

choose to bring along with him, at an early hour to-morrow morning.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
AL. BENDERMAN,
Governor.

The offices vacated were filled up by the appointment of Robert Carter, Esq., R. N., to be acting Colonial Secretary, vice John Kent, Esq. H. W. Hoyle, Esq., to be acting Attorney General, vice G. J. Hoggatt, Esq. John Winter, Esq., M. D., to be acting Receiver General, vice T. Glen, Esq. John H. Warren, Esq., to be acting Surveyor General, vice E. Hanrahan, Esq.

The two remaining offices—Solicitor General and Financial Secretary—are not yet provided for. Commissions under the Great Seal were issued, appointing H. W. Hoyle, Esq., Robert Carter, R. N., Esq., Hon. Nicholas Stabb, and John Benister, Esq., to be members of the Executive Council of the Colony.

Two seats are left open for gentlemen of the Roman Catholic faith. His Excellency the Governor appointed the Hon. Nicholas Stabb, a Governor of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, in the room of the late Hon. Dr. Carson, deceased.

His Excellency also appointed Stephen Rendell, Esq., to be a member of the Board of Revenue.

When Mr. Hoyle, the leader of the new administration, "defined his position," in the House, the scene is described in the St. John Daily News, as being "blackguard beyond description. The floor of the House itself, half way up to the Speaker's chair, was literally crammed by a senseless mob, while the gallery was full of overflowing with a pack of half-grown boys, whose special business seemed to be to prevent a word of Mr. Hoyle's speech being heard, and of whom, it is safe to say, not ten in a hundred ever had, or would have in two years to come, the privilege of casting a vote. The scene was utterly and unqualifiedly disgraceful, and we trust the party of which these fellows profess to be supporters, will for its own credit's sake, purge itself of such a rabble at any cost."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Great opposition is manifested in Halifax to a Bill, now before the Legislature of Nova Scotia, to tax the City of Halifax \$15,770 annually for five years, towards payment of the interest of the Railway debt. This measure has its origin in the fact that, before the Railway was commenced, the Corporation of Halifax agreed to assume £100,000 of the cost of construction—or, in other words, to be considered as holding stock in the Railway to that extent; and to be assessed annually for the interest thereon, and to receive a proportionate share of the profits whenever there should be any. The terms of the contract have never been complied with by the Halifax people, and they contend that the Government has not kept its promise, inasmuch as the Railroad has never been brought into the city, and this, with other reasons, induce them to resist the payment of the debt and the passage of the Bill. Several public meetings have been held and remonstrances made, and the Halifax papers are, we believe, united in their opposition to the proposed assessment.

The Halifax Journal of Wednesday last says:—On Monday morning, about half-past 10 o'clock, the Boiler of the Steam Printing Establishment of R. T. Kirk & Co., on Hollis street, exploded with a loud report, which greatly alarmed those in the vicinity. The boiler, which was fifteen feet long by three feet in diameter, was fortunately placed in a horizontal position, and the upward tendency being the most powerful, this mass of iron bid farewell to its accustomed bed, and springing through the roof soared skyward; as some say to a height of one hundred and fifty feet; but fifty is probably nearer the mark. It then descended to earth, crushed as flat as a pancake by the concussion. Of course there are various rumors in the community, as to the cause of the accident, but it undoubtedly resulted from a defective steam gauge which failed to register correctly the pressure of steam. The building was completely shattered; the roof having been lifted from the walls, and still remaining upon them. To the fairness of the building may be attributed the absence of any serious accident—the steam also ascended with the boiler, but the building was filled, almost to suffocation, with smoke and cinders. Mr. Kirk was at work within a few feet of the boiler at the time of the explosion, but escaped with slight injuries. The boys at work on the other presses were somewhat cut and bruised, but we are happy to learn that no serious injuries were received by any one.

As the Weeklies and Tri-Weeklies are, with but one exception, we believe, printed at this establishment, the suffering will be principally among the publishing fraternity—and their readers. We are indebted to the proprietor of the *Western* for enabling us to appear as usual this morning. As the presses were but little injured, repairs will be speedily made; a boiler set, and the delay will not be so serious as at first expected. The machinery was insured for £1,000, but only against fire, and the accident will entail a heavy loss upon the proprietors.

This accident, however, was not near so serious as one which occurred on the Railway, on Thursday morning. We again quote from the *Journal*:

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—FOUR LOCOMOTIVES OFF THE TRACK.—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—Yesterday morning four locomotives, attached to a Snow Plough, left Richmond Station to attempt breaking out the road that the Trains might pass.

When four miles beyond Bedford, the great depth of snow, in a cutting, caused the Snow Plough to turn, which threw the four locomotives off the track.

Nearly all the employees of the Railway were on the locomotives.

Hon. J. McCully received the most serious injuries, having the flesh torn from his left leg in several places, and also much bruised about the head, but it was impossible, last night, to learn the precise nature of his injuries. Mr. Ward had his ankle seriously jammed, and received other bruises. Mr. Hen also jumped off into a snow bank; had a locomotive pass over him, and was severely bruised. Mr. Fetham, was also injured, so far as we could learn, not seriously.

Messrs. Johnson, Marshall, and several others received slight cuts and bruises.

Soon after the meeting of the House, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Provincial Secretary announced that he had received a verbal message of the occurrence of such an accident, and that he had despatched a special train to the spot, with medical aid—mattresses and blankets, and other appliances, for the use of the suffering, were also sent. Drs. Foreman and Gilpin, and a number of other citizens, went up in this train which left at half-past two o'clock.

This accident was the sole topic of conversation in the city yesterday afternoon, and very exaggerated rumors were current. The above information may be relied upon as correct.

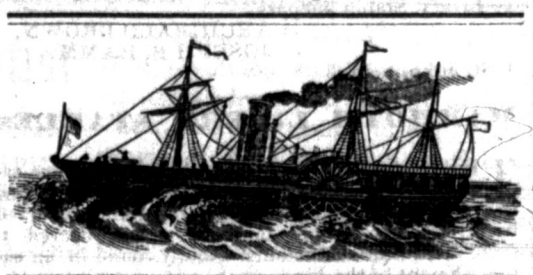
We are pleased to learn that the accident was no more serious than it proved to be, and such was the general feeling last evening. Much sympathy was expressed for the injured, and we hope soon to record their entire and perfect recovery.

Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay, in their Timber Circular of March 8, quote St. John Pine Timber at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per cubic foot, and Deals at 2s. 6s. per standard. After a review of the current market, they have had such a depressing effect upon the general trade of Great Britain.

"Like to other leading trades of the country that in road has sustained a considerable shock, chiefly from the causes which have operated so adversely upon the general business of the country. Purchasers have operated with great caution, and have only bought to supply immediate demands, and that sparingly."

"N. B. AND N. S. PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS.—Of these, several sales of cargoes have taken place by auction and private treaty. On the whole prices have receded, and may now be quoted for good St. John Spruce Deals, equal to seconds, at 2s. 6s. per standard."

"HARDWOOD.—At a sale by auction, held early last month, St. John Birch realised 1s. 10d. per foot, for an average of 16 inches."



[From the Despatch of the Associated Press.]

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND!

Arrival of R. M. Steamer Canada!

HALIFAX, March 23.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Canada," arrived here this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to 9 a.m., of the 8th inst., and from Queenstown, by telegraph, to the evening of the 10th.

The Canadian screw steamer *Bohemian*, for Portland, did not leave Liverpool until the morning of the 8th, owing to stormy weather, and would probably leave London-derry, early on the 9th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th, Lord Woodhouse, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said it was true, that Russian Emperor had sent a despatch to the Emperor of France, approving of the French occupation of Syria, and intimating that Russia would, if necessary, support the sending of increased forces. Lord Woodhouse added that Government could give no further information, pending negotiations then progressing.

In reply to Lord Derby, the Duke of Newcastle said, that the Legislature of British Guiana had been instructed to consider a Bill respecting the extradition of prisoners escaping from the French colony of Cayenne. Political offenders were carefully excluded from the operation of the measure.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Baxter drew attention to the breaking down of the Cunard screw steamer "Australasian," and asked if the conditions of the mail contract were being performed. Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no stipulation in the contract that the mails should not be carried in screw steamers; nor did the case establish any objection to them. He did not consider further enquiry necessary.

Interesting debate took place on Italian affairs, Edwin James, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord John Russell, toward the policy of England toward the King of Sardinia, and Garibaldi.

Several Irish members took opposite ground; Mr. Roebuck made a pro-Austrian speech.

Parliamentary committee on Red Sea Telegraph, agreed to confirm unconditional guarantee of Government.

London Times, in reviewing Jefferson Davis inaugural speech, says, "had never read a public document so difficult to analyze, and interpret."

FRANCE.

The Senate finally adopted the address, in reply to the Emperor's speech, by 1200, against 80 votes.

Prince Napoleon was expected to leave for Italy, by the middle of March.

A meeting of Hungarian and Polish notables, said to have been held at Palais Royal.

It was reported that Emperor had stopped the building of Iron-plated ships, owing to results obtained by the last new invention of cannon.

Mires affair said to be assuming more serious aspect; he is not allowed to communicate with any one. The Receiver General said to have been removed from his post in connection with this affair.

Independent members of Corps Legislatif, had proposed various liberal amendments to address, calling, amongst other things, for repeal of Law of Public Safety, freedom of the press, &c., &c. Debate would commence 11th.

Budget for 1862, submitted to Legislature; the expenditure estimated at nearly eighty million pounds; estimated receipts, show a surplus of about half a million. The War department shows increased expenditure of over million stg.

Bourse on 8th, firm but inanimate; Rentes, closed at 68—20.

ITALY.

Blockade of citadel of Messina is officially proclaimed. Hostilities had commenced, and all foreign vessels had left, except those of England and America.

Rattazzi was chosen President of Italian Chambers of Deputies, by 219, against 23.

The Sicilians intended to celebrate Garibaldi "Saints day," by general holiday.

It is reported that the Irish Archbishop, Dr. Cullen, is to be created a Cardinal.

Austrian Gazette says, Francis II., determined to stay at Rome, as long as the Pope remains there.

SPAIN.

Spanish Ministry pronounced in favour of the temporal power of Pope, and repudiated the idea of transferring Papacy to Jerusalem.

RUSSIA.

All quiet. Warsaw's Address to Emperor, up to the 7th, had been signed by sixty thousand persons. Provisional delegation of citizens continued their functions in maintenance of public order. It was reported that Emperor's Brother would shortly visit Warsaw. The Garrison of Warsaw was being nightly increased; but the general impression was, that peace will not be gained disturbed, revolutionary party being all, and hopeless, without foreign intervention.

Vienna Correspondent of the Times says:—Fifty of these persons were killed

by troops during the patriotic manifestations.

TURKEY.

Serious dissensions in Ministry, so great that it was feared commerce would be seriously affected. The Porte sent answer to last Russian note, in which it denies all right of foreign interference in internal affairs.

Turkish fleet with troops, and six months provisions, on board, were about to cruise off coast Dalmatia.

INDIA.

Bombay mails, Feb. 12th, had reached England. American portion forwarded by "Canada." Famine in North West Provinces had assumed most serious character; it was feared that it would exceed anything of the kind ever yet experienced. The failure of the Spring crops appeared to be certain; the inhabitants in some sections were starving, four or five hundred dying daily. The Tariff on piece goods, and yarns, was to be reduced. At Bombay, Imports quiet and drooping; Exports active; Freight to Liverpool advanced to three pounds for Cotton.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8th.—Exchange, two shillings and one penny 3/4. Cotton fabrics dull and declining, produce firm, at high prices, but inactive. Freight to London, dead weight, 65s and 72s 6d.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, 9th.—The Federal Council has authorized the Swiss Minister at Paris, to commence negotiation for the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce between France and Switzerland.

POSEN, Saturday 9th.—Complete tranquility prevails at Warsaw. Five hundred citizens and military men alternately patrol the city every night. This morning religious funeral ceremonies took place in the Church of Warsaw. A judicial enquiry conducted by a commission, composed of Poles and Russians, under the presidency of General Lepowski, is being impartially carried on. Fresh arrivals of Military from all parts of the country continue, to take place. Many women are leaving this city, and taking up their quarters in Citadel of Warsaw.

The reply of the Emperor is anxiously expected. The City is still in deep mourning; the shop windows contain nothing but black Prayer Books. Photographic portraits of those who fell in the late disturbances, are sold in great quantities. The burial ground in which they were all interred, has been decorated with a great quantity of flowers and wreaths.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—Funds 3/4 firmer. Consols closed at 3/4 advance; pressure for loans on stock exchange considerably diminished.

In discount market there was good, but less active demand for money; the best short bills 7 1/4 to 8. Demand at Bank rather brisk. Efflux of Gold to America was partially compensated, by receipts from continent.

[By Telegraph to Queensdown.]

PARIS, 9th.—3:30, P. M.—The Bourse has been rather firm, but little business was done. Rentes closed at 68.15 or 5c. lower than yesterday.

LONDON, 9th.—Evening. The Funds and British Railway Stocks are firm, at yesterday's prices. Business is languid.

BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM

Late from the United States.

Boston, March 25.

The programme with regard to Fort Sumter, it is now reported, has been changed. The evacuation will be conditional. Colonel Lamar will examine the stock of provisions. If they are found insufficient, the Fort will be evacuated; not else.

The New York Herald says, that Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, is short of provisions, and that the general Government will be forced to abandon it.

General Beauregard has issued a Proclamation, declaring that vessels supplying Government vessels, or Forts, at Pensacola, will be under penalty of forfeiture to the Southern Confederacy.

Exchange on London, at sight, 106 1/2.

New York, March 25.

Wheat and Corn advanced one Cent.

LATEST

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Matters Look Squally at the South.

COTTON FREIGHTS ADVANCING!

Boston, March 26th.

Five thousand troops of the Southern Confederacy, will be at Pensacola by the first of April.

Virginians threaten to "tar and feather" new Mail Agents, if further interrupted.

Mails out Cairo.

General Houston declares that civil war is inevitable in Texas, and that Alabama will be involved in the dilemma.

Gen. Houston has been removed from the Governorship of Texas by the Secessionists.

The Virginia Secessionists are urging the adoption of the Arkansas plan, that of submitting the question of Secession to the people.

The Unionists are confident, that Secession will be voted down.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25th.

Cotton freights to Liverpool, Seven-eighths of a penny per pound.

New York, March 26th.

Freights to Europe very dull.

Superfine State Flour, \$5.20; Extra State, \$5.30 to \$5.35.

Money dull, at 6 per cent.

Boston, March 26th.

Freights to Britain, unchanged, dull. Stocks improved.

Latest from Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, 6 P. M., March 26.

Mr. McPhillips's Bill to abolish the fees now paid to Judges of the Supreme Court, was negatived, 18 against 12.

Some progress was made in the Bill to compel the Registration of Grants of Crown Land in the several Counties where the lands lie.

A Bill relating to the Police of St. John, was agreed to, as also a Bill for the division of Wellington Ward.

A Bill to incorporate the Petitcodiac Bridge Company, was agreed to.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bill to consolidate the various Acts relating to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, submitted a Bill, only granting an extension of time for one year, and confirm Grants of Land already made.

Supply was concluded with very little discussion.

With regard to Immigration, Mr. Tilley stated that it was the intention of the Government to send three persons to visit England, Ireland, and Scotland, to induce settlers to come out, and that the Hon. Mr. Brown, Surveyor General, might be induced to go to Scotland.

The Committee of Investigation on Land Jobbing, brought in their Report to-day, at 4 P. M. The Report was read. It sets forth, that the Committee had examined officers, and members of the Government, as well as other parties, naming them.

It states that the Crown Land Department is governed by Regulations, which impose no restriction as to the quantity of Land that may be purchased by any one person, except as to land sold on credit, under the system of payment by instalments—that is, one-fourth down, the rest in one, two, and three years.

The Committee find that the use of fictitious names began, immediately after the Auction system was introduced, as far back as the time of Mr. Baillie. The mode of transfer is described; and it is stated, that Inches justifies himself by the practice of members of the Government.

The Report states, that Inches holds 26,000 acres in Westmorland, Albert, and King's; that of this quantity, 9,000 acres were purchased under the instalment system, and transferred, by men of the first standing, to Andrew Inches.

It is set forth, that all the lands sold along the line of Railway from St. John to Shediac, have only realised to the Government, £2,400, towards the Railway Sinking Fund.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher, M. A. Attorney General, in his negotiations with Messrs. Barings, pointed out, that lands in Canada, along the lines of Railway, had increased enormously in value, from three pounds to five pounds per acre.

The Report says, that 25,000 acres yet remain unsold, in districts, along the Railway Line.

It is stated, that the Reserve for actual Settlement, known as MONTAGLE, was sold to Speculators.

The Report says, that the orders of the Head of the Crown Land Department were disregarded; that subordinates were paid against his opinion; that the alteration under the Labor Act, from three months for beginning to improve, (as in Wilmet's time) to two years, has proved injurious. That had the instalments due by Inches been called for, his transactions would have been discovered. That the use of fictitious names, interference with Subordinates, and the locking up the Lands along the Railway Line in the hands of Speculators, are reprehensible; and THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The Report is unanimous; it is signed by all the members of the Committee, and the whole of the evidence is submitted with it. Two Hundred Copies of the Report, and 2,000 Copies of the evidence, ordered to be printed.

G. H. B.

Marriages.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Isaac M. Sharp, of this City, to Miss Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Robert Gray, of Portland.

Also, by the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. Jonathan Ouellet, to Miss Ella H. Pickle, of the Parish of Hammond.

At the residence of the Bride's father, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. W. A. J. Binkley, Mr. Archibald Purdy of the Parish of Cambridge, to Miss Catherine Ann Ferris, of the same place, Queen's County.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 5th inst., Mr. Charles Tins, of the Parish of Upland, to Miss Frances Dymken, of the Parish of Cambridge, Queen's County.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. H. A. Philbrook, Mr. Enos M. Griffin of Precept, Me., to Miss Hannah A. Todd, daughter of R. M. Todd, Esq., of Milton, St. Stephen.

At Grand Falls, Victoria County, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Street, Andrew W. Rainsford, Esq., Barrister, to Miss Mary Ann Watson, adopted daughter of Chas. A. Hammond, Esq., of that place.

Ship News.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

MONDAY, MARCH 25th.

Arrived, Mary Leonard, Kirk, Cork.—C. McLaughlin & Co. 5d.

Brig Lady Mulgrave, Hilton, Cork.—C. McLaughlin & Co. 5d.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27th.

Arrived at Liverpool, 4th, Belmont, Grant, New Orleans.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28th.

Ship Trade Wind, Johnston, Liverpool, J. L. Woodworth, dealer, at 100.

Bark Emily Jackson, Dundee, R. Rankin & Co. deals, etc.

MONDAY, 25th.

Steamer Emperor, Chisholm, Annapolis, Hatheway & Small, mails and passengers.

Steamer New Brunswick, Winchester, Boston, Ansel & Tufts, passengers and goods.

MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Liverpool, March 6th, Duke of Rothsay, hence.

At Newport, 12th, E. H. Taylor, Amherst, do. At Liverpool, 3th, Brig Gull Hunter, Williams, do.

At the Clyde, 7th, Statesman, Stanard.

Cleared at Deal, 4th, Frank, Stanard, this port.

Arrived at Liverpool, 2nd, Eleanor, from Calcutta; 7th, J. S. Dewell, Bradshaw, Savannah; 8th, Kalos, Vagabond, from do; 5th, Minnehaha, McGrath, New Orleans.

Arrived at Queenstown, 7th, Nugget, from Bolivia; 9th, Resolute, from Cardenas.

Called from Genoa, Feb. 25th, Margaret Durkee, Savannah.

DEAL 6th.—S. D. Ryerson, from Shields to Yarmouth, N. S.

HOLYHEAD, March 3rd.—The Conquest, Johnson, from Mobile to Liverpool is ashore in Caernarvon Bay, and likely to become a total wreck; crew saved. 5th.—The cargo of the Conquest is being discharged. A great number of bales of Cotton have been brought ashore—the vessel is much exposed to sea, and is fast breaking up, masts rigging and spars are along side as yet.

LIVERPOOL, March 6th.—The Minnehaha arrived here from New Orleans—had touched on Taylor's Bank, and lost both anchors.

Arrived at Liverpool, March 9th—Arbutus, Baker, hence.

Cleared at Liverpool, March 9th—David, Treivons, this port.

Arrived at Liverpool, 8th—Grace, Stone, hence. At Halifax, 25th, Julia, Lewis, hence.

Arrived at City Point, 25th, Brig Howard, from Cardiff. Loading on the Clyde, Annapolis, for this port.

Arrived at Kingston, (Jamaica), 2nd inst, Brig Siren, from New York; at Holmes Hook, 10th, John, from New York; at New York, 11th, ship G. A. Holt, Robinson.

At New Orleans, 11th, ship G. A. Holt, Robinson.

Sch. Margaret Ann, Whippley, at Providence, from St. John, N. B. reports—put into East Boston, 8th inst, to obtain new ground tackle, having lost both chains and anchors. She sailed on the 9th, while at anchor on Nantucket Shoals.

Advertisements.

G. M. STEVES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries, Flour, Provisions,
Fruits, &c.

35 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

IN STORE.—A general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Tobacco, Spices, Starch, Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Fruits, Cocoa, Chocolate, Brooms, Candles, Brooms, Pails, Wash Boards, &c., &c.

Daily expected from Boston & New York, per Steamer "New Brunswick," and "Bright Oppy,"

50 lbs choice Family Flour; 11 lbs dried Apples; 10 lbs Onions; 5 lbs Crushed & Powdered Sugar; 15 boxes Raisins; 3 boxes Lemons; 15 boxes Oranges; 5 boxes Apples; 30 drums Tea; 2 packages Dried Currants; 10 caddies Tea; 10 packets Java Coffee; 1 case Boston Matches. All of which will be sold at lowest market prices.

G. M. STEVES.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has disposed of the Stock and good will of the COLONIAL BOOK STORE to Mr. THOMAS H. HALL, who will hereafter conduct the business of that Establishment. With thanks for past favors, he begs leave to recommend his successor to the patronage formerly bestowed upon himself.

JAMES DEMILL.

St. John, Feb. 1st, 1861.