St. John Chronicle.

"COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE."

VOLUME XXII. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1858. NUMBER 31.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Devebor & Son, west side Prince William Street.

Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally neatly executed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year. Any person paying 10s. in advance will receive a copy for one year.

All letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorised Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown, and vicinity.

Stephen Wiggins, is an authorized Agent for Grand Lake.

Joseph B. Perkins, Esq., is an authorized agent for Petersville, (Q. C.)

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 211 Strand, London. Professor Holloway is duly empowered to receive all monies due our establishment in London, and whose receipts will be regarded by us as valid.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esq., *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.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public.

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

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

HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs Devebor's building, Prince William Street.
August 22, 1856.

GEORGE WHITMAN,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,
CLEMENTSPORT, N. S.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
—OFFICE—
No. 13, NORTH SIDE OF PRINCESS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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.

NOTICE.

SEASONED PINE, LUMBER of every description, large and small, SCANTLING, REFUSE BOARDS, and DEALS, LATHS and PICKETS. For Sale at No. 1 Lumber Yard Jeffery's Hill. FROST & CO.
St. John, May 12, 1856.

No. 10, Germain-Street.

JAMES LUPTON,
Tailor and Draper,

WOULD invite the attention of his friends and customers to his present Stock of Goods, which has been completed by recent arrivals per ships *John Duncan, Middleton,* and *Courier,* consisting of West of England CLOTHS, FUR BEAVERS, VELVET CLOTHS, PATENT BEAVERS, BALTIC and EXTRA PILOT CLOTHS; WAISTCOATINGS, in Berlin, Silk and Velvets. TROUSERINGS in endless variety,—these goods he can recommend as being superior to any yet seen in this Market, and in making them up no care shall be spared to sustain the preference he has hitherto received.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

J. L. would beg to state that having been for years employed in the CUTTING DEPARTMENT of *HARTT'S Military Tailors,* 26 Pall Mall, he is prepared to execute in a superior style all orders with which he may be entrusted.
St. John, Oct. 31, 1856.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

ENTRANCE FROM CHARLOTTE STREET

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to the Public for the very handsome support he has ceived since opening the ST. JOHN HOTEL, and would respectfully inform his numerous patrons, that having refitted and renovated this well-known building, and being determined to keep it in a style not inferior to what it attained in former days, he is now prepared to receive BOARDERS, both permanent and transient, who will receive all the care and attention that can be desired. He would therefore invite travellers to favour him with a call.

☞ BOARD FIVE SHILLINGS PER DAY.

☞ Gentlemen travelling with their own Horses will find good Stabling and attentive hostlers.

W. H. SECORD,
St. John, August 7. Proprietor.

Rope, Sail Twine, &c.

300 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS, assorted;
100 Bolts Extra all long Flax, ditto;
100 do. Gourock, Boiled ditto;
75 Coils BOLT ROPE;
82 do. POINT LINE;
1700 three-thread SAIL TWINE.

JOHN ROOP,
Wishart's Buildings, Johnston's Wharf.
July 10.

Phœnix Livery STABLE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Livery Stable to the Premises occupied by himself in Charlotte street, (two or three doors north of the country market) and begs to acquaint the public that he has on hand TO LET a number of the best trained HORSES ever offered to the public for kindness, speed and durability together with CARRIOLES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS and SADDLES, or in any style to suit customers.

The public may rely on being well accommodated and no imposition.

☞ HORSES bought, sold, or Exchanged.

WM. GABRIEL.
St. John, January, 1857.

G. M. BURNS
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 20 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.
March 20, 1857

JUST PUBLISHED—A new Edition of Lennie's English GRAMMAR, strongly bound in linen. Price 5s. 6d. per dozen.
June 5. B. O'BRIEN.

—IN STORE—

350 QUINTALS good CODFISH; 75 do. POLLOCK; 26 whole and 50 half-barrels prime SHAD; 10 chests Congo TEA; 30 pieces Grind-stones from 15 in. to 45 in.; 20 boxes Gibb'd Herrings 10 boxes PIPES; 5 do. Pepper Sauce; 20 dozen Bushel BASKETS; 1 brl. Rum Colouring. Am.; 1 pun. Cammelton WHISKEY; 1 pun. J. RUM; 2 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,

HEALTH OR SICKNESS!

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alternative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

GENERAL WEAKNESS—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

DELICATE FEMALES.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fil to have them within her reach.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Female Complaints	Piles
Bowel Complaints	Heaches	Stone and Gravel
Coughs	Indigestion	Secondary Symptoms
Colds	Influenza	Venereal Affections
Chest Diseases	Inflamation	Worms, of all kinds.
Costiveness	Inward Weakness	
Dyspepsia	Liver Complaints	
Diarrhœa		
Dropsy		
Debility		
Fever and Ague	Lowness of spirits	

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, (near Temple Barr, London,) by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized World, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 1$ each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent,* No. 2 King-st St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. G. White Belleisle.

LIVERPOOL OAKUM.—Landing ex "John Duncan"—5 Tons Liverpool OAKUM. For Sale by JOHN WALKER,
May 22. Ward-street

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.

HAY RAKES.—100 Dozen HAY RAKES, of superior quality, for sale at 10s. and 12s. 6d. per dozen.
August 7. THOMAS C. EVERITT.

FOR Sale at No. 168, Prince William Street,—BEST CUMBERLAND BUTTER.
August 7. WILLIAM PARKS.

FOR Sale at No. 168, Prince William Street,—200 CHEESE from Clarke's Dairy.
August 7. WILLIAM PARKS.

FOR Sale at No. 168, Prince William Street,—BEST ISLAY MALT.
WILLIAM PARKS.
St. John, August 7, 1857.

Joshua Tallent,

IN returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last six years he has been in the BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS, desires to inform them that he has enlarged his Establishment, and is now prepared to furnish all articles in his line particularly Waterproof BOOTS, at as low prices as can be found in the City, at his stand, Parish of Portland, near St. Luke's Church.
May, 1856.

Per "Boudicea."

FIRE BRICKS—10,000—For Sale by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
Sept. 25.

Per "Bonnie ..."

FIRST FALL IMPORTATION of EARTHENWARE; WINDOW GLASS 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, MILK PANS and ... Crocks, white inside.
F. CLEMENTSON.
Sept. 25. 29 Dock Street, St. John.

CHINA!

Per *Middleton* and *Alamode*—

THE Subscriber has received by the above Ships, a choice selection of DINNER SETS, ETRUSCAN CHINA TEA SETS, VASES, Stone PITCHERS, and China Toilette SETS.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
St. John, June 30, 1857.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,
Steam Engine and Machine Shop,
SAINT DAVID AND ALBION STREETS,
Near Messrs. W. & R. Wright's Ship Yard Courtenay Bay.

ALWAYS on hand at the the above Establishment, Patent and Common WINDLASSES for Vessels of all sizes; Capstan Heads; Sheeves and Rollers; Bushes; Pump Chambers; Camboeses; Ploughs; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon Boxes; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Treenail Machines.

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, solicits a continuance of the same, and would further add, that having served a regular apprenticeship to the Engineering and Millwright business in Great Britain, and having practised the same the last thirty years, continues to manufacture at the above Establisment all kinds of

STEAM ENGINES.

High and low Pressure, For Boats, Saw, or Grist Mills, and for Propelling any kind of machinery.—Steam Engine Boilers for Marine or Land purposes made and repaired; all kinds of Machinery repaired; IRON and BRASS CASTING made to order; BRASS AND IRON TURNING; Blacksmith Work of all kinds executed promptly and on favorable terms. ☞ As cheap or cheaper than any other Establishment in the Province.☜

JOHN SMITH,
St. John, December 1, 1855. ENGINEER.

North American Clothing Store,
Seats' Brick Building,
NORTH SIDE of KING STREET

R. HUNTER

HAS received per recent arrivals, a large assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, Milton and Sattaria Cloths, Pilot Beaver Mohair, Siberian, and Whitney Cloths; Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinetts, Vestings, &c, which are being made up on the premises; and solicits the attention of intending purchasers to his present extensive stock of GOODS, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail at the lowest possible prices for approved payments.

The stock comprises an immense assortment of:—CLOTHING—in Over Coats and Under in all the various materials, and most fashionable styles; VESTS and PANTS in great variety, and in all qualities and prices required;
Over-all PANTS and FROCKS;
CAPES, LEGGINS, HATS, GLOVES, Horse Covers, Waggon Boots, &c;
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET-BAGS;
HATS and CAPS in great variety;

New Books.

THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY, by Viscount deChateaubriand;
ST. JOHN'S MANUAL; a Guide to the Public Worship and Services of the Catholic Church;
A Vindication of Italy and the Papal States, from the Dublin Review;
John Mitchell's Great Lecture on Thomas Devin Reilly, delivered in the Tabernacle, N. York;
Hendrick Conscience's Tales, complete;
Nos. 1 to 4 of the Complete Works of Gerald Griffin—to be completed in 30 numbers;
Luck is Everything, by W. H. Maxwell;
Charles Lever's Works, 4 vols., octavo, cloth;
Love after Marriage by Caroline Lee Hentz;
The Border Rover by Emerson Bennett;
The Rats of the Seine, by Paul Preston;
The Doomed Ship, by Harry Hazel;
Dow's Patent Sermons, new edition;
Reynolds' Complete Works;
Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries for May, 1s.;
Harper, Putnam, the Youths, Household Words New York National, Waverley, and Black wood for May;
The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller.
☞ Latest "New York Ledger," &c.
May 8. B. O'BRIEN.

Now landing ex the 'Arthur White' from London.

7 TONS Brandram's No. 1 ground WHITE LEAD, in 1, 1-2, 1-4, and 1-8 cwt. kegs.
2 tons Brandrams No. 1 COLOURED PAINTS;
6 cwt. DRY PAINTS, consisting of Red Lead; Rose Pink; Orange & Lemon Chrone Yellow; Prussian Blue; Ultramarine Blue, &c., &c.
1 Tin Brandram's Patent Liquid Dryer.
20 Brls. common Whiting; 12 casks PUTTY in Bladders;
6 Casks Raw Linseed Oil; 1 Can White Spirit Varnish.
6 Casks Double Boiled do.; 1 can Superfine Coach do.;
2 Chests INDIGO; 1 Cask Red Chalk;
14 Boxes Lescher's Blue Starch; 1 Cask Cream of Tartar;
10 Kegs Coleman's S. F. Mustard; 1 Cask Blue Vitriol;
2 Casks Mixed Pickles; 1 case Spanish Liquorice;
1 Case Black and Red Currant Jelly; 1 do. Orange Marmalade.
5 Bags Black Pepper; 1 Case Nutmegs;
12 Half chests Florence Oil; 2 Casks Saltpetre;
1 Cask Hemp Seed; 1 Case Deep Goldleaf;
And 8 other Packages, containing a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by S. L. TILLEY.
May 29, 1857. No. 35, King-street.

HOLLANDS.

LANDING ex "Ann Rankine" from London. —150 packages GENEVA, Anchor Brand, which will be sold at 4s. per gallon in Bond from Wharf. THOS. PARKS,
October 24. 25, Dock-street.

CONFECTIONARY.—Now landing ex the Aaron Hastings, from New York—20 boxes Knickerbocker CANDY, 25lb. each; 15 do. Van Winkle do., 30lb each. For sale for cash by
S. L. TILLEY.

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.—Now landing from the "John Barbour," one case London Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT, warranted genuine. For sale by
S. L. TILLEY,
March 4. 35, King street

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Andrew Sherwood late of the Parish of Upham, in King's County, (deceased) are requested to present the same duly attested within eighteen months from this date and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

RICHARD C. SHERWOOD, } *Executors*
JOHN F. SHERWOOD, }
Upham, K. C., March 7th, 1857.

Furniture Ware-Rooms,
87 KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are constantly Manufacturing at their establishment, King Street: Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room FURNITURE in the most modern designs, together with every article in the Upholstering Department, viz. Hair Moss, Grass, and other *MATTRESSES &c.*

All of which they offer on the most favourable terms.
jan.23 6i. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Miscellany.

THE GREAT NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF POPERY, &c.

At Breda, it is said, a conspiracy against Bonaparte was discovered. It seems to have been fomented by the Roman Catholic priests, for Bonaparte shewed himself ill-affected towards Roman Catholicism in general, and to the priests of Brabant in particular. When the Roman Catholic Clergy in Breda were admitted to an audience with Napoleon, during his tour, they were not in their canonicals like the Protestant clergy. Bonaparte turned to them angrily:—"You say you are priests," he exclaimed, "Why have you not your cassocks on?—What are you? Attornies, notaries, peasants? I come into a province where the majority are Roman Catholics, who in former times were oppressed, who acquired more liberty after the revolution, and upon whom the King, my brother, bestowed many favors. I come in order to make you equal to the rest, and you begin by forgetting the respect due to me, and complain of the oppressions that you suffered under the former Government: your conduct shows how well you deserve them. The first act of sovereignty which I was obliged to exercise was that of arresting two of your contumacious priests," addressing the Apostolic Vicar; they are in prison and shall continue there. On the other hand, he exclaimed, "the first word I hear from a priest of the Reformed Church is, that it is his doctrine to render unto Cœsar the things which are Cæsar's. This is the doctrine you ought to preach, and from that gentleman "said he, pointing to the spokesman of the Reformed deputation, you ought to learn it. You have calumniated the Protestants' he continued, 'by representing them as preaching doctrines dangerous to the State; but the best subjects I have are Protestants. In Paris I am partly attended by them; they have free access to me; and here a handful of Brabant fanatics attempt to resist my designs. Had I not met in Bossuel, and in the maxims of the Gallican Church, with principles that agree with mine, and had not the Concordat been received, I should have become a Protestant myself, and 30,000,000 of people would have followed my example. But what religion do you teach? Do you know that Christ said, 'My kingdom is not of this world,' and would you interfere in my concerns? You will not pray for a sovereign; you want to be obstinate citizens. I have proofs of it in my pocket. If you maintain such principles, your lot will be punishment in this world, and eternal condemnation in the next. 'You,' said he turning to the chief of the deputation, 'you are the Apostolic Vicar. Who appointed you to that office? The Pope. He has no right to do it.'—Then addressing them again collectively, 'You will not pray for the Sovereign—perhaps because a Romish priest excommunicated me; but who gave him the right of excommunicating a sovereign? Why did Luther and Calvin separate themselves from the Church? Your infamous sales of indulgences caused them to revolt, and the German Princes would no longer bear your sway. The English acted wisely in renouncing you. The Popes, by their heirarchy, set Europe in flames. Perhaps it is your wish to re-establish scaffolds and racks; but it shall be my care that you do not succeed. Are you of the religion of Gregory VII., Boniface VIII., Benedict XIV., or of Clement XII? I am not. I am of the religion of Jesus Christ, who said 'Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's;' and, conformably to the same Gospel, I give unto God the things that are God's. I bear the temporal sword—I know how to wield it. God placed me on the throne, and you, reptiles of the earth, dare not oppose me. I owe no account of my administration to the Pope—only to God and Jesus Christ. You, perhaps, think me created to kiss the Pope's slipper. If I depended on you, you would cut off my hair, put on me a cowl, place me in a convent, or, like Louis the Pius, banish me to Africa. What ignorant idiots you are! Prove to me out of the Gospel that Jesus Christ has appointed the Pope his substitute, or successor of St. Peter, and that he has the right to excommunicate a sovereign. If you care about my protection, then preach the Gospel as the Apostles did. I will protect you if you are good citizens; if not, I will banish you from my empire, and will disperse you over the world like Jews." He then ordered the Prefect to make the necessary preparations that these people might swear to the *concordat,* and bade him attend to the seminary at Breda, and take care that the orthodox Gospel was preached there, in order that it might send forth more enlightened men than these idiots, as he called them.—*History of the Consulate and Empire by M. Thiers*

A LAWYER'S QUESTION ANSWERED.—"What did he say? Come, give us his very words—none of your inferences, sir!" "I don't like to answer that question." "Ho, ho! So you are afraid to answer that question, are you? I knew I should drive you into a close corner. Come out with it, and none of your shirking here." "I should rather be excused." "Then I shall appeal to the court to commit you for contempt." "Well, sir, he told me this morning that he had no money." Why, sir, what language did he use?" "Why, I asked him to lend me half a dollar, and he said he could'nt, for you had robbed him of every cent of his money, and if he did'nt get out of your clutches very soon, his children would starve."

A retired baker, whose dough has nearly run out, and who feels that his practices in this world entitle him to a warm berth in the sulphureous oven in the next, would strive to make amends for his past life, and purposes to do so by telling his brother kneaders of the dough of prosperity how they can grow rich without reducing their loaves to the size of walnuts, and the puffing them up to the dimensions of cocoa-nuts by means of saleratus and other inflating devices. Make large bread, and let it be of good sweet flour, and your customers will increase and multiply so rapidly that you will get your merited reward in the smiles of fortune and the approbation of your fellow men. Try the advice of a retired baker, and, his word for it, you will then decide that it is "as good as wheat."

NAPOLEON AND THE WOODMAN.

As Napoleon was riding out attended by some officers, I was of the party; we rode by the place where some woodmen were cutting timber, and observed one of them singing; the Emperor turned round to us and said:

"Observe that man, who, though toiling hard for his daily bread, seems to be quite happy.'

The woodman, observing so many persons looking at him, made a respectful bow and approached us to inquire if we had lost our way.

'No,' said the Emperor; 'but tell me, my honest man, what makes you so cheerful? What may you earn a day?'

'Three francs, your honor.'

'Three francs!' said the Emperor.

'Does that support you and your family? Tell me, how do you manage to do so?'

'With pleasure, your honor, if you will step a little this way. With three francs I not only keep my wife and family, but I also put money out at interest, and pay off my old debts.'

'Explain yourself?'

'Willingly, your honor. I keep my wife and four children; I place money out at interest by educating the latter at school; and pay off my old debts by maintaining my aged father and mother. So you see, your honor, I may well be happy.'

'Excellent man,' said Napoleon, here is a Napoleon for you,' tossing him the money. 'Keep what you have now told me a secret. I am your Emperor, and on pain of displeasure, I enjoin you to tell no one till you have seen my face at least a hundred times.'

'Sir, it shall be so.'

'Napoleon turned his horse's head and rejoined.

The same evening, as he appeared thoughtful, General Rasp asked him if anything unpleasant had occurred that day.

'No,' said the Emperor. 'but I met a man this morning, who, with three francs per day, told me he kept his family, placed money out at interest, and paid off his old debts. Gentlemen,' continued the Emperor, 'you will please me much if any of you can tell me the meaning of what he said.'

All of us were very anxious to please our monarch, and knowing that he had spoken to a woodman in the forenoon, we rode off on the following morning, and having found the woodman, asked him if he knew to whom he had spoken on the previous day.

'The man said 'yes, I had the honor of talking with the Emperor.'

'What did you say to him?'

'Excuse me, gentlemen, that I must not tell you

'One of the party said, 'I will give you fifty Napoleons to tell me.'

The man said, 'No, I dare not.'

'You shall have one hundred if you will oblige us,' rejoined our companion.

The woodman, after pausing a minute or two, said:

'Place the money in my hand, and I will tell you.'

We placed it in his hand, and after he had carefully examined every piece, he told us all that had transpired.

We rode off, and on our arrival at the palace were admitted to the Emperor, when we expounded his riddle.

Napoleon, pale with anger, said:

'Bring the woodman before me, dead or alive!'

He was soon found, and ushered into the presence of his angry monarch.

'Sirrah, how have you dared to break your promise with me?'

'Sire,' said the woodman with great composure 'I have not disobeyed your commands.'

'How slave?' said Napoleon, 'dare you tell me a lie?'

Sire, said the woodman, 'you told me I should tell no one until I had seen your face one hundred times.' Then putting his hands deliberately into his pockets, he laid the pieces of money deliberately before the Emperor, with the head upwards. 'There, Sire,' continued he, 'have I not seen your face one hundred times?'

Napoleon burst into a loud fit of laughter, gave him a slap in the face, called him a clever fellow, made him a captain in the artillery, where he proved himself deserving of his good fortune.

A STORY OF A JACK-KNIFE.—There is a moral in the following story, taken from the Boston *Ledger.* How rarely does it happen—does it ever happen—that any amount of wealth a man may have acquired, might not be measured by the amount of virtuous effort that he expended in acquiring it. Was a sudden fortune ever a good fortune?

"In 1786, a youth, then residing in Maine, owned a jack-knife, which he, being of a somewhat trading disposition, sold for a gallon of West India rum. This he retailed, and with the proceeds purchased two gallons, and eventually a barrel, which was followed in due time with a large stock. In a word, he got rich, and became the Squire of the district, through the possession and sale of the jack-knife, and an indomitable trading industry. He died worth property in real estate and money amounting to $80,000.—This was divided by testament among four children—three boys and a girl. Luck, which seemed to have been the guardian angel of the father, deserted the children; for every folly and extravagance they could engage in, seemed to occupy their exclusive attention and cultivation. The daughter married unfortunately, and her patrimony was soon thrown away by her spendthrift of a husband. The sons were no more fortunate, and two of them died of dissipation and in poverty. The daughter also died. The last of the family, for many years past, has lived on the kindness of those who knew him in days of prosperity, as pride would not allow him to go to the poor-farm. A few days ago he died, suddenly and unattended, in a barn where he had laid himself down to take a drunken sleep. On his pockets being examined, all that was found in them was a small piece of string and *a jack-knife.* So the fortune that began with the implement of that kind, left its simple duplicate. We leave the moral to be drawn in whatever fashion it may suggest itself to the reader, simply stating that the story is a true one, and all the facts well known to many whom this relation will doubtless reach."

A country youth came to town to see his intended wife, and for a long time, could think of nothing to say. At last a great snow falling, he took occasion to say, that his father's sheep would be all undone. 'Well said,' she, taking him by the hand, I'll keep one of them.

George, you are looking very smiling, what has happened?—'the most delightful thing! I caught my Jenny by surprise, this morning, in her wrapper, and *without hoops;* and I got the first kiss I've had since whalebone skirts came into fashion.'

The Chronicle.

LONDON, March 5, 1858.

Undaunted by the rebuffs met with in some quarters during his adventures in search of a Ministry, Lord Derby now starts with one fairly constituted. His own son, after at first refusing, and then unwillingly consenting is installed at the Colonial Office. This is a very fair beginning of official life; it is not everybody who starts as Secretary of State. But then everybody acknowledges that Lord Stanley is not a mere lordling, with the adventure of good connexions and nothing more. He is felt to be a young nobleman whose abilities would distinguish any station, and public sympathy therefore goes entirely with him in his new office. General Peel, who replaces Lord Panmure as War Minister, is also an untried man. No! we are wrong! He has lately drawn up a new set of rules and regulations for the conduct of horse-racing, and betting, and no doubt can be entertained of his qualification for his post. The Earl of Ellenborough is not an untried man. Did he not carry away the gates of Somnauth? Did he not quarrel mortally with the Directors of the East India Company? Nature and Lord Derby, therefore seem to have marked him out for the Presidency of the Board of Control. In like manner Sir John Pakington having some experience of the Colonial Office, where he acquitted himself respectably, is naturally not put there again, but pitchforked into the Admiralty, of which he knows nothing. Poor fellow! he will be awfully seasick when he, the First Lord, guardian of our navy, makes his tour of inspection to the out-ports in the Admiralty tender.

On Monday the new Premier made his bow in that capacity before the Senate and a host of admiring strangers, amongst whom was the ex-Premier, Mr. Dallas, French *attaches,* and fair ladies out of Court. With rare eloquence Lord Derby expounded his views on things in general, and for an hour and a half held his audience enraptured, amidst the sustained cheers of his supporters and compliments extorted even from his political opponents. Of course the chief interest attached to his statement about the Conspiracy Bill and French alliance. What will he do? He will do what everybody said he would. His trusty foreign Secretary, the Earl of Malmesbury, will first apply the powers of his gigantic intellect inditing a fitting answer to the Walewski despatch. When the punctuation and spelling of this have been corrected by the clerks, and its grammatical construction improved by the Premier, the government will wait. Lord Derby is sanguine of receiving from Count Walowski an explanation which will remove all ground of irritation on the part of the English nation. Then he will ask Parliament to examine the law, which simply means that he will introduce an improved version of the late Conspiracy Bill. What will happen if Count Walewski should prove "awkward" and say, "We shall give no explanation, and be hanged to you!" Lord Derby does not say. This is an unpleasant contingency, not for the world to be dwelt on.—As to other subjects the new premier took a hopeful, practical view, trying as much as possible to make his hearers forget the opinions he expressed in opposition. He will make the best of the Chinese war. He thinks he sees daylight about India. He does't mind an Indian Bill in the least, because the House of Commons has said it wishes for one, and he would not for the world oppose the House of Commons. He is delighted at the condition of the army at home, notwithstanding the drain made upon it by the mutiny. He compliments the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Panmure. And what about Reform? Why even this is not a matter of indifference to him. If a grateful country and an obedient House of Commons will only keep him in office until 1859, he will signalize that year of grace by a Derbyite Reform Bill. Shall we ever live to see it?

This will be a very broken session. The members have a fortnight's holiday to enable the government to prepare for the coming campaign; another fortnight will bring them up to Easter, when they must of course take holidays again.—All this is in Lord Derby's favor. It gives him time, and secures his position. Then again if anything untoward should happen he has the power, and we are assured will use it, of appealing to the country, with the use of a liberal programme, against the liberals themselves. This appeal the liberals do not desire to press on, and therefore we prognosticate that, in the event of Lord Derby's fulfilling his promises, and remembering his own declaration that a Conservative government was not a stationary one, but progressive, he may hold the reins of power for a longer period than he did with the same coadjutors on a recent occasion.

Lord Clanricarde has given notice that he will justify himself before the House of Lords immediately upon its meeting again. It has been a fashion of late to hound his lordship down on a fancied charge of immorality in the Handcock case. The *Times* found itself one fine morning extremely moral, and taking up the wild *exparte* statement of an imaginative Irish counsel, and treating his flights of fancy as Gospel truths, declared that Lord Clanricarde was something near a disgrace to the peerage. This journal has since that given the *amende honorable* in the shape of a little "faint praise," but never done his lordship justice. It is well known, and certainly everywhere admitted in private society, that Lord Clanricarde is quite innocent of the charges supposed to be brought against him. His character has been whispered away with the foul breath of slander. He shows us the damning influence of accusation. However innocent a man may be, however well and clearly he may establish his innocence to the satisfaction of the most intelligent of juries, let him only be charged with offences, and he will never lose the taint cast upon him.

On the day before the termination of the British Bank trial, the Opera House conspirators in Paris were condemned to death, with the exception of the servant, Gomez, who, presumed to be acting under superior orders, only forfeits his liberty, and not his life. There was no room to doubt the guilt of the accused. Indeed, Orsini boldly proclaimed it, while the others sought to shelter themselves more or less under the plea that they were mere secondary agents. Orsini has presented a memorial to the Emperor, in which, not deigning to sue for his life, he asks Louis Napoleon to befriend his unfortunate country, and rescue Italian liberty from Austrian thraldom.