

reactor to the scene. The houses, in themselves sufficiently mean, were decorated with flags and preparations for the coming illumination. The roofs were filled with spectators, whose scanty clothing allowed their long thin limbs to be seen in relief upon the deep evening sky. The circular road round the Green was kept by the regiments of the garrison. A flag-staff stood at the foot of the Town-hall steps, another erect on the point of the cathedral, awaiting the unfolding of the standard of England, which was to wave for the first time over the city of Bombay. In the midst of the deepest silence Mr. Young read the Proclamation in English, which was afterwards delivered in Marhatti by the chief interpreter, Mr. Wassewlee. The troops saluted the bands played "God save the Queen," and the Royal standards rose simultaneously to the summit of the flagstaffs that hoisted on the cathedral, expanding at once to the breeze and showing the lions of England. On the lower flagstaff the Royal standard hung listlessly, and it was not until the troops had begun to move, after the cheering and booming of the Royal salutes had been heard, that the emblem of English sovereignty was found to have been upside down. There was a pang in the breast of the superstitious at that moment, who consoled themselves, however, with the thought that a similar accident had not happened to the flag on the cathedral. Evening was closing in when the ceremony was completed, and as the crowd dispersed from the Town-hall the first signs of the illuminations were visible in the increasing gloom. Triumphant arches had been thrown across the streets, not only of the Fort, but of the native city. Thousands upon thousands of lights gave out in fire the outlines of colonnades, windows, curious gables, and quaint devices. Queen Victoria's name was everywhere—as "QUEEN OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF HINDOSTAN." There were "Farewells to the East India Company" and new hopes for the future of India emblazoned on more than one edifice. Crystal chandeliers were hung from houses to house amid, festoons of light, and throughout the streets, glaring yellow, blue, and green in the obscurity of a moonless night, crowds of people in every walk of life flung gaily along and enlivened the scene. The gates of the Fort, the bastions, and ravelines were embroidered with flame—the ships in the harbour shone out in the darkness amid the blaze of blue lights. Bombay had never seen such a celebration, nor had its population, fond as Orientals are of glitter and glare, ever enjoyed much of it.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith. Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the Government of the territories in India heretofore administered in trust for us by the Honourable East India Company. Now therefore we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said Government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint to administer the Government of our said territories, in our name and on our behalf. And we, residing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories, and to administer the Government thereof in our name, and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State. And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honourable East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted. We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made by them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government. We hold ourselves bound to natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure. And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge. We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India. We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports, and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field; we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to return to the path of duty. Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offence against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:—Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy. To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in appointing the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shown to those whose

crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men. To all others in arms against the Government, we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our Crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits. It is our royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the first day of January next. When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquility shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant unto us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people.

JAPAN.

The United States steam frigate Minnesota returned to Shanghai on the 7th October, from Nagasaki, where Mr. Reed, the United States minister, had been on a short visit. While there, the official announcement of the death of the Siogoun, or Emperor, at Yedo, on the 16th of September, was made by the Governor of Nagasaki. The Siogoun was 36 years of age at his death, and had been ailing with dropsy for some months, of which he died. Though rumours were current that he committed suicide, by disembowelling himself, according to a frequent Japanese custom, in consequence of some disputes and opposition respecting some of the provisions in the treaties lately signed, this was peremptorily denied by some of the officials. He had reigned 12 years, and having no heir, had adopted a successor. The French envoy, Baron Gros, who left Shanghai for Yedo early in September, would arrive there nearly at the time of the decease of the Siogoun, and he may be delayed longer than he had anticipated, in consequence of the funeral ceremonies. When the Governor of Nagasaki reported the demise to Commodore Tattall, the commodore proposed to fire minute guns from the Powhatan, explaining the object and usage of western nations on such occasions. The governor politely declined this mark of respect, saying that the custom of the Japanese was to mourn in silence. The cholera, which carried off more than 100 victims in Nagasaki in July and August, had disappeared, and the city was very healthy. Perhaps the unusual mortality had led the citizens to take unusual sanitary measures against malaria, for the streets and lanes were swept and watered, and kept in a degree of cleanliness quite refreshing after going through the dirty streets of Shanghai and Tien-sin. The people of Nagasaki are much pleased at the prospect of increased trade at their port next year, when the treaties come into operation.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The question as to the replacing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is likely to be decided in a few days. The company have made application to the Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on £587,000, subject to the same conditions as that of the Red Sea line, and this has been backed by memorials signed by the leading firms, not only of London, but of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Hull, Glasgow, Paisley and Norwich. Supposing it to be granted, contracts will immediately be concluded for a new cable, and any negotiations that may be thought desirable with the American Government will subsequently be entered into. No attempts can be made, with any prospect of success, to lift the old cable until the return of calm weather at the end of April or May, and even under the best circumstances, the expectations with regard to the operation are not favorable. Meanwhile it has been definitely ascertained that the existing damage is not at the shore end. The laying of the new end has been completed to a distance of 12 miles out from Valentia, and the portion taken up was found to be in a perfect condition for electrical purposes. Experiments lately undertaken by a person previously unconnected with the enterprise strongly support the original inference, that the main fault is about 270 miles from the Irish coast, at a depth probably of 900 fathoms. There is also a fault on the other side, which is thought to be about 300 miles from Newfoundland. Currents, however, still continue to be received, although of a kind so feeble and uncertain as to be useless for any practical purpose. At present the currents are in charge of Mr. Henley, who is manufacturing an apparatus such as his experience on the spot leads him to think may yet possibly lead to some results, but in no case could there be a hope of achieving permanently any satisfactory communication otherwise than by an entirely new line.

THE GALES IN THE ATLANTIC.

SHTLETS, Dec. 8.—The recent gales in the Atlantic have been the most fearful that have been encountered by experienced seamen during many years. A master of a ship that has traded between the Tyne and Spain sixteen years, winter and summer, writes from Cartagena a letter that has been received to-night, that he never encountered such weather. His decks were swept, boats and bulwarks carried away, and he had to struggle with a tempest for 21 days, keeping his pumps going all the time. I regret to state that, in addition to the great quantity of shipping property known to be lost, there are several north-country vessels missing. Most of them were on the "fall" voyage from America.

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

DISCOVERY OF A SECRET SOCIETY—APPREHENSION OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS. CORK, Dec. 9.—At half-past eleven, this day, fifteen prisoners charged with being members of an illegal society, arrived by the Bandon train, under the escort of a large party of police. They are all young men, and of respectable positions in society. Twelve of them are from Skibbereen, and three from Bantry. The captures were effected last night, while most of the parties were in bed. They are members of the "Phoenix Society," and the informations have been sworn against them by one of their body, named Sullivan. The object of the society is said to have been for the purpose of obtaining an invasion of our country by American filibusters.

(Comment by the London Star, 10th)

High treason! Arrest of the conspirators! Filibustering invasion of Ireland! These are the exclamatory words which our New York contemporaries would put at the head of a telegraphic despatch from Cork which we publish in another column. But in this country we look at matters a little more calmly, and although arrests have certainly been made, and the prisoners conveyed to Cork, we must remember that nothing has yet been proved of a seditious or treasonable character. The news is, that in the course of yesterday an escort of police conveyed fifteen individuals, members of an illegal society, from Bandon to Cork. They are described as young men holding a respectable position in society, twelve of whom belong to Skibbereen. There was a sworn information against them, given by one Sullivan, who was a member of their body, and the report goes that the prisoners are accused of endeavoring to promote a filibustering invasion of Ireland, the filibusters of course being the adventurers of the United States. At the first blush, such a statement looks like an absurdity; yet, remembering the tone and temper of such a man as Mr. Mitchell, who has taken up his abode in America,

it may easily be supposed that ardent young patriots, allowing their enthusiasm to go too far, may have communicated with their friends in the United States, and may have inquired whether the services of Gen. Walker, of that country, would not be more profitably employed in Ireland than in Central America. We may expect the story all to come out presently, whatever may be its meaning or its import. The following dispatch, dated Cork, Thursday night, gives a few extra particulars:

"Fifteen young men were to-day committed to the Cork county goal, on a charge of being connected with an illegal society, called the 'Phoenix Club.' They are principally from Skibbereen and its neighborhood, and all seem to belong to classes above the common peasantry, being well-dressed, intelligent looking, and apparently well educated. Their names are: Murty Downing, Jeremiah Donovan, Murty Moynihan, Daniel McCarthy, Jeremiah Driscoll, Eugene McCarthy, Denis Downing, Timothy Dougan, Patrick Downing, Jas. Stark, Thomas O'Shea, Wm. O'Brien, Jeremiah Culnane, Denis Sullivan, and Timothy McCarthy. Three of them are said to be clerks to a well known solicitor of high standing in Skibbereen; another is a clerk in a brewery, and all of them of some occupation or pursuit which indicates the possession of at least a good English education. What the nature of the evidence against them has been has not transpired, as whatever investigation took place has been private, but there seems to be little doubt that, in the western part of the county of Cork, this illegal club or society counts a great many members, and the authorities there have been for the last few months on the *qui vive*. It appears also that the prisoners are charged with illegal drilling, with firearms, pikes, and other weapons, so that their designs, however foolish and insane, must be of a treasonable and wicked character, and require the exercise of energy and vigilance on the part of the authorities to suppress them before serious mischief may arise from them."

THE ARRESTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Cork Constitution states that a large number of arrests will be effected in the course of a few days. A branch of the society is believed to be in existence at Clonakilly, and the authorities are procuring information relative to the members, with a view of placing them under the surveillance of the police.

MEETING OF LANDED PROPRIETORS.

It appears that a preliminary meeting of landed proprietors was held in Dublin on Saturday last, to make arrangements for a general meeting of the landed gentry of Ireland of all parties, for the purpose of taking into consideration the defects of the law for the protection of life and property, and the amendments which should be sought for in the next session of Parliament. The meeting will be held in Dublin about the middle of January next.

RIBBONISM IN KING'S COUNTY.—From the King's County there is the following account of a visit by an armed party of Ribbonmen:—"A party of eight men, three of whom were armed with pistols, and the others with bludgeons, visited the house of a man named Thomas Meeliff, which is situated at Erry-Armstrong, near Clara, on Saturday night last, close to the hour of nine o'clock. Two of those who had the pistols presented them at Meeliff, and threatened him with death if he did not surrender up to them a greyhound which he had in his possession. The man being unable to resist their demands, yielded to them, and gave them up the dog, whereupon they took their departure. Soon after, the circumstance having been reported to the police at Clara, a pursuit was instituted by them, which proved ineffectual, although several houses were searched."

ARRIVAL OF GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The Marco Polo has arrived with gold equal to £187,000 sterling. She left Melbourne on the 10th of September.

TYPHUS FEVER has broken out in Vienna, and has assumed considerable intensity.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JANUARY 18, 1859.

Examiner Office,

TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1859.

The English Mail having arrived here last evening, we delayed the publication of our paper, in order to give our readers some portion of the news thus furnished. The British Mail Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 13th inst. Our latest English dates are to the 1st of January.

ENGLISH NEWS.

In London, on the 1st inst., consols closed at 96½ a 96¾. The account for the quarter's revenue to be made up to-day will show an increase of about £1,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The annual commercial reviews for the year 1858, so far as they have appeared, speak in favorable terms of the past year, and are hopeful for future prosperity.

The following are amongst the financial and commercial events of the year:—The notification by the Bank of England that they decline to discount for the discount brokers; the imposition of a penny stamp on bankers' cheques; the reduction in the rate of interest on Exchequer Bills from 2½ per day to 2d for the March, and 1½ for the June issue; the laying down and subsequent failure of the Atlantic Telegraph; the conclusion of a commercial treaty with China; and the partial resumption of specie payments by the National Bank of Austria.

The London Times considers the political occurrences of the year to have exercised little influence over the condition of industry and trade, for the results of Lord Elgin's treaties will only be felt after a considerable interval; and that notwithstanding the cheapness of money, commerce has languished in consequence of the monetary crisis in 1857, or rather by a necessary re-action from the previous system of overtrading.

The European Times says—"Heaven was kind enough to bless us in the year now closed with a rich and abundant harvest, and as cheap food is always a guarantee for the happiness as well as the health of a nation, it is at the same time the surest incentive to sound trade. At present there are unmistakable symptoms of a revival of commerce. At the commencement of the year the rate of discount at the Bank of England was seven per cent.; at the close it was two and a-half, and the amount of gold in the coffers of the Bank is great beyond precedent. The price of every important article of consumption has been considerably cheapened, and the conviction is forced on some reflecting minds that commercial crises are not altogether unmitigated evils."

The Victoria Theatre, London, has been the scene of a fearful calamity, by which no less than sixteen human creatures, most of them young persons from fifteen years and upwards, lost their lives. It occurred during the afternoon performance on the day after Christmas. A cry of fire was raised, without, as it appears, any adequate cause, and those in the gallery rushing to the door, overpowered those who were on the landing, many of whom were precipitated over the balustrade, and hence the disaster. Subsequent investigations showed that a boy in the boxes had a box of fuses in his pocket; these ignited, set his coat tail on fire, and induced the masses above to rush in wild despair towards the stairs, and produce the tragedy. The theatre, strange to say, was opened in the evening, and the performance proceeded as if nothing serious had happened!

Good service pensions of £700 per annum each have been conferred on Major General J. E. W. Inglis, K. C. B., and four other distinguished officers who have served in India.

The year of mutiny, 1857-8, cost the empire in round numbers nine and a-half millions sterling.

Letters from New Zealand mention a valuable discovery of coal in the neighbourhood of Auckland.

Haechetta, the publisher, has already paid Lamartine, this year, 350,000 francs (£14,000) for his monthly course of literature.

Letters from Rome state that the King of Prussia had become more feeble since his arrival at that city.

INDIA.

The Correspondent of the Times says:—"The campaign languishes, for the enemy are beaten. Fort after fort is surrendered or captured, and the Begum is the only leader of importance left in Oude. Mithowlee was evacuated on the 3d of November, after a short bombardment; and Amethie, the strongest place in Oude, on the following day. The latter was menaced by Sir Hope Grant, and great resistance expected. The rajah is a brave man, and was known to have some 8000 troops and about 20 pieces of artillery. His fort is two miles round, defended by an almost impassible jungle, and provisioned for some months. The rajah, however, had no heart for the contest, and was, besides, like all the rebel leaders, eaten up, bullied and insulted by his sepoys. The Queen's amnesty promised him life, the civil authorities added some consolatory phrases about his estates, and he surrendered himself. His followers dispersed, and hundreds will accept the amnesty. Indeed, I am told Southern Oude has made up its mind, and the people are coming in daily. Every man on surrendering his arms receives a written pass, which entitles him to return to his native village and live in peace till called on by civil authority. Of course he will not be called on unless he is mischievous, and a Hindostanee will never stir unless he has got arms. In Bhojore the same process is going on. Umur Singh has been captured; some of his followers are coming in, and the remainder are wandering among the hills round Rhotas, without leader, place or hope. Between Calcutta and Delhi the only rebel force left, more important than a gang of dacoits, is that which obeys, or disobeys, according to the humour of the hour, the orders of the Begum. This force is in a trap with Col. Troup on one side, Brigadier Rowcraft on the other, the Gorga in front, and the Nepaulesse Terai behind. They must yield or make a rush to pass Colonel Troup, and make for Kohilband. They cannot raise that province again, and whatever they do are rather a nuisance than a serious danger. Tania Topee, who has crossed the Nerbudda, and by the last accounts reached the Tappee with his cavalry is far more formidable. The audacious dash by which he contrived to pass all the four field forces watching for him and cross the Nerbudda is really most creditable to his generalship. He has, however, none but mounted followers, and we have faced and conquered Mahratta leaders as able and ten times as powerful in the same region. The only real danger lies in the possibility of his reaching the neighbourhood of Poonah. The whole of that territory is disaffected, and the Brahmans, deprived of all influence, and menaced by the Enam Commission in their possessions, are ready to follow anybody who promises them even an hour of triumph."

"I should consider the revolt, as a national or military movement, finally at an end but for our fatal experience of native ignorance. Nobody can tell at any given moment what any leader, however contemptible, or any class, however beaten, may think itself competent to do. 18 men rose on us in Nagpore. The men of Chittagong had no chance even of life, and I rarely did not know in what corner of the empire they were stationed. The Sepoys at Mooltan have been perfectly aware that escape was impossible, yet all these rose, and it is this ignorance which perpetuates disorder. Any other race on earth, with its army annihilated, its fighting classes disarmed, and its leaders hung, would at all events postpone further effort; but the man who from certain facts predicts the action of an Asiatic, is sure to be wrong. Further war, however, seems impossible. Even Indian ignorance cannot produce guns out of nothing, or any army out of discontented priests, and we have, I hope, at last only to contend with disorganization. That may last some months, especially in Bundelcund, where a population, always hostile, has been exasperated by over taxation. Gradually even this will settle down, and this year should see the final termination of the Indian revolt."

LORD CLYDE'S OPERATIONS IN OUDE—THE FALL OF AMETHIE.

THE CAMP, PURSAIDEPUR, Nov. 9.—At 4 o'clock this morning the first bugle sounded. At 5 the column marched from Bopalad to Leowlie, 10 miles distant on the road to Amethie, and reached the plain at the eastern angle and face of the work about 11 o'clock. About 12.30, as we were resting in a top by a Hindoo temple, the sound of a heavy gun from the fort roused us all up; again, and again the sound of this shotted gun was heard, and some supposed that it was Sir Hope Grant actually attacking the place on his own account, but the appearance of that gallant officer in camp with a small escort, enabled us to learn that the guns we had heard were fired upon him as he rode across the plain from his camp to visit the Commander-in-Chief. Here was a new complication—Lull Madho's people had fired on our troops! The reply was decisive. If the Rajah did not come in before 10 a. m. on the 10th, the British columns would assault the place. At 1 p. m. three British forces—one under Lord Clyde, the other under Sir Hope Grant, and the third under Brigadier Wetherall—had pitched their tents, one on each accessible face of the defences of Amethie. The effect of this apparition on the Rajah's Councils may be conceived. But 12 hours before he had been full of mighty airs; he had been talking of his honour, of his losses, and of material guarantees. He made ample submission in words; excused himself for the act of the Sepoys, very ingeniously throwing the blame on us, who had broken an agreement, and it only remained to see if he carried his promises into effect. That night, as we heard, he left the fort stealthily, and repaired to a village near at hand. He neither told his followers of the negotiation, of the Proclamation, nor of the amnesty. He said he dared not tell them. He left them to find it out.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSAULT ON THE FAMOUS JUNGLE FORT OF AMETHIE.

Nov. 11.—On the morning of the 11th, at daybreak, all the troops of the three different columns were paraded, ready for action, in front of their respective camps. But on the southward and westward of the fort the enemy would have beheld their sure allies extending far as the eye could reach. There, up to the parapets of the place, and entering the Rajah's courtyard, were files dense and firm as iron of prickly thorn, adamantine shrub, and bamboo, set column upon column, so that wild beast or man could steal with difficulty through the devious tracks. Far away to the horizon, and miles beyond its visible line, spreading and growing wider and denser, lay this safe refuge of the enemy. And they sought it. Hour after hour passed away in impatience, the troops standing to their arms, officers, booted and spurred, walking up and down the streets of the camp. The Rajah's messengers were in the fort, but still no news came from them. The Rajah himself was in camp with Major Barrow, but could say nothing, except that he knew nothing. What the Sepoys would do he knew not, but he was of opinion they would not fight. At last it was announced that if the Rajah's servants had not returned at 9 o'clock the assault on the place would be ordered forthwith. Long before that hour arrived, a Sikh trooper rode into our camp with the intelligence that the place was evacuated, and that not a soul was to be found but some old men and servants within the walls of Amethie.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FREDRICKTON.

FREDRICKTON, Jan. 5.—A fire broke out in Beck's Back building at half-past 1 o'clock this morning—supposed to be the work of an incendiary—the wind blowing a hurricane. The fire extended North, South and West, burning nine buildings in the most business part of the City. The loss in buildings and goods is £8,000 or £10,000. About £5,000 insured in the St. John's Office Agencies. The Central (Fredrickton Office) don't lose a dollar. J. MYRRALL