Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

Directors—J. W. LAWRENCE, S. R. 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

MR. W. P. DOLE,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law.

HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs Devebers 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, 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,	-	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,	- -	211,616 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.

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—4i. 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

☞ *NOTICE,*

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JAMES E. 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. E. 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.
Aug. 21. HARRIS & ALLAN.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 26, 1858.

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.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The great autumnal speech so long expected has at last been pronounced. By means of electric telegraphs and special trains a long address delivered at Birmingham late on Wednesday night was laid on our breakfast table in London yesterday—a performance not less wonderful than that of the orator. Thus we were put in early possession of what Mr. Bright thinks ought to be done by our Statesman and Parliament. His speech is marked by strong feelings and by great discontent. For the present he reserves his views on foreign affairs—probably until the dinner on this day—but he tells us incidentally that his opinions as to the impolicy of the Russian war remain unchanged, and that the most valuable return obtained by our expenditure of £100,000,000 in money, and of 40,000 lives, has been a slightly improved acquaintance with the geography of the East. This is bitter; but it will not create so intense a disgust in certain quarters as the honorable member's attack on the aristocracy, and notably on the House of Peers. He says fearful things as to what will be done when the people are really represented in Parliament,—how the succession duty upon real property must undergo a great increase, and other dreadful inequalities must be adjusted, which have hitherto been unrighteously preserved for their own benefit by a dominant landed aristocracy. Meanwhile he is clamorous for a real Reform-bill suspects Lord Derby, pats Lord J. Russell condescendingly on the back, abuses the late government, and states his impressions as to what the coming measure ought to be. This, as the gist of his speech, will create the greatest attention. Mr. Bright is not indisposed to manhood suffrage, but thinks the moment is hardly ripe for this demand, and "goes in" accordingly for a 40s. franchise. But he particularly impresses the importance, while increasing the number of voters, of re-adjusting the representation—of snuffing out some of the small boroughs and giving their members to the larger towns. He holds to this and to the ballot as the chief elements of the expected measure, and winds up with a eulogy on American institutions and with a painful reference to his own weakness, his "diminished fire" and "lessened force." The speech in an eloquent one, will be read and re-read all over England, and will no doubt exercise great influence over the deliberations of the ministry.

The anchor's weighed. The Royal sailor is afloat on his first voyage. The Euryalus put to sea on Wednesday, carrying Prince Alfred on board of her as a naval cadet. An affecting account is given of the parting between the Royal papa and the eldest brother. Probably the scene at Windsor, could we penetrate it, was even more moving, and her Majesty was not less affected than other mothers are when they send their sons to encounter for the first time the perils of the sea. However, Prince Alfred will no doubt have all rough places made smooth, and though he is supposed to be equipped like other "youngsters," and to fare no better than them, it will be odd indeed if he is not petted and made much of by all on board, from Captain Tarleton down to the smallest cabin-boy.

News from India tells us of a battle on rather a large scale in Oude. The enemy ensconsed themselves on an island in the river Gogra—rather a bad position for those who like to run away—and from the brief account furnished by the telegraph, the fighting must all have been on one side. Our artillery must have played upon them with fearful effect, for out of 3,000 one-third were killed, including two of their leaders. In Central India, great efforts are being made to surround and destroy the Gwalior rebels, and three parties of troops have been detached against them, from whose labours good service is expected.

Portugal has been obliged to succumb to France, and very gloomy views are taken about the exceedingly menacing and hostile attitude assumed by the Imperial representatives in the Tagus. King Pedro paid a visit afloat, and passed quite near to the French line-of-battle ships; but, though his own squadron saluted, the strangers never vouchsafed this piece of ordinary courtesy. Finally, as the French Ambassador and Admiral threatened force, the Portuguese Government thought fit to surrender the Charles et Georges, which is the cause of all this dispute, and outwardly therefore the quarrel is at an end, though an inward sore will certainly rankle in the bosom of our ancient ally, who has been treated with such contumely. Some people are not satisfied unless they drag England into every quarrel which is going on in the world, and it is asked why our Government has not interfered on behalf of the Portuguese? Really we have quite enough of our own on hand at this moment, and though we may think that Don Pedro has been ill-treated, we cannot be bound to thrust our fist into the face of our exceedingly sensitive neighbour on behalf of what we may regard the rights of a third power.

Three vacancies have been filled up in the representation, and a fourth has arisen. Regiate, Leominster, and Guilford have replaced the members who have been elected to the new Indian Council. The Hon. Mr. Monson was on Saturday returned for the former place after a severe struggle with Mr. Wilkinson, who was ejected from Lambeth at the general election. Mr. Edwin James tried to come forward again at the last moment, but the electors would not hear him, and drowned his voice with penny whistles, and by other lively modes of evincing dissatisfaction.—Captain Hanbury and Mr. Onslow have found favour with the electors of the two other boroughs. The death of Sir John Potter, late M.P. for Manchester, creates a vacancy in that borough. Sir John had only been in Parliament since the general election, so memorable in the history of the city, at which Manchester ousted the Manchester party, and compelled them to take refuge elsewhere. He was only in his 44th year. The member of Devizes has met with a sad accident, having been accidentally shot in the face by a clergyman, who was out with him beating up hares. It is said that during the last two seasons this reverend gentleman has shot a sheep, three or four of his fellow creatures, a donkey, an ox, a cat, (thinking it was a hare), and last of all an M.P., who was his best friend and patron, and who will probably lose the sight of an eye in consequence. If this be true, the reverend gentleman had better stick to gown and surplice, and forsake the hunting field.

The Duchess of Malakhoff has been specially invited to Windsor, and was yesterday presented to the Queen by the Countess of Malmesbury.—Her grace is a good deal admired by those who obtain a glimpse of her in the Parks. A Sunday or two ago the bride and bridegroom were at a West-end Catholic chapel, and the latter shocked his young wife by sleeping all through the service. Marshall Pellissier also greatly offended some people the other day by hoisting the French tri-colour upon his house at Albert-gate—why or wherefore nobody knows exactly. Her Majesty and the royal family are reported to be in rude health after their Highland trip. As the Royal party returned South, the band at one of the stations struck up a nautical jig, whereupon Prince Alfred began the sailor's hornpipe in a manner which would have done credit to T. P. Cooke, and which extorted the admiration of several jolly tars who were in the station.

In the fashionable world there is a marked improvement. It is said that the coming season is to be one of great gaiety, consequently great preparations are being made. When great political events are likely to arise, we are sure to have a brilliant season.

A Liverpool democrat has been objecting to the "Lord worship" shown in that town during the sittings the Social Science Association. At the working man's meeting he says five lords spoke, and Sir J. Pakington, with twenty five other plebian members of parliament, some of them of great ability, were forced to hold their tongues. Then at the dinner, of fourteen toasts upon the lists, eleven were proposed by these lords, and five of the replies given by them. Lord Brougham was even called upon to toast his own order—the House of Lords, which was certainly in bad taste. Perhaps some excuse may be found for this choice of peers at the working man's meeting from a wish to bring the nobility into close connexion with the working classes and to show the sympathy which exists towards the latter on the part of their more favoured countrymen in England however we all love lords; it is in vain to deny the soft impeachment; and we are not therefore surprised to find the same weakness exist at Liverpool.

London, Nov. 5th, 1858.

In London trade shews a tendency towards improvement but is not yet brisk; the money markets are on the whole dull, although people say that money is cheap. Until the Court come up from Windsor we shall we presume remain much as we are. Politicians are chiefly occupied speculating upon foreign affairs, indeed ever since Lord Palmerston Premier, English politicians know more about and take a far greater interest in foreign affairs than they ever did before. We do not venture to say that this is an advantage, for we do not believe it to be so, for it rather tends to promote a desire for interference much better avoided. Formerly a Foreign Minister did just as he pleased, and few knew what he had done until he was dead and gone, and some kind friend published his correspondence.—Things are changed now, and a Foreign Minister's acts are scanned day by day, while all the red tape in the kingdom cannot keep from the country a knowledge of what is going on. We have not to thank Palmerston for this knowledge, but we may thank him for provoking the spirit of enquiry. His policy was ever a secret policy, he delighted in making war upon his individual responsibility, and justifying it as he could afterwards, and in this course he brought us pretty close to very many scrapes. Indeed it was because he brought us close to disasters and disagreements with our friends and allies that we became fearful of the secret policy, so long pursued, and desired to know more of what our Ministers were doing, in time to prevent occurrences which might not only embroil the country in war, but bring about war with which the people at large could have sympathy.—From these causes we have gradually become acquainted with foreign politics, and so it is that at the present moment, having very few domestic matters to engross our thoughts, and very little stirring in home politics, that we are now busying ourselves more about matters which do not concern us than about those which do. We hear talk about great gatherings to promote the cause of Reform, but people talk without acting, and from what we gather we feel inclined to believe that no real movement will be commenced now until the country is made acquainted with the intentions of the present Government regarding that measure.

All the town is talking of Mr. Bright and his two splendid orations—for such, in spite of the efforts made in some quarters to pooh pooh them, they must always be considered. The first important point which their perusal suggests is that the hon. member is not inclined to go with the ministry on the question of Reform. Hitherto he has petted them, and even now he thinks them preferable to the late government, but he suspects their good faith and their proffered gifts. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.* It is evident that this sanguinary politician would not be very much afflicted if the House of Lords were abolished, and the bench of bishops in particular sent to the right-about. He is hard hearted enough to believe that our wars, our splendid navy and army, our monster taxation, our constant interferences in other people's business altogether constitute a gigantic scheme of out-door relief for the British aristocracy. Seriously, Mr. Bright carries his hatred of "the upper classes" something too far, and his non-interference doctrines are none of the soundest; but much may be learned from his speeches and they may perhaps tend to sober some good people who are always wanting us to rush into quarrels which don't in the least concern us.

Lord Elgin has done a clever thing at Japan.—He has procured a commercial treaty from that exclusive people, which seems to offer an opening for our manufacturer, and has arranged that a British resident minister shall take up his abode at Jeddo. Thus the barriers of two great Eastern nations have fallen before our victorious envoy.—It seems that it was the news of our triumph in China, with some fear that similar measures might be restored to in Japan, which induced the Emperor to relax his sternness and to smile upon a British peer. He was further acted upon by the present of a steam-yacht, which will be useful in the rivers if even it be true that the Father of his people is forbidden to set foot out of his kingdom. Lord Elgin must be congratated on his self-imposed mission, but he arrived late on the scene of action; the American and Russian envoys were at Jeddo before him and had got their treaties signed on the strength of what the allies had done in China before the English envoy came in sight.—Lord Elgin saw that no time was to be lost, and in defiance of all Japanese authority pushed two war steamers up within gun-shot of Jeddo. Amiable people at home may say that this was like extorting a treaty at the cannon's mouth, and perhaps they will not be far wrong in ther presumption.

England, standing in the uncomfortable position of an extra-first-rate power, is unhappily mixed up with a good many disputes from which, if her position has less prominent, she would escape.—Whether we did or did not interfere in the difference between Portugal and France does not seem very clear. At first it was rumored that the Channel fleet had been sent off to Lisbon. This was not the case, but two English sloops of war arrived in the Tagus—after Portugal had succumbed and all was ended. The consequence is that all Europe is laughing at our expense and Portugal is even more angry with us than with her antagonist. She was engaged, it is said, in an attempt to suppress the slave trade—an object dear to the English heart and which ought to have been supported by English ships if necessary. Now it seems very hard that we should be dragged into this affair and set to loggerheads with two nations who have chosen to fall out with each other.—France is aggrieved because we have sympathised with Portugal; Portugal because we have not actively supported her by an armed demonstration. Strike high, strike low, England can please nobody.

The place of Sir John Potter as M.P. for Manchester will be filled by Mr. Bazely, a gentleman of local reputation, and probably without a struggle. Lord Stanley was invited to contest the representation, and it would no doubt have been a considerable triumph for the Ministry if he could have been returned for this hot-bed of Reform; but his lordship was too wise to risk a certainty for an uncertainty, and, after consulting with friends, declined the honour. It is as well to be on with the new love before you get off from the old. Cabinet Councils are being held, the Ministry are in town, and the subject of deliberation is said to be the Reform Bill. They have not yet decided upon a measure, and the fight within the Cabinet between the party of progress and the old-fashioned politicians will no doubt be severe. Perhaps it may even result in the secession of one or two of the most deadly obstructives.

Rebels in India are familiar enough, but for a good ten years we have heard nothing of Irish rebels. It seems however that there are such persons—venerable specimens of their class yet survive, and may be pointed to alike as a curiosity and a warning. Some secret societies, it seems, are still in existence. What their exact object is appears doubtful, although perhaps as they turn up just after the shooting of a landlord, that may be one of their legitimate objects.—The priests are said to be left out of the new arrangement, and Mr. Smith O'Brien in an agitation speech the other day declined allowing his name to be connected with it. The hero of a hundred cabbages does not however give up all hopes of one day seeing his country ruling herself, either in a state of semi-connection with England, or wholly emancipated from the barbarous rule of the Saxon. How this process it to be brought about we don't exactly know, but the secret societies talk of ten French generals who have signed a declaration of their willingness to assist the Irish when they rise against the oppressor. The tumor of an American invasion is also revived; it will of course be headed at the appropriate time by that doughty champion of his own and his country's interests, Mr. John Mitchell.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO VISCOUNT BURY, M. P.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, of Nov. 18, says:—"We dedicate a large portion of our space to-day to a full report of the dinner given to Viscount Bury in Toronto. All the arrangements appear to have been satisfactorily carried out, and everything went off pleasantly. Lady Bury and many of her friends of former days were seated at the head of the room behind the Chairman; and by their presence undoubtedly contributed greatly to the enjoyment and decorum of the entertainment. The speech delivered by Lord Bury in reply when the Mayor proposed the toast of the evening, will attract the chief attention of general readers. His Lordship states that there was no foundation for the rumour that his visit to Canada had any reference to a Federal Union of the Provinces; though such a subject, he allows, must naturally excite, at this time, considerable speculation and curiosity both here and in England. Lord Bury promises, with a little pardonable vanity and assumption, that he will, on his return, enlighten the Imperial Ministry with regard to the affairs of Canada, to the extent of his opportunities and powers of perceiving facts and picking up information. His Lordship alludes with satisfaction to his connection with a Galway line of steamers, and to the circumstance of his having signed a contract at St. John's for the conveyance of mails between Newfoundland and Galway. He holds out hopes if the efforts of the Company are reciprocated in Canada, to bring a weekly line to Quebec. His Lordship intimates that he is empowered to arrange terms for the completion of a Railway between Halifax and Quebec; and asserts that, on the requisite action of the colonies towards the promotion of that important object more reasonable conditions will be offered. But the most striking, and perhaps the most visionary, of the political views enunciated by Viscount Burr, at the banquet given in his honour, was his idea of having the Colonists represented in the Imperial Parliament through the medium of life Peerages. The pious hope perhaps may have flashed athwart his filial thoughts, that then it might be his good fortune to see a Lord Dundurn od the benches of the British House of Lords for the remainder of his natural life-time. The welcome and cordial reception extended in Toronto to Lord and Lady Bury was characterized by the attendance of politicians of all shades of opinions, from Messrs. Cayley, Robinson and Cameron to Messrs. Drummond and Brown. The attention and interest which his Lordship has continued to bestow on Canada and Canadian affairs, as well as the influence of his matrimonial connection are sufficient to contribute to so gratifying a result; and, beyond a doubt, the interval of three years at such a crisis of his life may have largely increased his experience and matured his judgment. It would be dastardly in the extreme to take up in this quarter any unkind recollections of the past, which after all, probably never had any just foundation. It should rather form a subject of congratulation to find an offshoot of an ancient noble stock, connected by marriage with Canada, returning to the colony under circumstances both useful and honorable.

Thomas A. Sancton, Esquire, has been appointed Cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick, in the place of the late Richard Whiteside, Esq. Mr. Sancton has filled the office of Teller of this Bank for many years, and, we believe, has given general satisfaction.—*Courier.*

RECRUITS FOR THE 100TH REGIMENT.—The Toronto Globe says: "Captain Clarke (late of Montreal) and a recruiting party are at present in Toronto raising recruits for the Hundredth Regiment. The Hundredth, the first colonial regiment incorporated into the British army, has excited so much attention, and received so high commendation in England, that it has been decided to render it even still more efficient by increasing its strength."

At London Mansion House, Mary Foreman was charged with swallowing oxalic acid, with intent to commit self destruction; and Samuel Foreman, her husband was charged with aiding and abetting her.—A police constable said,—On Saturday evening, I was informed that a woman had taken poison at a house in Labour in Vain Yard, Fish-street Hill, and, I found the female prisoner, sitting on a bed and vomiting. The male prisoner and his son came upstairs immediately afterwards, and former said "I give my wife into your custody for taking oxalic acid." The Lord Mayor (to the male prisoner):—You did not know anything about poison till your son told you!—Male prisoner: yes I did, and I will tell you all about it. On Saturday I went home to dinner, but I found there was none ready, and that my wife was the worse for liquor. She said she was not, and I told her to make haste and get me some dinner, and before I went away again I told her to lie down in the afternoon' so as to get something comfortable before I went home, a little before seven, I found that she was not much better, and I said, "You are not quite sober yet." She said she was, and, after another word or two, I went and sat against the window, looking out, and while I was there she said "If I knew what would poison me I would take it;" I turned round, laughing, and told her that if she took some oxalic acid that would do for her soon enough. She then gave the boy twopence, and told him to get some, but I told him not to go. She insisted and, as I thought they would not serve him, I let him go. When he came back he gave it to her. I was surprised to find that he had been able to get it so easily, but I thought she would never take it, and I said to her, "The best thing you can do with it is to put it on the fire at once." She promised to do so, and went into back room, from which she came out in a minute or two and said she had taken it, but I did not believe she had done so until my son came in with the paper, which he had picked up from the floor, and then, as the best thing I could do, I sent for a policeman. —The Lord Mayor: Well, that explanation is quite satisfactory, and if you had given it to the officers I am sure they would not have taken you into custody Leave the bar at once, for of course you must be discharged. As for you, Mrs. Foreman, your conduct is highly criminal.—Prisoner: I did not know what I was doing, for I had been "worre ted" all Saturday.—Lord Mayor: Yes, with drink I suppose.—The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner for a week, to give her time for reflection.—*Times.*

William Barnes, Ardwick, returning home, went upstairs, where he found his wife quite drunk, lying over her infant, four months old, upon the bed. The child was quite dead—*Manchester Examiner.*

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mary Ann Swales, aged 29 died under circumstances which led to apprehension of her husband, Charles Swales, a hawker, on a charge of having caused death of his wife by ill-using and beating her.—The wife of George Melbourn, stated that about nine o'clock on Friday deceased came to their house in a cab, accompanied by two boys, one about twelve, and the other about five years of age. deceased's sons, said:—"Will you take me in? I am dying." Witness replied 'Certainly.' Deceased then got out of the cab, walked up stairs, lay down on the sofa in the sitting room, and asked for a bottle of ginger beer. Deceased said she was very ill, and complained of her chest and head. Witness sent for deceased's husband, *who was at a beer-house in Peel-st.* When deceased first went in she said her husband had done it. She said she was kicked in breast by her husband, and he had blacked her eyes, and that illusage took place in a beerhouse called the York Tavern, where they had been lodging. Deceased died about twelve o'clock the same night. Dr. Rayne who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, described the appearances, and said the deceased was a drunkard.—*Manchester Examiner.*

A savage assault with a knife was made in a Canterbury *public house* on Saturday, by a man named Verdon, upon a companion named Harlow. The magistrates attended at Harlow's house on Monday. He appeared to be in a very critical position, and his breast and thigh presented a shocking appearance from number of stabs.—*Manchester Examiner.*

One of the Warkwickshire constabulary has been fined £4 for assaulting a gentleman, whose leg was broke in a struggle, which was caused by the officer's desire to take sufferer into custody on an unfounded charge of theft. Both were intoxicated.—*Manchester Examiner.*

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP EASTERN CITY.—The thrilling details of the total destruction by fire of the Eastern City, one of the Black Ball line of Australian passenger ships running from Liverpool, were received as Lloyd's and created considerable interest. The Eastern City was a fine ship of 1,368 tons, and the property of Messrs. Bainet Co., the well known shipowners of Liverpool. She was commanded by Captain Johnstone, and on the 10th of July she left the Mersey for Melbourne, having on board 180 passengers, 47 m n, officers, and crew, and upwards of 1,000 tons, of general cargo. The ship made a successful run to the Equator, and all went well for a rapid voyage, when on the afternoon of the 23rd of August it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the forehold. Every effort failed in extinguishing it, and preparations were made for provisioning and launching the boats. The sea, however, was very high and had the passengers been driven to put off in the boats, there is little doubt that their would have been a terrible fate. But while the prospects of the distressed men and women were most gloomy, and they had indeed almost despaired of safety, a sail came in sight. The transport ship Merchantman, Captain G. F. Brown, of and from London, with troops for Calcutta observed the signals of the burning ship, and at once bore down to her aid. With the exception of one man, M'Lean, a steerage passenger, the whole of the passengers and crew of the Eastern City were taken off, and in about four or five hours after they had left, the entire ship was in one mass of fire; the masts went overboard, and she was a blazing wreck. The unfortunate man who perished was a native of Skye; he had been ill for some days, and was below in his berth when the fire was first discovered, and he is supposed to have been suffocated. The vessel, cargo, and property belonging to the passengers cannot have been worth less than £90,000 to £100,000; but vessel and cargo are supposed to have been insured.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. W. H. Daniels, opened the Season of this excellent Institution by the delivery of a very able Lecture, and tomorrow Evening it e Course will be continued by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong. Subject—"Sketch of Missions, from especially those connected with the Church of England," Illustrated by Diagrams.—7d.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THIS very commodious and pleasantly located HOTEL, having been thoroughly re-fitted, is now open to the Public.

The Proprietors hope, that with pleasant rooms, reasonable charges, and by paying every attention to the comfort of Guests, they will merit a share of the public favour.

WHITNEY & ADAMS,
Proprietors
JOHN Q. ADAMS. P. T. WHITNEY.
July 9, 1858.

To Farmers, Travelers, & Citizens.

THE Subscriber has refitted and renovated his Hotel to meet the Spring business, and where Travellers will find every comfort desired. He returns thanks for the very liberal share of patronage which has been awarded to him, and assures his numerous customers that every effort will be made as heretofore, to Benefit.

His House is No. 15, Charlotte street, and reference is respectfully asked of former visitors.

Experienced Grooms always in attendance to see that Horses are properly attended to.
May 22. WM. YOUNG.

DOMESTIC versus FOREIGN.

WE have on hand over 500 of the most approved Railroad BARROW WHEELS, of Domestic Manufacture, and warranted to be of the best material, which (with the different descriptions of Barrow Wheels suitable for any purpose, manufactured by us) will be sold for less than similar articles can be imported for.
HARRIS & ALLAN.

YOUNG MEN.—Wedeg to direct your special attention to our summer styles of CAPS, now manufacturing. As we import direct from Europe and from the United States our Cloths and Trimmings, we offer every inducement to customers.

Our materials are the best, our styles the newest, our prices the lowest, and as all our Goods are made under our immediate superintendence, we will warrant the workmanship.

☞ Call and examine our stock.
LOCKHART & CO.,
June 25. 79, King street.

New Boots and Shoes, London manufacture.

THE subscribers have just received by steamer, 7 cases containing a general assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS, with a great variety of seasonable Goods. The prices will be cheaper than at any other store in the city. *Ladies will please call.*
Aug. 20. S. K. FOSTER & SON.

CHEAP TRAVELLING TO HAMPTON.—The subscriber would inform the Public that he will in future have a four horse COACH to leave the Railway station at the Nine mile house twice every day, on the arrival of the morning and afternoon trains, for HAMPTON, returning the same day in time to meet the cars. Fare 1s each way. W. ALDEN.
June 23.

Water Commissioner's Office, for St. John, and Portland.
October 12, 1858.

UNPAID WATER RATES.—The Board of Commissioners hereby notify all Persons owners or Leaseholders of Properties assessed for Water Rate, for the year ending 1st May, 1859, whose term of notice expired, that the said Rate is required to be paid forthwith, an order having passed the Board for the recovery of all arrearages.
October 22. JOHN SEARS, *Chairman*

SEE HERE.

ON and after Wednesday the 8th instant, the Subscriber intends to run a DAILY COACH for the accommodation of the Public between the Nine Mile Station and Sussex Vale; leaving the Nine Mile station on the arrival of the two o'clock train, for Sussex Vale, EVERY DAY, arriving the same evening at Sussex, and leaving Sussex the following mornings at 6 a. m., to meet the 2 p. m. train. A covered Coach, good Horses, and careful driver always in attendance.
PETER B. LYON.
Hampton, sept 7.

Fishing Tarrind and Candlewick.

Per William Carvill, &c.

20 CASES Fishing Thread; 1 do Candlewick, &c. &c. L. H. LEVEBER & SONS.
August 20.

—IN STORE—

350 QUINTALS { CODFISH;
75 do. PALE ROCK;
26 whole and 50 half-barrs prime SHAD;
10 chests Congo TEA; 30 pieces Grind-stones from 15 in. to 45 in.; 20 5 s. Gib'd Herrings
10 boxes PIPES; 5 do. Pa per Sance; 20 dozen Bushel BASKETS; 1 bri. Gum Colouring. Am.;
1 pun. Catamelton WHISKEY; 1 pun. J. RUM;
3 puns. Am. RUM; Port and Sherry WINE; 1 pipe Cognac BRANDY; 1 do. H. GIN; and a general assortment of good GROCERIES.
—*In Bond (at Walker's)*—
5 puns. ALCOHOL—for sale at lowest Market Rates. JOHN MARVEN.

Provincial Penitentiary Manufactures.

THE following will be the LIST OF PRICES after the first of October:

BROOMS, 12s. 6d, 15s. and 17s. 6d. per dozen;
PAILS, 11s. 3d.; Half Pails, 10s.;
TUBS, in Nests of 3, of very best make, 17s. 6d.
TUBS, per dozen, No. 1, 60s.;
" " No 2, 50s.;
" " No 3, 40s.;
CLOTHES PINS, turned heads, 1s. 6d. per doz.
SCRUBBING BRUSHES, pure Suchoy Bristles; 12s. to 14s.; and Obatka Bristles, 20s.;
BLACK LEAD BRUSHES, 12.

Five per cent. discount is allowed on 10 doz.; Brooms, 10 doz. Pails, 5 nests Tubs, and other articles, respectively amounting to £5 value.
BERTON BROTHERS, Agents.
Oct 1. Nos 72 and 74, St John st.

PER "JOHN DUNCAN."—5,000 FIRE BRICKS. For sale by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
Sept. 25. 29, Dock-street.

NOTICE.—All persons having legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM WHITE, Senr., late of Cambridge, (Queen's County,) deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to
SAMUEL WHITE,
WM. WIGGINS,
Executors.
Queen's County, May 1, 1858.

Waverly House, No. 69, King street

RUBBERS AT REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' 2s 6d. Gents' 3s. 6d. Leather Boots and Shoes of every description, together with English felt Cloth BOOTS at first Cost.

The public will please to understand that I will continue these low prices to the 1st of May, and also that I willuse no deception or second price.
March 5. B. O'BRIEN.

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.*

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. BUTTERS' Boarding House, 116 Charlotte street. Feb. 12