known only as a provincial deputy, finished a background which increased the prominence of the grouping.

But the greatest wonder of France still escaped the general eye. At a ball at the Hotel de Stae! I remember to have been struck with the energetic denunciation of some rabble insult to the Royal Family, by an officer whom nobody knew. As a circle were standing in conversation on the topic of the day, the little officer started from his seat, pushed into the group, and expressed his utter contempt for the supineness of the Government on those occasions, so strongly as to turn all eyes upon him. "Where the troops, where the guns?" he exclaimed. "If such things are suffered, all is over with royalty; a squadron of horse, and a couple of six-pounders, would having kept away the whole swarm of scoundrels like so many flies." Having thus discharged his soul, he started back again, flung himself into a chair, and did not utter another word through the evening. I little dreamed that in in the meagre frame, and long, thin physiognomy, I saw Napoleon.

I must hasten to other things. Yet I still cast many a lingering glance over these times. The vividness of this collision was incomparable. The wit, the eccentricity, the anecdote, the eloquence of those assemblages, were of a character wholly their own. They had, too, a substantial nutriment, the want of which had made the conversation of the proceeding age vapid, with all its elegance.—Public events the most powerful order fed the flame.—It was the creation of a vast national excitement; the rush of sparks from the great electrical machine, turned by the hands of thirty millions. The flashes were still but matters of sport and surprise. The time was nigh when those flashes were to be fatal, and that gay lustre was to do the work of conflagration.

I had now been a year in Paris, without returning, or wishing to return, to London. A letter now and then informed me of the state of those who still drew my feelings towards England. But I was in the centre of all that awoke, agitated, or alarmed Europe; and, compared with the glow and rapidity of events in France, the rest of Europe appeared asleep, or to open its eyes solely when some new explosion shook it from its slumber.

My position, too, was a matchless school for the learner in diplomacy, France was the stage to which every eye in Europe was turned, whether for comedy or tragedy; and I was behind the scenes. But the change was at hand.

One night I found an individual, of a very marked appearance, waiting for me at my hotel. His countenance was evidently Jewish, and he introduced himself as one of the secret police of the ministry. The man handed me a letter—it was from Mordecai, and directed to be given with the utmost secrecy. It was in his usual succinct and rapid style.

"I write this in the midst of a tumult of business. My friend Mendoza will give you such knowledge and assistance as may be necessary. France is on the point of an explosion. Every thing is prepared. It is impossible that it can be delayed above a week or two, and the only origin of the delay is in the determination to make the overthrow final.—Acquaint your English officials with this. The monarchy of the Bourbons has signed its death warrant. By suffering a legislature to be formed by the votes of the mere multitude, it has put property within the power of all beggars; rank has been left at the mercy of the rabble; and the church has been sacrificed to please a faction. Thus the true pillars of society have been cut away; and the throne is left in the air. Mendoza will tell you more. The train is already laid. A letter from the confidential agent tells us that the day is fixed. At all events, avoid the mine. There is no pleasure in being blown up, even in company with kings."

A postscript briefly told me—that his daughter sent her recollections; that Clotilde was still indisposed; De Fontaine giddier than ever; and, as to proof of his own confidence in his views, that he had just sold out 100,000 three per cent consols.

My first visit next morning was to the British embassy. But the ambassador was absent in the country, and the functionary who had been left in charge was taking lessons on the guitar, and extremely unwilling to be disturbed, by matters comparatively so trifling as the fate of dynasties. I explained, but explained in vain. The hour was at hand when his horses were to be at the door for a ride in the Bois de Boulogne. I recommended a ride after the ambassador. It was impossible. He was to be the escort of a duchess; than to go to dinner at the Russian embassy, and was under engagement to three balls in the course of the evening. Nothing could be clearer than that such duties must supercede the slight concerns of office. I left him under the hands of his valet, curling his ringlets and preparing him to be the admiration of mankind.

I saw Mendoza secretly again; received from him additional intelligence; and, as I was not inclined to make a second experiment on the "elegant extract" of diplomacy, and escort of duchesses, I went, as soon as the nightfall concealed my visit, to the hotel of the Foreign Minister. This was my first interview with the celebrated Dumourier.

He received me with the courtesy of a man accustomed to high life; and I entered on the purport of my visit at once. He was perfectly astonished at my tidings. He had known that strong resolutions had been adopted by the party opposed to the Cabinet; but was stated by the distinct avowal of its intention to overthrow the monarchy.

I was struck with the appearance, his quickness of conception, and the mixture of sportiveness and depth, which I had found characteristic of the higher orders of French society. He was short in stature, but proportioned for activity; his countenance bold, but with smiling lips and a most penetrating grey eye. His name as a soldier was at this period wholly unknown, but I could imagine in him a leader, equally subtle and daring; he soon realized my conjecture.

* * * *

(Conclusion next week.)

FARE REDUCED TO BOSTON.
Forward Passage, 3 dollars.
CABIN 5S.

THE sea going steamer **Maid of Erin**, Capt. Leavitt, will leave the North Wharf for Portland every TUESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, a. m. Passengers going by this conveyance will arrive at Boston by Railway, on Wednesday afternoon without charge or removal baggage.

For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to THOMAS PARKS.

July 28, 1848.

☞ *Passengers going by this conveyance will be at sea only one night.*

PEOPLE'S LINE!
For Eastport, Portland, and Boston,
THROUGH BY RAILROAD OR BOAT.

THE new and splendid steamer **SENATOR**, Captain Samuel Seymour, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY morning next at 8 a. m. Returning will leave Boston every FRIDAY at 1 p. m.

☞ This Boat was built expressly for this route, and is in every respect adapted for the safety and comfort of the Travelling Public.

For Freight or Passage please apply at the Steam Boat Office, Peters' Wharf.

August 25. H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

LADIES' SHOE STORE,
German Street—next Store but one South Foster's Corner.

THE subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship *Boadecea*, an additions supply of

LADIES' FASHIONABLE BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to.

August 25. [cour 3in] S. K. FOSTER.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 22, 1848.

The English Mail of 9th instant, had not arrived at the time of our paper being put to press.

Deserting Seamen.—Last week two convictions were made before Mr. Alderman Needham, for enticing seamen to desert. In the first case, John Duncan, Master of the Barque *Gleaner*, against John Doyle, for wilfully harbouring and secreting William McHarg, an articled seamen belonging to the Gleaner. Doyle was sentenced to pay a fine of ten pounds with one pound three shillings and ninepence costs, or be committed to the common gaol, at hard labour, for the space of three months.—The second case was the same Plaintiff against the same Defendant, for harbouring and secreting James McIsaac, an indented apprentice belonging to the same vessel: Doyle was sentenced to pay ten pounds, with one pound seven shillings and six pence costs, or be committed to gaol for six calendar months—the imprisonment to commence at the expiration of the first term of imprisonment, unless the fines and costs are sooner paid. It is to be hoped that these decisions will have a salutary effect in checking the wholesale system of enticing seamen to desert—as well for the protection of our own merchants as for our credit abroad.

☞ We lately inserted in our Paper a Communication signed "Watch," giving a faint idea of the villainously ruinous mode in which much of the business of this city is carried on. Our correspondent might justly have enlarged upon the subject, and probably to the material benefit of the ignorant and unwary, who are always liable to such nefarious impositions. It is no wonder that, under the ruinous prevalence of such a system, the business of this city is so often prostrate; no wonder that commercial confidence is so frequently shaken, legitimate enterprise so varying and unstable, and money so continually scarce among us. It has been seriously asserted by respectable men, that no strictly honest man can successfully compete in the business of this City and Province. To this reproach we are not at present inclined to give entire assent, but we do candidly admit, that while men of strict integrity and upright principle find the utmost difficulty in obtaining a living, no matter how talented, industrious or meritorious they may be, men who have been born in the community, or who have passed a large portion of their life among us, bearing an irreproachable character through a long series of years, and making every honest and honorable effort in their power to succeed in pursuits for which they are well qualified—despising the mean and petty acts of self advancement to which many resort—are yet doomed to struggle in vain against continued adversity and are unable to raise their heads above the disheartening pressure of want of encouragement and constant pecuniary difficulty; (and such instances are not wanting among us)—no sooner does a swaggering knave like Paddy Farrell obtrude his impudence, his false pretences and bombastic assurance upon our notice, than he at once secures credit, custom, patronage, popular favour and success; and with the utmost ease reaps a rich harvest of profit from the public credulity and favour. Mendacious assertions of great resources, mock operations of business, and sham commercial transactions soon establish such an impostor in St. John. He trumpets loudly forth his own importance and means, (both equally fictitious,) easily gains credence and credit, entoils a blind him to pluck his gulled victims to his heart's content, till some unforeseen explosion bursts the bubble, and enables him to decamp with his ill gotten plunder to a new scene of operation; while at the same time, an honest man of limited means, or of genuine qualifications, is wholly unable to obtain that moderate support and accommodation which will enable him patiently to contend against present difficulties, and to persevere in integrity and exertion till time and fortune bring him ultimate success. Too often is it the case, not only in this community, but in the world at large, that while swaggering impudence and unprincipled deception secure worldly prosperity and wealth; modest merit and humble worth meet with no encouragement and are doomed to poverty and neglect. But altho' there may be but few such nefarious imposters as Paddy Farrell to be found among us, yet there is much that is vicious and unjustifiable in the general system of trade and commerce in this community. Universal dealings on credit; buying and selling without prompt payments; the general habit of incurring debts and liabilities, without regard to present means or future prospects, and the consequent indulgence in extravagant and luxurious habits, unjustifiable pretence and display, social emulation in outward appearances and domestic appointments, induce a train of evils fatal to honorable principles, legitimate enterprise and public prosperity. Where none can safely calculate on prompt payment; where labour, genius, talent and enterprise can never be assured of certain and immediate reward; where all the business and transactions of life are carried on, on false principles and with uncertain results, it is no wonder that the general interests suffer, and that individual enterprise is disheartened. Could we all determine strictly to live within our means, to indulge only in what we can honestly pay for, and to pay as we go; so that every one might be sure of a prompt return for his labour or the produce of his talent or ingenuity, how infinitely improved would be the whole aspect of our social and public affairs. What a vast amount of deception, fraud, falsehood, meanness, trickery, knavery, imposition and dishonesty would be abolished; and how immensely would the moral tone of society and the happiness of every individual be increased. But while the evils to which we have alluded exist and prevail, it can be no wonder that the extensive emigration of the most valuable portion of our population, which has caused of late and still causes such strong animadversion and interest, should have arisen and continue. It is strange and lamentable, that in a country like this, with a healthy climate, excellent soil, abundance of good and cheap land, an immense amount of natural resources, the development of which ought naturally to enrich the whole country, and apparently every inducement to success by honest industry and prudent conduct, our population (and the most useful of them) should in such numbers be driven to leave our shores from absolute impossibility of securing a decent living. Surely there must be something vicious in the whole social or commercial system, "something rotten in the State of Denmark," to have produced such a state of things as this. Our contemporary, the Editor of the Courier, has in his last two numbers, drawn the attention of the public to this lamentable state of facts; and we sincerely hope he will persevere in elucidating its causes and suitable remedy. For ourselves, we have already extended this article to too great a length, and must therefore for the present curtail the expression of our ideas on the subject. But we cannot conclude, without remarking that it is one which pre eminently demands the serious attention of the Governmental powers, in devising remedies for the existing evils; and of the public at large, in individually endeavouring to establish and carry out a better order of things for the future. Probity, self-denial, mutual encouragement and support, undeviating integrity, fidelity, caution, energy and promptitude, would soon induce a vast improvement in our affairs, and essentially promote individual and public prosperity.

Portland Police Office.—Peter Gormley, Drayman, was fined 40s. by the Police Magistrate for furious driving on the public streets in Portland, on Wednesday afternoon last.

His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, and daughter, with Judge Carter and Lady, came passengers in the steam packet of 21 September, from England, and arrived here last week in the steamer Commodore from Halifax, via Windsor. Mr. Heywood, member of the British Parliament, also came passenger in the steamer on a visit to the Colonies, and proceeded to Fredericton on Tuesday last.

The Honorable Mr. Aylwin, member of the Canadian Government, and the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nova Scotia, arrived in this City on Saturday last. The former gentleman proceeded to Boston on Tuesday.

Cricket Match.—A match at this truly English game was recently played at Fredericton, between the officers of Her Majesty's First Regiment of Infantry, and a requisite number of the citizens of Fredericton, which terminated in favour of the latter. The *Reporter* says, this is the first time the Royal Regiment has ever been beaten at the match. On Wednesday last, the return game was played, which ended in favour of the civilians, viz.: First innings, military 22, second 34; first do. civilians 36, second 22, with five wickets to go down. The exercises terminated on Wednesday evening, over a supper at Welch's Hotel, given by the conquerors, and in which each party equally enjoyed themselves.

Importation of Horses.—Three fine Horses for the use of the Eastern section of the Province, have just been imported from England by Mr. Hugh McMonagle of Sussex Vale, King's County.—They reached here on Wednesday, in the ship *Themis*, from Liverpool, in excellent condition, and we are informed by their enterprising owner, that they in every way meet his expectations. The importation consists of one Cleaveland Bay, one Hunter, and a Thorough Bred. Eight sheep of the most approved breeds, have also been imported by Mr. McMonagle, in the same vessel.—It will be recollected that he lost a similar importation last year, by the sinking of the ship Neptunus, when on her passage here; the present safe arrival will therefore be the more gratifying to his friends; and we trust Mr. M. will in his present enterprise be fully remunerated for his losses, and receive the reward his perseverance deserves.

(From the Head Quarters.)

Emigration from New Brunswick.—Our cotemporaries of the Courier and New Brunswicker continue to direct public attention to the number of people which are daily leaving this Province for the United States. The former proposes an early Session of the Legislature, in the event of the Executive Government not having sufficient power "to provide against impending evils which threaten to be serious;" and the latter despondingly tells us that we may "look in vain for any thing except a lustful desire on the part of our public men to squander the revenues of the country, without any sincere desire for the welfare of its inhabitants." With the former we agree, and it must be admitted that the latter has but too much reason for indulging in gloomy reminiscences on the past; but the remedy for part of the evils of which he complains is in the hands of the people, and has but little to do with the crisis which has now overtaken the inhabitants of this country. By public men we presume the New Brunswicker must mean the members of the House of Assembly, for every one knows that they are the parties who claim and exercise the right of saying how much money shall be expended, and where it shall be laid out, leaving the Executive Government no other discretion in the matter than that of seeing the funds properly applied to the purposes for which they were appropriated. "The lustful desire" of every individual member on the floor of the Assembly to secure as much as he can of the public money to be expended in his own section of the country, is too apparent at every Session of the Legislature, and has led to a system of extravagance in the expenditure of the public funds which calls aloud for an efficient remedy, and that remedy can only be found in the people of this country insisting on their representatives relinquishing the initiation of money grants, and placing that power where it ought to rest—in the hands of a responsible Executive Government. There is, however, no immediate necessity for insisting on this measure, for nothing can be more certain than that the revenue of the Province for the current year will fall many thousands of pounds short of the appropriations of last winter, and it is equally clear that the "lustful desire" of our public men to possess themselves of money, must fail to devise ways and means of raising a revenue for 1849, which will be more than sufficient for the support of the Government in all its details, and for the payment of the sums appropriated by Statute, amounting together to somewhere about *forty thousand pounds* per annum. We trust that the time is not far distant when the pruning knife of the present Government will be applied to lop off some of the excrescences which have swelled the annual expenditure of this small Province to such an enormous amount; and we mistake the composition of the present Council, if much time will be lost before they take steps to relieve the country of a portion of the dead weight which has become too heavy to be borne by its inhabitants. The people of this country look to the present Government for substantial reform and strict economy in the expenditure of the public money, and we see by no means prepared to say that they will look in vain; on the contrary, we believe them to be a body of "public men," sincerely desirous of consulting the welfare of the people committed to their charge; and until they, by their acts, or by their refusing to act, shew symptoms of a contrary disposition, we cannot join our cotemporary in censuring them.—It is in vain for the New Brunswicker, or for any other else, to look for the causes of the present depression of business and consequent desertion of the Province by a portion of its inhabitants, in the laws, the system of appropriating money, or in the administration of the Government. The evil has had its rise at a source which colonial pressure has never been fairly exerted to influence. By the free trade policy of the British Parliament, the market for our exports has been given up to foreign competition, and that competition comes from countries much nearer the English market than ourselves, and in which labour is much cheaper than on any part of this continent. The abundance of, and the facilities for procuring the raw material, are also against us, add to this machinery as perfect, and freights for less than a half of what is charged for the conveyance of American lumber, and you have the true cause of the ruin which has overtaken the trade of this country. The New Brunswicker, however, seems to be of opinion that the House of Assembly of this Province have caused the present distress by their endeavouring to protect domestic manufactures, and holds the following extraordinary language on this subject:

"We have looked in the protection journals for some solution of the difficulties with which we are surrounded, but have looked in vain. As they endeavoured to make us believe that *protection* to domestic manufactures was all that would be necessary to secure prosperity to the Province, and as the House of Assembly ran mad on the subject last session, and granted them all they could desire or ask for, we might reasonably enough expect to see some of the beneficial fruits of the system; but every day's experience goes to shew that a reciprocity of trade with our neighbours is the only resource left us, and this must eventually force itself upon the attention of the people, if it has not already done so."

Here we have a public journalist writing in the midst of general distress, brought about by the very measures which he has been for years advocating, yet, trying to shoulder the dire calamities which have overtaken the country on the opponents of the very measures which have brought about the evils under which we are suffering. Instead of this Province and the whole of British North America joining as they ought to have done, and should still do, in a simultaneous movement to protect themselves from the intrusion of foreigners, on equal terms in our own markets, who are advised to seek reciprocity from the United States; our neighbors, however, know too well the value of protection of their own people to deal with us on any terms which would not give them the decided advantage, and we cannot blame those who would cringe and crawl at the door of the American Halls of Congress, begging admission to a market which could never, under any circumstances, compensate for that which has been lost partly, we are persuaded, through neglect of the colonists themselves to strengthen the hands of their friends in the British Parliament. Instead of indulging in despondency or fostering a feverish and uneasy anxiety to get a market, they know not where, and assistance they know not from whom, it would be much better for the people of this country to turn their attention to the quarter from whence they are entitled to look for protection. The policy which has ruined the West Indies, and well ruined the British possessions in North America, is beginning to loose ground, and we hope such representations of its effects will be laid before the British Parliament, from the Legislatures of the North American colonies as will accelerate its fall. In the meantime the exercise of public and private economy is the only means by which the inhabitants of this country can hope to sustain themselves under the unparalled pressure which has driven so many away from the Province, and those who have the courage to remain and bear their share in the re establishment of prosperity, will be entitled to all the present relief which can be extended to them by the Government, and all the future protection which the Imperial authorities or the local Legislature can bestow. Had the British Colonies in North America been bound together by a Legislative Union, it is hardly possible that their interests would have been allowed to suffer so materially without remonstrance, as they have done within the last few years, but cut up as they are into separate Governments, independent of each other, and frequently legislating at cross purposes, lose the influence which uniformity of action, numerical strength, and extent of territory would naturally command. New Brunswick has this time been comparatively the *greatest sufferer*, but as it is quite impossible for our Canadian and Nova Scotia neighbors to have altogether escaped the multiplied evils inflicted on colonists by free traders, and as it is also very uncertain what interest is next to be offered up on the altar of the brazen God of their idolatry, we should think the present crisis would powerfully remind them of the fact that the North American Colonists are all subjects of the same Sovereign, capable of being included in a Legislative Union, whose numbers, enterprise, and resources, might be made to exert an influence on the Imperial Legislature, which would be for their own benefit as well as for the benefit of the parent state.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—*Anniversary Meeting.*

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton rose to propose the next resolution. He came from a part of the world intimately connected with Liverpool—New Brunswick, and as his diocese was mainly supported by the Society whose anniversary they had met to celebrate, he trusted increased exertions would be made in its behalf. He was happy to bear his testimony to the general good character, Christian zeal and activity of the missionaries throughout the whole of his diocese. By their exertions the number of churches built, and communicants connected with these churches, had increased, were increasing, and were the means at their disposal greater, would increase still further.—(Hear.) It was time, however, for the people of this country to arouse themselves, and to tell the Government that into whatever colony members of the Church of England emigrated, it was their duty to see that their spiritual wants were not neglected. (Loud cheers.) He showed the wickedness and the folly of the doctrine advanced by some, that the colonies might be thrown off. It would be just as natural for a parent to discard his own family because they were a burden to him. If they did, they might depend upon it that the country would not become merely a second-rate state, but sink into the lowest depths of degradation and ruin. (Hear, hear.) The right reverend prelate then at length detailed the operation of the missionaries and clergy connected with the society throughout his diocese, and gave a very gratifying statement of the great exertions and disinterested labours performed by them. Some of the parishes were so large that it was impossible for one man to perform his duties with satisfaction to himself, or with that advantage he desired to his own flock. He strongly appealed to the meeting for support, in order not only to build more churches, to support more missionaries, but also to enable them to establish schools in connexion with the Church of England, for the education of youth.

Payne's Patent for Preserving Wood, &c. against Fire.—On Tuesday forenoon a series of experiments was exhibited on shingles at low water in front of White-hall-wharf, Canon-row, in the presence of Lord Auckland and several Lords of the Admiralty, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and many scientific gentlemen, to test the efficiency of Messrs. Payne to prepare wood in such a manner as to render it capable of withstanding fire and perfectly uninflammable, though exposed to the heat of flames and burning masses of wood or coal. The experiments were as favourable as could be wished for. Three cottages or miniature buildings were ignited, two of them constructed of wood prepared by the patentees of the invention, the other of unprepared wood. The cottage built of unprepared wood was speedily consumed, whilst those of which the wood had been prepared by the invention, although partially charred from the terrific heat of the fire, never became absolutely on fire, and resisted the utmost effort of the flames. The expense of preparing timber under the patent of Messrs. Payne is small, and by it many trees hitherto considered as of little importance, may be hardened and made into the most elegant pieces of furniture. The timber prepared against the "dry rot" is impregnated or imbued with sulphate of iron decomposed by muriatic acid. That which is prepared against fire is prepared with sulphate of iron, and with alum decomposed with muriate of lime, and that which is prepared against worms is composed of sulphuret of barium, decomposed by sulphate of iron. The invention is very important in many respects. It renders all kinds of woods capable of resisting fire; it hardens them, and produces on them a beautiful surface. The invention may be applied to the sleepers on railways, on which, from its tenacity of fibre, it is likely to be generally employed. For ship-building, for beams and rafters in house-building, and for all purposes in which timbers that will will ignite, and in which heretofore iron has been employed, it will be used with good results. The invention is one of great usefulness, and should be generally encouraged.

Improvements in Steam Navigation.—Mr. J. Scott Russell, in the British Association, proceeded to describe the recent improvements & discoveries that had been made in steam navigation, which he explained by appropriate diagrams. The first great improvement was in the boilers. Formerly, the flues was constructed of great length, so that the smoke was kept winding round and round, and at last was allowed to escape with difficulty. Now, however, they had adopted the plan of getting as much fire as possible in the shortest possible space of time, and this had been accomplished by imitating, as nearly as they could, the locomotive engine boiler, by having tubes of thin metal, which would evaporate a much greater quantity of water in the same time, than flues of the usual thickness. Now also, instead of taking the smoke a long distance as formerly, they use short flues of four or six feet in length, and by having a great many of them, and of as thin metal as possible, they heated the greatest quantity of water, and had the additional advantage of keeping the metal cooler, and thus a boiler of smaller extent and surface was of much greater efficiency with less weight of metal. The next improvement was in the engine. The beam engine was changed for the direct action engine, which was of various kinds; but the greatest change which had been made within the last ten years consisted in the employment of greater quantities of wrought iron in the construction of the engines, instead of the mass of cast iron formerly used. The paper also describes the improvements that had been made in the paddle wheels, the changes in the shape of the steam boat itself, and other improvements connected with this important subject.

Important from the Danubian Provinces.—According to accounts received by the *Debats*, the Russians had not yet entered Wallachia, and the Turkish troops were stationed along the frontier as if with the intention of opposing their passage, a situation which is full of danger. The Russians claims a right of interference, grounded upon a letter written by Rifaat Pacha, which the Turks deny.—The French and Prussian consuls at Jassy had protested against the entry of the Russian into Moldavia as a flagrant violation of treaties. At Bucharest the revolutionary party had acquired their advantages through a popular movement that took place on the 12th, and the old members of the Provisional Government were recalled. Such was the situation on the 15th. The Porte had concentrated an army of 35,000 men, composed of the best troops, and had placed them under the command Eumer Pacha, the conqueror of Albania and of Kurdistan. The last news from Servia announces that a body of 8000 had crossed the frontier to join their brother Sclavians, who were combating the Magyars. The situation of Servia, as regards Turkey, was considered very good; but to retain its supremacy Turkey must show a firm front to Russia on the Wallachian question, but her firmness is not counted on.

Boston, September 14.

A Locomotive Overboard.—An accident of rather a singular nature occurred on the Old Colony Railroad, yesterday afternoon. The draw of the bridge, on which the road crosses to South Boston, was hoisted for the purpose of allowing a schooner to pass, and had not been let down when the accommodation train that leaves the depot at half-past six o'clock, came along. The usual signal that the draw was up, was in its place, but the engineer did not see it in season to stop the train, which consisted of the locomotive, tender, one baggage car, and four passenger cars, filled with passengers. The engineer and fireman seeing their perilous situation, jumped off and escaped unhurt, just as the locomotive, tender, and the baggage car went off the bridge into the water. Two men who were in the baggage car escaped with no other injury than a cold bath. The fastening between the baggage car and the passenger cars broke and thereby prevented the whole train from following the locomotive into the water. It can hardly be supposed there was not some carelessness somewhere, but we are unable to say who is most to be blamed, and it may be acknowledged little short of a miracle that the whole train did not go into the dock together, an event which would most probably have been attended with very serious, if not fatal results.

The Launch of the Line of Battle Ship Vermont.—About one hundred thousand persons, of both sexes and all ages and conditions were present yesterday at the Navy Yard and in the vicinity to witness the launch of this noble vessel of war, the keel of which was laid in 1819. At half-past 11 o'clock, she easily and gracefully glided into the river and across the channel. At the moment a salute was fired from the Ship of War Marion, accompanied by music from the band of the Navy Yard, and amidst the loud and enthusiastic cheering of the immense concourse of people.

A Good Deal Frightened.—Somewhere about a year ago, the ship A. Z., of and for New York, from Liverpool, with a large number of passengers, struck on Nantucket shoals, but got off with damage, and put into this port for repairs. Her passenger manifest, in the possession of the Alien Agent at this port, bears the names of John Rooney, James Hicky and James King, and it appears that these three individuals wrote the following doleful letter, and after enclosing it in a bottle, entrusted it to the mercy of the waves:

"Thomas Duff,
Kilcock,
Ireland.

On the ill-fated F. Z."

Below this follow the names of "John Rooney, James Hickey, James King. All lost—God have mercy on their souls."

The bottle was picked up by a fisherman a few days ago, near Bagged Islets, a long distance from the place where it was thrown over.

In the meantime, Messrs Rooney, Hickey and King were safely landed at this port; and if they have since met with no mishap, are probably enjoying the life, which they thus prematurely gave up as "lost."

Death of Alexander Sidbell McKenzie.—This gentleman, while riding on his horse, yesterday, at Sing Sing, fell in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired. His name in connection with the tragedy on board the brig Somers in which young Spencer was so unceremoniously swung from the yard arm, is familiar to all. At that time he was a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, but was subsequently appointed to the command of the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, stationed in the Gulf of Mexico. He returned to Boston a short time since, where the frigate now lies. He was brother of Mr. John Shidell, late Minister to Mexico, and that was his name; but in consequence of inheriting a fortune from a Mr. McKenzie, adopted that as his surname. He was also related to Commodore Perry, and it was through the influence of that officer he was promoted to the post commander.—[N. Y. Herald.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

The New Orleans Bee of the 4th, gives the following particulars of a mutiny:—

The ship St. Louis, Capt. Haley, left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 21st ult. for this port, with a crew of eight men before the mast, two of them being Spaniards by birth, one named Antonio Chapedor, the other Pedro Vanntena; both of them came to Capt. Haley on the evening of the 28th ult. and said that the crew intended to throw them overboard and drown them, and asked permission of Captain Haley to allow them to sleep aft, as they feared the crew would carry their threat into execution, which privilege the captain granted them. Mr. Chapell had fallen asleep about ten minutes, and Capt. H. was partly in a doze, when he heard Antonio Chapedor jump to his feet and saw him stab Mr. Chapell (a passenger,) with a large carving knife under the ribs in the right side, to the depth of seven inches; at the same time he made a lunge at Captain Haley, stabbing him in the right shoulder, penetrating in the bone, the force of which turned the point of the knife. He then made an attempt to stab the mate, without causing very great injury, in consequence of the point of the weapon being in a bad condition. Mr. Chapell exclaimed, at the time when he received the wound. "My God, what have I done that they should murder me? and ran below. Captain Haley followed him to the cabin, when he fainted away from the loss of blood. Mr. Chapell breathed his last about twenty minutes after receiving the wound. Captain Haley says, when he was about sailing from Vera Cruz, a steamboat came out to him and delivered a package of money to Mr. Chapell, which the men saw, and supposed it to be doubloons, which was, no doubt, the cause of their committing the murder. The whole amount was only $400, in Mexican money. They were immediately secured and put in irons, and given in charge of the U. S. Marshal, yesterday, on their arrival in this city.

One Picture of War.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

Never was there such array of shattered humanity congregated in the Capitol before—the "maimed, the lame and the blind," are, I assure you, fully represented. The hospital at Chelsea might produce a parallel, but even that would fail to surpass Washington, in the number of individuals destitute of legs and arms. The number of land warrants already issued at the Pension Office exceed 25,000, and the half are not issued yet. Those that are entitled to them must file their claims at least two months before they can receive them, so great is the press of business in the office; and I assure you, with the aid of land sharks and speculators, that at the end of that time, the poor soldier has very little left for his trouble and patriotism—not even enough to purchase a false arm or an Anglesey leg to hide his deformities."

Montreal, Sept. 11.—An extensive robbery was perpetrated on Friday night, at the store Mr. Dwight, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.—The thieves effected their entrance in the rear of the premises, leaving behind them the tools with which they had opened the window, through which they entered.—We are sorry to add that they carried off successfully pretty nearly all the valuable goods in the place, estimated, as far as can be readily ascertained, at £223 14s. 8d., including about fifty-nine pounds worth of watches left in Mr. Dwight's hands to be repaired. Among the spoils are about £40 of manufactured silver plate, gold chains, brooches, rings, pencil cases, &c. The following is a list of the watches belonging to Mr. Dwight's customers:—

1 silver watch, Midden Liverpool, No. 36792; 1 gold watch, No. 2439, chain and key, "screw balance"; 1 gold watch, Lepine, silver dial, No. 222461; 1 silver watch, Wm. Wall, Richmond, No 84; 1 silver watch, Smart, London, No 15265; 1 silver watch, C. Boward, London, No. 1885; 1 gold Lepine hunter, cover off engraved on cap "Miss Julia Phillips, presented by her Brother"; 1 silver watch, coarse English.

Potato Rot.—In conversation with a gentleman from Nova Scotia, we are informed that last year his field, and those of his neighbours, of Potatoes exhibited all the appearance of having been infected with the rot. He immediately engaged persons to cut off the stalks without removing the potato, which he allowed to remain in the ground, until the usual time of digging. His friends laughed at his trouble, but in the Spring all his crop was safe and sound, whilst many of those who ridiculed him had to purchase seed for the ensuing planting. This clearly proves that it is only when the stalk of the Potato becomes discoloured or infected, that there is any danger of the root being so. We strongly recommend the above plan to our friends.—*Gaspe Gazette.*

It appears from Mr. Tidd Pratt's report, that the extent of the embezzlements in the Tralee Savings Bank is £32,000. Mr. Pratt says:—"Several parties who were inmates of the Union Workhouse, as well as recipients of the late relief fund, and three parties who were in gaol as debtors, came in the custody of the gaoler, to claim deposits." Similar frauds to this perpetrated at Tralee, have been discovered at Killarney, where there is a deficiency of £90,000.

Dr. W. P. Evan's Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adopted to the internally as drops to be taken, and yet perform such wonder when applied externally, as a wash, bath, or by friction.

"THIS PAIN KILLER" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder in such cases as the following:—Distressing Dysentry, Pain in the side and stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises Cholera, Infantum, Bronchites, Healing sores on man or beast.

Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey in a few hours, Chilblains and frosted feet, Sprains, prevent a Blister from Burns, broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, hurts, scratches or torn Flesh, bites or stings.

In very foul stomachs it may cause vomiting.—So much the better, the stomach will be cleansed and the next dose will settle the sickness.

Certificates to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of the "Pain Killer" but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit. We insert but a few but they are to be depended upon:—

This will certify that I have used the "Pain Killer in my family for headache, toothache, rheumatism, dysentry, &c. and believe it to be a first rate medicine. JOHN P. SMITH.

Manchester, N. H.

I have used the "Pain Killer" for burns, and found in applying it immediately, to prevent even a blister. I would recommend it to the confidence of the public. H. A. REEBE,

Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield.

I have been selling the Pain Killer for a few months past, and find that it gives as good satisfaction as recommended. I have used it in my own family also, and believe it to be one of the best family medicines now in use. J. H. COBB.

Littleton, Mass.

This will certify that I have used the Pain Killer in my family for the last six months, and can safely say that it has proved the best family medicine I have ever used, especially for coughs, colds, burns, bruises. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Chloroform Toothache Drops.

It is well known that "CHLOROFORM" has superseded (in a great measure,) the use of Ether as an allayer of pain and is now used by the best Surgeons and Dentists in preference. A Celebrated Chemist, (and one of the first manufacturers of Chloroform,) has discovered that "Chloroform" with other simple preparations, will instantly cure the TOOTHACHE. After testing it in many cases it has never failed to give instant relief. There is no possible danger in using it, as it will not injure the sound teeth a particle. All that is necessary in using these drops is to saturate well a bit of cotton or lint, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. Relief will be immediate.

None genuine without the signature of Ross & Poor on the wrapper. Sold at No. 19, Tremont row, Boston, and by our appointed agents, S. L. Tilley, W. O. Smith, and J. H. Chipman, st. John, New Brunswick.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Alternate paleness and flushing of the countenance, a dull expression of the eyes, drowsiness, itching of the nose, a swelled upper lip, tongue whitely furred and thickly speckled with red points, fœted breath and enlarged belly, a partial or general swelling or puffiness of the skin, a starting in the sleep, and grinding of the teeth, a gradual wasting of the flesh, a sensation as if something were lodged in the throat, sickness of the stomach, vomiting, a short dry cough, appetite sometimes voracious, at other times feeble, an unnatural craving for chalk, dirt or clay, bowels sometimes too costive, fits, convulsion, and palsey. No mother who suspects her child has worms should all to produce the Vermifuge. Sold only genuine, at 19, Tremont row,

and by our agents, S. L. Tilley, Kingsley, W. O. Smith, & J. H. Chipman.

Dr. Kingsley's Universal PILLS.

The most safe effectual, and ea for diseases of the human consti ever been discovered. These P entirely of materials extracted from and are warranted not to contain Mercury or any mineral substance

The Family Pills are a sure rem dice, sick and nervous Headac Costiveness, sickness of the stom all Bilious complaints, Fevers of taken at the commencement, will their progress, and save the pati tracted and dangerous sickness. able in nervous and hypochondria of appetite, Cholic, Cholera Morb matism, scrofula, white swelling, salt rheum, Cough, Colds, Inflien all complaints to which females a They operate as a mild and eff are a safe and certain remedy fo dren.

Females will find that two or th taken at bed time, and continued will remove any irregularity or restore nature to her usual course

☞ For sale by Ross & Poor, Boston; and by our appointed age late Peters & Tilley, W. O. Smith st. John, N. B.

Obstructions of the Liver, Dr. Halsey's Gold and Out of the "thousand and one" are the means of hurrying many doom, more than one half arise fr in the liver. This important o healthy condition, secretes the bile if unfit to perform its proper fun bilious matter accumulates—the v of the blood continues in the circu slow but malignant poison, diffus ont the whole system, finally giv dreadful malady. It may break o some dangerous Fever or Liver C dice, or Rheumatism, or Scrofula, ing epidemic; in fine, a morbid st stomach, and bowels, is the great c disposes the system to every class o

Dr. Halsey's Gold and Sil known to be the most excellent world to bring the liver to the pro proper functions, and to cleanse stomach and bowels all viscid and putrid mat Halsey's Pills always resorted to w sickness, or excess of bile are app amount of suffering would be preve lives saved, who otherwise, from medicines, would go prematurely to

As there are many bad pills in public should bear in mind that unle signature is on the label of each bo genuine, and that they are only fo Kinnear, 20, Dock street, and at Dr No. 2, Courtland street, New Yor 25 cents for the box, containing bo Silver Pills.

ANOTHER LIFE SAV BY THE USE OF DR. WISTAR'S BA CHERRY.

The following certificate is from Enoch Per