

proposition of Great Britain to arbitrate. It is understood that the executive proposes to arbitrate any question of political geography, which, by any possibility, may be raised under the Central American Treaty, but declines any general arbitration as to the construction of the treaty.

The following is the letter of dismissal to Mr. Crampson:

"Dept. of State, Washington, May 28, 1856.
Sir:—The President of the United States has directed me to announce to you his determination to discontinue further intercourse with you as Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representative to the United States. The reasons which have compelled him to take the step at this time, have been communicated to your Government. I avail myself of this occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communication addressed to this Department from Her Majesty's Government affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, which may be forwarded to this Government through any other channel.

Should it be your pleasure to retire from the United States, the President desires me to furnish you with the usual facilities for that purpose, and I consequently enclose herewith the passport in such cases. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my respectful consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

JOHN F. CRAMPSON.

When it was announced in the Senate that Mr. Crampson had been dismissed, a short conversation took place.

Mr. Cass thought that no pretext for war could arise out of the dismissal of Mr. Crampson, unless England was determined to go to war.

Mr. Toombs thought if this Government was satisfied with the explanation of Lord Clarendon, Mr. Crampson should not have been dismissed.

Mr. Cass replied that this Government had not expressed itself satisfied with Mr. Crampson's conduct, but with the assurance of the British Government that they had intended no violation of our laws; but it has now turned out that Mr. Crampson had acted in violation of the intentions and directions of his own Government.

Mr. Toombs did not believe England or her officers had violated our laws at all. While the matter was pending he did not choose to argue the question against our own Government, but he would now say he disapproved the construction which this Government had placed upon our neutrality laws.

Mr. Butler thought it would have been better to have dismissed Mr. Crampson as soon as the complexity in the matter was discovered.

The day following Mr. Crampson's dismissal, the President sent a despatch to the Senate on the proposition to arbitrate on the Central American question. It encloses a letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas on the subject of the difference of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States, regarding the construction and effect of the treaty of the 16th of April, 1850, and the subject of Central America generally. After reviewing the spirit of the discussion up to the present time, it modestly intimates that the questions in dispute could be better determined between the two Governments, than by reference to a third party.

Brutal Assault on Senator Sumner.

This city was startled on Friday last by a report that Mr. Sumner had been assaulted with violence in the Senate chamber. Immediately on the adjournment of Congress, on Thursday, Mr. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, accompanied by Mr. Keitt of the same State, both members of the House, entered the Senate chamber, waited sometime, for Senators and others to retire, leaving Mr. Sumner alone at his desk. As he sat busily writing, Brooks came up and struck him a blow over the head with a gutta percha cane, which disabled him, and followed up the attack with a shower of blows till the cane was broken in pieces. It was hollow, an inch in diameter. The Tribune correspondent says: "Mr. Sumner had no distinct consciousness after the first blow. He involuntarily strove to rise from his seat, but being fastened by his position, tore up his desk from its fastening in the attempt to extricate himself. He staggered under the blows and fell senseless to the floor, being wholly stunned and blind from the first."

"It is stated by a reporter who was present, that Keitt stood by and brandished his cane to keep off others. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Murray, of the New York delegation, were in the front ante-room, and hearing the noise, came in. Mr. Murray seized hold of Brooks, who had now broken his cane into several pieces, and Mr. Morgan went to the relief of Mr. Sumner, whom he found prostrate and nearly unconscious. The persons present in the Senate were Mr. Sutton, one of the reporters, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Simonton, Senators Crittenden, Iverson, Bright, Toombs, Douglas, Pierce, and a few others. No one of the Senators seemed to offer to interfere but Mr. Crittenden, who pronounced it an execrable outrage."

"Mr. Wilson rushed into the Senate chamber on hearing of the attack, but found Mr. Sumner had been removed to the Vice-President's room, and that a surgeon was in attendance. He then helped to put his colleague into a carriage, and went with him to his lodgings. Mr. Sumner was badly injured, having two very severe cuts on the head. His condition is considered critical, and his physicians allow no one to see him. His clothes were literally covered with blood when he was removed. Considerable blood was also spattered on the adjoining desks."

Mr. Brooks went immediately before a magistrate and confessed the offence, but his confession was not acted upon. He was subsequently complained of, and bailed in the sum of \$1000. On Saturday he again appeared, and was again released on bonds of \$1000. He is a nephew of Senator Butler, and committed the outrage in revenge for remarks of Mr. Sumner respecting his uncle. The first dispatches represented that Brooks accused him of libelling his relative and his State, and declared his purpose to chastise him; but others testify that the blow came without warning. Mr. Crittenden was threatened, merely for expressing his manly indignation at the deed.

"One result of this occurrence is to bring big canes and revolvers into more general use. Many of the Northern Representatives

go provided with pistols, and Congress is now filled with armed men."—*Watchman and Reflector.*

MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION.—*Washington, May 31.*—Mr. Sumner passed a comfortable night, but is in a very bad condition. It turns out that the scalp was torn from the skull for an inch or two in width beyond the cuts, which was not observed when they were first sewed up. The surface of inflammation and suppuration is thus very extensive and exhibits a malignant and serious wound. Two physicians are in attendance this morning. The greatest care has to be taken to keep the patient quiet. It is likely to be long before he can resume his seat in the Senate. He will be removed from the city as soon as his condition will permit.

Washington, May 31.—The Investigating Committee of the House have prepared their report. It gives a synopsis of the evidence taken, which covers more than sixty printed pages, and concludes with a resolution expelling Brooks and censuring Keitt and Edmundson. The minority report that there has been no breach of privilege, and if there has that the House has no jurisdiction.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF MR. SUMNER.—*New York, May 28.*—A despatch to the Associated Press says:—Mr. Sumner was restless and feverish all last night. His wounds have ulcerated. Dr. Perry considers his condition critical.

WALKER TRIUMPHED.—*Washington, May 27.*—The President has a despatch, to-night, stating that Walker has fully triumphed over the Costa Ricans.

RUFUS CHOATE IN WASHINGTON.—Rufus Choate is here. His Northern blood is boiling. He called on Mr. Sumner to-day. The latter is slowly recovering.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856.—Mr. Sumner is much worse. He has had a sleepless night, and his wounds are badly swollen this morning. He suffers intense pain. A brain fever sets in. Three physicians are now in consultation, including Dr. Perry of Boston, who has been in constant attendance since his arrival. No one is admitted to Mr. Sumner's room.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Granada*, from Havana 24th ult., arrived at New Orleans on the 27th. She reports nearly \$2,000,000 gold dust on its way to New York.

Triumph of Walker.—From Central America it is reported that the Costa Ricans had shipped 300 wounded from San Juan del Sur, and that their army had retreated from Nicaragua by land.

The Costa Ricans who were deceived in regard to the feelings of the People of Nicaragua towards Walker, and expected to be received with open arms. They were very indignant at the false representations which were made to them on the subject.

It is confirmed that the loss of the Costa Ricans at the battle of Rivas, in killed and wounded, amounted to 650, and that of Walker's army to about 100.

The California news is unimportant—the markets without much change. The Indians of Oregon have met with several defeats. In Mariposa a party of Americans had murdered 20 Mexicans and Chilians, under pretext that some of their number had been killed by the Chilians. The Americans have ordered Mexicans, Chilians, Chinese and Peruvians out of the country.

DOMESTIC.

From the Royal Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.
By His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act relating to the Post Office," it is provided that as soon as it shall be deemed advantageous to the public service that the Office of Postmaster General should be political, the Governor in Council shall, by Proclamation, declare the time when the said Act shall come into force.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the said Act, I do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Act shall come into force on this day.

Given under my hand and seal, at Fredericton, this thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By His Excellency's command,
R. D. WILMOT.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Alexander L. Light, Esquire, is appointed to receive the transfer and assignment from the Contractors for the European and North American Railway of all the works, Iron, Plant and Rolling Stock and materials, under the terms of the Act 19 Victoria, Cap. 14.

Alexander L. Light, Esquire, to be Chief Engineer of Railways, under the Act 19 Victoria, Cap. 15.

Francis A. H. Stratton, Esq., to be Clerk of the Executive Council.

By His Excellency's command,
R. D. WILMOT.

Secretary's Office, 30th May, 1856.

By His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

I do hereby publish and make known the following proclamation issued by command of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Given under my hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,
R. D. WILMOT.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between us and our Allies and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias was concluded at Paris on the thirtieth day of March last, and the Ratifications thereof have now been duly exchanged; in conformity thereto, we have thought fit hereby

to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions; and we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolable, as well by Sea as by Land, and in all places whatsoever, strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-eighth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the nineteenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Circuit Court.

THE MURDER CASE.

CONVICTION OF O'NEILL—SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Timothy O'Neill was on Friday put on his trial for the murder of Patrick Cotter in Mill Street, on the night of the 21st inst.

The several witnesses examined at the Inquest, viz: Dr. Smith, Owen McCarthy, Bartholomew Murphy, James Cotter, Catherine O'Connor, and the policeman Kearns and Dobson, were again examined, and their evidence was substantially the same as before, viz: that from some attempts at joking, a scuffle arose in Cotter's shop between the prisoner and an old man named Casey, in which the prisoner was the assailant; that the deceased ordered him to let the old man alone and not to make such a noise in the house at that time of night, and then to leave or he would send for the watchmen, and that O'Neill said, persisting, Cotter left his bench where he was at work, and put O'Neill out by force, saying he was a blackguard scamp to have any thing to do with that old man. The other persons present did not interfere. Cotter returned to his work, and in a few minutes O'Neill attempted to come in the shop again, and was put away from the door by James Cotter. In a little time he again came into the shop, and said to Cotter that he had called him a blackguard scamp. Cotter replied that he was a nothing but a mean blackguard scamp to have any thing to do with such an old man, and O'Neill replied that he was as good a father's and mother's son as he was, if not better. Then Cotter getting up, opened the door, and seizing O'Neill, dragged him out, and when he came in secondly, had his hand in his pocket, and some of the witnesses stated, swore he would have revenge. None of those in doors could say what occurred outside, except James Cotter, who swore that he saw O'Neill make passes at the deceased, although, until the deceased had fallen back into the shop and he discovered that he was wounded, he had no idea that he had been stabbed.

Mrs. O'Connor, sister to the deceased, heard of the disturbance in her brother's shop, and went to the window to see what was the matter. She saw and heard what occurred within, and her statement was similar to that of the other witnesses; but she further stated that when O'Neill was put out the first time, she called him aside and requested him to go home, as he had a glass taken, and he said he must have revenge for what her brother said. He went to the door a second time, and was pushed back by her brother James. When after getting in a second time, he was put out by the deceased, who dragged him out, and then pushed him as if to shake him off, and was retiring to the shop. O'Neill made a blow at him, and seemed to strike before he went; then seizing him with one hand he pushed him against the side of the door, and with the other began to box him, as he thought, striking him several times, some one from the next door crying out fair play. When O'Neill let him go, he fell back into the shop, and O'Neill ran a way down the platform. Deceased never spoke or moved after. He had uttered no cry or groan, and it was some time before they thought that he was injured; they thought that he was fainting until Sergeant Kearns came in and told her he was dead.

The way in which this witness gave her evidence, produced a great effect on all present. Her statements were clear and always consistent. She appeared most anxious to relate what had occurred, exactly as she remembered it, and without any coloring; but on the cross-examination her feelings sometimes found vent, and her grief for her brother, and her horror of his murder, uttered in her simple language, touched every heart.

Some of the witnesses stated that O'Neill had been drinking with them, and all said that he was under the influence of liquor although some said he was not drunk.

When the police learned what had happened and who was the criminal, they proceeded to his house in Drury Lane, and the prisoner was pointed out to them. He was standing in the middle of the room with his right hand in his trousers pocket. When told he must go to the Watch House he refused, and then his relatives asked and learned what he was charged with and having found him, searched and found in the pocket from which they had taken his hand, a jack-knife stained with blood.

Dr. Smith stated that there were on the body of the deceased five wounds, such as would be inflicted with a jack-knife, one on the arm, one on the back, one below the shoulder, and two on the left breast. One of these passed through the right ventricle of the heart, the knife having been buried to the hilt, and must have caused almost instant death; another lower down penetrated the spleen and would have caused death in a few minutes.

For the defence, John Longene was called. He is about fifteen years of age, and is apprentice to Mr. John Cotter, also a shoemaker, whose shop adjoins that of the late Patrick Cotter. He happened to come out, as the disturbance in Patrick Cotter's commenced. In consequence of the noise made and the apprehensions of some trouble, his master directed him to put up the shutters of the shop window. He did so, went in, and again came out, and saw Cotter drag O'Neill out. The shop then stood at a distance of some seven or eight feet from Patrick Cotter's door; his head fell against the wall so as to press his head down upon his chest, and while deceased held him in this position he struck him several times apparently at the chest and face, and O'Neill struck at deceased in return. Witness called out fair play and that it was a shame to strike a man down. Then John Cotter, nephew of the deceased, came up and went as if to take deceased up and witness who was quite close moved away and did not see what occurred after, until he saw Cotter lying in the shop and heard he was stuck.

John Cotter, nephew of the deceased, a lad of about 16, stated that he was in the shop when O'Neill was put out the last time. In about two minutes he heard a cry of fair play, and then went out to see what was going on. He found his uncle and O'Neill lying on the step in front of John Cotter's window, struggling with one another, but which was on the top he could not say; he believed it was his uncle. He drew off the top man and they both got up. His uncle went towards the door to return to the shop, and O'Neill followed, struck at him and hit him about the breast. His uncle then fell back into the shop apparently fainting, and witness ran for a doctor.

A man named Leary saw some of what occurred from the opposite side of the street. He saw

O'Neill strike at Cotter when outside the door, and Cotter kick back at him, and then the two clinched. He walked across the street and saw the tussle, but could tell little more of what happened.

Some witnesses were called to speak to O'Neill's character; and certainly he does not look like one who could be guilty of such a crime. He is not yet 30 years of age.

THE VERDICT.

After the speeches of the counsel for the Crown and for the prisoner, and a charge generally regarded as favorable to the prisoner, the Jury retired. A crowd remained about the Court House, and as the time wore on and the Jury did not agree, and the impression grew stronger that there would be no verdict, or a verdict of manslaughter, but when the Judge returned at 10 o'clock the Jury had agreed, and their verdict was Guilty of Wilful Murder, with a recommendation to mercy.

The Judge then in the usual form sentenced the wretched culprit to be hanged on the 16th of July next in front of the Court House. Judge and Jury and all who were present were deeply affected.—*Freeman.*

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.

April 8th, E. H. Jowett.—May 14th, J. S. Colpitts.—By Rev. W. Hobbs (5 subs) 20th, W. H. Everett.—D. Perkins 5s.—24th, Gilbert Welch 10s.—26th, Walter Wilson.—By Rev. J. Wallace (2 subs) 30th, Nathan J. Thuber.—James Savage.—30th, James E. Potter.—June 2nd, By Rev. T. Lockyer 7s. 6d. J. Clarke 3s. 9d.—Mrs. Captain Sorley 7s. 6d.

All directions in the above attended to.

ACADIA COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Board of Governors will be held in the Library, on Thursday, June 19th, at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested.

The Examination of Candidates for Degrees will take place on Thursday and Friday, June 12th and 13th. To commence each day at nine o'clock, A. M.

ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary will be held in the Baptist Meeting House, on Thursday, June 19th. The Governors will meet in the Library of the College at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Public Lecture will commence in the Meeting House at 11 o'clock, when Orations will be delivered by graduates and undergraduates. Degrees will be conferred, and other business transacted.

Acadia College, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.

We purpose holding a Protracted Meeting, in connection with the Second Cambridge Church, to commence the third Saturday in June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Ministering Brethren and others are earnestly requested to attend.

GEORGE BURNS, Pastor.

HENRY TODD, Deacon.

Cambridge, May 10, 1856.

JOHN SKINNER, M. D.

OFFICE—Corner of King & Germain streets.

May 7, 1856. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REMOVAL.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER

HAVE removed to the Brick Building formerly occupied by them on the

SOUTH MARKET WHARF.

may 21

CARD.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,

Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE:

No. 13, NORTH SIDE OF PRINCESS STREET.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

may 28. v10m

J. C. PETERSON, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

PADDOCK STREET.

Hours: 8 to 10 A. M.; 4 to 6 P. M.; and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock.

St. John, May, 1856.

DOCTOR A. ALWARD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE—137 Union Street.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

april 12

CHALONER & HUNT,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

Have Removed their Business

To Messrs. Horsfall & Sheraton's New Building,

on the Corner of King and Germain Streets, formerly known as Ainslie's Corner, where with increased facilities, and constant personal attendance, they trust to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon them by their friends and the public generally.

vp3m

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr.

Robert K. Burns, to Miss Lydia Ann, only daughter of Mr. Eliza Brown, all of this city.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on Thursday, May 15th, by the Rev. Henry Angell, Capt. George Doty, of the basque Atlanta, to Miss Harriet Newell, third daughter of Mr. Abraham Killam, all of that place.

DEATHS.

At Upham, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., Albert,

youngest child of George and Charlotte McEwen, aged three months.

"The flowers beneath the mow's hand, Lie withering ere 'tis night."

At Hopewell, Albert County, on the 28th February last, Martha Jane, aged 2 years and 8 months; and on the 18th April, of consumption, Phoebe Ann, aged 14 years and seven months, children of Edward and Lois Dowling, of Hopewell.

At Harvey, Albert County, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Betheba Robinson, relict of the late Jonathan Robinson, in the 79th year of her age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I BEG leave to notify my friends and customers,

that on the first day of May I removed one door above my old stand, in the same building, and situated at that period parties who leased the premises formerly occupied by me, have, without a particle of right, put up the Sign of "GRANT'S HALL"—the name that I have done business under for the last seven years, and take other means to lead strangers and others to believe, that it was the same establishment as heretofore.

In justice to the public, I now distinctly state, that I have no communication with the place whatever; that my place of business is one door above, in the store formerly occupied by WILLIAM MCGILVER, where I hope to give as good satisfaction to the public as I have formerly.

may 28

THOS. R. JONES.

ESTREY'S HOTEL.

CORNER of Dorchester and Charlton streets, a few doors East of the Stone Church, and situated in a healthy and pleasant part of the City, is prepared to accommodate both transient and steady BOARDERS. No pains will be spared to make all who patronize the establishment comfortable.

Good STABLES on the premises.

april 23

S. B. ESTREY.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned has this day entered into a Professional Co-partnership, under the style of "WILKINS & PARSONS."

Dated this 1st day of May, A. D. 1856.

A. B. WILKINS.

B. LESTER PETERS.

Office—In Judge Ritchie's New Building, Princess-street, No. 2, Second Floor, over Telephone Office.

may 1

IN STORE—16 boxes Tobacco (a prime article); 100 lbs. Philadelphia Corn Meal; 100 lbs. P. R. Molasses; a few bags of Family Flour.

may 1.

READ & LUNT.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

EX—"Charles Hatch," from Philadelphia—100 bbls. superfine FLOUR; 300 bbls. CORN MEAL.

DEFOREST & PERKINS,

11 South Wharf.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

LANDING EX—"Ella," from New York—100 bbls. Extra Common FLOUR, warranted to give satisfaction.

DEFOREST & PERKINS,

11 South Wharf.

HALL'S

HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE.

IN addition to an unusually large stock of HATS and CAPS, manufactured on the premises, the subscriber has received, ex *Middleton*, and other late arrivals from Europe and the United States, the balance of his Spring Importations of English, French, and American HATS and CAPS, consisting of:

Gent's London made Satin and Velvet HATS.

Gent's Paris do. do. do.

Gent's New York made do. do. do.

Gent's Boston do. do. do.

Gent's Drab Beaver and Felt do. do. do.

Gent's drab, brown, and black Kossuth Hats, high and low crowns.

Children's, Young men's, and Gent's Panama, Leghorn, Tuscan, Fedal, Straw, Palm Leaf, and Grass Hats.