



suspected; but she finally acquiesced if sufficient to call and congratulate the bride. But the former home, she stopped at neighboring gossips' and bewails poor Philip Moore's hard fate to be taken in the coils of that crafty girl, that more creature of his country, who set up to be a saint.

"Ah," said she, sighing, shaking her head in conclusion. "It must be that some early disposition has carried her heart."

But little cared the happy pair for gossips' sayings.

Towards spring the next year Mr. Morel was chosen as witness to the bride. Her presence sent some weeks, and invited Amy to accompany him. She accepted, and after a pleasant journey they found themselves established at R. Hotel. The landlord, an old acquaintance, advised them to visit the theatre that evening, as it was positively the last appearance of the celebrated Madame Morel in the tragedy of the "Abandoned Wife." At the appointed hour they joined the gay throng that hurried to the brilliantly-lighted theatre. After a splendid overture by the orchestra, the curtain rose, and disclosed the stage-set of a fine and beautiful interior of a drawing-room. The scene was greeted with acclamations of applause, and beautiful floral gifts were showered upon the actress. She received them with a grace and a smile that made the daily homage. There past the first flash of youth, the splendor of her attire, the brilliancy of her complexion, and the richness of her voice, all conspired to attract the gaze of the audience. As for Amy, she sat absorbed in the novelty of the scene, all suddenly the actress glanced upon her pale, beautiful countenance, and that gaze seemed to produce a thousand wild emotions, for in a moment she felt senseless in the arms of the manager. The curtain dropped, and all confusion; but in a few moments an actor stepped forward to beg the indulgence of the audience, for Edmund Morel was violently indisposed, and another would supply her place. As to Amy the change was gone, her thoughts continually reverting to the strange gaze of Madame Morel. As they were leaving the theatre, she placed a small billet in Amy's hand. In delicate though trembling characters she read the words: "Madam—Please call to-morrow at the house of dawn, at my hotel in D— street, and enclosed you will find a letter from me. I may suppose Amy slept little that night. She felt confident that the mystery of her birth was about to be cleared up. Even the next morning found her at the hotel in D— street. A smart girl, Amy's maid was waiting to conduct Amy to her mistress. She said the gentleman was to remain down stairs; the interior was strictly private. Amy's heart thrilled strangely as she followed her conductress up two lofty flights of stairs and through a long suite of rooms to a small velvet-covered door that admitted her to the chamber of the actress, who reclined upon a fauteuil, one hand playing idly with the silken tresses of her hair. The room, oval in form, was elegant in its appointments, the hangings of pale rose-colored silk heavily fringed with silver, a few expensive statues were disposed with finest taste, and a half-voiced piano emitted a soft, plaintive melody. Amy's heart thrilled strangely as she followed her conductress up two lofty flights of stairs and through a long suite of rooms to a small velvet-covered door that admitted her to the chamber of the actress, who reclined upon a fauteuil, one hand playing idly with the silken tresses of her hair. The room, oval in form, was elegant in its appointments, the hangings of pale rose-colored silk heavily fringed with silver, a few expensive statues were disposed with finest taste, and a half-voiced piano emitted a soft, plaintive melody.

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

# The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 7, 1859.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
The Editors of the **Chronicle**, as well as the public generally are respectfully informed that new arrangements have been entered into for the publishing of the paper, with the view of making it more attractive and acceptable to its numerous readers. The political tone, character, and standing of the **Chronicle** will in no way be deviated from, it will as heretofore be essentially and purely a **Provincial and Conservative Journal**, dedicated to Provincial Progress, and British connection. Mr. James B. Hooper has purchased the office of the establishment, and will follow 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.

The Subscribers of the **Chronicle** are respectfully informed, that as the subscription being about to leave the Province for some time, it will be necessary that all sums due to the Establishment up to the 1st of January, 1859, should be paid to the Editor, where the receipt of either Mr. Durant or Mr. F. B. Hooper, will be a sufficient discharge.

**WILLIAM DURANT.**

**FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.**  
LONDON, December 10th, 1858.

Our own affairs still continue to occupy an rather less than those of our neighbors. Everybody is speculating what will be the result of Count Montalembert's refusal to accept the pardon offered him, and of his determination to appeal to the Court above. At first the *Monitor* attempted some bluster; but the general conviction of the illegality of the pardon is so great that the pardon and affirm or reject the conviction on its merits. This is a sad blow to the Imperial government. It enables M. de Montalembert through his counsel, and consideration of the French nation and Europe upon the basis of the existing despotism in France. On this side of the Channel Sir F. B. Head has written a couple of letters republishing the irritating attacks recently made by the English press upon the institutions of our neighbors, and upon the Sovereign chosen by universal suffrage. He warns us of the general hostility of the French nation, and bids us prepare ourselves for an open exhibition of this hostility should such attacks continue. On the other hand it is asked whether English journals are to abstain from all criticism upon foreign affairs, and whether such subjects are to be ignored in print though in society they are not entirely silent, but habitual and irritating conversation would probably be an equitable adjustment.

From India comes stirring news. Lord Clyde has begun his winter campaign in Oude, and announces to the population there that he comes to restore the peace, and to consider the country as shown in all cases of non-resistance; but a single shot fired upon his troops will, he says, entail the burning of houses and the plundering of villages while "the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves." The march of Lord Clyde was preceded throughout all India by the proclamation of his Majesty, not as Emperor, but as Queen of the world. This most important document has been widely distributed. It promises a general amnesty to those not actually guilty of the murder of Europeans, or who have not knowingly sheltered murderers, or been actual leaders and instigators of revolt. Moreover, it assures to the natives universally quiet enjoyment of their lands and their religion, while the Queen is made to renounce all territorial aggression and aggrandisement in India. By the way, public feeling here with regard to the Cawnpore massacre is somewhat altered by a new narrative which shows that the Sepoys and Sowars refused to be the instrument of the terrible butchery of that city. Two of the common butchers of the bazaar were, it seems, hired for the purpose, and blood of the helpless women and children rested exclusively on their heads and that of the monster Nana Sahib.

The Birmingham Reform Association programme of the forthcoming Reform, or rather the Reform they claim for the people of this country may be taken as a foreshadowing of Mr. Bright's bill. The Reformers of Birmingham ask for a "large extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and a more equal apportionment of members to population." This is moderate enough, indeed so moderate that it may be doubted whether it will suit the views of the more advanced liberals—coming from Birmingham it may be considered very mild. A "large extension of the suffrage" will be difficult in the way of the Government of the day, but Mr. Disraeli is quite willing to extend it, the only difficulty being in which direction the extension will be made—probably Mr. Bright will pull one way and the Government the other, but we may conclude that the end will be a compromise. As regards the second point—vote by ballot—the probability is that the Whigs, Palmerston's followers, will help the Government to overthrow such a measure. There are, however, many persons who think that Lord Derby and his colleagues will yield the ballot. Then comes the apportionment of members, and here will be found the real bone of contention. Mr. Disraeli's views are already known, but it is not so many months ago since he addressed the electors of Buckinghamshire upon this very matter. The Government will fight for the counties, Birmingham politicians will contend for the towns. If Mr. Bright's claims do not exceed those of the Birmingham Reform Association, then we see no danger to the Government from his much talked of Reform bill, and we agree with Liberals we have heard much of the matter who say many Liberals calculated to offend much more than Lord Derby's supporters. There can be no difficulty of encounter in fact, for the Tories may just as well give the ballot as the Whigs—as a matter of principle. Lord Palmerston having opposed the measure as strenuously as ever the Earl of Derby did. The concession would be a timely and serviceable one which would give them possession of the power for another year. The appearance of this manifesto from "radical Birmingham" has caused a little conversation in political circles, but it has failed to create a "sensation."

Mr. Gladstone is in his element at Cairo. He is a good Italian scholar and has addressed the Ionian Assembly in that language; he has conversed with Greek bishops, senators, dignitaries, and officials of all ranks; he has held receptions and visited churches and public buildings; and has created an excitement which among his exiled people is very natural and very legitimate. Whether any good result will accrue from his mission after all this testimony, possibly certainly remains as doubtful as ever. Mr. Gladstone has been obliged to inform the Ionians that his mission is founded by the Protectorate which must not be limited cannot be meddled with and under the sanction of all those Powers who were parties to the original treaty. No stone however will be left unturned by the Ionians to convince that distinguished envoy that they will not be satisfied with any settlement or any redress of grievances which leaves them still under the rule of Great Britain. The protest of the ten representatives of Corfu which has been just made public conveys this sentiment most forcibly. They declare that a feeling of deep affliction and young has been caused in the island by Sir J. Young's "abominable assertion" that the Coriotes desire to be incorporated with Great Britain. They "will afford a sacred duty in giving a solemn denial to the sentiments recently attributed to their fellow-citizens," and protest that their only wish is to be united to free Greece. This is rather an unpleasant salvo for the Lord High Commissioner, and cannot be particularly agreeable to Mr. Gladstone. It has been announced by a medical journal, that the Prince of Wales is going to extend his Continental trip to Rome, and as the name of a physician is given for his companion, the presumption is that the journey to Italy is for the benefit of his health. Such a report, though pronounced doubtful by competent authority, has excited a good deal of comment. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Salisbury are deeply anxious that the youthful Highness should be held in Italy by the Countess of Cambridge, and by Counting is nearly a prophesy for a "smooth thing" from a visit paid to the Sacred Land. At present the Prince innocent of the fervor excited last year to the throne should be "perverted," is reposing quietly at Potsdam, enjoying the society of his brother-in-law and his sister. By the way, according to the national custom, prayers are now offered up in the Prussian churches for the safe delivery of the Princess Frederick William.

**MEASURES ISSUED.**—On Monday evening that the Hon. J. W. Gray delivered a Lecture to one of the most crowded houses we have ever witnessed. The subject was the *Excuse or Black Sea*, in which he was assisted in his description, by an appropriate diagram drawn by Mr. Swift, and referred to as proceeded with his Lecture. The Hon. gentleman described the characters of the various tribes that inhabit the Southern side of the Bosphorus, commencing at the Dardanelles, and ending this his first Lecture, on this very interesting subject, at his Lectures. He announced his intention of delivering a second Lecture on the same subject, when he will describe the Northern and Eastern shores, embracing *Siberia*, together with a glance at the *Crimean war*, and the *plagues of the Western Powers*, when engaged with the hordes of the Auctores of the North. In his description of the inhabitants of those barbarous regions, he interlarded his discourse with memoirs of great men, that had glared in ancient times. He treated his audience with a description and the cause of the Trojan war. The number of their immense armies, and the vast fleets which bore them to the place of conflict. His description of the army of Xerxes, who invaded Greece, consisting of fighting men and camp-followers, to the incredible amount of five million of human beings, three modern warlike with all its improvements, completely into the shade. Among persons of note among the ancients, he described *Diogenes*, the *Philosopher*, *Leonidas*, and *Hero*, the *Lovers of the celebrated Helen*. Among the beautiful, the cause of the Trojan war. His other interesting topics, we were treated to a very minute description of the mountains of *Ararat*, in which he believed by the inhabitants that the Ark still rests, under bodies of snow, the accumulation of ages. (But this fact, he did not insist upon his audience fully believing.) Towards the close of the Lecture he glowed with enthusiasm and eloquence in his description of the sufferings of the people and the troops at the siege of *Kars*, and the heroic and soldierly conduct of our countryman, *General Williams*. With these few we did not take notes, in order that we might be able to do justice to the subject, and the truly elegant way in which it was handled. As the subject will be resumed next Monday evening, those who desire of a rich treat, may go early, as the house will in all probability be crowded to overflowing.

**REPRESENTING THE DEBATES.**—This portion of the duty of the Press has hitherto been envained with difficulties. The people of this Province, in common with the British people generally, feel it a privilege to which they are fully entitled, that they shall know the sayings and doings of their representatives, and we have no reason to think that the Legislature are at all desirous of depriving them of this privilege, but the question arises, who shall carry the Report? We think the question is easily answered, when we say the Legislature. The Printers cannot afford to pay for the Reports, and as the people desire to have them, we see no objection to the pay coming out of the people's money. Last Session a most extravagant, and a most inefficient method was adopted, indeed we may say there were no Reports, although nearly £2000 of the public money was squandered for that service. The "Job" was done by contract, and a few copies only distributed among the friends of the members, hence the mass of the people were kept in ignorance of what was transpiring in the Legislative Halls. The plan we would now suggest is, to employ six Reporters in the lower House and two in the Council—this while it would embrace all shades of politics, would also distribute some Twenty thousand copies of the Debates, they being printed in all the leading periodicals.

**THE TEMPERANCE.**—The *Temperance* committee of the Society of Clergy in the diocese, and says formerly they were its warmest advocates, and formed the bulk of the officers of the various Divisions. Does not the Editor know that all those extremes and now-forgotten ones are ephemeral, and having had their day, pass away to be seen no more. That Temperance is desirable will be readily admitted by every one; but it must be remembered that "like begets like," and that those who preach Temperance should themselves practice it, and be temperate in all things. Not given to intemperance, but to intemperance in their language, and in their course pursued by them as defective, and therefore lost to them. Not given to the filthy and disgusting habits of smoking and chewing the poisonous narcotic and intoxicating weed Tobacco. Henceforward, one of the most consistent of temperance men and reformers of the age, says the cause may flourish, "when we shall no longer be reformed from the rostrum by Lecturers themselves the slaves of tobacco chewing, and other like filthy vices." Mr. Greenly's opinion has much weight, and it is not at all improbable, that for some time every shade of politics, and every rank and station in society are now, with one consent about to celebrate the memory of "the Bard that's for ever." Burns was a perfect child of nature, and "from life, and to the life, he drew" his characters with a truthfulness that has never been excelled. One of nature's notemen, although straitened in circumstances, burdened in the support of a family of small children, and unfortunately withal in his pecuniary relations, yet his *stately, honest, and fearless*, asserted that "a man's man for a' that." Burns' good fellow, asked for stanza, by the countrymen they have since given him a cross. We are pleased to find that his countrymen in this City are about to do his memory full justice. In doing which, however, we regret to learn that an injudicious selection has been made of a person to fill the chair, and to speak the Oration. This task should have fallen to the lot of a literary character, such as Professor Robb, "a gentleman and scholar," and not to a mercenary man, whose sympathies and knowledge is chiefly confined to the sale of legs and deers. We regret to hear this selection is likely to mar the harmony that should ensue to so laudable an undertaking.

**WELLINGTON AND HIS TROOP.**—The character of the immortal Wellington and his brilliant exploits, during his military career, has recently been made the subject of a Lecture in the Mechanics' Institute. The subject was highly interesting, and very ably and patriotically handled by the Lecturer, Doctor Humphry. When men of such exalted genius as his are in the world, a great void is left in society, and it frequently happens that many years pass before another star of equal magnitude arises to illumine the darkness that has intervened. It is creditable to the British nation, that living they honour and towards the hero, and when he has departed, his memory is embalmed in a nation's tears. The name of Wellington will be remembered and respected so long as the British nation, and British power, shall hold a place in the world's history. With those views, and in connection with the Lecture recently given, and which was necessarily limited, the purpose giving from time to time, a description of the most elaborate and splendid gift, ever offered to a British Statesman and Captain General, by a grateful and enthusiastic people. We allude to the *WELLINGTON SHIELD*, with its *chaussé* and *appropria* border, representing some of the most crowning of his victories.

**THE MALL OF LAST WEEK.**—We regret to state, brought intelligence of the death of John Howe, Esq., of this Province. The loss of this gentleman will be severely felt by the operative shipbuilders. He having been one of their most enterprising and greatest employers. Perseverance and untiring activity had rendered him wealthy. He had for some time past been in delicate health, which it was thought travel and change of climate might remedy, hence his voyage to England, where he finished his earthly course. He was long and devotedly a leading member of the Masonic body of this City, and by whom he will be long remembered with gratitude. "Peace to his manes."

**FOR THE CHRONICLE.**  
Mr. Estlin—The Assent Law now under consideration by the Common Council appears to puzzle the wise ones, and after many debates having been introduced at the Council Board, the thing so general as to be a subject of discussion. Mr. C. Everett has written in the *Morning News* a long letter on the subject, which I have read with attention. Yet I am free to confess, as engaged as I am in the matter, which I have attached no meaning that I have had to give it up in despair. I have made enquiry of some of the members of the Council, and if I am correctly informed, the assent law is a subject of discussion. Alderman Armstrong's view on the matter to which I should deem a just and equitable taxation, although it is not wholly think with him, that real and personal estate should be rated so high for the purpose of assessment, as one-half the amount assessed on the whole. With this exception I think his plan the most just and equitable. Several shareholders said that such matters could not be entertained by the meeting, and the Chairman said that polling the regulations with the Government, the proposal should be referred to the Council.

The Reform movement was progressing. John Bright had addressed another great meeting at Edinburgh, and one at Manchester. A Reformers' Union had been formed by the British party. An influential meeting of English ship-owners has been held in London to take into consideration the ruinous condition of the British Navigation. Resolutions were adopted attributing the cause to the repeal of the Navigation Laws; and an Address to the Queen was adopted, praying that ships of non-reciprocating countries might be placed on an equality as possible with the same footing in British ports as British ships are placed in those countries.

In regard to the recent arrests in Ireland of members of the Phoenix Club, the *Cork Constitution* says:—The treason was carried much farther than was suspected; there were daily and nightly drillings, which were manufactured; arms imported from America, and the use of them taught. Government was not a minute too early in interfering. A body of military and militia have been distributed through the Western portion of the County, to prevent insurrection. The *Boston Mercury* says there is little doubt that the Phoenix Club is entirely suppressed, and made up of the heads of Young Ireland. Seventeen persons had been arrested at Belfast, in addition to those at Cork. Government was expected to issue a special commission for the immediate trial of prisoners.

Mr. Greenly, arrested by Government for stealing Ionian despatches, lately published in the "Daily News," has been tried and acquitted. The "Protestant Alliance," having memorialized Lord Malesborough to interfere with Rome in the cause of the Jewish boy Mordecai, Malesborough replied that while the Government was reluctant at the outrage, he did not think the interference of a Protestant power would do any good, after the failure of a Catholic power like France.

A prospectus has been issued in London for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; capital fixed at £2,000,000 sterling, of which one million is to be first issued. The Indian Council having guaranteed 5 per cent on that amount, the object of the Company is to carry out an extensive system of irrigation, particularly in districts adapted to cotton.

Prospectus has also been issued of the Canada Land and Canal Company, with a capital of 200,000, the object being to encourage the flow of Capital to Canada, by making advances on mortgages of land. City Ottawa, from Montreal, with £27,000 gold, has arrived at London. The West India Mail Steamers also arrived with £100,000.

**THE TIMES.**—City Article, says—Funds opened at lower prices on Friday, and soon exhibited a further tendency to depression, and finally closed one eighth below the official quotations. The weakness of the market was generally attributed to speculation realization. Capitalists at the same time being properly sensitive with regard to the effects to be apprehended from the absence of a dispositive to keep the demands of India and the Colonies within reasonable limits.

Money is in an active demand, and the minimum rate in all quarters two and a half per cent. At the Bank applications continue to increase. No good operations at the Bank on Friday. The *Daily News* City article says—Funds showed a disposition to rally, notwithstanding the purchase of Consols by one operator to the extent of a hundred thousand pounds, and continued investment by Government. The *Treasury* market closed flat.

The increased demand for money in the discount market threatened the introduction of new projects, and a drain of silver to the East. The Bank of England, however, shows a further increase in the enormous unemployable resources of the Bank. In some other departments of the Bank, however, business likewise prevailed. Considering the depression of Consols, and the rapidity of the recent rise, the market for English Railway Stocks, though lower in price, exhibited a disposition to rally. A fall in leading Canadian Railway Securities formed a feature of the day.

**FRANCE.**  
A meeting was to be held at Paris on the 23rd for regularly constituting the *Stocks* of the *Compagnie*. It was positively stated that the *Compagnie* had been obtained for the full amount of the nominal capital.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says, it is not easy to get authentic intelligence from Rome, Cardinal Antonelli having declined to see any Foreign Correspondents, stopped their letters and threatened to turn them out of the City. A letter from Paris states that the condition of Italy grows every day more gloomy. The only ray of light is a political crisis at hand. It is from a high source that rumors of a warlike tendency proceed. It is also believed that Piedmont is encouraged by the "Tullio's."

**AUSTRIA.**  
The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, notwithstanding the impediment season of the year, there was no further progress in Vienna and Lombardy; and notice has been issued that the military authorities desire to purchase horses for the army in Italy, and necessary supplies were also being sent into the fortress in Italy, so that if an attack should be made on Austria, she will not be taken by surprise.

**RUSSIA.**  
The Princes of Wales returned to England on Friday, taking with him a number of the Black Eagle, conferred on him by the Prince Regent.

The Empress Dowager of Russia was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

A powerful party is said to have been formed among the nobility to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have proposed diminishing the power of the Emperor and increasing that of the nobility.

**TURKEY.**  
The Paris has addressed a circular to all Turkish legations, in consequence of the American legation having having just through the Dardanelles, and having had its capital subverted. He had been instructed to state the conditions under which the fulfilment of the two Companies might be effected.

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