A neat and commodious place of worship was soon erected, and finished. The congregations became larger, and more solemn and attentive, and ere another short with a gracious outpouring of the spirit of God, which resulted in a glorious revival of religion, during which about twenty-five were added to the church by baptism, and several others after the good work had apparently subsided. He continued pastor of the church for seven years, at the end of which time he resigned in consequence of greatly impaired health, the too common result, as in this case of excessive labour. But although his health was steadily declining, he did not relinquish entirely his ministerial vocation; but continued to preach in various localities, with an energy beyond his power. He was nearly two years pastor of the Macnaquack Church. For some time he supplied the pulpit of the church in Fredericton. He performed several missionary tours, to Miramichi, Grand Falls, St. George; and other places during the last two years of his life. His disease was pulmonary consumption, and his case, manifested itself in all its more aggravated and distressing symptoms. During the day he was for the most part tolerably comfortable, except as the common phrase is, he was occasonally "pressed for breath." This dyspnoea, or difficult breathing was still more aggravated at night, while his cough was almost incessant, and accompanied with severe, and almost constant expectoration. He received the advice of several physictans; but without any beneficial result. And as the last resort he them had recourse to several of those "absolute specifics!" so highly recommended in the papers as "unfailing remedies" for all pecas panaceas for all the ills of life! These had no effect that I am aware of, except it might have been to hasten his end, which is really the only result that can be rationally looked for from a majority of these insidious nostrums, so ingeniously palmed upon the world, under the spacious appellation of "Expectorants," or some such expressive, or rather (let me speak advisedly), meaningless cognomen.

For the last two months of his life he

was confined to the house the greater part of his time, though he occasionally attended and took part in the meetings, which were held in the meeting house above referred to, standing within a few rods of his residence. Being present on several occasions, I listened with great satisfaction to his earnest soul stirring exhortations. It was remarked by his friends who knew him best, that as he drew nearer his end, he increased in zeal and spiritually of mind. His peace seemed indeed "to flow as a river." His confidence in the Divine promises was unwavering; and he looked forward with rapturous hope to the termination of his earthly sufferings, and his ultimate triumphant entrance into the "rest that remains for the people of God."

His sufferings, though protracted, and severe, were borne with extraordinary patience, and fortitude. He had no fear of death, and was ready to depart; still with a calm resignation, he could say with Job, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come." And though like the same illustrious saint, he could say in his deep affliction, "Thou hast taken me by the neck and shaken me to pieces," he could also adopt the heorie exclamation, "Though he slay me yet I will Thus he continued, his strength gra-

dually failing, till exhausted nature could that at least one person along the line, noticed the speed at which the wood-train was pushing ing Dec. 22d. 1861, he fell asleep in Jesus without a struggle or a groan.

"Triumphant in his closing eye,
The hope of glory shone;
Joy beamed in his expiring sigh,
To think his race was run.
His passing spirit gently fied,
Sustained by grace divine;
O, may such grace on he shed O, may such grace on us be shed, And make our end like thine. J. C. HURD.

Federicton. Feb. 1862.

LONDON, Feb. 6th, 1862 STARR'S TEMPERANCE AND COM-MERCIAL HOTEL, No. 4, VIC-

TORIA ST., HOLBORN HILL. MY DEAR BRO. BILL,-Having just closed a letter to my son Charley, of your city, allow me to enclose a line to yourself. Heft Portland, Me., for England, Dec. 14th in the Ship " North America" and after steaming away for 12 days, amid all kinds of weather, was safely landed at Liverpool. In that great city of five hundred and sixty thousand people. I passed several weeks; and heard our leading Baptist ministers, whose ability, however, did not come up to my ideal. There is in that city one man, John Houghton, Esq., who is doing great good with his money. The old Baptist Chapel on Byron Street was thrown into the Market, and he (Bro. H.) own it open, (seats free,) to the public. Several other good men have united with him in arranging to have it supplied by such men as the Lord delights to honour in the salvation of souls, at an expense of five hundred pound sterling a year.

In this greatest of cities you know there is about every thing on exhibition. I have heard several of the leading preachers and of one, I am happy to record, (Spurgeon.) that he quite met, (at least in two of the three sermons) my expectations. I wish

in the A to be high the tall t

According ourse is not

sense of duty there was but little to induce to aid, if possible our oppressed brethren, at Moncton, in canceling the Mortgage on their chapel; but of this, I have not as wealthy. And then America, is in such bad order, (except a man be negro) just name, that any one from that country is supposed to be in some way unfriendly towards England. The masses here do not seem to distinguish between British North America, and the States. You would be amazed at questions asked me from quarters supposed to be intelligent, but in this note. I have no room for these. The last Sabbath, I preached morning and evening at Harlington, ten miles from this city, to a full house of very attentive hearers. Addressed the S. School and assisted the pastor, (Rev. J. H. Goucher,) in breaking bread. Our young brother is occupying a good position among a kind people, who. however very much need a new chapel. This country is overrun with preachers, there being in London and suburbs seventy (Baptist) ministers without churches, besides 30 divinity students at Regent Park College, and under the tuition of Mr. Spurgeon, I was not prepared to find the Baptists of this country so unacquainted with each other. Among the good brethren of Liverpool who inquired for you was Bro. some years ago. Believe me as ever yours year had passed away, they were visited in christian affection. E. N. HARRIS.

Explanatory.

MR. EDITOR .- The article headed The Pastor and his flock dated St. Martins, Jan, 22nd, 1862, is thought by some to have an insinuation against the church at St. Martins, that they are indifferent about the treatment and support of the pastors. No such insinuation is conveyed by the article, or ever was thought of, or intended by the author of the article. The main idea of it, is to show that a better and more honorable system of supporting the pastor might be adopted without infringing upon the voluntary act of the church in doing so. The author, to his own certain knowledge can certify, that there is not a church in the province more punctual in paying their minister than St. Martins; and also aiding him in presents besides his regular salary, and every affectionate minister will feel an increasing attachmect to a people that will do so. Still the author, does not for a moment swerve from the sentiment of the article he has written, but believes firmly if the system proposed by him were adopted, it would be better for pastor and people in all our churches.

Feb. 19th, 1861.

Shediac, Feb. 24th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER BILL,-I have finished my labours in this place and leave to-day. I baptized one believer here yesterday surely there is a great work to be done but I know not by whom the Lord intends to do it. My heart really sickens when I think of the little flock for whom I have prayed and laboured the past year, being left without a minister of Christ to watch for their souls. May our God in whose hands are the hearts of men supply them with a faithful minister, is my prayers. Yours in the gospel of Christ, W. A. COLEMAN.

Secular Department.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

In the first place, it cannot fail to be remarked, that the evidence is especially destitute of all those material points which ought to have constituted its great value. The first notable deficiency is, the absence of any medical testimony, or any testimony whatever, as to the exact mode in which the parties were killed; that point seems to have been overlooked altogether, al-though, in reality, it was the first object of the

The next point which excites observation, is the fact, that the witnesses were nearly all per-sons employed on the Railway, and who, to a greater or less extent, might be criminated by an adverse verdict. Every Railway official who might have been involved, was placed on the stand, to give the best account of the affair he could, the only exception being the Commissioner —whose testimony on this occasion, we are quite

sure, would have been worth having. It is most remarkable, that nobody but the resident Engineer of the Railway, was examined as to the weight of the Freight Train, or the velocity with which it was propelled. It would at least have shown advantaged for public at least have shown a decent regard for public feeling, that some other Civil Engineer should have been examined on these points, and it would have been much better for the interests of all

There are grave discrepancies in the testimony as to the rate at which the wood Train was pro-ceeding when the fatal accident occurred, and as to the exact time at which it followed the Passenger Train. No persons along the road, who could give precise testimony as to these points, were called; yet there are reasons to believe on, and the short space that had intervened after the passing of the passenger-train, and who re-marked that a collision was almost sure to take

freight-train, each car provided with brakes. It does not appear from the testimony, and we be-lieve it is conceded, that there was not a single brakeman on any of these cars, and that the only reliance upon stopping such a weighty train, was upon the brakes on the locomotives. These brakes are upon what is called "the American System," and for the purpose of stopping the locomotive when running by itself, they may suffice. fice; but for the purpose of stopping a train, are generally deemed altogether inefficient. The testimony as to the brakes is most unsatisfac-

we have now to remark what has not already been stated, that the evidence given at the in-quest was watched by Mr. Robertson Bayard, on behalf of the Conductor of the wood-train, and also by Mr. W. H. Tuck as Counsel on behalf of the rest of the railway staff; but nobody ap-peared on behalf of the Crown or the public; the inquest was not merely left to take care of itself, were concerned, but the Crown Officers, both, as we are informed, telegraphed from Fredericton, that it was not usual for Counsel to attend inquests, on the part of the Crown!

A careful perusal of the evidence will show, how especially remarkable is the absence of testimony as to all the points of the enquiry which were of vital importance; and also, that the evidence such as it is, does not by any means sustain the verdict. In what manner the Jury arrived at their recommendation as to the inside and outside tracks at Rothsay, does not appear by the testimony, in any shape or form; and it may be assumed that it came to their knowledge

veral other good men have united with The testimony is remarkable for the absence

was detached from the passenger cars, and they were thus left helpless on the track. It does not appear that the Siding on which the freight train could have been run, was even clear of Snow. On that point, there might have

been evidence to show, that its clearance had been neglected.

The evidence of Miss Davidson, who resides at Rothsay Station, would have been most material, as she could have stated in what manner, and at what rate of speed, freight trains are accustomed to pass that Station at night, without stopping.

In the Session of 1859, a Bill was introduced in the Legislature by the Hon. Mr. Gray, for giving remedies against the Government, and the Railway Commissioners, for acts or things done or committed by them, which Bill became law. It is entitled, " An act relating to the recovery of damages against the Commissioners of the European and North American Railway in certain cases." Among other things this act provides,that any person sustaining injury or damage, either to his property or person, through the neg igence or default of such Commissioners, or any of them, or of any agent, officer, or servant under the direction or centrol of such Commisioners, whether appointed by the said Commisioners, or by the Governor in Council, in any act, matter, or thing connected with the European and North American Railway, may maintain an action at law, and recover damages in respect thereof, and proceed to final judgement, gainst the said Commisssoners by the name of The Commissioners of the European and North American Railway; such action nevertheless to be instituted in H. M. Supreme Court of Judica-

Courset &c &c." Under this Act, it may happen that some of the parties who have been injured by the railway col-James Buck for whom I preached twice. He says you preached for him when there tained. We have no hesitation in saying, that the evidence on such trial, if managed by a competent Attorney and Counsel, will exhibit a very different version of the affair from what has appeared before the inquest. That the public interests should have been wholly overlooked in holding the inquest, is more remarkable from the fact that a motion was made in the Assembly by Mr. Gilbert of Westmor-land for a strict enquiry into the matter, and an assurance was given by the Provincial Secretary, that the enquiry demanded shouldbe made, and on such assurance being given, Mr. Gilbert withdrew his motion. It now appears that the Government did nothing whatever in the matter, and that the

ture in this Province, and to be conducted and

governed by the rules of the said Supreme

Crown Officers declined to interfere.

In every respect, the evidence on the inquest has been of the most unsatisfactory character, and tends greatly to shake public confidence in the working of the railway, and the safety of travelling by it. This is a state of things which should not be allowed to exist because it of the allowed to exist, because it affects every human being in the Province. more or less directly, and the Government should set the matter at rest as quickly as possible.

Last year, an inquest was held in England, in the case of a murder at "Road House." in which nearly all the witnesses examined were supposed to be implicated in the murder, and the proceed ings altogether were of such an unsatisfactory character, that the matter came up in Parliament. So much pressure was brought to bear, that the Attorney General had to move the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ, " de meliore enquirendo"-that is, for a better enquiry-and thereupon, a better enquiry did take place.

Without waiting for such pressure, it would be advisable for the Attorney General of New Bruns wick to set on fact, without a moments delay, such proceedings as will afford a "better enquiry" in the present unhappy case, and furnish the people with satisfactory proof, that they may travel in safety by the railway, and not be killed or maimed by an accident, for which nobody is to blame.

Unless something of this sort is done, there will be most serious dissatisfaction with the Govern ment, and not without cause; the public will not be tampered or trifled with, in a matter which so near-

MELANCHOLY WRECK .- We were informed last evening that the Quaco Packet, which left St. John on Monday week for Quaco, was cast away, and all hands perished. The wreck was found in a small cove on the Bay shore, about 30 miles above Digby Gut—4 bodies had washed ashore When last so the packet was off Quaco embedded in ice.—New

ly concerns life and death.

The Execution of the Slave-Trader Gor-

This notorious person was taken on the coast of Africa, in command of a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade which had about 700 Slaves remaining on board, after 140 had been thrown

Whatever may be said of the Federal Government, it is now clear that President Lincoln has acted with firmness in regard to the case of Capt. Gordon, and seems determined to carry out the law for the suppression of the Slave-trade, even to the exaction of the death-penalty for every

The execution of Captain Gordon took place at New York, on the 21st February, and is, we believe, the first execution for the crime of Slavetrading that has ever occurred there. It will be a sad blow and great discouragement to the fitting out of Slavers at New York, as every man his neck, and will certainly be hanged if caught. The New York World commenting on this case.

"The scenes connected with the execution of the slave-trader Gordon yesterday were painful, but every right-minded man will feel a satisfaction that a righteous law was vindicated. Un-precedented efforts had been made to save the criminal from the doom he had incurred. The verdict of a jury in unquestionable accordance with the evidence, and the judge's sentence in indisputable conformity to the law, were accept ed by the culprit's advocates and friends only as stimulants to renewed endeavors in his behalf. They besieged the President with importunities for his pardon. They sought to work upon the district-attorney, upon the judge, and upon the members of the jury to give their names to a petition for the commutation of his sentence. Some individuals even went so far as to write threatening letters, others to tempt with offers of money. The governor of the state was harassed with solicitations that he would interfere. All men of influence were approaching upon cality was tried with the courts, every appeal with the President, every inducement with men of influence, every instigation with men of brute strength. The secret mainspring of all this activity was the slave-trading interest in this city -an interest thoroughly linked together, of ne mall monetary power, and stimulated by a full sense that the issue of this case was a test of its own power to live. Gordon himself, almost up to the very last, had faith in the ability of the money, and the energy of these men, to save him. He was mistaken. They were mistaken. The law had its course. The slaver captain died a felon's death, and the slave trade, so far at least as this judicial district is concerned, has received its death-blow."

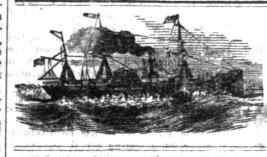
From the West Indies.

The tidings of the death of the Prince Consort called forth the liveliest expressions of regret throughout the West India Islands. Proceedings in the Jamaica Legislature had been uninterrupted, and no measures of interest have been submitted. The Royal Society of Arts is using every exercion to ensure an exhibition of the productive and commercia capabilities of the island at the approaching Inter-national Fair in London, the grant of the Assembly being less by one-third than required. There had been three cargoes of emigrants at Kingston, one Coolies, and two Africans. Although the weather was cool and pleasant, the public health is not as good as

Walker, C. B., had relieved Governor Hincks, as Governor-General of the Windward Islands, the latter proceeding to Demarara to assume

The eclipse of the sun, Dec. 31 was almost | throughout the country answered the appeals the aid of religion and will not forget that total at Demarara, the light being about equal made to them, and why? Because Ireland at religion is one of the basis of soo y." Bil to very subdued moonlight. Business reported very dull. The weather continued wet, heavy rains falling, with few intermissions of

The intelligence of Prince Albert's death the occasion of firing the mi: ute guns, a stray | should cease. The British Government how - decreased £148,000. spark fell into the ammunition bucket, which, exploding, destroyed the back walls of the opinion, and no instruction had been given fort, killed a bugler, and woulded about a Sir James Hudson, to make any remonstrance dozen of the Artillery present. The weather had been unusually wet, and labor on the plantations very slack, but improvement was in prospect, as the crop would soon be ready to



Arrival of the "Norwegian" at Portland.

PORTLAND, March 4. The Norwegian arrived at fifteen minutes

past three this morning. News is meagre. Spanish journals demand a Monarchy in Peru, by universal suf-

Many arrests had been made by the Roman proclamation of the National Committee has been secretly posted, counselling patience. Popular manifestation on the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta was prevented.

Division between Prussia and Austria continually widening, and the agitation in Germany is increasing. Prussia is expected to take the leadership in Germany. The recent conduct of Austria has had much influence in Northern Germany.

Pekin was quiet. The Emperor of China

had been ill, but recovered. The Federal steam sloop-of-war "Tuscaro-

ra" is watching the Confederate vessel, the Sumter," which is at Gibralter, unable to procure coal to proceed to sea, having nothing but paper money, which does not appear to be looked upon with favor by sellers. Discussions on the state of American affairs

continued in the British parliament.

The French Senate in an address to the Emperor, agree that France should remain neutral on the American difficulties. The defeat of the Spaniards at National Bridge is officially confirmed, and reinforcements considered necessary.

Consols opened at 92 7-8 to 93 for Money Breadstuffs inactive and unchanged. Cloth and yarns had an upward tendency.

LATER.

Additional to above: Mr. Halliburton will ask, in the House of Commons, on what terms the United States retain possession of a portion of the Island of San Juan.

It is believed that the Pope has received assurance from Napoleon, that French troops shall not leave Rome. It is rumoured that the Archduke Maximi lian will be in London the latter part of Feb-

Later from England!

Arrival of the "Canada" at Halifax !!

HALIFAX, March, 5th, 1862. The Royal Mail Steamer "Canada," from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 22d., and Queenstown on the afternoon of 23rd Feb., arrived here to-day, at 10.30 A. M. The 'Canada" has 56 passengers for Boston. The Steamer "City of Washington" reached Liverpool at 5.30 A. M of the 21st, and the "Anglo-Saxon" at noon of the same day.

The "Canada" had fine weather on the voyage. On the 1st March, lat. 47, long. 41 o passed parque "Alex. Macheill," of Philadelphia, bound West. On the 2nd, passed an English ship, supposed to be the "Queen of the Lakes.'

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Co., (German Line) are building new Steamer, must new know that he goes with a halter about called "City of London," to be equal, or superior, to "City of New York;" will be ready about Christmas next. "City of Washington, after 96 passages across the Atlantic, besides other services, has gone to Glasgow for new boilers and engines, calculated to increase her speed greatly. Captain Walter Patton, of Liverpool, is appointed commander of "Great Eastern."

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, The O'Donoghue moved for return of British vessels, of ther captains and owners respectively, that have succeeded in running American blockade; also for similar return of British vessels captured, or destroyed, in attempts to break the blockade; and a return of British vessels that put into Nassau, and other Colonial ports, with " contraband of war." and supplies for Confederate States, that have been permitted to refit, and supply themselves at those places, in contravention of Queen's Proclamation, and of neutrality. He strongly censured Government for not having taken acwhose 'indly sympathies there was the least consumer of minutence were approaching upon whose 'indly sympathies there was the least consumer tive steps to prevent breaches of neutrality common of the law 'indicial murder,' and summoning the crowd to the Merchants Exchange, to take measures against its consummation. Every technilution, of which notice had been given, was moved. He must decline consent to the return for two reasons. In the first place, the Government had not got the information sought for; and in the second place, if they had, it would not be their office to furnish list of wrong-doers and violators of law. The parers relative to the blockade would proba-bly be laid on the table on the 24th or 25th, and would contain statement of the numbers of vessels which had broken blockade, and perhaps their tonnage. He hoped the infor-mation would satisfy The O'Donoghue.

The Solicitor General explained the misapprehension of the O'Donoghue, and said that private vessels might carrying contraband of War, but at their own risk, if detected, they must abide consequences.

Mr. C. Fortesque confirmed the recent re-ports of successful gold mining in British In the House of Lords on the 21st, Ear

DeGrey explained reasons why the Government appointed Lord Clyde to command the Volunteers at approaching field day at Brighton to prevent jealousies among Volunteer In the House of Commons on the same

evening Mr. Vincent Scully gave notice that

he intended to call the attention of the House

to the expediencies of establishing improved

communication between North America and Lord Palmerston in reply to Judge Haliburton, said that negociations with the American Government relative to the Island of San Juan, were suspended in consequence of the Civil War. Arrangement however has been made that there should be a provisional joint

Mr. Maguire called attention to the serious distress in Ireland. Sir Robert Peel refuted his assertions, and in the course of his remarks, said no more remarkable proof of absence of greviances existed, than that which occurred the other day, when there was danger of rupture with America, Ireland was full of Americam emisaries trying to raise up a spirit of disloyalty, and a meeting was held in Dublin, at which a few manikin traitors, tried to imitate the "Cabbage garden" heroes of '48, but met with no response. Not a single man of respectability of the middle ages."

The Prince maintained that ante-Revolutionist system demanded by Marquis La Rockejacquelin, would be another reign of tervor supported by foreign bayonets, and isaid: "if ever such a policy be followed, the Empire will not longer have any reason to exist."

Billant said: The mission of the Emperor on morniz of Revolution, was to re-establish order by a policy for which he found tradition. In carrying out that policy the Emperor had the control of the control of

the present day was very difficrent from Ire-

land of the past. on the subject, at Turin. He stated that the army estimates would probably show a saving of about a million sterling; arising chiefly out of repayments for troops in India.

Another West India regiment is to be formed. Infantry regiments at home are to be reduced, by fifty men each. Battalions in Canade are to be of full strength, 1027 men. An influential deputation from cotton manu-

facturing Districts, had an interview with Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood, relative to tariff on cotton goods in India; and petitioned for the redress of Lardships arising from this tariff. Lord Palmerston said that Government felt the greatest regret at the prevalent distress, but could not think it due to one cause only. Sir Charles Wood said the tax was not intended as a protective one; but originated in the financial necessity of the India Govt. It had already reduced the duty on yarns, and hoped soon to do the same on manufactured goods, but could not premise at

Queen Victoria in response to application from the committee of the Albert memorial fund, expressed herself in favor of Grand Obelisk, with statuary at base, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Glass, Elliot & Co, in a letter to Cyrus W. Field, say they would not be willing to market facture and lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, assuming the entire risk, as they believe it too great for one firm; but they are so confident of satisfactory results, that they are will ling to contract for work, and stake a large sum on its successful laying and working.— They will make a definite offer in a few days; and they furnish a list of 3500 miles of cahle already laid by them and all working successfully except in three small stretches. It is asserted that insurances is being effected daily, in London on Ships and cargoes for Southern posts at ten to fifteen guineas premium .-Another frightful coel pit accident has occurred. About fifty miners were killed by an explosion at Merthyr Tydril.

FRANCE.

Paris correspondent London Times says,cannot affirm that Slidell has, as yet, seen the Emperor; but I believe he has seen several, if not all of his ministers. Of course not officially. He, doubtless, explained his views of the State of the Southern Confederacy but must understand that the time is not yet come for a decision. Discussion on address had commenced in the Senate-unimportant. Discussion in the Assembly is fixed for 24th. Bourse been agitated; fluctuations on 20th were nearly one per cent., but on 21st firm and animated. Rentes advanced to 70 50 and four and half per cents to 100f 40c. Paris papers publish news from Cochin China announcing that nearly all the provinces had made submission to Admiral Bouard. Direct mail service between Nantes and Vera Cruz is to commence April 1st. Four

for this service.

large Steamers are to be purchased in England

Frankfort Journal positively asserts the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the Prus- for information respecting issue of Free licksian Government is actually decided upon ets on the E. & N. A. Railway! Alea for another authority says Prus to Russia for simultaneous recognits

It is asserted that Papal Government was PORTUGAL

The Betrothal of the King to the sister of

he late Queen of Portugal is announced as having taken place. Marquis DeSoule has been empowered to form a new ministry. GREECE.

At latest dates the Fortress of Nauplia was still held by the insurgents, who demanded modifications of the Constitution. The troops defeated the insurgents outside Nauplia, and the insurrection was confined to that place .-Numerous arrests, including Senators, Officers, Advocates, and Journalists, were made. Latest official accounts were encouraging for early suppression of the insurrection. The Greek Chambers voted their devotion to reigning Dynasty, and for vigorous measures to suppress insurrection.

January mails are received. Trade rather

more active; harvest good; vintage better than expected. LONDON MONEY MARKET .- Consols buov-

ant on 21st, and 1 to 1 higher; mainly owing to abundant supply of money. Rather more demand in discount market, but rates unchanged.

Latest via Queenstown.

TURIN, 23rd.-Notwithstanding Ministerial arcular manifestations continued in Provincial Towns against temporal power of Pope. BERLIN, 23rd,-Berlin papers assert the ecognition of Italy by Prussia is an established fact. Prussia has notified recognition to the Italian Minister.

VIENNA, 23rd .- Negotiations of Austrian Government, at Pesth, for bringing about a reconciliation with Hungary have failed. Answer of Austria to last note of Prussia delayed, because first communicated to German States, who had remitted identical notes. Austrian chamber of Deputies have reject-

ed proposal to establish Jury for Press trials, unless Jury is also established for all other Advices from Athens state Greek insurgents

lefeated near Tyrinth. Shareholders of the National Bank of Vienna have accepted proposals of Government. The privileges of the Bank are to be extended for 25 years. Government obtains in ex-

change loans at 2 per cent.

BERLIN, 23rd. According to reliable infornation, the reply of France to Prussian pro posals for Treaty of Commerce arrived here; conclusion of Treaty said to be imminent, Touton, 22d .- Transport " Seine" ordered

o embark materials for army at Rome, will sail next week ; this order contradicts reports of evacuation of Rome by French. Parts, 23d. - Vesterday, in Senate, Barock

Minister, without portfolio, replied to attacks against Laws and Government, made by certain journals. Prince Napoleon defended Government; described the state of society when laws on press were promulgated, and said:—
"I defend revolution, and think it necessary o give press more liberty. There is but one ustification for the existence of the Empire, and that is when it becomes an application of the principle of revolution." The Prince alladed to incident of Monseigneur Biorde, and General Guyon, and said, -" That is where we must look for hatred for name of Napo leon and for name of France. The Empire signifies the glory of France abroad; the de-struction of Treaties of 1815, which are within the limits of forces and resources of France; and the unity of Italy, whom we have contributed to free. At home, the glory of France is in the preservation of order, by a complete system, and real liberties, comprising liberty of press, and unlimited institutions, without religious complications and mistakes, which

In reply to a question on Italian affairs, repel excitement and personal discussions. Lord Palifierston said he believed there was a strong desire that Rome should be the capital ties declined slightly. Provisions quiet and produced profound sensation at Grenada. On of Italy; and that the Popes temporal power I steady. Consols 931 a 931. Bullion in Bank

ever had taken no part in the expression of opinion, and no instruction had been given Liverpool, 13th, Harmony, Champion, do; 12th, Sir Iamas Hudson to make any remonstrance 14th, Anda, Bates, for Havana, from Galway, 6th, Beaver, Utley, for New York; from Cork, 8th. Bluenose, for New York; from Clyde, 17th, Eliza, McLauchlan, for Yarmouth, N. S.: from Cardiff, 9th, Ellen O'Brien, for Halifax; from Liverpoel, 13th, John Clements, Cann, for Cardenas; from Tralee, 5th, Lady Mulgrane, for Yarmouth; from Belfast, 10th, Observer, Killam, do; from Cardiff, 2th, Palmyra, ----, Halifax, and 9th, Sumbury Atkinson, do.

Ard at Liverpool, 14th, Levanter, Betts, from his port. At Queenstown, 16th, Victoria, do. DUBLIN, 8th - The Collegen Bawn, Goodwin, hence, stranded in the North Bull, 22nd Jan, - has had her between decks cleared, and the deals discharged. All safe here.



By Special Telegraph to the "Colonial Empire."

THE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY

FREDERICTON, March 5th. Mr. Mechan endeavored to get in Petition asking for an appropriation for some road in Gloucester, but failed, it being contrary to

Rest of the forenoon spent discussing, in Committee of the Whole, a motion of McPhelim's, that Government be directed to reimburse George Wallace with £20, the amount lost out of a money letter. McPhelim contended that the Government had no right to decline carrying out the resolution of the House last year on this subject, and went into the subject at large.

Tilley thought the Government not bound to carry out the directions of the House at the last of the Session, when few members were present, if it seemed to them that the general interests of the Public would be injured thereby-

Steadman laid down as a principle that money granted by motion or address, and not therefore subject to any action of the Upper House, should only be by a majority of the votes of the whole House. Cudlip concurred in the principle; but, as the rule was not established, it would not apply in this case. Discussion continued up to 5 o'clock, P. M., when progress was reported. The debate was

general and animated. Hon. Provincial Secretary stated that the Estimates would be laid before the House on THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (Liberal.) Monday next.

copies of correspondence with Mes engaged in destroying or removing large quan- And also copy of the present state of accounts tity of secret documents in the Archives at of the Province with the Commercial Bank, or auv other Bank which has advanced money to the Government between 31st. October, 1860. and the present time.

American Despatches

(To the St. John Associated Press.) BANGOR, March 5, 1862.

Official despatches, announcing the evacuation of Columbus and its occupation by Federal troops, are received. This was achieved by piercing the Confederate centre at Forts Henrv and Donelson; and isolating and turning the wings at Bowling Green and Columbus. The latter, a place of immense strength, con sisting of tier upon tier of batteries on river front, and strong parapet ditch and abattis on land side. The evacuation was hasty, great quantities of stores and ordinance being left. The barracks was destroyed, but the town spared. A train to the magazine was discovered on fire, and extinguished.

A. Johnson has been formally appointed Governor of Tennessee, with full powers, until the people re-construct a new Government | gravings. in place of the present usurpation. Confederate defeats have caused a great

panic at Richmond. Placards indicating the existence and rejoicings of Unionists there, have caused arrest of John M. Botts, and other prominent citizens, suspected of Union pro-

Martial Law has been proclaimed. Richmond despatches urge summary mea-

sures for checking progress of treason, and thing for execution of conspirators. Order and business are being resumed at Nashville, Tenn. Union men begin to show theniselves; Union sentiments have been crushed there, and will require time for full develonement.

Dupont's fleet has sailed from Port Royal Its destination is unknown. It is reported that 30,000 Confederates are concentrated at Savannah. FLOUR MARKETS .- Superfine State, \$5 35

a 5 45; Extra, \$5 55 a 5 65.

Married.

Mr. William H. Craft, to Miss Martha Jane Bely both of Wick ham, Queen's "ounty.
On the 23d of January, at the residence of the bride's father, M. James Jamison, of Wicklow, Carlton Co., to Miss. Charlotte Kierreau, of the rarish of Brunswick.

At the Baptist personage Shediac, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. A. Coleman, Amos Smith to Miss Elizabeth Elder all of Shediac. At the residence of the bride's father on the 18th inst., by the same Mr. James B. Calhoun of Hope-well, A. C., to Miss Abigal, daughter of Isaac Develand, Esq., of Shediac. On Wednesday, the 12th of Feb., by Rev. Willium H. Burnhan, Mr. Francis Watson to Miss Elizabeth A. Kierstead, both of the Parish of Stud Also on Thursday, the 13th of February, by the me, Mr. James J. Kierstead, to Miss Elizabeth Watson, both of the Parish of Studholm.

DBITUARY NOTICE.

The subject of this memior, Davina wife of CHALMERS BLEAKYEY, was born May 19th 1812. She experienced religion, about there years ago and was baptized by Father Grandall. She departed this life on the 17th February, and has left a kind, affectionate corristian hisband, six children, her loss. She had the priselege of seeing three of her children united with the church. Her funeral was attended by a large and respectable concourse of acighbors and friends, and the occasion improved by Edder George & e. ley from the words of the Isalusist, "Preceous in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints."

Salisbury Feb. 28th 1862,

UST Received per schr Express from Boston—
POOT CHECKS and SKATES.

The FOOT CHECK can be put out of use without being taken from the boot. For sale at No. 90 Prince William Street.

(eo Sup.

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!

TO ARRIVE. 50 BRLS PARRA-of a superior quality, that of a superior quality, that I have purchased in a Market without Monopoly, and I will now sell to my friends and customers an article that will give satis faction and defy competition at the very low price of 60 cents per gallon by the barrel, and 70 cents per gallon by retail.

Also, a lot of LAMPS, CHIMNEYS and WICKS, selected by myself in the Boston Mar ket, that I will sell Wholesale or Retail, very low. all and examine, and judge for yourselves. For sale by

P. S.—Please don't forget that I have on hand 10

rls Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, that I also expect to sell you. (oct 28, daw e v yly) J.F. S. Explosive, Hazardous, and Ex

HE leading Fire Insurance Companies of the United States have declared Petroleum OIL, WELL OILS, EARTH OILS, and sundry other Oils as highly Dangerous, liable to Explode, Hazardous and Extra Hazardous. nd Extra Hazardous.
Of all Isluminating OILS, ALBERTINE OF is

ALBERTINE OIL is perfectly sate in use, and in names, which are highly dangerous, explode in the Lamp, and set fire to persons and property—several instances of which have occurred in this vicinity within the past few weeks.

The ALBERTINE OIL COMPANY are now prepared to fill all orders at Wholesale and Petril

prepared to fill all orders, at Wholesale and Retail for their Genuine ALBERTINE OIL, pure and un adulterated, manufactured from the celebrated Albert Coal. JOHN M'GRATH, Agent, Albertine Oil Deno 33 Prince Wm Stre

ENGLAND small Presents, will find a beautiful assortment of Indian BEAD WORK, at 75 Prince William Street. F. A. COSGROVE. Weather Strips.

THE Neatest, Cheapest, and most effectual con Wind, from under Doors and Windows.
For sale by (nov 22) Z. G. GABEL Kitchen Grindstones-Complete !!

FROM E. V. CRANDALL, MONCTON. HE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of those Goods. They are superior, and cheaper than any thing of the kind before offered in this market.

An assortment will be constantly on hand for sale Wholesale and Retail, at No. 90, Prince Wm. Street. (jan 14 u p)

11 only "Blacktin's" 51 feet 91 gua. Gang Saws.
or sale low by Z. G. GABEL, No 90 Prince Wm-street.

AND THE British Reviews.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hand of subscribers about as soon as the original edition For any one of the four Reviews,

For any two of the four Reviews, For any three of the four Reviews. For Blackwood's Magazine, 5 00

For Blackwood and one Review For Blackwood and three Reviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews Money current in the State where issued will be

The Farmers Guide to

Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it wider circulation the publishers have resolved to When sent by mail (post pail) to California and

A LL persons are cautioned against purchasing a Joint Note made by the subscribers, dated the 3rd or 4th February, 1862, for £37 10s. Od. payable to Charles McLean. The said note having

ALLAN MeLEAN, Tobacco, Fruit, etc., etc.,

ANDING to-day, from schr "Ariel," from

35, Prince William Street February 12, 1862. DECEIVED from New York and Boston.—150 barrels FLOUR;

Goods to Arrive. DAILY expected from New York.—12 bris

5 boxes Tobacco; 5 boxes Oranges; 3 bags Nuts; 2 boxes Yeast Powder;

from Liverpool;
25 chests Extra Souchong TEA.
From New York.—300 brls Flour;
15 do Pork. For sale by
G. M. STEVES. MEA AND FLOUR-To Arrive-Per Volunteer

CENTRAL BANK. A \$4 Central SHARKEY'S

20 Shillings Top Coats. The Hon. John H. Gray's Lecture, in Remember No. 12, Corner of King

tra Hazardous. pre-eminently the best, it burns longer, gives a steadier light, and more light for less money than

Indian Bead Work.. ERSONS desirous of sending totheir friends in

trivance for excluding Snow, Rain, Dust, and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

MILL SAWS and MILL SAW FILES—On Consignment.—20 doz "Cammell & Co., "12 inch Mill Saw Files;

For sale low by BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

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reduce the price to Five Dollars for the Two Vol Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid) \$6. This book is not the old " Book of the Farm." Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Pub-

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NOTICE.

been given in payment for a Mare, warranted to us which said mare proves to be unsound and lame. As we have not received value for said note, we shall not pay the same. JOSEPH McLEAN Waterborough, Q. C., Feb. 20, 1862. v3ipd

9 boxes TOBACCO, 10's ; 5 boxes ORANGES, 2 boxes LEMONS: case YEAST POWDER : 1 frail DATES. For sale by G. M. STEEVES

10 barrels Superior Pastry, do; 2 barrels ALMONDS:

For Beautifying and Preserving, with lab r, Coach & Gig Harness, &c. &c

sate about the street time of the state of t sale floud there will be a permanders to cone-