feel regret at having charged the loss upon the guiltless. Ignorant of all that had passed at Kissingen during the interval, she determined to call at William Ainslie's on her first visit to the village, and accordingly did so.

The call was made two days after Jennie's death; and on Mrs. Smith entering her room, she found William sitting by his bereaved hearth, with his sister-in-law and another kind neighbour, bewing him company.

"Oh—by the by—those flowers!" said the unwelcome visitor in a tone and in a manner which she meant to be condescending, "how sorry I am for what happened about those flowers! Where do you think I found them after all?—in a rosebush in the garden, where Jemima had put them. And now I come to say I am sorry for it, and hope that it will be all over."

William Ainslie had risen slowly during this extraordinary speech; and now raising his finger towards his own lips, he approached Mrs. Smith and took her by the hand, beckoning at the same time to the two women who were seated with him. They seemed intuitively to comprehend his wishes and rising moved towards the bed, around which the curtains were closely drawn. William advancing forward also the astonishing and bewildered visitor. The women drew the curtains aside, and William fixing his eyes on Mrs. Smith pointed silently to the body of his wife, shrouded in the ornaments of death, and lying with pale uncovered face upturned to that heaven for which her pure life had been a fitting preparation. The wretched and false accuser gazed with changing color on the corpse of the dead innocent, and turning her looks for a moment on the silent faces around, that regarded her more in sorrow than in anger she uttered a groan of anguish as the truth broke on her; then, bursting from the hand which held her, she hastily departed from the house.

There is little now to add to this melancholy story, which, unhappily, is but too true. The little we have to add, is but in accordance with the tenor of what has been told. After the burial of his Jennie, William Ainslie departed from Elsington; and what were his future fortunes no one can tell, for he never was seen nor heard of again in his native place. As for the unhappy woman who was the occasion of the lamentable catastrophe which we have related, she lived to deplore the rashness of which she was guilty. Let us hope that the circumstance had an influence on her future conduct, and will not be without its moral efficacy on the minds of our readers.

STORY OF A FIRST KISS.

BY MISS FREDERICA BREMER.

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student,—a lonely youth, with a great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor and without connections. Still, he studied, living in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying not to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him. His good humor and good qualities made him beloved by his young comrades. Once he was standing with some of them in the great square of Upsala, praising away an hour of leasure, when the attention of the young men become arrested by a very young and elegant lady, who, at the side of an elderly one, walked slowly over the place. It was the daughter of the governor of Upsala, living in the city, and the lady with her was her governess. She was generally known for her beauty and for her goodness and gentleness of character and was looked upon with great admiration by the students.

As the young men stood silently gazing at her, as she passed on as a graceful vision, one of them exclaimed; "Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth!" The poor young student, the hero of our story, who was looking intently on that pure and angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration, "Well, I think I could do it." "What cried his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?" etc. "Not at all," he answered; "but I think she would kiss me, just now, if I asked her." "What in this place, before all our eyes." "In this place, before your eyes." "Freely?" "Freely." "Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" exclaimed one of the party. "And I!" "And I!" cried three or four others, for it so happend that several rich young men were in the group, and bets ran high on so improbable an event, and the challenge was made and received in less time than we take to relate it.

Our hero—my authority tells me not whether he was handsome or plain—I have my peculiar reasons for believing that he was rather plain, singularly good looking at the same time—our hero immediately walked off to meet the young lady. He bowed to her, and said, "My lady (mamselle,) my fortune is in your hand." She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition; and his aspiration and related simply and truly what had just passed between him and his companions. The young lady listened attentively, and when he had ceased to speak, she said blushing, but with great sweetness; "If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish in me to refuse your request"—and so she kissed the young man publicly in the open square.

Next day, the young student was sent for by the Governor. He went to see the man who had dared to ask a kiss of his daughter in that way and whom she had consented to kiss so. He received him with a severe and scrutinizing brow, but after an hour's conversation, was so pleased, with him that he offered him to dine at his table during his studies in Upsala.

Our young friend now pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising scholar at the University. Three years were not passed after the day of the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the daughter of the Governor, as his intended bride.

He became later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden, as much respected for his learning as for his character. His works will endure forever among the works of science and from his happy union sprung a family well known in Sweden in the present day, and whose wealth of fortune and high position in society are regarded as small things, compared with its wealth of goodness and love.

A REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.—A few nights since there passed through this city, on the railroad, bound for Canada, a family of eight fugitive slaves. One of these—a leading spirit of the whole—was a woman, sixty years of age, a bold, courageous, prompt, and energetic woman. Two years ago she was living as a slave in the south. She was the mother of six children, all of whom she had seen torn from her arms when old enough to be useful, and sold away from her. One day she heard her master bargaining with a soul-driver, who desired to purchase, for the far south, a boy some fifteen years old. Stung to the quick by this design of stripping her of the last of her kindred, she instantly resolved on flight.

The same night she started with her boy for the North. Night after night they travelled by the north star—the only guide the helpless fugitive knows in making for the land of freedom, and one that deceives him not, since it is fixed in the heavens. After long and painful wanderings they arrived in Canada.

Here this heroic woman hired herself at wages. Two months ago, with a purse well filled, she started back to the residence of her old master at the South. Here, alone, she concealed herself in woods and thickets, a fugitive from freedom—cared for, however, by the few trusty souls to whom she revealed the dangerous secret of her presence in the land of bondage. After remaining there some two weeks, she collected seven of her children and grandchildren, and started for the North. Long and slow and anxious was the journey. The same unerring star shone faithfully from above upon their midnight pathway. By day they lay by, concealed among the thicket of the country, through which they made a bee line for the north. No toil discouraged, no danger dismayed this heroic woman. Many a time the party suffered to the verge of starvation. She cheered them onward—she was their only "guide their counsellor, and friend."

Worn down with the hardships of this perilous journey, with garments torn to shreds and fluttering in the breeze; with shoes torn into fragments without hats or bonnets, this heroine conducted her party to the house of a friend. Word was immediately passed round among some of the good souls who dwell there as the salt of the earth, that eight fugitives were concealed in a garret, destitute of the means of further progress. The word was followed by the deed. All necessary means were instantly provided for their safe transmission to the North, and the train which passed through this city on the same night, carried the whole party toward the home of their leader, in Canada, where they have by this time undoubtedly arrived.

We doubt if a similar instance of devotion to friends and kindred is on record. It requires a daring mind to even conceive the idea of going back to the scene of bondage, and encountering the hazard of discovery in the lion's den. But nothing short of that heroism which under other circumstances has made men immortal, needed to put into execution an enterprise so full of difficulty and danger. Such spirits, if any, not only deserve to be free but are fitted to enjoy the largest liberty.—Trenton State Gazette.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday the Emperor Napoleon reviewed in the Court of the Tuileries and on the Place du Carrousel, the different corps of the Imperial Guard and army which lately returned from the Crimea, amounting in all to about 14,000 men. This military solemnity had for its principal object the distribution of the commemorative medals granted by the Queen of Great Britain to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who took part in the glorious campaign in the Crimea. The Emperor, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and by a numerous and brilliant staff, amongst whom were a number of English and Sardinian superior officers, appeared on the ground about one o'clock; the soldiers cheered lustily, and the bands played "God save the Queen." In riding through the lines the Emperor, for the first time since his accession to the throne, gave precedence to his guest, the Duke of Cambridge, riding about half a length behind him. The review being over, the Duke placed himself before the "Pavilion de l'Horloge"—the centre of the Palace—at the balcony of which the Empress was seated. His Royal Highness then dismounted, and distributed medals to the superior officers, one captain, one lieutenant, and one sub-lieutenant of each regiment. At the same moment the soldiers, to whom the medals had been distributed in the morning, pinned them on their breasts. This operation took place in the midst of the most enthusiastic *vivats* for the Duke of Cambridge, for the Emperor, the Empress, and "*La Reine d'Angleterre*, who seems to be quite as popular with the French military as with all classes of her subjects at home. His Royal Highness then delivered, with considerable animation, a brief speech. The medal is about the sizes of a crown piece; it has on one side the effigy of the Queen of England, with the words "Victoria Regina," and on the other an allegorical figure. The address of the Duke of Cambridge was as follows:

"Her Majesty the Queen of England has designed to charge me to present to the generals, officers, and soldiers of the French army, my brave and worthy comrades, these medals, as a token of the cordial esteem and friendship which exists between the two nations, and of the admiration which her Majesty and the English nation felt in seeing the glorious feats of arms performed by the army of the East. It was in the great combats of the Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol that the alliance of the two nations was ratified by the two armies. God grant that this great alliance may always continue, for the advantage and glory of both nations. As for myself, my dear comrades, the honour which has been conferred on me is the greater, as I have served with you, and have seen with my own eyes your bravery, your great military qualities, and the devotedness with which you have supported so many fatigues and so many dangers. I sincerely thank the Emperor for his kindness in confiding to me the honour of distributing these medals in his presence."

Great measures are said to be in preparation with regard to to the Empress Eugenie—of a nature to place in a striking light the dynastic importance of the event which is now very near—namely, her *accouchement*. These measures, we suppose, refer to the rumours that the Senate is expected to propose the regency of the Empress, both in case of the Emperor's decease and in the event of his leaving France to take the command of an army. It is also stated that a dowry of 1,000,000f. is to be settled upon the Empress, besides the Elysee for her residence.

One of the correspondents of a London journal remarks on the recent anti-Puseyitic decision:—"There is mourning in Belgravia. Dr. Lushington has given sentence in the case of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, and the Romish ornamentation is to be stripped away from the altar—nay, the altar itself is to be torn away from the wall, and a wooden table substituted. The candlesticks may remain, for there are candlesticks in Royal chapels and those of colleges, but the candles are not to be lighted except where artificial light is necessary. This last decision the ornament party might evade by putting very dark glass into the chancel windows, but the rest of the decree there is no escaping. Credence-table and cross go down, and the five altar-cloths, with their symbolic colours for the various festivals of the Church must give place to white linen. It is a heavy blow to church millinery—but the battle is not over. Seven columns of reasons in small type do not satisfy the defeated party, and they appeal. The decision of Dr. Lushington is rational and satisfactory; but the whole affair would ridiculous but for the serious questions connected with it. Of the intellect of those who set their hearts upon the foolish ornamentation, and of the sincerity of those who profess to be unable to go to church while it exists, other people will form their own estimate. We sadly want an Infallibility, to prevent such unseemly contests. Could we not manage a *Concordat*."

Mr. John Beverley Robinson has been elected Mayor of Toronto, and Mr. Cummings, Mayor of Hamilton, for this year.

The Aldermen of Chicago have recently voted themselves nine gold-headed canes, for their own use, at an expense to the city of $150.

The receipt of the Arabia's news caused an advance of 1-8th to 1-4th of a cent in the prices of cotton, and the sales consequently have been very large, amounting to 20,000 bales.

The train from Portsmouth to Boston, on the Eastern Railway, was thrown off its track by breaking a wheel of the engine. One side of the first passenger car was demolished the whole length. There were 200 passengers in the train, all of whom escaped death, though several are badly bruised.

Mr. William H. Warner was killed, in New York, on the 29th, by a heavy mass of snow thrown from a building, and striking him on the head.

Nicaragua embraces about forty-nine thousand square miles, and contains a population of nearly four hundred thousand.

CHLOROFORM.—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Flourons stated that the use of chloroform in the field hospital of the army doubled the strength and power of the surgeons. In the campaign of the Crimea chloroform was employed 25,000 times, and always with success.

EXTENSION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The following Report and Memorial has been submitted to and adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of New York. They will attract attention from all interested in commercial enterprises:

REPORT.

The undersigned Committee to whom the subject of a more perfect reciprocity of Commerce and Navigation between the adjoining British Provinces and the United States has been referred respectfully report; That the project laid before your Committee is intended to remove all commercial restrictions on the commerce and navigation of the Canadas and the United States—that is to say: To admit into the respective countries the natural productions and manufactures of both, and to open to their vessels, the coasting trade on the intervening waters of the two countries, all the advantages that now exist between adjoining States.

By reference to the Revenue Laws of the United States and particularly that of 1799, it will appear that the exportation of foreign merchandise for the benefit of drawback, were repealed, and the same facilities given to the exportation of foreign dutiable goods to Canada as if the same were exported by sea. By these measures the people of Canada were enabled to receive their foreign merchandise at a much earlier period and with less expense, and to send abroad their surplus produce through the canals and ports of the United States, much more expeditiously, resulting to the advantages of the commerce of both countries.

The Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to our commercial intercourse with the adjoining British Provinces was passed 5th June, 1854,—and notwithstanding the brief period that has elapsed since that important measure has been adopted, sufficient evidence has been developed to show that the result cannot fail to be greatly advantageous to both countries. While the trade of the St. Lawrence has been reduced, that with the United States has been greatly augmented—our canals and railroads have been enriched by the transportation of their surplus productions—our neighbours have purchased largely in our markets of domestic manufacture, and our vessels have had the advantage of an increased foreign trade.

From a report made in the Canadian Parliament by the Chairman of their Committee on Trade and Commerce in May 1855, it appears that the imports of the United States from Canada in 1848, amounted to $642 672, and in 1854 to $6,097 201; and the imports into Canada from the United States in 1848 were $981 604 and in 1854, $2,186,884, showing during a period of six years an increase in the former of nearly ten to one and in the latter, for the same period, of more than two to one." There is also a "striking increase in foreign importations through the United States; the imports for Canada direct, passing through under bond in 1854, were £386,776.—The amount purchased by Canada in the United States, under the warehousing system, £299,125; the value of goods purchased in the United States, on which duty was paid there, £114,621; the value of goods not subject to duty in the United States, 239,606. These figures give the value of our importations from beyond sea through the United States at £2,600,825, to which add importations of their domestic manufactures, £2,837,525 and it would appear that the total imports from the United States into Canada, were increased to £1,846 350, and the imports, £2,601,270, or a grand total of £7,450,607 Canada currency," equal to $29,802,830

These estimates will be sufficiently corroborated by reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th of June, 1855 (page 326), this most valuable result appears, viz:

Exports of Domestic Produce to Canada	$9,850,784
Do. Foreign do. do	8,769,580
Showing a total of Exports of	$18,620,314
Importations into U. States from Canada	12,182,314
Making the value of Exports and Imports growing out of the trade with Canada	$30,802,658

Exceeded only by the trade with Great Britain and France.

The tonnage employed in the trade with Canada amounts to 1,776 730 tons, entered, and a like number of tons cleared, and about equally divided between American and British tonnage. The apparently large amount of shipping employed in this trade is no doubt occasioned by the shortness and consequent frequency of these trips from port to port—it however exhibits the importance of the trade, and the propriety of giving to it every possible encouragement.

In the judgment of your committee, the trade with Canada may be greatly extended and made in every respect reciprocal, not only as relates to the interchange of the productions and manufactures of the respective countries but to the navigation of the adjoining lake and rivers. The result would be to make free and enlarge the demand for our manufactures and other productions now chargeable with duty in Canada—and facilitate the navigation of the lakes by extending to the vessels of both, like advantages in the coasting trade, on the intervening waters of the two countries.

They therefore submit for the consideration of the Chamber, the following Memorial to Congress on the subject,

New York, Jan. 3d 1856.

J. PHILLIPS PHENIX,
ROBERT KELLY,
M. H. GRINNELL.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of the City of New York, most respectfully represents that a partial Reciprocal exchange of the natural productions of the United States and Canadas having been established by their respective Governments—the principle reciprocity may be extended with mutual advantage to the citizens of both countries.

Your memorialists therefore pray that Congress will pass an Act to remove all duties and restrictions on the importations into the United States of all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Canadas, also to permit all ships and vessels built in Canada to participate on equal terms in the shipping and coasting trade on the interior lakes and waters intervening between the two countries and for that purpose to open to the free and common use of both, all the water communications, coasts and ports on the aforesaid intervening waters between the Canadas and the United States to take effect whenever the Government of Canada shall pass a law to extend the like privileges to the citizens of the United States—so that vessels of both countries may engage in the coasting trade on the intervening waters aforesaid on equal terms, and that the intercourse for all purposes of commerce and navigation in the productions and manufactures of the two countries may be placed on the same footing as between the two adjoining States.

MASONIC.—The following notice on the Severance of the Canadian Lodge of England is from the Free Mason's London Monthly Magazine for December, and will be perused with interest by those of our readers who are members of this ancient fraternity:—

"So important do we consider the step which has been taken, and we consider justly, by our Brethren in Canada, that we beg to draw especial attention to the official communication made to us, which our readers will find published in our correspondence. It appears, amongst other causes inducing them to throw off allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, the Canadian Brethren forcibly allude to the fact of important communications "to England having frequently remained without reply for months, and in some cases for years; and, notwithstanding that complaints of such neglect have been repeatedly represented to the Grand Lodge of England, they have as yet received no attention nor redress,—a neglect highly discourteous to the Masons of Canada, and seriously injurious to the general interests of the Craft. Experience has shown them to be unable to secure from the Grand Lodge of England the attention and respect due to their position as a Provincial Grand Lodge."

This is a very grave charge, and one we, to our cost, have reason to verify, for not Canada alone, but other foreign settlements of Masonry, have applied to us repeatedly, "urgent as usual," to remedy the audacity and subornness like habits prevalent amongst the Grand Officers of England, especially the Grand Secretary's Office, to a degree unknown in the time of our late, indeed most lamented, Grand Master the Duke of Sussex. Is it not scandalous that Brethren should be deprived of the privileges of Masonry, after having paid for them, by the indifference of those who receive salaries to be prompt and accurate? Is the whole of Masonry to be stultified because the Grand Secretary's office—that chamber of the seven sleepers—is drugged with its usual narcotic? Are spirited and active Masons to be debarred of their rights, the great interests of benevolence neglected, and no taken given of the existence of vitality in the Grand Lodge of England except its name? Not yet we answer from the Secretary's Office, quotha! Eoh! we will get the Grand Master to attend upon any public Masonic occasion, except, indeed, the nomination to office of some Whig protege is mooted at, then, indeed, he is punctual. The presence of our excellent Brother Bobbs, with his sound practical head, and talents for business, has been the shield of Ajax over and over again, behind which the incapables, Lord Zetland, Bro. White, and Co., have been glad enough to cover. Their dullness is in which has lost us Canada, and for which the West Indies are already threatening severance; let the system go on, and the developement of Masonry will shortly be reduced to two individuals, the gleaners and the tously; whilst the Grand Lodge will, in all probability, be removed to Newmarket, the only place whereto no place operates to withold our Grand Master!

We have no personal dislike to Lord Zetland, and we make these remarks upon him and his officials not because "we love them less but because we love Masonry more." As no one should separate our Brother from our regard, no affection to his privileges, and a quick accordance of his rights, should be equally imperturbable. Why, then, do not our English Brethren remedy this state of things and select another Grand Master? We regret they do not, we have the highest authority for stating that Lord Salisbury will not accept the office; but what prevents the destitution of Lord Yarborough? And why should not the old and wise proper rule of relinquishment of the Grand Mastership after every three years be strictly adhered to, subject to re-election in cases of very well proved energy and ability? Change is the strenuous to improvement. Many good and influential Masons are disgusted by the time-serving readyness of the day, which obscures the sun even of Masonry. Let us, then, be up and stirring, and, trying lost beyond recovery the attachment to future measure, at least under deliberance, prevent its occurrence, even if they cannot administer retrieval.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N.B., February 8, 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—This gentleman is now in Fredericton, the Council have been called together to receive his report relative to the Railroad question, much obscurity hangs about the success of his mission. We cannot divest ourselves of the idea that nothing really advantageous has been effected by the delegates. Indeed all that the friends of the Government pretend to claim, so far as we can learn, is that Baring and Brothers will advance money on their own terms, provided they can sell Provincial scrip in the English market. The gentleman himself appears to keep a close mouth; we can only therefore wait patiently for the denouncement.

CONSISTENCY.

"Who is he that walks more than England? My cousin Westmoreland?
—*Shakspear.*"

Since the administration of the present Radical Government, it has become one of the leading features of that delectable body to invent new offences for their loudest; their expectants have racked their brains to discover, *where and how* they may wedge themselves into a position that would entitle them to a share of largesse, for dipping their "itching palms" into the public Treasury. Conspicuous among them, is a certain writer in the *Courier*, who "PROTEUS" like, has assumed a variety of shapes to encompass his design. His last attempt will be found in the *Courier* of the 2nd instant, over the signature of "*Another Emigrant.*" The writer there quotes the results of the mission of Dr. ROLPH to England, that gentleman acting under the patronage and especial appointment of Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada; and points exultingly to the great increase of emigrants to Canada in the years of 1839—'40 and '41, in consequence of his exertion and advocacy of Colonial emigration in the parent isles, and recommends that this Province should pursue a similar course, and insinuates (as delicately as may be) that a person should be sent on a similar mission. An arrow from the same bow, and directed to the same mark, has more than once recently been shot forth as a feeler, probably from the gentleman who, in his own estimation, is the best qualified of any man in the Province to execute so important a mission. We believe, and always have believed, that the readiest way to wealth for this Province, is not only to induce emigrants to come and settle in the country, but what is infinitely more important *to induce them to remain when they are here.* Now the conduct of the *Courier* is truly inexplicable. We find that paper, (always the *echo* of what they suppose to be the strongest party) veering and heeling with every wind that blows; at one time we see it the rampant advocate of "free trade," and laying down as an honest liberal maxim, that if the artisans of this Province, with a scanty population, little or no capital, a very limited market and poor and inefficient machinery, cannot compete with our Republican neighbors, with thirty millions of consumers within their own borders, and any amount of machinery and capital, why let them move off and seek employment elsewhere. And this system has been pursued, and is now fostered by the present Executive, until all our young men of any spirit, disgusted with such an unholy policy, wend their way to the United States, where their LABOR and ENTERPRISE is fast swelling that country in magnitude and importance.

The *Courier* that is now blowing its bland and balmy breath into the sails of Encouragement and Protection of HOME LABOR, has heretofore been its most deadly enemy, and is only now when it suits one of its many *assistants*, who is endeavoring to help himself to a slice of the Provincial LOAF, that it wears the semblance of advocacy of the Province's true interests. Be it known then to you Mr. *Courier*, that the policy you now appear to advocate, is the true, the only policy that will ever give importance to New Brunswick, and that the policy you have been in the habit of upholding has driven more persons out of the Province, than will outnumber the present inhabitants. The people are moving off, and will continue to move off, until the Legislature act upon the liberal and magnanimous policy of giving HOME LABOR a preference over FOREIGN SPECULATION. How can our Foundries, which even now employ between four and five hundred workmen flourish? when, as has happened this Fall, two THOUSAND Yankee Stoves have been imported, while our manufacturers are working "short time" say four and a-half days in the week, and when every trader from the United States, comes laden with Yankee notions, that should be manufactured by our own people. Look again to the county of Charlotte, where some hundreds of sturdy Englishmen and their families were imported to build Railroads, and ask, where are those hardy emigrants now? and you will be told, gone to the country where Labor is protected, the United States. We have good authority for stating that out of the whole number of these invaluable labourers, only one family remains, and that last year hundreds of the native population took their departure for the far West, and that hundreds more are preparing to follow them in the spring, to shout their election of the Province bids fair at no distant date to return again to its primitive sterility.

There was a time when we could have cheerfully joined the writer in the *Courier*, in the scheme of sending a competent person to England to lecture, and hold out inducements to emigrants to shape their course for New Brunswick, but when we find the revenue, taxes and retrenchment policy of our Government is to prefer foreign to Home industry, we conceive it wrong to be a waster of public money, and we are opposed to expending one shilling to bring emigrants here, who by the selfish policy now pursued, must go thence driven off to the country where duties and commercial regulations awaite them. The observations made by Mr. Fenety, in his recent Lecture, that this Province, has become a place only for "adding sons and women, to infinite dodge counsiner," is, we regret to say, a truly authentic, true, and sad, remark; it lies upon the intelligence of the Provincial until we return to the most natural of all policies, that of self preservation.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Friday evening last, Mr. Foulis entertained a well filled house, by a very interesting lecture on "Light." The lecturer commenced by pointing out the distinctions between Light, Heat and Electricity, and their influence on certain conditions of matter. He concluded by illustrating Newton's theory of light as a material matter emanating from a luminous body, and his means of analyzing a beam of light, by an apparatus constructed for the purpose by Mr. Foulis. The experiments with this simple machine, elicited a burst of applause from the audience. We understand that Mr. Foulis will deliver a second lecture on the same subject this evening.

On Monday evening next, the Hon. Mr. Kinnear will lecture on the "Use and abuse of Fiction."

BALL AT THE MILLEDGE.—A grand ball was held in the Orange Lodge of this neighborhood, on the 23d instant. Dancing was commenced at early hour in the evening, and kept up with great spirit till a late hour the following morning. Young and old from far and near, were gathered to grace the festival. At supper, many excellent speeches and toasts were given. Among the toasts were, "The Queen and Royal Family"; "Prince Albert"; "Our Charter"; "The Governor and Council of New Brunswick"; "The Crusader-in-Chief, and the troops in the Crimea," &c., &c.—The supper was an excellent one, and the whole affair highly creditable to the managers, and highly gratifying to the large party present.

OBITUARY.—It becomes our painful duty this week to record the death of James Taylor, Esq., late member for the County of York. Mr. Taylor was elected a member for that county in the year 1833, and continued so up to the time of his death, which occurred on Monday last. As a member of the House, he was at all times assiduous to his duties and watchful of the interests of his constituents, and will long be remembered for his many generous acts of kindness, and his genuine benevolence. By his demise, a vacancy occurs in the representation of York County, which we trust to see honorably filled.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the members of the Mutual Insurance Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business took place in this city on Monday last, when the former Board were reelected, viz:—Joseph Fairweather, Esq., *President*; Messrs. J. W. Lawrence, Charles Easterbrooks, S. R. Foster, and John Anderson, *Directors*. Isaac Woodward, Esq., was re-elected Secretary to the Board, and John M. Robinson, Esq., Solicitor.

A telegraphic despatch received at the News Room says that John C. Allen, Esq., and W. H. Needham, Esq., are in the field as candidates for the vacant seat in the representation of York County, occasioned by the death of James Taylor, Esq.

The Steamship *Union*, from Havre for New York, 15 days out, put into Halifax on Friday evening last, short of coal. After a brief stay she proceeded on her voyage.

FIRE.—A telegraphic despatch received in this city states that about nine o'clock on Wednesday morning last, the house of Mr. Nelson Arnold, at Sussex Vale, took fire. All the back part was burnt to the ground, but the main body of the house was not injured much. No furniture lost.

REPRESENTATION OF YORK.—The *Head Quarters* says—We are happy to be enabled to state that John C. Allan, Esq., has yielded to the solicitation of a number of his friends, and consented to be put in nomination at the approaching election as a candidate to represent this county in the General Assembly. Mr. Allan is a man of undoubted integrity and straight forwardness. Born and brought up in the county, he has been long and favourably known to a large proportion of the constituents. His walk through life has been quiet, simple and unassuming, yet his high standing at the bar proves that he is possessed of more than ordinary powers, and can and will put them forth when necessary. His unexceptionable character, his advocacy of national reform, his urbanity, ability, and unbending integrity, eminently qualify him for the senate. Unshackled by party, and free to follow the dictates of his own conscience, we are convinced that he would do his utmost on all occasions to improve the country and benefit his constituents. His election would be alike honorable to the metropolitan county and to himself.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, FREDERICTON.—We take the earliest opportunity to commend to all Temperance men whose affairs may call them to Head Quarters, the very commodious and well appointed Hotel, kept by Mr. William Segee, in the excellent building lately erected by Mr. Brewer on Queen street, Fredericton. Mr. S. is a model landlord and a true Son of Temperance. Whatever skill, experience, and a hearty general manner can do to render it a genuine comfortable and make them feel at home, brother Segee can and will accomplish.—[Temp. Tel.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—An almanac recently published at St. Petersburgh, states that the Russian army at present consists of 539 battalions, 192 depot battalions, 532 squadrons, and 816 guns beside the Cossack army, thus making a total of 800,000 men. The same authority informs us since the commencement of the present war, 200,000 men have been recalled from furlough; besides, the imperial militia has been called in and, finally, that six recruitments have taken place.

Extract. Statement of the Royal Exchange Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, dated December 31, 1854. We have much pleasure in inserting the following statement of the affairs of this flourishing Company, which shows a very satisfactory condition. We think it is highly desirable that all offices should adopt this plan. Robert J. Hayes, Esq., is the Agent in St. John for the Royal, and transacts the business of the Company, in both the Fire and Life Departments.—

Amount of Capital,	£1,630,100	0	0
Amount of Assets,	£450,375	4	1
Amount invested in U. S. Stocks	£30,000	10	0
Amount of Stock in Incorporated Companies, viz:—			
In this North America and Canada			
Lake Railway Companies	26,230	12	1
Canal do. do.	3,016	2	7
Canal Bank of Kingston	26,111	10	0
Provincial Assurance Office	17,000	0	0
Agricul. Reinsurance, &c.	4,000	10	0
New York Exchange	19,749	1	9
Mortgages on Railway and other Securities	238,522	0	5
Loans on Bonds in Corporations with Life Policies	12,331	19	8
Loans Do. to Public Corporations, viz:—			
Chamberlain of Chester	2,411	9	9
Liverpool			
Lancashire and North-Western Railway	20,000	0	0
Trustees of Liverpool Docks	25,200	0	0
C. W. Railway	40,422	9	7
			2,085
			2,850,555
Capital subscribed			
do. paid up	1,569,000	0	0
Less paid up	279,515		
do. call	21,572,585	0	0
			1,572,585
Total Assets, shewing surplus			
do.			2,022,960

SUDDEN DEATH OF ADAM JACK, ESQ.—It is with deep regret that we announce this morning the sudden death on Saturday afternoon, of Adam Jack, Esq., of this City. This gentleman was attending at that hour at the funeral of the lady of his Worship the Mayor, and walked out to the two scales at the Western end of Brussels-street, from which place, as usual, at this season of the year they are furnished and whence are conveyed to the burying ground in wagons. We understand that some time after the pole were by Archdeacon Coster, in which it was found to be a standing or rolling collar, and the hooks are therefore easily over the arms. Heavy gilt buttons adorn the coat but are not made to button. A rich gold card is attached, between the collar and lapels, by which the coat can be fastened in front. The epaulette which the general wore during the Mexican war will adorn the coat. It will cost $150 when finished.

ANOTHER LIQUOR SEIZURE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a seizure was made on the shop of Mrs. Joanna Flanigan, a poor widow woman, who resides in the vicinity of the March Bridge, under the superintendence of that very officious public officer, Mr. George Stockford. The case occupied the Court the whole of Friday, and was adjourned to this morning. A man named Jenkins, a ship carpenter, was the *informer*.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

TEMPERANCE MEETING!

SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL,
St. John, N. B. January 30th, 1856.

Immediately after the dismissal, by the Sheriff, of the public Meeting held this day, a very large number of the Sons of Temperance and Temperance Men assembled at the Sons of Temperance Hall.

On entering the room the NATIONAL ANTHEM is sung and three cheers are given for the Queen.

On the motion S. K. FOSTER, Esq., is moved to the Chair, and Mr. WILLIAM WENDERBURN requested to act as Secretary.

The Rev. CHARLES MACKAY (Congregationalist), in compliance with the request of the Chairman, returns thanks to Almighty God for the thousand success vouchsafed by Him to the Prohibitionists in their labors to execute the enactment of the Prohibitory Law and to accomplish its repeal.

The DOXOLOGY followed, performed by the whole Company.

A Committee, having been appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the Meeting, retired for deliberation.

A. H. HILLMAN, M. P. P., N. S. DAVIDSON, Esq., Rev. C. MACKAY and others addressed the meeting eloquently and forcibly upon "the triumphs of the day."

The Committee on Resolutions report the subjoined—which were submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously:

Resolved—That this meeting views this day's proceedings as a great triumph of the principles of Prohibition.

Further Resolved—That this meeting hereby appeals upon all men favorable to the cause of Prohibition, to continue and increase their exertions in the advocacy and defence of our principles, and the maintenance of the Law.

On motion Alderman FOSTER leaves the Chair, and the Rev. CHARLES MACKAY is moved thereto, when it is further

Unanimously Resolved—That the cordial thanks of this meeting is due to Alderman FOSTER for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

The Rev. Chairman pronounced the *Benediction* and the meeting adjourns.

S. K. FOSTER, *Chairman.*
WM. WENDERBURN, *Secretary.*