Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

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

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

DR. 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

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.

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—6 JOHN SEARS, *Chairman.*

MACINTOSH

Reversible Rubber Coats!

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

August 7. THOS. R. JONES.

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

June 25 27 King-street

WILLIAM H. LESTER,

GROCER and Provision DEALER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge

September 19, 1856.

MR. W. P. DOLE,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs Deveber's building, Prince William Street,

August 22, 1856.

FIRE AND LIFE

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL and LONDON.

Agency for New Brunswick.

Princess Street, Saint John.

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

ASSETS.

	Sterling.	
Loans and Investments on Freehold & other securities.	£442,404	16 2
American Investments,	31,764	7 0
Premises Dale St., Liverpool,	15,000	0 0
Do. Lombard St., London,	4,500	19 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	16 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,	£289,251	0 4
The Fire Losses paid in 1857,	165,240	7 0

New Brunswick Agency.

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON, AGENT,

May 21. 89 Prince William Street.

REMOVAL.—The Office of the subscriber is removed to the building occupied by Messrs. L. H. Deveber & Sons, 33 Prince Wm. street.

May 7. PETER STUBBS,

Barrister, Notary Public, Patent Agency

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE Subscriber thankful for the past favours offers his Stock for Sale very low for Cash, consisting of all qualities of DRY PINE LUMBER from 5-8 to 4 Inch in thickness, FRAME TIMBER, SCANTLING all sizes, Rough and planed Flooring, LATHS, &c.

jan 19 R. S. DICKSON.

Boarder's Wanted.—Comfortable Private Apartments and Board can be had for a Lady and Gentleman, or three or four single gentlemen, at Mrs. BURTRAS' Boarding House, 146 Charlotte street. Feb. 12

ST. ANDREWS ALE.—Just received, a small lot of St. Andrews Steam Brewed ALE, very superior. For saleby

Nov. 11. JOHN McCOSKERY.

The Church.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 22, 1858.

LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

In home politics our most important topic just now—from this it will be seen to what straits we have been reduced—is the appearance of Major Beresford and his colleague Mr. Du Cane at a conservative festival at a little out of the way watering-place on the Essex coast, Waltonon the Naze. Our old friend W. B. was not in his usual high spirits. He did not rally the British farmer for one last attack upon the close-set runs of the free traders. He did not charge Sir Robert Peel with ruining the agricultural interest, nor with being a traitor to his party. The only noticeable item in his speech is his congratulation upon the fine harvest, the glorious weather, and the flourishing condition of the agriculturists generally. Perhaps the Major felt that his vocation was gone, or that he had best leave the field open to younger men. At all events his colleague did the trumpeting-quoted Horace to the intense bewilderment of farmer Hodge—abused lord Palmerston in a style which everybody could understand, and modestly noticed his triumphant parliamentary oration upon Locke King's County franchise bill.—Of course he alluded to the coming measure of reform: but it was not a little curious that, after evidently showing himself one who would like to "leave well alone," he should express a desire that the subject should be dealt with comprehensively as well as impartially.

Some little excitement has been caused among a certain class of politicians by the announcement that Russia has acquired a footing in the Mediterranean. She has, it was said leased from Sardinia, the fort and harbor of Villa France, at the yearly rental of £160,000. It is however said that the port is required for trade by steamers between that and Odessa; but this is looked upon as an insidious measure for getting a constant passage through the Bosphorus and Black Sea for semi-warlike vessels which on a stretch could easily be made formidable against the inefficient navy of the Turks. It is further remarked that Villa France, situated within ten miles of the French coast, is admirably suited to become a Mediterranean Cronstadt or Sebastopol, and will afford anchorage within its harbour for thirty men-of-war. Why, it is asked, are not England and France on the alert? To this it may be answered that so long a Russia is debarred from passing the Bosphorus with her fleet, her possession of this little insignificant part, far removed from all her resources, and from all possibility of support, would involve nothing like a menace either to France or to England. The event is of more importance as showing that Sardinia is inclined to invoke the protection of Russia against the threatened domination of her neighbour Austria.

The mail from India is rather flat. Those who have followed the fortunes of "our ally, Maun Sing,"—who, if we remember rightly, has not always been our ally,—will perhaps be glad to know that he has been relieved by General Grant at Anaghar, where the rebels were now besieging him. General Roberts, too, has defeated the rebels at Kotara, taken four guns, and inflicted a severe loss. On the contra side of the balance sheet comes a rumour of an alleged discovery of a conspiracy in a Punjaub regiment, or even in two. If true, this is very serious, as it indicates disaffection amongst the Sikhs, of whom we have at present some 70,000 in our pay, and who are soldiers of quite a different character from the Sepoys. Previous rumours have shown us that these Sikhs are quite aware of their power, and are indeed inclined to take to themselves all the credit for having suppressed this rebellion. Further information on this head, is therefore awaited with anxiety.

A very illustrious fugitive has returned to his home—none other than the Thomas Allsop about whom such tender inquiries were made by the detectives some months ago, and for whose apprehension the Government offered in vain a reward of £200. Now that the Conspiracy Bill is forgotten, that Bernard may be seen every day walking harmlessly about the streets, and that the threatened prosecution against his alleged accomplice has been withdrawn, it was thought by Allsop's friends that he might safely return home. So the refugee arrived on Saturday at Eltham, where he will stay for some time with his son, and recruit himself after his adventures. It is said that he was in America for some time, and there baffled all the researches of the detectives, both English and American.

A valuable addition to the population of British Columbia will soon be made by the mother country in the shape of 150 sappers, with their officers. The members of this distinguished corps, it must be remembered, are artificers as well as soldiers, and can turn their hands to pretty nearly every thing. The detachment now going out includes within it skilled workmen of almost every craft, including even the latest occupation—that of photographing—which is perhaps (or at all events should be) rather an art than a trade. These men will receive five shillings a day, and after six years' service are to have sixty acres of land allotted to them, in addition to the amount of pension to which they will be entitled. By being thus liberal, Government hopes to retain these useful fellows in their service; but skilled hands are so valuable in new settlements that we should not be very much surprised to hear that some of them cast off their uniform and set up for themselves. Meanwhile each will be armed with an Enfield rifle and a revolver, which will make them formidable enemies, whether to Indians or Americans. (?)

The appearance of the comet and several meteors, not yet accounted for, excite the attention of the ignorant in a great degree. The alarm is not so great as it was last year, but still we hear of many very stupid rumours. Old and young all alike fear the comet, and insist upon it that the world is about to come to an end, for which event they are making preparations. The worst of it is that these preparations consist of a disposition of their worldly good, rather than a preparation of the soul. We know of the case of an old woman who has been earnestly endeavoring to sell a little property she holds, her only reason for doing so being "because the world is coming to an end."

As was anticipated, her Majesty, for herself and the Prince of Wales, has declined the Canadian invitation to visit that great Colony on the inauguration of the Crystal Palace. The refusal has been softened by great expressions of interest in the welfare of the colony and success to the exhibition; and it is intimated in other quarters that next year we may probably see royalty itself cross the Atlantic. Such a visit by the Queen and the Prince Consort would serve usefully to excite a loyalty which in some districts of Canada has been rather suspected.

LONDON, Sept. 24th.

At a few scattered agricultural meetings thro'out the provinces, the country gentlemen, M. P's., and others, continue to give vent to their peculiar views on the subject of the inevitable Parliamentary Reform Bill of next session. The best of the joke is that at nearly all these meetings the speaker's begin by expressing their regret that politics are tabooed, and soon after they rush upon the forbidden ground with all the ardour of a schoolboy in an apple orchard. Mr. Henley has figured at two of these dinners, and at each his watchword has been "Progress." Such a word in the mouth of such a man has occasioned some surprise. The President of the Board of Trade has hitherto maintained a reputation for rather stiff conservatism, but as he now defines the expression everybody is, or ought to be, a Conservative; and all Conservatives are eager Reformers. This, from the associate and supporter of such reformers as the late Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Inglis and the Marquis of Winchelsea is rather amusing. It only proves what a change comes over the spirit of a man's dreams when he and his party are tasting the sweets of office, and when it is necessary either to do something in the way of Reform, or resign office.

From last Saturday Lord Derby has determined to turn over a new leaf. He will be less of a sportsman and more of a statesman than before; he will relax his eager pursuit of pleasure on the turf and will try to bring himself down to the level of the British hereditary Assembly and of the Cabinet. The Derby stud was sold, or attempted to be sold at Doncaster after the racing was over.—The renowned, the world-famous Tattersall was was the auctioneer, but either the reserved prices were too high or the bidders were not of spirit, for many of the horses were bought in. The sporting chronicler says of the yearlings not a finer lot was ever brought to the hammer, and the superb appearance of the colt Tom Bowline, excited, he says, a murmur of admiration. Lord Glasgow was the buyer of this beauty, with all his engagements The great gun was Toxopholite, who was to have won the Derby. He was run up to 2,500 guineas but was bought in for 3,000; and in like manner Fazzoletto, a "fashionable" stallion was bought in for 2,500.

At home, speaking generally, we honour our philosophers and great discoverers some where about two centuries after the period of their celebrity. Grantham on Tuesday inaugurated a statute to Sir Isaac Newton, who was born in 1642 and died at a green old age in 1727. The statute, which is of bronze, is the work of Mr. Wm. Theed, and is very closely copied from the mask taken from his face after death, and from the portrait bust by Roubiliac. The figure is nearly 13 feet high, weighs upwards of two tons (one half consists of old gun metal presented by the Government,) and its cost has been £1,630, of which the Grantham people contributed not quite the odd money. The inauguration was a very successful one, and brought out another giant intellect—that of Lord Brougham, whose eloquence and scientific turn of mind, and wonderful power in high mathematics have failed but little now in his 80th year, since the time when he helped to found the *Edinburgh Review*, or shone forth as a "tribune of the people." He showed admirably how knowledge and excellence of all sorts rise from small beginnings, and how systems which burst forth apparently as entire novelties have been really the growth of centuries, led to by small discoveries in successive ages, and at last matured and fully developed by some master mind. But while this seems to rob our great men of much that is commonly thought their due, Lord Brougham shewed from the testimony, not of his own countrymen, but of the most illustrious men of science in other lands, how vast was the conception and genius of Newton. "In mathematical and in experimental science without an equal and without an example, combining the genius for both in its very highest degree."

On Friday the 1st of October, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis and seven of the Clergy, consecrated the new Church in Sackville, by the name of St. Paul's. After the consecration Divine Service was performed, followed by an Address from his Lordship; after which the Holy Communion was administered. The Church is a Gothic building, 90 feet long by 27 wide, and will accommodate 350 people. The sittings are all free. The East window is a memorial window of the late Mrs. Botsford, presented by the Hon. Judge Botsford. The West window is a memorial window of the late Hon. W. Crane, presented by his heirs.—The organ was purchased by the ladies, from the proceeds of a bazaar held in Sackville last autumn.—*Church Witness.*

THE KNIFE AGAIN.—On Friday a man named Daniel J. Ryan, or Regan, as he is called in the police report, was stabbed by John Sullivan. It would appear that Sullivan, who was about to erect a shanty near the railroad, had some fowl, &c. in a waggon, and Ryan began to make game of him. From this an altercation arose, and Sullivan, who is a smaller man, drew his knife and threatened to use it. Ryan persisted in provoking him until he did use the knife, stabbing him through the arm and in the chest. Some think the both wounds were inflicted by one thrust. It is said that Sullivan was so excited he threatened all who approached him, until a man knocked him down with a billet of wood, and he was then disarmed and secured. Ryan's life is thought to be in danger, though he seemed better on Sunday.

On Friday also, Michael Cody, a teamster employed near Hampton Ferry, discharged a gun at a barn in which Andrew Proudfoat was engaged attending horses. The shot took effect on Proudfoot, knocking out his eye, &c. It is not known whether this was purely accidental. It is said the men had some difference.—*Freeman.*

☞ THE COMET which has been visible in the heavens for some time is distant from the Sun nearly fifty-six millions of miles, and nearly sixty eight millions from the earth. At its closest proximity to the earth, its distance from us will be about forty-eight million miles. Its velocity at the time of perehelion was about thirty-six miles a second (nearly double that of the earth in her orbit.) The tail of this comet is computed at 20,000,000 miles in length.

The project of a railway across the continent, from Halifax to Vancourer's Island, is receiving considerable attention from leading journals of the United States. The New York Tribune, in an article on the subject, says—

"If communication is opened across the Canadas, she will be by steam from China by the different routes, distant as follows:

From Shanghai by Panama,	68 days,	18,000 miles
do. by Cape G. Hope,	78 days,	15,000 "
do. by Halifax,	35 days,	10,000 "

These are approximate figures, but they are sufficiently accurate to shew that England can afford to enter upon the construction of a railway line across the Canadas, when the wealth of China is the prize."

The great steam frigate *General Admiral*, built by Mr. H. Webb, of New York, for the Russian Government, at a cost of $1,250,000, and which is said to be the largest wooden vessel in the world, was launched at New York lately, in the presence of many thousand spectators.

The number of troops sent to India since the commencement of the current year amounts to nearly 27,000 men.

Arrival of the Europa.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, 10:20 A. M. on the 9th, arrived at Halifax at midnight on Tuesday, the 19th.

Among the passengers are the Hon. H. J. Raymond, of the New York Times, and Judge Putnam, of Boston.

The Europa reports, on the 14th exchanged signals with the British barque Emigrant, bound East.

The ship Daniel Webster arrived at London, from New York, reports that on the 20th Sept. in lat 43.30, lon. 42.57, passed a number of dead bodies, supposed from the burnt steamer Austria.

A deputation from the Atlantic steam packet company had an interview with Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of postal subsides for the mail service between Galway and the British North American Colonies, established by Mr. Lever, and the importance they attached to being able to communicate between London and Washington in six days.

The Limerick Chronicle says that on the assembling of Parliament the Government will recommend giving to Galway a grant of fifty thousand pounds, as a first instalment for the construction of a breakwater, should the Commissioners' report be favourable. The Commissioners had arrived to commence investigations.

The Daily News has a hopeful editorial on the Atlantic Cable, and thinks it may yet be rendered available. It says, Professor Thomson has nearly succeeded in neutralizing the effects of earth currents, which become perplexing when currents through the cable are so weak. Professor Hughes has so modified his printing apparatus that a current of voltaic electricity, generated by a small iron wire, being held in one hand moistened with water, while a copper wire of equal size is held in the other, the two wires being united to form a circuit, is sufficient in intensity to make his machine print an intelligible message. So sensitive is his new instrument that will still print correctly, though the current, weak as we may have described it, is diminished still more in intensity by passing through the bodies of four individuals. With the combined improvement and inventions of professor Thomson and Hughes and Mr. Henley, we are not without hope that as soon as their instruments can be conveyed across the Atlantic, electric communications will be once more restored.

The London Globe discredits the report that Lord Bury goes to Canada in connection with the projected Federation of the British Provinces.

The Common Council of London resolved to present the freedom of the city and swords valued at 100 guineas each to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram for Indian services.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, an adjournment again took place without the anticipated reduction in the rate of discount.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway of Canada, held in London, the Directors report, which declares a dividend of four per cent., was adopted by a small majority, an amendment having been proposed limiting the dividend to three and a half.

A resolution was agreed to, after strong opposition, authorizing the Directors to advance £100,000 for rolling stock of the Detroit and Milwaukie Railway.

At the general conference of Railway delegates in session in London, it was resolved to give a permanent organization to Conference, and form from it an association called the "Railway Companies Association."

The unsatisfactory exhibits of the Western Bank, Glasgow, and the additional call on the shareholders, called forth the bitter stricture of the press, and recommendations that the shareholders be prosecuted.

At a meeting of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, London, it was stated that the gross revenue of the half year was more than absorbed by the works in progress.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

London, Oct. 9th.—From the Daily News City Article:—Business throughout the Stock exchange remains dull, and there is no general movement in prices, Steadiness generally prevails, but the late active demand for securities has subsided. The funds closed to-day about the same as yesterday. £10,000 was sent into the Bank.

At Hamburg the rate of discount has risen to 5 per cent., owing to the demand for silver for Austria. As the Austrian Bank is preparing for the resumption of specie payments, silver must be attracted from all quarters; hence the pressure.

On 'Change this forenoon, bills on the continent were on demand, and rates slightly less favourable for England were established, as regards Holland, Belgium, Austria and Madrid.

Shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company remain rather flat, and closed at £350 to £410.

The Times City Article says the funds throughout the day have been firm at the improved quotations of last evening, payments in Turkish scrip amounting on aggregate to £700,000 caused slight demand for money, but not to an extent to produce any material change in current rates.

The dividends will be payable to the public on Wednesday next, and the opinion seems to be that on the following day the bank will notify the reduction of 2½ per cent., instead of adopting the more desirable course of allowing their terms to be contingent from day to day on the setal of the market.

The liabilities of M. Duhant, whose failure at Lille was announced a day or two back, are stated at £200,000.

The Times, on the state of the money market, says it seems certain that extraordinary increase of ease must be expected, since the public this quarter have entirely abstained from taking any advances from the Bank during the shutting of the transfer books, and the whole of the dividends will therefore come into their hands.

Further specie receipts are also certain to take place in the interval, the larger proportion of which will be retained here, although some partial amounts will be required for France and Holland, where the demand for money this week has been more active than in London.

AUSTRALIA.

The Times has received the following telegram:—

Alexandria, Oct. 5.—The Cambria sailed this morning with the Australian mails for England and gold valued at £165,033; the dates are Melbourne Aug. 16, and Sydney Aug. 12. The May and June mails reached Melbourne on the 1st and 13th of August respectively. The following are the departure of gold ships, July 21, Agincourt for London with 50,780 ounces. August 14th, Lincolnshire, for London with 105,612 ounces.

The contract between the Government and the six banks for negotiation for Railway loan, was signed on August 13th.

The export trade was very dull. The import market continued overstocked at Sydney. Supplies of wool were very small. A fire at Auckland had destroyed a large portion of the City.

MADRID.

It is announced that a reform in the Customs Tariff will soon be published.

FRANCE.

It is confirmed that two French men of war have gone to the Tagus to support the demand of the French minister at Lisbon, for compensation for the seizure of the French vessel "Charles George" while transporting negroes to the West Indies.

The Emperor would remain at Chalons Camp till the 10th of October.

The Chess match between Morphy and Harwitz suddenly came to a close, the latter being unable to proceed owing to illness. The state of the game at the close was,—Morphy five, Harwitz two; one drawn.

The Times' Paris correspondent says there is reason to hope that the difference between the French and Portugese governments respecting the seizure of the French barque, "Charles George," will be amicably settled.

Accounts of a great commercial catastrophe at Lille were received in Paris. A Magistrate at Lille had granted a warrant for the arrest of the principal of the house, an eminent manufacturer.

The Prelate who is placed at the head of the French Mission in China, is to be raised to the rank of Cardinal.

M. Montigney, French Consul at Shanghai, has been promoted to Consul General in China, a new port of Tien-sien.

The "Independente" of Turin declares the visit of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw, an event of great political importance, being it thinks a prelude of an alliance between France, Russia and Piedmont, hostile to Austria.

The Emperor of Russia conferred on an Aidecamp who accompanied Prince Napoleon to Warsaw, the cross of St. Veladimer, and on their officers of his suite, that of St. Stanislaus.

Jung Bahadoor, the Nepaulese Prince, was expected in Paris, en route for London.

Paris, Friday.—Threes closed at 73.80. The Bourse had been affected by the Portuguese difficulty, but rallied.

The French Admiral commanding in the Gulf of Mexico had quitted Paris for his post with energetic orders to protect French citizens.

SPAIN.

Party feeling was very high in Madrid in consequence of the approaching election.

The Gazette publishes a Royal ordinance authorising the Government to receive tenders for concession for a line of packets to ply between the Peninsula and the Antilles. The tenders to be adjudicated on the 3rd of February next.

A semi-official journal says the Government is about to have built, four large and eight small steamers, and thirty-two screw gun boats for suppressing piracy in the Phillipine Islands.

HANOVER.

The English Government has despatched a note to the Hanoverian Government, urging that immediate proposals may be made for the total abolition of stade dues.

ITALY.

On the 27th ult, the Pope held a secret consistory court. No promotions to the Cardinalate were made, but 25 Bishops have been nomidated, of whom three are French.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin state that the health of the King, which has been for some time getting worse, now gives cause for serious alarm.

Berlin, Friday.—A Decree has been issued by the King of Prussia, appointing the Prince of Prussia Regent. The Prince is to carry on the Government until a perfect restoration of the King's health, upon his own responsibility. A Proclamation to this effect, and for the further organization of affairs will appear immediately.

The Diet will probably be opened about the 20th instant.

DENMARK.

The Danish Diet was opened on the 4th by the Minister of the Interior in the name of the King, who is seriously ill. The speech is unimportant.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Gazette publishes the new law concerning military conscriptions, limiting the term of service to seven years, instead of eight and including the nobility.

Baron Ward, originally a Yorkshire groom, and subsequently Prime Minister of Parma, has died at Vienna.

The reduction of the Austrian army had commenced; four sec tions of the superior command of the army had been dissolved.

TURKEY.

The Montenegrins had hoisted their flag in the Sutorina territory on the coast of the Adriatic.

A Trieste telegram says that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been instructed to express the regret of the English Government for the bombardment of Jeddah, and England intends to indemnity the sufferers. It is further reported that England will ask to rent the Isle of Perim for 100 years.

MARKETS.

Consols 93¼. Cotton dull; Breadstuffs unchanged; Sweets steady; Tea quiet.

Timber unaltered; supply large; consumption limited.

SHIP NEWS.

Liverpool; 5th, Shamrock, Sjes, Queenstown; 8th, Courant, Gravesend; CC Ion, Liverpool; 5th, David Sulis, do.; 2nd, Dykes, Maryport; 5th, Ellen, Kingston, 8th, Emerald Isle, Liverpool; 6th, Emily Gardner, do.; 7th, Favorite, Gravesend; 3rd, Florence, Liverpool; 5th, Jessamine, do.; 28th, Margaret, Donegal; 1st, Martin Luther, Gravesend; 5th, Monmouth, Pill; 1st, Mountain Eagle, Gloucester; 1st, Myzantha, Liverpool; 5th, Purchase, do.; 2nd, Restless, Progheda; 5th, S. Dunning, Liverpool; 4th, S. Emerson Smith, London; Siam, Liverpool; 30th, Sophia, Dungarvan; 8th, Stagmount, Queenstown; 2nd, W. Carvill, Liverpool; 1st, Minerva, Cork.

Margaret, from Lisbon for St. John, put into Plymouth on the 4th, with loss of topmasts, sails, rigging, mast-head carried away.

Society Meetings.

TEMPLAR'S HALL, Corner of Germain and Market streets, one of the most central parts of the city, has recently been fitted up in good style and will be rented for one or more evenings in each week at a very moderate rent. The entrance is on Germain street, opposite G. S. Reed's Drug Store, the Hall is reached by one flight of stairs. Attic rooms can be had in connection with the Hall which will also be warmed and lighted for the use of the society requiring it. The Room can be seen and every information given by enquiring of CHARLES A. EVERETT,

oct 21 15 King Street.

ORREL COALS.—Landing ex Adept—200 Chaldrons warranted best Orrel COALS. For sale ex ship, by oct 21 JOHN WALKER.

"Now, sir," he said, as he motioned to a large chair for me "if you will be seated you shall hear the case just as it is."

At this moment a side door was opened, and a human face appeared. It was the face of a female, young and beautiful—so beautiful that I felt my heart palpitate in a moment. Long ringlets of dark brown hair fell in a luxuriant mass upon her shoulders; and I could see enough of her form to assure me that it was as graceful as her face was fair. There was an anxious, prayerful expression working on her features, which I thought changed to a hopeful look as her gaze now rested upon myself.

"Alice, darling," said the old man, "I have found out the new doctor. I shall not want you now."

She withdrew without speaking, and it was not until my companion spoke that I ceased to gaze upon the spot where I had seen the fair vision.

"Doctor," he said with earnest feeling, "you would hardly believe that I am afflicted with a mortal malady."

It required but a few seconds for me to make up my mind how I would proceed. If the man was suffering under any hallucination, it must be some kind of monomania, and I determined to answer him in everything exactly as though he was perfectly sane.

"I should not judge so from your looks," I replied, "though looks are often deceptive."

"They are very deceptive, sir, very deceptive," he resumed; "for I have a malady so mortal that unless I can find immediate relief, I am a doomed man! In short, sir, I expect every hour the cold touch of death! And it must soon come, for every passing hour sees the danger grow more imminent."

"Is it possible?" I returned "Pray sir, inform me of its nature"

"I will, sir.—wait a moment." Here he placed both his hands upon his left breast, and having groaned for a while, as if in deep pain, he gradually recovered from the paroxysm, and then proceeded:—

"At the foot of my peach orchard there is a small brook, the waters of which flow from a clear spring on the side of the hill. One day, about two years ago, as I was at work among my trees, I went to the brook to drink. I knelt down and drank heartily, and, sir, *drank a small snake down with the water!*"

At this moment his frame was convulsed with a fearful shudder, and his hands were again hard pressed upon his bosom.

"Yes, sir," he continued, with a look of agony, "I drank a snake; and it has grown within me until it has become a monster. But, sir, this is not the worst. The snake has wound himself around my heart, and is tightening his fold every day. Let me show you, sir."

He went to the library, and from one of the shelves he took down a roll of paper, and, having opened it he then exhibited it to me. It was the drawing of a man, done with colored crayon, and was, of itself, a fine piece of art. The breast was laid open from the top of the sternum to the diaphragm, and the heart and lungs perfectly drawn and colored. About the heart was coiled a black snake, and so naturally was it pictured, that it fairly made me shudder to look at it.

"There," said he, "is the exact situation of my heart. The snake is coiled more tightly round it now, however, than he was when I made this drawing, and the pulsations must soon stop if he be not removed. I have studied the anatomy of the human frame with especial reference to my case, and hence I know just how it is as well as though my skin and flesh and bones were made of glass and I could gaze through them. I have called upon Doctor Wardwell many times, but his ignorance is beyond belief. He even insists that there is no snake there. You need not look surprised, sir, for I am telling you the truth. He does really insist upon it. What is your opinion of such a physician?"

"A physician should make a thorough examination and convince himself beyond a doubt, before he ventures an opinion," I then replied at a venture.

"You are right, sir!" the man cried, grasping my hand and giving it a warm shake. "You give me hopes. I have applied to other physicians and they have all proved themselves the same contemptible dolts! They are asses, sir! consummate asses, every one! I would not send a dog to them for physic."

I was satisfied now that I had a confirmed monomaniac to deal with, and after a little reflection I resolved to try him awhile before I gave him up, and appear to give full credit to his story.

"Do you think that this snake is within the pericardium?" I asked.

"Of course he is," replied Guilford, again showing his drawing. "Here, you see his exact position. Just observe—the tail has a turning round the ascending vena cava; then, you see, the neck is thrust through beneath the curve of the aorta; innominita and the descending vena cava. Mercy sir, how long do you think I can live thus? I tell you I am liable to die any moment; and what must be the agony when the fatal hour comes?—Only think of it, sir! I should have cut out my heart long ago—long ago, sir, but for my sweet child—my darling Alice. She said I might not do it properly—that I might take my own life and thus leave her alone, and I have desisted.—But it must come out. It must come out!"

I conversed some farther with him, being very careful to give the appearance of full credit to all he said, and in the end I was satisfied that no ordinary application could cure him. He had now dwelt upon the subject so long, and had spent so much time over that terrible drawing, that the thing had become as firmly fixed in his belief as was the fact of life. He was suffering more than I had at first supposed, and I was soon satisfied that he would, at no distant day, take his own life in the attempt to remove the serpent, if he could not be got rid of the hallucination.

As I sat there and gazed upon the wretched man, and thought of his fair daughter, (I thought of her sufferings then,) I entertained a faint hope that I might help him. I had read of a number of cases of monomania that had been successfully treated by pure strategy; and I had also heard an excellent lecture from one of our professors upon the same subject. But I must see the daughter and confer with her first. I sounded Guilford's lungs, and examined his heart very thoroughly. There was much palpitation—enough at times to give oppressive pain; but there was no local or organic disease. It was purely sympathetic, as I could tell from the operations of the rest of the vital functions.

[Conclusion in our next.]

DISCIPLINE AT SEA.—An American paper says Captain Pearson commands the Pacific mail steam ship John L. Stephens. No sooner does his vessel leave the port than he assigns to each passenger a position in one of the life-boats, and the men are enrolled into a boat guard, and drilled each day in all the minutia of launching the boats, &c. The idea has proved a popular one on the Pacific side, and many passengers have been known to wait at both ends of the route for his ship in preference to any other vessel.