as to the strength and resources of the garrison there. At Bombay, where reinforcements were becoming as important as at Calcutta, the remainder of the 33rd had arrived from Mauritius, and a company of European Artillery from Bushire. From that Presidency, therefore, we hear no more of the misgivings felt some weeks since, and the authorities seem to incet conspiracy, disobedience, and symptoms of disaffection with a decision evidently suggested by the sense of security, and as evidently successful. Central India is reported quiet. On the whole, then, we confidently trust that though the mutiny rages with little check within its original ground, it is not successful in its efforts to spread, and must now be every day contracted within a narrower and still narrower circle.

The *Debats* offer the following rejoinder to certain continental journals which affect to hold cheap the resources of England, and her ability to maintain a protracted military struggle:—

Those who base their calculations on the probable exhaustion of the military resources of England appear to forget that England is, after all, a nation of 28 million souls, and that her military organization, however defective it may be, permitted her to concentrate more than 30,000 men under the walls of Sebastopol. Why also should not be taken into account the moral disposition of a nation which has in all times adopted its efforts to the difficulties it has to overcome—which may be beaten, and generally is beaten, at the commencement of its wars, but which is rarely discouraged, and which gains in strength as the struggle continues? England is already agitated by the bad news from India, and we shall soon see offers from all parts of the kingdom similar to that of the inhabitants of Sheffield. Without pretending to dive into the future, we cannot admit that a nation gifted with such resources and of such energy can be definitively beaten by an insurrection of Asiatics who have learnt the art of war in its pay, but who have not yet been able to destroy their masters, whom they surprised while unarmed and dispersed.

CRIMPS AND SAILORS.—A case has been brought before the Tynemouth Magistrates which shows how poor seamen are robbed of their hard earnings by crimps who exist in seaport towns. A man named Glover was summoned for having taken into his possession the moneys and effects of James Hall, a seaman, and with having refused to return and pay the same back to Hall when requested to do so. Hall had been employed in the Black Sea during the war, in the transport service, and had reached Shields in a vessel named the Minden, during the early part of last month. He had £28 to receive for his services in the Black Sea and £5 15s, the balance for his run home in the Minden. He had taken up his quarters at Glover's and made him his "purser." Glover charged him 14s a week for his lodgings, the same as the Sailors' Home, but at the end of 16 days he told him that his money was all gone, and bought the plaintiff's neckerchief of him for 1s. which he also spent in drink. Glover, in his defence, stated that Hall had spent his money in drink and treating, keeping a couple of bagpipers to play to him all the time he was on the spree. Glover produced the following extraordinary account against Hall:—Dec 9th—20 pints of rum, £2 6s 6d; 20 quarts of beer and 15 ounces of tobacco, 15s. 10th.—Eight glasses of rum and 2s 6d borrowed money, 4s 6d. 11th—Borrowed money, 2s 6d; five pints of rum, five gills of rum, and 15 quarts of ale, £1 12s 6d; six ounces of tobacco, two glasses of gin, and two gills of brandy, 6s 6d. 12th. Cash. 2s; 15 pints of rum, and 28 gills of rum; £3; four quarts, half a gallon and 22 gills of beer, £1 3 9d; 15 glasses of rum and 11 glasses of beer, 9s 3d; a pint of brandy and 16 glasses of gin, 8s; 36 ounces of tobacco and 3½ glasses of gin, 12s 4 1-2d 13th.—18 pints of rum, 15 gills of rum, and 26 quarts of beer, £3 4s; 26 bottles of lemons, and 28 gills of beer, £1; 14 ounces of tobacco, 6 glasses of gin, 6s 2d. 12 glasses of gingerade and cash 5s 8d; one week's board, 14s. Paid for clothes. £1 2s 6d; 2 pints of rum. 10 gills of rum, and 4 glasses of beer, 16s; 23 glasses of spirits, 9 quarts of beer, and 6 ounces of tobacco, 14s 7d 16th—16 half glasses of spirits, 10 glasses of spirits, 10 glasses and 2 gills of rum, and an ounce and a half of tobacco, beer, 2s 10d; fortnight's board £1 8s; cash £2 18s; spirits tobacco, and rum, 4s 1 1-2d; cash 5s. 17th.—Cash, 7s; 20 glasses of spirits and 8 quarts of ale, 9s 4d. 18th.—Ale, spirits, and tobacco, 16s 4d. 19th.—35 glasses of spirits and 20 glasses of ale, and 2 glasses of brandy, £1 4s 10d. 20th.—Ale, tobacco, and cash, 7s. 24th, 25th, and 26th—Ale and spirits, 7s 11d, and other items, making up the amount in hand. The defendant had refused to deliver up prosecutor's clothes, under the pretence that he (the plaintiff) was indebted to him. The magistrates ordered all the spirits to be struck out of the bill. And the defendant to restore £20 to the prosecutor. They also fined defendant £10 and costs for detaining the plaintiff's money and clothes.—English paper.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 30, 1857.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, October 9th, 1857.

"What of Lucknow?" is everybody's question, even before the ordinary greetings are exchanged. The chances of the garrison are now considered a shade more hopeful than they were, though still gloomy enough. It seems that under the command of Colonel Inglis of H. M.'s 32nd regiment, who succeeded Major Banks, our soldiers made a sally when the enemy's attention was distracted by the advance of General Havelock, and succeeded in laying in a fresh stock of provisions. The mutineers could not, it is said, force the Residency, so strongly is its position; and they had become careless in conducting the siege. On the 14th of August all was well with the brave fellows shut up in Lucknow. But we fear their prospect of relief for at least a month is small indeed. We can hardly hope for good news, and must indeed expect bad news for a month to come. The next mail, and the next, and the next will not present us with much consolation. Alarmists draw gloomy pictures of the position of Havelock and Neill at Cawnpore, with but a thousand men against fifty times their number; and they even declare that Nena Sahib is likely enough to march on Calcutta, between which place and Oude only two or three European regiments can be interposed to check his progress. "Havelock's gallant aid," they say "and his series of victories, has had no more effect on the campaign than the charge at Balaclava had upon the fate of Sebastopol." This is mere nonsense. If what we have stated as to the successful sally be correct, General Havelock, though he has not reached Lucknow, will probably have saved it. In addition to this he has captured a large number of guns in the course of his operations—a loss which the mutineers cannot replace, and which will deprive them of the very arm which they wield best. But above all, the moral effect of these victories has been incalculable throughout India. Humanly speaking, General Havelock and his brave troops may be said to have saved India. This was the observation of a Calcutta journalist sometime ago, and it does not seem exaggerated.

No one remembers a day of fasting and humiliation observed so generally as yesterday was. The churches and chapels were filled with worshippers, and appropriate sermons were preached to sympathizing congregations. Mr. Spurgeon was heard by an immense crowd at the Crystal Palace; but a good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed with the directors for not devoting the proceeds of admission to the Indian relief fund. Instead, these proceeds swell the coffers of the Company, and though these coffers stand sadly in need of replenishing, it is felt that they ought not to be benefited by money taken from attendance at a religious service preached in behalf of our suffering fellow countrymen. A civic procession went to St. Paul's, and impressive services both there and in Westminster Abbey were joined in by large numbers.

While we have been praying and repenting our sins in connection with Hindoo, Brahmins, and Mahommedans, we hear of the approach of a foe which must be met, however fearful its aspect. Cholera is at Hamburg, from whence it has always spread to England. The Board of Health have issued instructions for the guidance of local boards in provincial towns, and the officers are very active in London seeking out plague spots. There is so much to be done by cleanliness and a proper attention to ventilation, sewerage and such like, that every individual should cordially cooperate with the authorities at once in this matter, remembering the adage that "prevention is better than cure."

Peace, amity, and good-will are henceforth to reign upon the Continent. That is the reported result of the Imperial interviews which have taken place abroad. The two aggresive powers of Europe, France and Russia, are going to increase their finances and cease to recruit. In other words they intend to reduce their armies. From this time forward confidence and concord are to reign not only between the two nations over which Louis Napoleon and the Czar rule, but between all the Continental nations. Any divisions which henceforth unfortunately may spring up will be settled *en famille*. Happy nations! Would that England could follow the example of disarming thus set her! On the contrary, we are straining every nerve to get soldiers, and appeal even to our drapers assistants and the flunkeys of Belgravia in our anxiety to fill up gaps in the ranks. Of course an addition to our army means an addition to our debt, for nobody now believes that the East India Company can pay the heavy bill which is running up.

Earl Fitzwilliam has died in his 72nd year. He had been dangerously ill, but had it was thought, recovered. His Lordship was a good-hearted nobleman of the old school—wealthy, liberal, and possessing great territoral influence. He is succeeded by Lord Milton, his eldest surving son, M. P. for Wicklow.

The Queen of Oude is said to be dangerously ill, and has been removed from the not very salubrious neighbourhood of the New Road to a healthy suburb. Her Majesty's illness is described as owing to her deep affliction at the news from India. We have no desire to aggravate this affliction, but venture to remark that the King of Oude will find some difficulty in clearing himself of complicity in a conspiracy which must have been so deeply laid, and that the mission of his agents and family in London is a mere waste of time and money.

We have observed that the draper's assistants and the footmen of Belgrave square have been appealed to by Serjeant Kite without much success. Notwithstanding the very intelligible refusal on the part of these two classes of men to accept the Queen's shilling, recruiting is going on satisfactorily. Within the last four weeks 4,500 men have enlisted—a greater number than flocked to our standard even during the Russian war, when the standard was lower than it has been until within the last few days. On Sunday it was made known that the Standard would lowered, that 5,000 more men—three battalion of infantry and two of cavalry—were ordered to be ready for embarkation to India, and that 10,000 more militiamen were to be embodied. These vigorous measures command universal approval. It is said, too, that our troops henceforth are to be sent *via* the Isthmus of Suez. Strange that this was not determined on before. What anxiety, what disaster, what loss of life and treasure might not have been prevented if reinforcements had been despatched to India overland immediately on the news of the first outbreak.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC."

Four Days Later from Europe!

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday evening, having left Liverpool on the 14th inst.

A commercial panic had commenced in Great Britian and was extending throughout the Continent.

The Bank of England, it is said, had increased the rate of discount to 7 1-2 per cent., and Consols had declined to 7 1-2.

Numerous failures are reported.

American Produce Market not affected by the stringency in Money Market.

Cotton was firm with a tendency to advance.

Breadstuffs not materially changed.

Sugar declined £14 per ton.

The Newmarket races came off in England. The Czarowitch Stakes, worth $10,000, were won by the American Mare Prioress. There were over 30 competitors.

The telegraphic advices from India are more favourable to the English. Delhi remained in the hands of the insurgents August 30th, but the mutineers had been defeated at all other points in several engagements.

The European news is devoid of interest.

Arrival of the "Persia."

THREE DAYS LATER!

NEW YORK Oct. 28th

London, 17th.—Money market without much change. Consols 88 1-2 to 88 3-4.

The Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £553,000.

Liverpool.—Breadstuffs.—Flour steady, but little enquiry. Red Wheat slightly advanced. Corn firm with slight advance on all qualities. Provisions unchanged. Sugar 2s. to 3s. lower, and holders pressing sales. Coffee lower and dull.

Advices by the India Mail are cheering, but add no important news.

The King of Prussia remains in a critical condition.

There was a fearful financial panic at Vienna.

The banks of Holland and Belgium had advanced the rates of discount.

There was no political news worth telegraphing.

The Persia brings one million dollars specie.

INDIA.

Telegraphic despatches, in anticipation of the overland mail, reached London on the 11th, with dates from Bombay to the 17th, Madras to 15th, and Calcutta to 10th September.

The intelligence from Delhi extends to the 30th of August. The siege train was expected to reach the English camp by 3d September, after which the place would be probably assaulted.

On the 25th of August a body of the rebels who left Delhi with the object of intercepting the siege train, was attacked by General Nicholson at Najafghar, and completely defeated, with the loss of all their guns.

On the 1st September General Outram was at Allahabad with strong reinforcements, and expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th.

General Havelock gained his ninth victory on the 16th of August, driving the rebels from their strong position near Bithoor, which they desperately defended. After the battle he retired to Cawnpore, where he awaited reinforcements, before advancing to the relief of Lucknow.

The garrison at Lucknow held bravely out, and no doubt was entertained of their being able to do so until relief arrived, which was expected to be about the middle of September. The garrison had made a second successful sortie, in which 2 guns and a large quantity of provisions were captured.

Lord Elgin left Calcutta on the 3d of September for Hong Kong.

More troops had arrived at Calcutta.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from St. John—Competitor, at Galway; Eldorado, Clyde; George, at Lough Foyle; Kate Prince, at Liverpool; Ladoja, at Gravesend; Spite, off Donegal.

The cost of the Belfast late commission of inquiry will amount to a handsome little total taken at the most moderate estimate. The two commissioners, at five guineas each per day, for 16 sitting days, 160 guineas; a government reporter, at two guineas per day, £33 12s; and for, say, twenty-five days in transcribing his notes, £52 10s; two counsel, (Messrs. Purcell and Falkner) three guineas each per day £100 16s; two attorneys, (Messrs O'Rourke and Rea,) at the same figure, £100 16. Total, £435 12s. This expense will fall, however, half of the expense of the additional constabulary drafted to Belfast, to suppress riots that had no longer any existence, and who are to be billited upon us, we suppose until the 12th of July comes round again.

THE IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS SOCIETY employed 401 missionaries, of whom 196 are converts from the Church of Rome. A number of these teachers are exclusively engaged in imparting instruction to the Irish speaking population. The inhabitants of Ireland are divided, as to language, at the present time, as follows:—Speaking Irish only, 319,062; both English and Irish, 1,204,684; English only, 5,027,684.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.—For several weeks past the Courier has been throwing out dark insinuations against the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital, and the more especially so against the Chairman, John Ward, Esquire. That gentleman, in common with a majority of the community, estimating the annunciations of the Courier at their proper value, did not deem them worthy of his notice, and the thing would, like the story of the boards for the door of the engine house costing a shilling a foot—the washing away of the marsh railroad, with a thousand and one other tales, the fruits of the distempered brain of the veterinary editor, would have allowed them to have fallen still born on the ear of the public; and it was not until an article from the pen of Doctor Livingstone, which appeared in the Morn. News, and making a direct attack on the integrity of the Chairman of the Board, that that gentleman deigned to answer and fairly refute the falsehoods so industriously circulated by the Courier, and echoed by other Smasher papers.

No candid man can read the letter of Mr. Ward without feeling a full conviction of the calumnies circulated by the Courier, and a disgust at the vileness of the attempt. That Doctor Livingstone has been tampered with and deceived by his party we can readily conceive, as we hold the Doctor's integrity in higher estimation than to imagine for a moment that he would perpetrate a direct falsehood. Differing as we do in politics with Doctor Livingstone, we feel bound to acknowledge that if there was a man entitled to the consideration and notice of the present Government, that man was Dr. L. But we can tell the Doctor a secret—he is not one of the elect—he does not thunder in the Capitol—in short, he is not a spouter in the Division Room. Let him—let any one, look at the changes made by the Smasher Government, and they will discover that the lion's share of the good things are reserved for Brethren of the crystal font, and for them only. Doctor Livingstone's vote, interest, and advocacy are all very acceptable when they operate as a stepping stone to help the Smashers to offices of trust and emolument, but beyond that the Doctor will scarcely be known. Many of those *gentlemen* who now luxuriate in the fat of office, were fighting in the opposite ranks while Doctor Livingstone was conscientiously opposing them; but they, wiser in their day and generation, and less scrupulous, have taken the wind out of his sails—played "presto, change," and can now quietly laugh in their sleeves at their own ingenuity, and the honest credulity of their associates.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

We take the article below from the *Woodstock Journal*, and ask for it from our readers a careful perusal. We can assure our contemporary that the opinion in this section of the Province is that the days of Smasherism are fast drawing to a close, and that the present possessors of power will ere long make way for those whose policy, we trust, will be more enlarged, enlightened and patriotic. Selfishness and littleness are two of the distinguishing characteristics of the party in power, and the best interests of the country require that they retire into that privacy from which for their own character and for their country's weal it would have been well had they never emerged.

"A GOVERNMENT WHICH PLEASES NOBODY.

"The Smashers went into office upon the principle popularly summed up in the words "To the victors belong the spoils," and they are now commencing to reap the reward. The contest between the two parties, which resulted in the triumph of that now in power, was in reality nothing more than a scramble of the "Outs" to get into place; it was founded upon no high principle of regard for the interests of the State, but sprung from the most selfish and mercenary motives. The success of the party which recognised principles of public conduct unworthy of statesmen and of patriots, is one of those apparently unfortunate circumstances which may eventually end in good. We firmly believe in the axiom that "Whatever is is right," in other words, that an Almighty Providence so overrules the affairs of the world as to bring good out of evil, and make the very sins of mankind work out the gradual improvement of the race.—It by no means follows that these sins are justifiable: good may be brought out of evil by the will of Omnipotence, but evil should not be done that good may come.

Although the history of the present government may teach New Brunswickers a lesson which will more than repay them for the evil which it has caused and is daily causing, yet the Government itself cannot escape the legitimate results of its misconduct. Already it is involved in difficulties arising out of the "Spoils" principle. From the moment of its formation it has been persecuted by needy expectants of office,—coaxed, threatened, exhorted, and almost bullied. "Turn out the Tory officials!" shout the Smasher papers in a chorus which lasts from Monday morning to Saturday night, and commences on Monday morning again. "Place! place! give us place!" cry the expectants. And then newspapers and expectants join in a general howl of indignation and disappointment. Meanwhile the Government are in a state of almost pitiable perplexity, wishing to at once avenge themselves upon the Tory place-holders and provide for their dependants, and yet not daring to do that which would bring upon them a speedy punishment from the People, who have little sympathy with office seekers, and do not wish government subordinates persecuted for the exercise of their franchise. The Government shew their perplexity in the few changes which they have ventured to make. With the exception of the Railway Commissioners, these are individually very unimportant, and only of local interest.—They show at once the tyrannic inclinations, the littleness of mind, and the cowardice of the Administration. Coach drivers and School Inspectors are the quarry at which the Smasher eagle stoops. It is just as though a boa constrictor, to show his strength and courage, should seize upon and swallow a mouse.

Meanwhile honest and intelligent men look on, some amused, some disgusted. To us it seems a pitiable sight to see high principle and a patriotic spirit banished from the councils of the country, and replaced by the avowed principles of selfishness; to hear the preservation of the dominancy of a party adduced as an end, rather than the preservation of the public welfare; to see the affairs of the State entrusted at a time of peculiar danger to men whose principal concern seems to be to provide, at the public expense, for the wants of their needy and greedy dependants.

It is not improbable that there are men in the Executive who regard with aversion the course into which they have been driven. But they have cast in their lot with their fellows, and they must abide the consequences."

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—Our conquests from Romanism are real; they are vast. But since I have visited certain parts of France where Protestantism is in the minority, and where is it not?—a painful truth has flashed upon me: it is, that the conquests we make do not equal our losses. These losses are noiseless; villages see their Protestant population disappear unperceived. It is only when old men are consulted, and the official registers of past times are searched, that an idea may be formed of the startling voids left; the angel of death seems to have passed by and struck house after house. But the cause is easily ascertained. In villages where Protestants are neither numerous enough nor rich enough to have a Protestant schoolmaster, they send their children to schools taught by friars or nuns. Thence habits are contracted and never effaced; the children no longer retain their father's image; the Romish faith has nothing repulsive for them; the ceremonies please them.

HORRID MURDER.

The most cold-blooded and heartless tragedy that ever disgraced the annals of this country was committed on the night of Saturday last, at or near the Beaver Lake, (about 9 miles from the city,) on the person of Mr. Robert McKenzie, his wife and four children. Mr. McKenzie was a person known to be wealthy, and it was also known that he kept large sums of money in his house, and this has been the inducement to the assassins to commit the bloody tragedy. His house, a very handsome villa, and a small house in the vicinity, usually occupied by his workmen, were on the night above mentioned burnt to the ground, and the bodies, or rather their charred remains, found the next morning among the ruins. Suspicion has fallen upon a man who lived in the neighbourhood, and another, a desperate character lately discharged from the rail road for bad conduct.

It is to us a most extraordinary circumstance, that notwithstanding the murder was committed on Saturday night, it was not known in the City until between 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday morning, thus affording the villains 36 hours to escape.—And what is still more extraordinary, after a lapse of five days, no steps have been taken by our *Reform* government for their apprehension.

With such encouragement for murder and robbery, what may we not expect during the coming winter, when the navvies now employed on the rail road are disbanded, (as it is rumoured they will be,) and permitted to roam unemployed.—The imbecility of our present Executive presents a gloomy picture, and it will become every man's duty to make his house his castle.

Mr. McKenzie was a self-made man, an excellent mechanic, and by his integrity and assiduity in business amassed a large amount of property.

We learn that parties are out scouring the country in search of the murderers of the McKenzie family. It is to be hoped, if they are taken and allowed to escape as many other atrocious villains have been, that a Vigilance Committee will be formed, and meet out to them that justice which our impotent authorities refuse to award.

☞ We have been informed that the Executive Council were engaged the whole of Saturday last, and up to 5 o'clock on Monday, in listening to documents and in hearing of counsel on behalf of the several petitioners, in reference to that portion of the late Samuel Nichols' property, situate in this City, and which has been for a length of time under the consideration of His Excellency and Council. It appears that the Court of Chancery had decided some years since, that the one third part of the whole property, and one-sixth part of the remaining two-thirds had become vested in the Crown, on account of some of the parties being non-resident aliens. And the question which arose before the Executive Council, and which they are to decide was, whether the Executive would release to those in this Province, being next of kin to the late Samuel Nichols and British subjects, the forfeited portion of the real estate; or whether they would give the same to those whom the highest Court in this Province have declardd cannot hold, and who are non-resident aliens.—*Courier.*

[The question certainly appears to us to be a very simple one, and which does not require any lengthened discussion. For, as it has been already decided that according to our Statutes the property cannot be held by non-resident aliens, so we think that those who can legally hold, and who have every claim, not only as next of kin but as British subjects, are the proper parties entitled to whatever favor it may be in the power of a British Executive to bestow.]—*Ed. Chron.*

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturday morning about 1 o'clock, the attention of several persons were aroused by the cries of a man in distress, which they found to proceed from the Ballast Wharf. Two men belonging to a Hillsborough schooner got into their boat, and others hurried in the direction of the cries. On coming to the wharf they discovered that a man had by some means got under the wharf. He was at the time close to the upper ballast floor, and at a spot where there was an opening between two logs in the side large enough to allow his arm to pass out, but too small for his body. He told them who he was—Archibald Brown, Manager of the Albert Mines. They made every effort to get him out; but the only means of doing this they found would be by cutting away a portion of one of the logs. A shed, in which wharf builders tools are kept, was near, but they did not think of this in time, and much time was lost in looking for an axe. In the meanwhile, the tide was rising fast. He spoke to the men frequently, asked them their names, and implored of them not to suffer him to be drowned. Some took hold of him to keep him up, while others plied the axe; but the tide rose faster than they could work. They saw him put his hand to his mouth to keep out the water, and soon after the water rose over him, and he was drowned before their eyes.

The unfortunate man was seen by the sentry at the lower barrack gate to pass towards the wharf, about ten o'clock. He was under the influence of drink, and when the sentinel twice challenged him, insisted on going through. It is supposed that he wandered down and fell off the wharf on to the beach, and being stunned by the fall, which bruised his head badly, lay there some time. When the tide began to rise he attempted to get up on the wharf, and, it would seem, crept through a hole about 6 feet from the ground and then crept along to the place where he was found. Over him were the ballast floor and three or four feet of stone and mud. Some of those who have since visited the place, think the man might have been saved, but there was no doubt that the men who were there did their utmost. That which in broad daylight and on calm reflection there seems a dozen ways of doing, was at dead of night and in the confusion almost an impossibility.

The deceased leaves a wife and family.

The screw steamer Jura, with the 76th Regiment on board, arrived at Cork from this port in ten days.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Hampton, 28th October, 1857.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—Having seen in the Morning News of 26th instant a statement that the Roads from St. John to Sussex "never were in a better condition than they are now," I beg leave to contradict such a statement, as I never found the road in such a bad state as it is at present, and I have travelled it for the last twenty years.

Your's, &c.
JOHN F. GODARD.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"Need we be surprised that good citizens should take the laws into their own hands, when the Administrators of Justice are so lax in the discharge of their duty."

Morning News.

Mr. Attorney General Fisher, and his deputy, Solicitor Waters, will not feel at all complimented with the article in the News, of which the above is an extract.

To what do the perpetrators of crime owe their escape? Is it to the connivance of the Law Officers of the Crown? Is it to their inability to cope with the talent arrayed against them, or to what? Can it be that the culprits are all Smashers, and therefore a feeling of sympathy is manifested in their behalf.

There must be a cause for the late extrordinary proceedings relative to criminal matters, which ought in these days of investigation to be inquired into. If the legal attainments of those now clothed with power are not of a character to enable them efficiently to discharge the duties of office, let them at once resign. The country requires something more from their public servants than ability to write a receipt for £150 every 3 months.

KING'S COUNTY.

INDIA.

The following is from an artillery officer:

CAMP DEPUTY, August 10.—We are in much the same state as when I last wrote. The last reinforcement from up country, consisting of 1100 more Europeans, will be in about a week, and then we do not know whether the assault will take place at once, or whether we shall wait for Sir Patrick Grant. Perhaps we may, as I should not like to punish these villains by halves. Our men are mad to get at them. We have been very much annoyed by their guns lately; they have taken up a new position on the right, which completely enfilades several of our batteries. An expedition, in which I was to have had two guns, was in orders, but was countermanded, as the ground is excessively bad, and they were afraid our loss would be very heavy.

For the last three or four days we have had very heavy firing on both sides. We expend about 100 rounds per gun, and you can imagine how they blaze away when the day before yesterday 450 round shot were picked up which they had fired. Two or three days ago 50 maunds of their powder blew up in the city. There has been much discussion in consequence, as they have accused the prime Minister of having been concerned in it, and have got him prisoner. I continue very well, except a bad earache, which comes on from being exposed at night, as the dew is very heavy, and we have no shelter; however, we ought not to complain. The horse artillery duties are light compared with those of the foot; out of 158 men fit for duty, we have 120 always on, so you can fancy what work they have with heavy guns day and night.

The engineers have been trying to blow up the bridge of boats with internal machine, but at present have been unsuccessful, and I don't see that we gain much if do destroy a boat or two, as the river is so low they can easily repair it. I believe the city will be given up to three days' plunder. I fear it will make our Europeans very undisciplined. Heavens knows they are hard enough to control here, but when they have once gone in like bloodhounds, and been allowed to plunder, they will be down-right demons—after the way the 6th behaved at Allahabad, embracing their officers, assuring them over and over again of their fidelity, and with tears entreating them to trust them, till the officers thought they might rely in men with whom they had been so long, and did so, and the result was, they cut them all up in the night—twenty six of them, and some mere boys who had been doing duty with them. I'm sick of writing of massacres. The papers will give you circumstances. I do not remember well enough to detail them myself.

At Peshawur, I am happy to say, all is as yet quite. But I am very much afraid to hear bad news, more especially of the 7th Irregulars, who were mutinously inclined. A good many of my friends are laying close by here in their graves, and several gone away sick. I do not care as long as I keep well and get shelter. I think the weather is pleasant, much more so than I ever imagined, the season could be in the rains, as Peshawar this is the hottest and most trying season in the year. I fear this is a very uninteresting letter from a place where the eyes of Europe are concentrated, but it will make you happy to know I am well. I am in hopes that we may be entitled to some extra batta, for we have had very hard fighting, and I hope we shall meet with some reward.

Another officer writes under date of the 8th as follows:—This has been a fearful business, and the loss of European life something frightful. The awful atrocities committed on our poor unhappy women and children can never be forgotten. We must have blood. The streets of Delhi will be a fearful sight. Our men are mad for revenge, and there is not a soul who does not feel the same thirst for the blood of these ruffians. Three months ago I could have looked on and seen fifteen men tied up and shot down in cold blood without sickening, but I now see my men do this in the most brutal way without a qualm. At a village on the Kurnaul road, a poor little child's feet were found; they had its little shoes and socks on, and some devil in human form had cut them off, with a tulwar. What death can be too cruel for such wretches? We are much exposed, always ahead, and have already lost an immense number of officers in the Guides.

Wounds cannot heal well in this hot weather. We have had cholera in camp. Three officers died in one day, but there have been fewer cases during the last few days. Our heavy batteries have just commenced their fire again, and the city guns are replying. I should not be surprised if they attack us this afternoon, and we are ready for them. There are seven ladies now in Delhi. This is horrible to think of.

No chance of taking this place for some time to come. Reinforcement march towards us, but they never seem to get nearer. It will, indeed, be glorious when we rout and lay these treacherous, cowardly hounds. They will be hunted down like wild beasts, and it is to be hoped few will escape. You in England can never know or hear one half of the atrocities committed by these savages, for they are too abominable ever to repeat, much less to publish.

[From Harper's Weekly Journal.]

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.—In answer to several correspondents, the publishers beg to state that recent events have not, and will not, interfere with the regular appearance and general business of Harper's Weekly, and Harper's New Monthly Magazine, which were never so prosperous as they are at the present time.

We are happy to be able to announce that, by special arrangement with the author, we shall publish in the December number of the Magazine, which commences a new year and a new volume, the first number of Mr. Thackeray's new serial, "The Virginians."

LIEUT. WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON.—The conduct of Lieut. Herndon, commander of the Central America, is everywhere spoken of in the highest terms. His foresight in ordering the upper works of the vessel to be cut away so that the floating fragments might afford succour to passengers after the wreck, is mentioned by Mr. Manlaus and Captain Badger testifies to his intrepidity and noble behaviour. Lieut. Herndon was well known as the conductor of the famous United States Expedition to the Valley of the Amazon, in 1851 and 1852. He was a native of Fredericksburgh, Virginia, and was about 40 years of age. His family are in New York, where they have some time resided. He was the brother-in-law of Lieut Maury, and was for some time connected with the National Observatory at Washington. It is stated that his life was insured for $5000, for the benefit of his wife, at the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city.—[Boston Courier.

POPULATION OF CANADA.—According to the census taken in 1851, the population of Lower Canada was 890,263, and of Upper Canada 952,004 making a grand total of 1,842,267, and of Upper Canada 952,002, making a grand total of 1,842,265. On the 1st January, 1857, the estimated population, based upon official returns, was of Lower Canada 1,220,514, of Upper Canada 1,359,923, making a grand total of 2,571,437, showing an increase in between five and six years of 729,172.

☞ General Havelock belongs to the Baptist body, and is remarkable for the strength of his attachment to his denominational principles. He is married to the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, the eminent Serampore Baptist missionary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious headache, and all affections of the system which result from an insufficient or immoderate flow of bile, are at once relieved by the operation of Holloway's Pills.—Dyspepsia and liver disease are inseparable; for the stomach and the liver always sympathise, and as this great medicine acts powerfully upon both these important organs, it performs the work of cure with a precision, rapidity, and thoroughness which have no parallel in the records of medical practice. The pills may be relied upon with the utmost confidence in cases of diarrhœa, dysentry, cholera morbus, spasms of the stomach, and all other disorders affecting the digestive organs and the bowels.

The remembrance of a well spent life is sweet. Sophocles, on being asked what injury he would wish to his enemy replied—"that he might live where he was not loved again."