Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

Directors—J. W. Lawrence, S. K. Foster, C. H. Fairbrooks, 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. KEATOR

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 Watteis, Esquire, in Messrs Deveber'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, 1853.

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 15.

ASSETS.

	Sterling.	
Loans and Investments on Freehold & other securities.	£442,404	16 2
American Investments,	34,764	7 0
Premises Dale St., Liverpool,	15,000	0 0
Do. Lombard St., London,	4,500	18 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 0
New York Branch,	33,600	18 4
Cash on hand,	290	10 9
	£538,378,	12 9

CAPITAL	£2,000,000.	
Subscribed for,	1,856,100.	
Paid up,	278,415.	
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,	£[illegible]	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 Premium 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 25, 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, Cot Stretchers, *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 25, 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—1i 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 Rossuth 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 B. Perkins, of Petersville, 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.
Petersville, 10th March, 1858.

An entirely New Domestic Manufacture.

THE Enamelled REGISTER GRATES & FIRE FRAMES, with Summer 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 constantly on hand at No. 17 Water street.
December 1858.

[*Continued from first page.*]

joining the party of the pond? We have got the boats engaged, and we are going to have a capital time. I am going to carry Sophia and you must take Mary and go with us.'

'I am sorry that I must disappoint you, Lud; but the old professor at the academy, as he has no school this afternoon has promised to give me some assistance in my studies in mensuration and it would be a disappointment both to him and myself to miss the opportunity.

'O bother your mensuration! come along.—Mary Waters will think you really mean, for Sophy Cross will be sure to tell her what a fine time she had with me.'

'No Mary will not,' returned Charles. 'After I have finished my lesson, I am going to take a horse and chaise, and carry her out to visit her sick aunt, where we shall spend the Sabbath.—However, I hope you will have a good time and I believe you will, too.'

Mary Waters and Sophia Cross were both of them good girls, and they really loved the youths whose attentions they were respectively receiving. Charles and Ludlow had already talked of marriage, and they looked forward to that important event with much promise of joy, and all who knew them had reason to believe that they would both make good husbands.

Thus time glided away. Both of the young men laid up some money, and they were both steady at their work; but Charles pursued his studies with unremitting diligence, while Ludlow could never see any use in a mere carpenter's bothering his brains with geometrical properties, areas of figures, volumes of solids, mathematical roots and powers, trigonometry, and a thousand other things that his companion spent so much time over.

Two years were soon swallowed up in the vortex of time, and Charles and Ludlow were free.—They both were hired by their old master, and for several months worked in the town where Mr. White resided. Ludlow Weston was now married to Sophia Cross and they both boarded with the bride's mother.

'Aint you ever going to get married?' asked Ludlow, as he and Charles were at work together.

'As soon as I can get a house to put a wife into,' quietly returned Charles.

'Why, you can hire one at any time.'

'I know that, but I wish to own one.'

'Then poor Mary Waters will have to wait a long time for a husband, I'm thinking.'

'Perhaps so,' said Charles with a smile.

Then Ludlow whistled a tune as he continued his work.

'Boys,' said Mr. White, as he came into his shop one morning where Charles and Ludlow were at work 'we are soon likely to have a job in S———. The new State House is going up as soon as the committee can procure a suitable plan; and I shall have an opportunity to contract for a good share of the carpenter's work.'

Good! We shall have a change of air,' said Ludlow in a merry mood.

That evening Charles took his paper from the post-office, and in it he found an advertisement calling for an architectural plan for the new State House. He went home, locked himself up in his room, and devoted half the night to intense thought and study. The next day he procured a large sheet of fine drawing paper, and after supper he again betook himself to his room, where he drew out his table, spread his paper, and then taking his case of mathematical instruments, he set himself about his task. For a whole week he worked every night till twelve or one o'clock, and at the end of that time his job was finished. He rolled his sheet of paper carefully up in a substantial wrapper, and having directed it to the committee, he intrusted it to the care of the stage driver to be delivered at its destination in the city.

Nearly three weeks had rolled away and Charles began to fear that his labors had been useless. It was just after dinner, Mr. White and his men had commenced work, when four gentlemen entered the shop, whose every appearance at one bespoke them to be men of the highest standing in society.

'Is there a Mr. Charles Bracket here?' asked one of them.

'That is the man, sir,' returned Mr. White pointing to where Charles, in his checked apron and paper cap, was at work.

The stranger seemed a little surprised as he turned his eyes upon the youth, and a shade of doubt dwelt upon his features.

'Is your name Bracket, sir?' he asked, as he went up to where the young man stood.

'It is, sir,' replied Charles, trembling with strong excitement.

'Did you draw this plan?' continued the stranger, opening a roll he held in his hand.

'I did, sir,' answered Charles, as he at once recognized his own work.

'Did you originate it?'

'Every part of it, sir.'

The stranger eyed the young carpenter with a wondering look, and so did the gentlemen who accompanied him. Mr. White and Ludlow Weston wondered what it all meant.

'Well, sir,' said he who held the plan, "I am not a little surprised that one like you should have designed and drawn up this; but, nevertheless, you are a lucky man. Your plan has been accepted in every feature, and your recommendations have been adopted.'

The effect of this announcement upon Charles Bracket was like an electric shock. Objects seemed to swim before his eyes, and he grasped the edge of his bench for support.

'Gentlemen,' said Mr. White, 'I do not understand this. What does it all mean?'

It means, sir, that this young man has designed a complete and perfect architectural plan for the new State House, and that it has been unanimously adopted by the committee from among fifty others which they have received from different parts of the country.'

'Charles,' uttered the old carpenter, wiping a pride-sent tear from his cheek as he gazed upon his former apprentice, when did you this?

'Three weeks ago, sir.'

'And that's what kept you up so late every night for a whole week?'

'Yes sir.'

'There is a powerful genius there, sir,' said one of the visitors.

'Ay,' returned Mr. White; and there has been deep and powerful application there too. Charles Bracket has been with me from a child, and every moment of his leisure time has been devoted to the most intense study.

The gentlemen looked kindly and flattering upon the young man, and then turning to Mr. White, he said:

'He has not only given us the design, but as you can see, he has calculated to a nicety the number of bricks, the surface of stone, the quantity of other materials, and the cost of construction.—It is a valuable document.'

Ludlow Weston was dumb. He hung down his head, and thought of the contempt he had cast upon his companion's studies.

'Mr. Bracket,' continued the visitor, 'I am authorized by the State to pay you one thousand dollars for this design, and also to offer you ten dollars per day so long as the building is in course of construction, for your services as superintending architect. The first named sum I pay now, and before I leave I would like to have an answer to the committee's proposition.'

Before the delegation returned to S———, Charles had received his thousand dollars cash and accepted the offer for superintending the erection of the State House.

'Ah, Charles,' said Ludlow Weston, after they had finished their supper, you have indeed chosen the wisest part. I had no thought that a carpenter could be such a man.'

'And why not a carpenter as well as any man: It only requires study and application.'

'But all men are not like you.'

'Because all men don't try. Let a man set his eyes upon an honorable point, and then follow it steadily, unwaveringly, and he will be sure to reach it. All men may not occupy the sphere, and it would not be well they should; but they are few who may not reach to a degree of honorable eminence in any trade or profession, no matter how humble it may be.

'I believe you are right Charles; but it is too late for me to try now. I shall never be anything but a journeyman.'

'I will own Ludlow, that you have wasted the best part of your life for study; but there is yet time and opportunity for retrievement.'

Ludlow did try, and he studied and improved much, but he was unable to recall the time he had wasted.

Charles Bracket saw the building he had planned entirely finished, and he received the highest encomiums of praise from the chief officers of the State; business flowed in upon him, and here many years Bracket *the architect*, was known throughout the Union. When he held Mary Waters to the hymenial altar, he did own one of the prettiest houses in his native town; nor did 'poor Mary' have to wait long either.

There is a deep moral in the foregoing for our young readers, and we have no doubt they have ere this discovered it.

THE REAL STATE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A letter in the Fifeshire (Scotland) Sentinel gives the following as the result of Prof. Thompson's experiments:—

"For some days before leaving Valertia Dr. Thompson conducted a system of all but constant testing, by which he has become nearly as familiar with the fault, its position, size and appearance as if he had made it a submarine visit. Indeed he made an artificial fault, which, when put at the remote end of resistance, formed of fine wire, and equal to 280 miles of cable, and submerged in water, gave exactly the same electrical effects as the actual fault in the cable. The indications obtained on the Professor's reflection galvanometer from a current sent into the cable and one sent into this fault, though equivalent resistance, were, to a fraction of a degree, the same in amount.—Now, this fault was made by leaving above two inches of the copper strand to the action of a trough full of salt water; so that the inference is unavoidable that 'at the distance of some 280 miles of cable, or about 250 in actual space, the Atlantic cable conductor is for at least two inches denuded of its gutta percha insulation and exposed to the water.' It is evident that this flaw will not repair itself; and it is quite as evident to those practically acquainted with the undertaking that it cannot be repaired by engineering skill. It is not accessible by underrunning, for the cable will not stand the strain to which it is subjected in being raised from such a depth. After the failure of last year it broke in the attempt to raise the submerged portion after only fifty miles had been lifted. This was in water shallow compared with the depths at 250 miles from land. Nor can anything be done by the manipulation of the currents sent in from the shore. A current of positive (copper) electricity tends the injury slightly; but it is by oxidizing the exposed surface of the conductor and thus coating it with a non-conductor.—Unfortunately this non-conducting oxyde is soluble and washes off as quickly as formed. Nor is this the only adverse circumstance. A portion of the copper is eaten away each time the positive current is sent through going to form the oxyde. This particular action was quite apparent to our artificial fault. For this reason from the time the Company's courier left with instructions for Newfoundland until these instructions were being carried out, Dr. Thompson did not admit any positive electricity into the line except for testing purposes. Had he not done so, the continuity would have been gone long ago. The effect of a negative (zinc) current again is almost wholly conservative. Its tendency is to make a metallic deposit on the exposed conductor, or, to use the Professor's beautiful, though perhaps too poetical phrase, 'to take silver from the sea.'"

From the Washington *Star* we learn that—"the long talked of project of establishing telegraphic communication between the United States and Cuba is about to be carried into effect. It states that C. C. Waldon, Esq., late Deputy Collector at New York, Superintendent in this country of the Cuban Telegraph company, has received instructions from Havana, to commence the construction of the route between Savanah and Fernandina, and Messrs. Mora Brothers & Favora have placed the necessry funds at his disposal.—With regard to the submarine portion of the line, the Company's Agent writes that the petition of the company for the concession of the privilege has been received by the Spanish Ministry, and that there is every reason to hope that it will be granted. The Captain-General of Cuba has endorsed the petition most strongly, and it is confidently expected that his influence will be sufficient to secure the grant to the Mora Company, in preference to all other applicants. Advices from Madrid do not, however, strengthen this belief.—A note from Madrid says that there are no less than seven applications to that government for the construction of submarine cable between Cuba and the United States, and that it was probable the Government would decide in a short time to offer the whole project at auction, and sell to the highest bidder the "privilege of landing submarine cables on the Island of Cuba for twenty-five years."

A Green 'Un.—A farmer, who had employed a green 'un from the country, ordered him to give the mule some corn in the ear. On his coming in the farmer asked: "Well, Pat, did you give the corn?" "To be shure I did." "How did you give it?" 'An shure as yez towled me in the ear.' "But how much did you give?" "Wel, yez see the clayster wouldn't hould still, and kept twitching his ears about so I couldn't get above a fist full in both ears."

How to get a House out of an Empty Barrel.—Put the abrrel in a secure place, near a spring of good water on the road to a publichouse. When you want a "dram," take the price of it in your hand and start to the publichouse; go as far as the spring, drop the money through the bunghole, take a good draught of water and return home. Repeat this operation till the barrel is full. Knock out the head, and you will have the price of a splendid brick building.

"Ben," said a father the other day to his delinquent son, "I am busy now—but as soon as I can get time, I mean to give you a confounded flogging." "Don't hurry yourself pa," replied the patient lad, "I can wait."

A duel came off at Schenectady, recently betweem two exquisites. They fought with lucifer matches; one of the parties was slightly killed and the other mortally frightened.

Why is a beauty like the engine on a railway? Because she draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, transports mails (males) and makes us forget time and space.

A wit and a fool in company are like a crab and an oyster; the one watches till the other opens his mouth, that he may eat him up.

The more merit a man has, the more does he applaud it in others.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the *Chronicle* is removed to the Brick building corner of Prince Wm. street and Market Square, over Mr. Hutchinson's Store.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 31, 1858.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

WILLIAM DURANT.

St. John, December 31.

EMIGRATION, AND THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

After the many and vaunting promises made by the present Government to the people, in order to obtain their suffrages, it may not be deemed unreasonable in us if we express our entire disappointment in the way in which they have treated the subject of Emigration. We were promised that measures for settling the country with Emigrants should immediately be adopted, so soon as they, the present Executive, were placed into power, and that every inducement should be held out for the peopling of the Province. And altho' we have anxiously waited for the "good time coming," yet we have looked in vain for any step in the right direction. It is true the government has appointed an Emigrant Agent at £200 per annum, and it is equally true that he has advertised in all the Smasher papers, that he will furnish information to persons desirous of emigrating to this Province. This of course will take so much money out of the public chest, but that the papers of this city will afford information to the people of the British Isles, commensurate with the outlay is we think very problematical.

We purpose then in these remarks to address those of the powers that be, whose especial business it is, to look to the progress and improvement of this dormant, but teeming land. It has long been a matter of surprise to many who feel an interest in this country, that so little has been done by the various Governments, either for the settlement, or for the developement of its unbounded resources. The authorities having left this important subject to take care of itself, the press, we deem it, is now called upon to make good the deficiency existing through their drilliations, and here let us observe that while other countries, under better and wiser administrations, although possessing less eligible geographical positions, and replete with difficulties, all but insuperable, have had swarming millions directed to their shores, New Brunswick with its free institutions, healthy climate, fertile soil, and inexhaustible resources, has either stood still, or what is still worse, latterly, diminished its population.—How is it so, scarcely admits of enquiry. Suffice it that from the erection of this country into a British Province, to the present day, the Legislatures have never duly and seriously considered this vital question, and not only have they not encouraged by bounties and wholesome laws, the settlement, manufactures, and general improvement of the country, but so damaging has been the effects of their unwise enactments, favoring what they term *"free trade"* that it has passed into a proverb, that New Brunswick is only a place to raise *Children* with which to *Man* the United States; for no sooner has the boy become a man, than he discovers the impossibility of competing with the Manufactures of our Republican neighbours, who with unlimited capital, extensive machinery, the aid of convict labor, and the low Tariff of this Province, are at any time able to throw into our market a perfect glut, and the result is our young men, the bone and sinew of this fine Province are driven out to enrich and build up a foreign country. Our object in making those remarks, is not so much to find fault with those who through inability or neglect, have produced this state of things, as it is to point out what we deem a remedy for the existing evil, in order that in future, setting aside narrow and party prejudices, those who hold the reins of government will make this a paramount feature of their duty, and instead of wasting the time of the Legislature in fruitless debate and party squabbles they may in earnest set about the establishing of an efficient, permanent, and what may prove eventually a glorious system for the building up a great future, and making New Brunswick worthy to stand side by side with any of the people of the Western world. Two things we deem essentially necessary to produce this great work, these are *protection* and *employment* for the people, when they are here. To induce emigration has been frequently, matter of debate in our Legislative Halls, but of so intricate a nature has the subject been always deemed, that all their debates have ended where they began, and nothing has been done, to insure this great desideratum. Our first step then we take it, will be the retaining of our present population, and here the question arises—how is this to be effected? and notwithstanding this has heretofore been an unsolved problem, we are yet to learn that it is unanswerable. To effect then this much desired object, we would suggest first Protection to our artizans, just such protection as is afforded them in the United States, by our making a Tariff to meet that of our neighbors dollar for dollar, and cent for cent. This done we entertain nothing disastrous to either the skill or enterprise of our Bluenose countrymen. This being provided for we would suggest a mode of settling the wild lands by such persons as are acquainted only with Agricultural and labouring work. Here it is. Let the Surveyor General be directed to lay out tracts of Land in hundred or fifty acre lots, fronting on roads to be laid out at the same time. Let the lots be numbered, reserving every alternate lot for future disposal, and to the first settlers, let the price of the land be actual settlement for two years, the clearing of a certain number of acres, and the making of a Turnpike road the length of the front of their respective lots. This completed let the Grant pass free of any expense, and the settler becomes a lord of the soil he cultivates, a freeholder, and one of the constituency of the country. But the question arises how is the poor man without means to avail himself of this boon? This wise. Let the Government appropriate annually out of the revenue the price of building only half a mile of Rail road say £3,000. This sum at thirty pounds a family, of a man his wife and two children which will be about an average, would afford them each for the first year a pound of Bread and a pound of Beef per day, or other kinds of food to the same value, and would settle one hundred families yearly.—Let the money so advanced be a loan on the land so settled, until it is paid, and which may be done either by labour on the Public Works, or in cash, and in the event of any one abandoning his Farm, and not making his payment for the provisions so supplied, let his title be cancelled, and let the debt be paid by the next occupant, and while it is made the duty of the Deputy Surveyor of the District to distribute weekly the rations, let it be also his duty to stop the supplies to persons who by indolence or otherwise are neglecting to carry out their engagement. With the above arrangement the country could soon be thickly settled, and poor taxes, especially in this city, would be greatly diminished, as many families thus provided for, would otherwise be a parish charge, and the intermediate reserved lots would readily sell for double the price that could have been obtained for them, while the lands lay in a wilderness state. We are quite aware that this scheme feasible and desirable as it may be, will be viewed by the prejudiced and narrow minded as impracticable. But let the experiment be tried—we have spent a thousand times more in idle theories, let us now see what a little practical common sense views can achieve. Our western neighbors are filling up to repletion the whole of the Arcstook lands within their borders, and appear to be fully alive to the advantages they and their progeny are to derive from the movement, while on the British side of the line, in this Province all is solitude and silence, and the bear and the red man roam unchallenged & all unconscious of the intrusion of civilisation. One of the greatest inducements to the government to settle the country at this time is, that by an increased population we should have an increased and an increasing revenue, to meet the great liabilities incurred of late by the introduction of Rail Roads. The thing has now become imperative. It can be put off no longer. The best of our population, the young and laborious are flowing off in a steady stream in search of homes in foreign lands where labor and population are appreciated; and unless some wholesome check is applied to this exodus, our Province drained of its wealth and denuded of its population, must retrograde, and return again to its primitive insignificance. These remarks are addressed alike to men of all shades of politics, and as legislators are now contending for supremacy it is expected they will give their unprejudiced aid in effecting so great and desirable an object, as no doubt the country will watch their conduct, and at future elections reward them according to their merits.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, Nov. 26th, 1858.

The Queen and the Royal family are about leaving Windsor for Osborne, therefore we may not expect to be at all gay in London for some weeks yet. To relieve our dullness however the Chartists are getting up little meetings and frightening the timid by talking about seditious gatherings.—There was a large meeting at Smithfield this week but none of the "great guns" attended; even Mr. Cox, the popular member for Finsbury, sent an apology. The Chartists seem discontented that the coming Reform bill has not been entrusted to Ernest Jones or Bronterre O'Brien, and are still little disposed to accept any compromise with the liberals who have elected Mr. Bright as their leader. Manhood suffrage and the ballot, with the Chartists a *sine qua non*, will probably not be insisted upon by the independit liberals. The loud talk of the "Five points" men has served to create a sensation and to lead London alarmists to expect a repetion of the doing of 1848: every noise is attributed to them and at the trampling of many feet old women rush out of their houses in dismay. This gratifies the vanity of these men, and is we presume the object of their ambition. On Thursday evening, happening to be in the neighbourhood or Blackfriars, we heard a band of music approaching and immediatly saw thousands upon thousands of excited people rushing from the streets and houses to the main road exclaiming that the "Chartists were coming." The band however belonged to a more peaceable set, being in fact that attached to the "Band of Hope," a body of juvenile tetotallers. By this it will be seen however that they will become riotous. At this season of the year, when the frost turns many men idle into the streets, it is very easy to get an audience at any time of the day: Chartists leaders know this and do not fail to avail themselves of the tempting opportunity.

Political news is at zero, both as to quality and importance. There is a whisper that Parliament will not meet for the transaction of business before the usual period, the first week in February, and some ill-humour is expressed by ardent Reformers that the example of 1831-2 is not followed, when we had a session beginning early in December, a Reform Bill moved for on the very first day of meeting, and the second reading carried before the Christmas recess. But the discomfort of a winter session is great, and the zest with which the present Ministry will submit a measure is probably small. Much interest attaches to the coming demonstration in Manchester, which is now to be a soiree instead of a dinner, so that more accommodation may be afforded in the Free Trade Hall to those who wish to attend It is not likely that Mr. Cobden will be present for one of his brothers has just died. During the last few years this gentleman has been overhelmed by domestic calamity, and his position must command universal sympathy.

Several items of foreign news are of interest. The Pope still obstinatly refuses to surrender the child Mortara. Strong in his weakness, he refuses all the overtures made to him, and pretends that the boy cannot be given up with due regard to the rights of Mother Church and with safety to his own soul. A more daring interference with parental ties has not been seen in our time. In France Montalembert's trial, which took place on Wednesday, excited the most lively interest, yet we shall be condemned to read only such a report as the Imperal government choose to promulgate. No reporters were admitted, and any person seen taking notes would have been expelled with ignoming from the court. The report up officially for the Moniteur will, it is said, be handed to the other journals, and with this meagre and probably partial sketch of the proceedings the French public, as well as the whole of Europe, must content itself. In this state of things M. Montalembert, as well as the illustrious advocates whom he employed, have, it may be hoped, take care to write their speeches, so that they may hereafter be reproduced, if not in Paris, at least on this side of the channel. The Court was, as matter of course, found guilty, and sentenced to an imprisonment of six months and a fine of 3000 francs. A curious exemplification of the paternal government which exists in France appears in a recent decree by which the French bakers are ordered always to keep in stock a three month's supply of corn or flour. Why not, it is remarked, apply the same principle to every other trade. We must really export some of our Mc. Cullochs and Cobdens in order to teach our neighbours or their rulers, the very rudiements of political economy.

The Prince of Wales, having first been photographed in his gorgeous full Colonel's uniform, crossed over to Berlin last week, leaving his portrait behind him, in order to be with his sister on her birthday. On Sunday the Princess Frederic William entered her 19th year. The only notable doings in the Court at home have been the conferring the insignia of the Bath upon several military men and civilians. Among them were Major-General Inglis (the defender of Lucknow), Captain Preedy, of the Agamemnon, and the Hon. Mr. Bruce, our new ambassador to China.

Lamartine, the high souled child of France, the patriot and the poet, is destined to afford one of the strongest illustrations of the truth of the proverb that a prophet is not honoured in his own country. This truly great man, after submitting to be made an object of charity in his natural and noble yearning towards the land of his birth, in now, from want sympthy on the part of his countrymen, doomed to a voluntary, but not an inglorious exile. Go where he will, and where the French language is known, or poetry admired and loved, there will he find a home in the hearts of myriads of people. He comes to England we are told; and here he will find a congenial home. Here he may rest after his many and great misfortunes, here find hearts full of truest sympathy and hands ready to follow the hearts dictates to comfort and to help him. England is honoured in being made the home, under the circumstances, of one of France's greatest poets. Lamartine has been made the victim of a clique; his appeals to his countrymen have been neutralized by the jealousy of men not worthy to be named with him,—men acted upon by the worst of human feelings. We have received with honour many men called heroes or poets who have not been so much entitled to homage as this noble man; let us hope, then, that Englishmen are not become so entirely French since our alliance with Napoleon as to be induced to look coldly upon his son of France because France has been ungrateful to him. It is but right that we should, in this instance, rebuke France through Lamartine, and we sincerely hope that this will be done. We are sometimes impulsive in our affection and have been accused of wasting our sympathies and our public enthusiasm; it is a fact that popular enthusiasm rapidly melts away here, nevertheless we do hope that it will be exhibited in Lamartine's favour. We do not ask for public acclamation from a street rabble, but we ask for a warm reception for him from the intellectual masses of the country.

London, December, 3, 1858.

The announcement, made yesterday, that Louis Napoleon had pardoned Count Montalembert took England by surprise; still the indignation resulting from his condemnation has by no means subsided. Had the brilliant essayist been charged with petty his larceny trial could not have been tribunal, and as the advocates whom he employed were overpoweringly superior to the Procureur-General, who conducted the prosecution, the Court apparently thought it their duty to take the weaker side, and do what they could against the prisoner by interrupting his counsel. In one or two instances however this interruption led to a noble protest on the part of Berryer, which makes one more than ever regret that no short hand writer was on the spot to take down the words as they fell warm from the lips of the orator. It was in contemplation on this side of the Channel to raise the amount of the fine in shilling subscriptions; but the illustrious prisoner before his pardon declined to accept such a gift. In a letter addressed to the *Moniteur* the Count indignantly protests against the pardon and says thy case will be carried before another tribunal in appeal.

The romance of the Ionian Islands despatch would fill a moderately sized volume. The document now seems to have been purloined form the Colonial office by a friend of the sub-librarian, who was hanging about as an applicant for a government appointment. Mr. Guernsey is the offender; he served in the Crimea upon the Turkish Contingent, way. Being disappointed in his application, however, he resolved to revenge himself upon the Colonial authorities, and accordingly when the librarian's back was turned he whipped off this "private and confidential" despatch from the desk, and sent it to the Daily News. His revenge was very complete so far as it went. The Colonial office was in consternation. Everybody else, Mr. Gladstone's mission seemed knocked on the head, and all Europe was exceitingly discussing the scheme. It was thus almost a relief when the Government could show decidedly that they had no hand in giving the despatch to the world, and that the document was surreptitiously abstracted. As a consequence, Mr. Guernsey find himself committed for trial on a charge of felony—an unpleasant result, which he probably did not anticipate; while the Government make it known through the press that they have no intention whatever to act upon Sir J. Young's advice, that functionary has for himself now changed his opinion, and that Mr. Gladstone's mission has for its sole object "to ascertain how far consistently with our treaty duties and privileges the machinery of out intercourse may be practically improved with a due solicitude for the interests and liberties of the islands, and necessary regard to the dignity of the protecting sovereign."

The experiment of evening services in St. Paul's Cathedral was tried on Sunday with great success. Nearly 4,000 people admitted, and twice the number at least remained outside, the authorities having determined to allow entrance only to those could be comfortably accommodated. The dome was lighted up in the most brilliant manner by a circle of gas jets; the floor was coveted with a warm and soft carpetting, were religiously excluded, a complete warming apparatus was at work, 500 choristers gave dignity and completness to the choral services, and lastly the Bishop of London himself preached, without notes a plain, practical sermon. This his the kind of thing which his required to render our splendid cathedrals of real use, and to give life to the services hitherto celebrated in one corner of these buildings. It was noticed on Sunday however with some disappointment that the congregation belonged almost exclusively to the middle classes. It seems in vain to hope for a working class congregation, even with such attractions and incentives to devotion.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—By a specific edict of the late Emperor of Russia, these medicines have been admitted into the public hospitals throughout the Empire. The Pills are used in the Russian army as a specific for cholera and diarrhœa, and the Ointment as the best dressing for wounds.

Sold at the manufactory No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by druggists, at 25c., 62 1-2c., and $1 per box.

August 20.

Water Commissioner's Office,
September 28, 1858.

OWNERS of Premises, in Streets where Mains for Water Supply are laid, are entitled by Law to have Service Pipes laid, free of charge, on application at this office, and be supplied with Water, under the Bye Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners.

All applications must be made as early as possible, in order that the work may be done before the 1st November, as no Service Pipe openings can safely be made after that period.

JOHN SEARS, *Chairman.*