St. John Weekly Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, April 8, 1853. Number 31.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

12s. 6d. in Advance;—3s if not paid until the termination of the year;

but as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBULON RING, } Directors.
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 30s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 tf *Manager.*

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

For Sale or Exchange
For Property in Town.

THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, 400 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres dyked Marsh. There is a good half acre garden adjoining the House. There are on it a good two story House, containing 7 rooms and a kitchen: Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it pass this way will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accommodating.

This Farm will be divided into two parts, if it should suit purchasers; all the buildings to go with the westerly portion, except one small Barn on the easterly half of the Marsh.

JOHN GILLIES.
St. John, December 19, 1851. *Peter's Street*

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,
St. John and St. Andrews.
DAILY.

THE subscriber having become contractor for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between St. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS, begs leave to inform the travelling public, that he has provided himself with first rate horses and carriages, for the comfort of passengers, and that careful and attentive drivers will always be found on the route.

Orders left at the subscriber's residence, Great George street, or at the St. John Hotel, will receive due attention.

Woodstock, 3, 1852. W. B. WILLIAMS.

Fire Buckets.
STEAM, HAND, HOOK, AND BLIND
HAVING made up a large number of Buckets, I am now prepared to furnish any quantity that can be required, on as good terms as they can be imported, and warranted to be of the best quality of Buckets, Hands and Hooks, Leather, Wooden Frames, Hatchings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am confident of being able to furnish any order with the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.
Capital, £500,000 Sterling,
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £91,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS IN ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deblois, Esq.,
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.,
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.,
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.,
Monkton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.,
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
[*Established in* 1836.]
Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., }
4th August, 1851. }

MEN'S HEAVY OVERALL Wool Stockings.

THE Subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Cuthcart*—3 Cases of the very best quality of *Men's* dark grey Woollen OVERALL STOCKINGS, that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail.

Dec. 10. S. K. FOSTER.

GEO. HUTCHINSON, JR.,
HAS just received per ship "*Olive*" from Liverpool:—An assortment of English WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., superior articles, which will be sold low for prompt payment.

SHIPS CHRONOMETERS for Sale, Cleaned, Repaired and carefully Rated.

☞ All kinds of Time Pieces and NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS for Sale and Repaired, at the Old Stand of Wm. Hutchinson, *Coffee House Corner.*
St John, N. B., July 23 1852.

WINDOW GLASS.—In Store—30 000 feet WINDOW GLASS, following sizes—7x9, 8x10, 9x11, 9x12 10x14, 11x14, 11x17, 12x16, 12x18, 14x16, and 21x25.
Dec. 1. S. L. TILLEY.

Turner's Sarsaparilla.
6 CASES, just received per *Melinda* from New York. The Sarsaparilla which is superior to all others, is put up in two Quart Bottles, and sold at the reduce rate of *One Dollar* per Bottle.
GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO., *Agents,*
No. 4 King-street, (adjoining Barlow's Corner.)

R. CUTBILL,—From London.
(FURRIER.)
UNION STREET, NEAR CHARLOTTE,
All kinds of Furs, made cleaned, and altered to the present Fashions.
Fur Caps Made to Order.
St. John, 1852.

WHITE LEAD & COLOURED PAINTS.—Received from London via Liverpool, per *Cuthcart* 118 cwt. Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD in 14, 28, 56, and 112 lb. packages 19 cwt. Coloured PAINTS, and 1-2 ton of Putty.
dec. 31. S. L. TILLEY.

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS.
ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table, cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane, and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole

ALSO:
ROSIN OIL in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.
JOHN KINNEAR.
St. John, Dec. 10.—[usual papers.]

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS
MINERVA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of this Company, held in London, 24th June, 1852, a Surplus of £42,400 Sterling, (being four-fifths of £53,000 Sterling) was declared distributable amongst the Policy holders entitled to participate. This sum allows of a reduction of Premium for the next five years, of £9,623 16s. 3d. Sterling, per annum, or an equivalent reversionary Bonus payable at Death, of £68,939 10s. 7d.

The reduction of Premium averages 35.22 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The reversionary Bonus averages 60 per cent. on the Premiums received during the last five years, or 9 per cent. on the sums Assured.

Upon the Policies which had been full five years in existence, the reversionary Bonus averages 2 1-2 per cent. Premium on the sum assured, a result which has been seldom equalled, and will bear comparison with that of any Office.

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

	Average Reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus.
1st Division—1842	16.833 per cent.	31 per cent
2d. " 1847	31.333 "	53½ "
3d. " 1852	35.22 "	60 "

On the 31st December last, the

Existing Assurances were	£1,099,843	10	2
The Capital Funds of the Company were	230,262	15	6
The Annual Income was	47,721	2	6
The Divisible Surplus was	53,000	0	0

The Directors consider, and I trust the Policy holders will agree with them, that the position of the Company is highly satisfactory, and hope that, taking into account the continually increasing competition they have to encounter, the progress of the Company has equalled their expectation s, as the benefits actually realized equal, and in most cases surpass, those afforded by the largest established Offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
July 29 *Agents for New-Brunswick.*

MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
may 1 DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B

RAILROAD HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE KING STREET—ST. JOHN

THE Subscriber, in accordance with the fashion of the day, deems it necessary to acquaint his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has Fitted Furnished, and Repaired his House, in a manner that defies rivalry, for the accommodation of PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

His Fare consists of the choicest delicacies of the season. Clean Beds, good attendance, and (Better yet) moderate charges, are the prominent features of his establishment.

Truly gateful to his former patrons, he solicits a continuance of public favour.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A
LIVERY STABLE,
With Fashionable "Turn-Outs." And excellent accommodations for the Horses of Travellers and Country customers.

May 21. JAMES E. McDONALD.

Cheap HAT, CAP and FUR STORE.
Number Seventeen, King-street.
NEW GOODS opened by the Fall Ships, from Great Britain, France and the U. S.

FUR GOODS.—Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Queen's Gauntlets, Muffs and Muffs, in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Polish and British Sable, Miniver, Ermine and Silver Mink.

Gents' FUR CAPS, in Beaver, Otter, Mink, South Sea Seal, Mitria, Astracan and Hair Seal—newest patterns.

Gents' FUR GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, very cheap.

Gents' Russian Jennet, Wolf, Alpacca, Seal and Buffalo Winter Coats.

A choice lot of Sleigh Robes, in Bear, Lynx and Racoon—*our manufacture.*

Buffalo Robes, Sleigh Foot muffs—new.

Gents' Satin HATS—Fall style; Cloth CAPS, new styles;

Gents' Hungarian Storm Caps—domestic.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, in Shirts, Co lars, Stocks &c.; a large variety of Cloth and Woollen Gloves Trunks, Valisses, Carpet Bags, Glazed Hats and Caps, Gold and Silver Laces; with an assortment of other goods—wholesale and retail.

FUR GOODS of every description manufactured to order. LOCKHART & CO.
Oct. 8, 1852. 6i.

PORTER! PORTER!

25 BBLS. Dublin PORTER, 3 doz. each, "Guinness's best"—for Sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
Dec. 31, 1852. No. 7, Dock Street.

NEW MATERIAL FOR WINTER VESTS.—We have just introduced a new material for Vests, never made up for that purpose. They look well—colours are generally blue, drab, or black. They keep the chest as warm as if they were fur-lined. ☞ Call and see them.
J. GARRETT & CO.,
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

CAMEL'S HAIR FOR COATS.—The above Coats are generally BLACK, with linings of Black Lustre Cloth, better than 8¾, quilted, wadded, &c. They are considered by far the best looking, for a low-priced garment, of any material hitherto introduced for Winter wear. They are not expensive—they only cost from 50s. to 60s.
J. GARRETT & CO.,
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.—Now landing from France ex *Isabelle* via New York, 50 Baskets Finest Sparkling CHAMPAGNE—For sale by
Nov. 5. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO

Poetry.

THE OCEAN'S FAIRY QUEEN.

BY H. BASCHET.

I am the ocean's fairy queen,
My throne is on the deep;
I am a spirit, never seen
By mortals, save in sleep.

My palace is of coral red,
My couch the flowing weed;
On coral white I rest my head,
For sceptre I use reed

Where'er I will I take a trip
As queen, with crown of pearls,
The Nautilus, my stately ship,
It's little sail unfurls.

Syrens I have to wait on me,
The Tritons are my slaves,
And when their queen glides o'er the sea,
They smooth the ruffled waves.

I dwell where all is hush'd and still,
Yet wide is my domain,
I cannot boast of vale or hill,
Or flowers in the plain.

Yet when the drowning sailors die
Who never more will roam,
Not gaze upon the azure sky,
They're welcome to my home.

I am the o'cean's fairy queen,
My home is in the deep;
They're welcome to that home, I ween,
Where evermore they sleep.

MISCELLANY.

PERSIAN HERETICS AND EXECUTIONERS.—The last attempt to assassinate the Shah of Persia was made by two persons who belonged to the religious sect of the Babis. This was the only confession they made in spite of the inexpressible torment of the rack, and, though their muscles writhed under redhot pincers, though their bones were crushed by screws, still their lips remained closed, and all they said was, "We are Babis." The Babis are schismatics, and they pray to the prophet, but they prefer their prayers in a manner which is somewhat different from the devotional exercises of orthodox Moslemin. This sect was founded about 15 years ago by a man of the name of Bab, whom the King ordered to be shot, and who was shot accordingly. The most devoted among his followers fled to Sengain, where they were attacked by the king's troops. It was believed that all of them, men, women, and children, had been put to the sword, and that not a single Babi could be found to disturb the equanimity of the true believers; but intolerance has always the same effect, and Babi doctrines took root and spread apace, and at this moment there is not a town in the kingdom without its congregation of secret Babis. The Government adheres to the system of persecution which came natural to a Persian, and the heretics have consequently many opportunities to assert the purity of their faith by martyrdom. The prophet Bab himself told his disciples that the road to Paradise lay though the chamber of torture. If this be true, there is no denying it that the present Shah is very kind to the Babis for he does his best to send them to heaven. His last decree treats of the utter extermination of the heretics. Now considering the peculiar character of Oriental ethics, nobody could find fault with the Persians if the poor sectarians were simply and quickly put to death, but the way in which the capital sentence is executed, the circumstances which precede the last blow, the torments which consume the body until life ends in a last horrible convulsion—these are so revolting that the very thought makes one's blood run cold. Countless blows, falling hard and fast on the backs and the feet of the unfortunates, and the singing of the limbs with red-hot irons, are mere commplace torments, and he to whom they are applied may thank God for being treated so leniently. But look at these wretches, who, with their eyes put out, are compelled to eat their own ears, which have been cut off, and to eat them raw. Look at others, whose teeth have been broken out by the hands of the executioner, offering their bare heads to the hammer which is to break their sculls. Or look at the woful spectacle of the bazaar, lighted up by heretics whose breasts and shoulders are drilled through and made to contain burning candles. I have seen them marching through the bazaar with a band of music preceding them. Some of the candles were burnt down, and the wick and grease burnt right into the quivering flesh. Nor are these the only torments which the inventive cruelty of the Orientals has devised. They take the Babis, skin the soles of their feet, shoe them as they would shoe a horse, and after this they compel the victims to run a race. I shall never forget the scene. Not a groan had escaped him; he had borne the worst torment in gloomy silence, but now they ordered him to rise and run; he makes an attempt, but the flesh is weaker than the mind, he staggers and falls. For mercy's sake, give him the *coup d' grace*, and make an end of it. No; the executioner flourishes the knout, it comes down upon the quivering feet, he leaps up, he rushes forward, and runs. That is the beginning of the end. The end itself is that the scarred, mutilated body is hung to a tree by one foot and one hand, with the head downwards, and then every person may have a shot at it. I saw bodies literally torn to pieces by not less than 150 bullets. Fortunate are those who are strangled, stoned, or suffocated; fortunate, too, are those who are tied to a cannon, or who fall under the sword, the dagger, the hammer or the club. Not only the executioners, but also the populace, take part in this butchery. The judges now and then present some Crown Officer or dignitary with a few Babis, and the Persian feels delighted and honoured by shedding the blood of a gagged and defenceless man. The Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, the King's Guards, the guilds of the butchers, bakers, &c.—all took part in the bloody scenes. A certain Babi was sent as a present to the Officers of the Garrison; the commanding General had the first cut at him, and the other Officers followed, each with his sword, according to rank and seniority. The Persian Troops are butchers, but not warriors. One Babi was sent to the Imaum Goume who killed him off hand. The Islam has no notion of charity. After their death, the bodies of the Babis are cut into halves, and either nailed to the gates or thrown to the dogs and sharkals.—*Kolner Kreitung.*

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.—All historians concur in describing Egypt, in ancient times, to have been the seat of learning, and its inhabitants were deemed a highly enlightened race. Their ideas of the conditions on which the soul of man might attain to a happy immortality were not a little singular, and must appear too as ridiculous. According to Herodotus, they believed that if the soul could be kept within the body for, at least, 3,000 years, it would be entitled to enter the regions of endless felicity; but if it once left the body, it would wander about, from one body to another, according to the belief in the doctrine of metempsychosis. This thought to account for the curious bandaging of mummies. The object was not merely preserving the body, but the soul of the deceased was to be saved by the care taken that no aperture should be left by which it could escape: the entrails and brains were, however, removed, on the ground that they were non-essentials, and were therefore, burned, sometimes thrown into the waters, and sometimes kept, reduced to ashes in urns.

THE CREDULITY OF UNBELIEF.—If any man can believe that at a time when the literature of Greece and Rome, then in their meridian lustre, were insufficient for the task, the son of a carpenter, together with twelve of the meanest and most illiterate mechanics, his associates, unassisted by any supernatural power, should be able to discover or invent a system of theology the most sublime, and of ethics the most perfect, which had escaped the penetration and learning of Plato, Aristotle and Cicero; and that from this system, by their own sagacity, they had excluded every false virtue, though universally admired, and admitted every true virtue, though despised and ridiculed by the rest of the world; if any one can believe that these men could become impostors, for no other purpose than the propagation of truth, villains for no end but to teach honesty, and martyrs without the least prospect of honour or advantage; or that, if all this should have been possible, few inconsiderable persons should have been able, in the course of a few years, to have spread this their religion over most parts of the then known world, in opposition to the interests, pleasures, ambition, prejudices, and even reason, of mankind, to even triump over the power of princes, intrigues of states, the force of custom, the blindness of zeal, the influence of priests, the arguments of orators, and the philosophy of the world, without any supernatural assistance—if any one can believe all these miraculous events, contradictory to the constant experience of the powers and dispositions of human nature, he must be possessed of much more faith than is necessarry to make him a Christian, and must remain an unbeliever from mere credulity.—*Soame Jenyns.*

THE REGIMENT OF "GENTLEMEN."—A gay regiment of light horse were in the battle of Waterloo, all inhabitants of a continental city which I shall not name. An opportunity occurred for them to charge the French cavalry, and an aide-de-camp came to them with an order or request to that effect from Lord Wellington. Their colonel, in great surprise, objected to the enemy's strength, their cuirasses, and the consideration which had unaccountably, he said, escaped the Commander-in-Chief, that this regiment were all *gentlemen.* This diverting response was carried back to the Duke, who despatched the messenger again so say that, if the *gentlemen* would take post upon an eminence, which he pointed to in the rear, they would have *an excellent view* of the battle, and he would leave the choice of a proper time to charge entirely to their own sagacity and discretion, in which he had the fullest confidence! The colonel actually thanked the side-de-camp for this distinguished honour, and, followed by his gallant train with their very high plumes, (the present great point of continental foppery,) was out of danger in a moment.—*Simpson's Paris after Waterloo.*

DISCOVERY OF A RUINED CITY.—A buried city, has been discovered in Egypt, named Sacckareh. It appears to be situated about five hours' journey from Cairo, near the first cataract. An Arab having observed what appeared to be the head of a sphynx appearing above the ground near this spot, drew the attention of a French gentleman to the circumstance, who commenced excavating, and laid open a long buried street, which contained thirty-eight granite sarcophagi, each of which weighed about sixty-eight tons, and which formerly held evidently the ashes of sacred animals. The French gentleman has got a grant of the spot from the Egyptian Pacha, and has exhumed great quantities of curiosities, some of them ancient earthenware vessels of a diminutive size. This street, when lit up at night, forms a magnificent sight, It is upwards of 1,600 yards in length. Many of the curiosities dug out have to be kept buried in sand to preserve them from perishing by the influence of the atmosphere.

DARING BRAVERY.—General Halket had a brother in the field who was colonel of a Hanoverian corps, which advanced with great spirit, in the evening, abreast of the best British troops. A trait of courage is related of him which has few examples in modern warfare, and is not exceeded by the far-famed achievements of Robert Bruce in his short combat with Sir Henry Bohun, as a prelude to the battle of Bannockburn. The French General Cambronne, while giving his orders with great confidence, to a large body of French troops, had come to their front. Colonel Halket made a dash at him, and, putting a pistol to his breast, seized his horse's reigns, and brought him off from the very beards of his wonder-struck soldiers! I had the good fortune to spend an evenig at the Hague with the mother and sister of these gallant men, from whom, however, I heard not one word of their deeds, which were quite new to me when I arrived at Brussels.—*Sampson's Paris after Waterloo.*

PARENTAGE OF MIXIE.—Many years ago Mr. John Amos, one of the oldest settlers in Swan Port, whilst ploughing, with his feet bare, accidentally trod upon a large black snake, close to its head: with admirable and surprising presence of mind, knowing that it could not hurt him while in that position, he let go of the plough, and stood fast, whilst the reptile twined itself tightly round his leg and struggled to get away; but he held on stoutly until a knife could be brought to cut off the snake's head, and free him from a situation which very few would have nerve enough to endure, not withstanding the prudence of doing so.—*Mrs. Meredith's My Home in Tasmania.*

THE BOOK-POST.—We are glad to find, from an announcement in the *Gazette*, that the book-post, which has now become an important channel of the diffussion of literature, will be commenced, on the 1st of May, between this country and the East Indies The total change from any part of the United Kingdom to any part of our vast Indian Empire, for a book exceeding not half a pound in weight, will be 6d.; not exceeding two pounds, 2s.; and not exceeding three pounds (the maxium by this post,) 3s.—*English Paper.*

THE EAGLE.—Chief of its tribe, and tyrant of the seas, it evinces a haughty superiority which none of our aquatic species seem inclined to dispute. Little disposed to associate with its inferiors, it passes its leisure hours, or periods of repose, on unfrequented parts of the sands, or on wheels, or islets, often on the bottom of the sea, just behind the breakers, where it floats lightly on the waves, presenting a beautiful appearance as it rises and falls on the ever-varying surface.—*Macgillivray's History of British Birds.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Reported by Mr. Hooper.)

House of Assembly.

MONDAY, March 28.

The House went into a committee of the whole on a Bill to guard against injuries on the intervales on the banks of the River St. John; agreed to. Also a Bill for securing patents for useful inventions, on which progress was reported. Also a Bill to assess the County of York for the erection of a Court House.

SUPPLY being the order of the day, the various committees were called into the House, and the business of distributing the contents of the public chest commenced.

The first claim was made by Mr. M'Leod, asking for money to purchase 700 acres of land for the orphan children of Wm. M'Cluskey, the father having been drowned, and the mother having been killed by a lunatic. This claim called up in turn most of the members of the House. Messrs. Needham, Botsford, Montgomery, and Lewis, were the principle opposers. Mr. McLeod stated that the lunatic had been discharged from the Asylum, supposed to have been cured, but the disease having again returned on him, he entered the house of the woman and killed her with an axe, thus depriving the seven orphans of their natural protector. It was thought by many of the members to be a legitimate claim in as much as the public should be protected from such outrages by keeping confined all insane persons. A great diversity of opinion prevailed on this question, when the Hon. J. H. Gray, in a very feeling and argumentative speech, stated that he considered this case one that had claims on that House of a much stronger nature than many that had received relief therefrom. Lunatics were in some degree the property of the state, and the authorities of the country it appeared had permitted this man to go at large, he not being sane at the time; he considered, therefore, the House called upon to make what reparation was in their power to those poor orphan children. The House then divided on sustaining the principle, which was carried by a small majority. The next consideration was the amount of land to be given, which after much talk and opposition, was settled at 200 acres.

Mr. RYAN asked for a grant for Mary Maher, a widow, with a family of small children. It appeared her husband had purchased the improvements of a squatter for £8, and that they had lived and worked on the lot during his lifetime, but were always so poor they could not pay for the land. On the death of her husband her children being all small, she was compelled to leave the place, and was now a burden on her friends. It was argued that to relieve people of this description, was only paying in an indirect manner the poor rates of the district in which they lived, and that whatever the improvements were worth must be paid her by whoever might become the purchaser hereafter. The question was then put and lost.

A grant of £100 was then passed for the Madras School; this allowance being usual and familiar to the House passed without opposition. Also a grant of £300 to the Wesleyan Academy. Also £250 to the Baptist Seminary. Also £150 to the Roman Catholic School at St. John. Also £30 in aid of the Roman Catholic School in the Parish of Portland. Also £250 for the relief of sick and disabled Indians, and to assist them in the purchase of seed. The utility of this grant was by some hon members much doubted.

Mr. PICKARD stated that the Indians did not get the money, he knew that several hon. members asked for the returns of last year, which it appeared were not yet made.

Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said he was not one of the commissioners, he could not therefore state precisely how the money was disposed of but this he knew that it was entrusted to some of the best and most respectable men in the country.

The Hon. SPEAKER said he was one of the commissioners, but he had never sought the situation, the office was a very troublesome one, and the tride he had to expend (£17) by no means sufficient to meet the necessities of the destitute Indians in his district. Mr. Barberie, another commissioner, made a similar statement.

The Hon. J. H. GRAY agreed perfectly with hon. members that returns should be made, yet he entertained no doubt whatever of the faithful disbursement of the sums entrusted to the several commissioners.

Mr. RICE wished to know how the money was expended.

Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY read the last year's return, from which it appeared that the money granted had been cut up into small sums, each County receiving a portion, according to necessities of the Indians.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY said they had a fund arising from the sale of their own lands, and he could not consent to give any thing until that money was all expended.

Mr. KERR did not understand in what way the accounts were kept, from the manner in which they were made out.

Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY was not answerable for the Treasurer's accounts, but had not the least doubt that they were all perfectly right and could be explained to the satisfaction of any one who wished to make the enquiry.

Hon SURVEYOR GENERAL said there could be no reasonable objection to the way in which the commissioners had expended the money entrusted to their charge; and as to the claim of the Indians to the protection of that House, it must be obvious to every thinking or just man. We, he said, have taken their lands, and their hunting grounds, and thereby diminish their means of making a living for themselves, and it would be inherent in the extreme now to refuse to help those who were not able to help themselves. They were uniformly situated from other people, they had no parties to apply to in the time of need.

The House then divided on the question of sustaining the grant, which was carried by a small majority.

A grant of £15 was then made to Jacob Collet, one of the old soldiers of the revolution.

Mr. KERR asked for £300 to be granted to His Excellency to defray the expences of a competent person to lecture in the rural districts of the British Isles, on the capabilities of the Province.

Mr. CUTLER would strenuously oppose any such grant, it would cost the Province £10,000, and be of no earthly use to the Province.

Mr. JOHNSTON said they had already spent large sums for professor Johnston's Report, 4000 copies of which were lying now in the Emigration Office at Saint John. The Report, he said, was a perfect libel on the country, and was not at all suited to give the information suited to the emigrant.

Dr. THOMSON followed in a lengthy speech to the same effect, and turning the idea so into ridicule, caused much laughter throughout the House.

Mr. KERR said hon. members might laugh, but the thing was at this time of paramount importance. The railroad had to be built, labourers would be in demand, and high wages would induce men to leave their ordinary employments on the farms, and work where they could be best paid. What he wanted was a supply of labour suited to the demand of the country. It would be impossible to obtain men to cultivate the land unless men were imported, and how was this to be done unless the Government interested themselves in inducing emigrants to come to the country. Here the hon. member illustrated the good produced by voluntary subscription in his neighborhood, where a few Farmers had first been induced to come out, and many of their friends had since followed them, and thriving settlements had thereby grown up. He did not intend to pay a professor, but a man of practical, practical man, and a small sum would suffice for that purpose.

Hon. J. H. GRAY came cordially endorsed what had fallen from Mr. Kerr, and he thought the Province had neglected its best interests. Not one