writes her in November, hoping she will visit him, and informing her, "you will get a coach starting for this place from Meinzies Hotel Trongate at the following hours," which are specified. The next letter, dated 23 November, and having the initials "J. B.," is from Hamilton to her in Greenock, arranging for a meeting in Glasgow. He now

have taken place between the lovers, at one of which, as is seen from a letter of his, he accuses himself of having committed "an act of folly" towards his victim, from which she suffered in her health for months afterwards; which act he ascribes to drink on his part. Upon this subject he thus writes on the 23d, December, 1844:—"If I were in my sober senses you may depend it would not be so—pardon me this offence and as god is my judge it will be the last." On the 28th January 1845, the priest, who all the time passes off as the engineer Brown, sends her one pound in a letter from Hamilton, and says to her, "Give my best respects to Mr. richmond and the Hoosons.—Your truly, J. B." Three days after he sends another letter, in which he says, "you will find a note enclosed in this miserable scrawl." He continued to write to his victim, but in March the Rev. Scanlan's position becomes critical; suspicions have been awakened in Glasgow and he is rigorously questioned, but refuses to tell where he occasionally went when making visits to her. The next letter promises a reform in his drinking habits. He next writes to her as follows:—"I am sorry to learn that your health is not improving of course you have to blame me for it. Never will I forgive myself that very foolish act I was guilty of—prepare yourself to come to Hamilton on Tuesday next & I will send the servant out of the way. Do not bring any of the children with you unless you wish to ruin the whole of us. You can easily get some person to take care of them for one night, recollect now Tuesday night I will have all things ready for you." We next find him writing to her from Glasgow, where, however, suspicions are strongly entertained; and in May, 1845, it is evident that the whole affair has exploded, for he has beat a hasty retreat to Dundee, whence he writes to her on 5th May, 1845, enclosing two bank notes, "which (says he) is all I can spare at present, in consequence of the very poor place I am in." In the same letter he advised her to "get one of the irish papers," to see an account of some great dinner at Dundalk. This was the last letter he was permitted to address to her in Scotland. On Thursday evening, about the the middle of May, 1845, the "engineer,"—that is, the Rev. John Scanlan—arrived at "Mrs. Brown's" lodgings in Greenock, bringing with him a large trunk. He said he was on his way to England, on a mission to collect for some chapel maintenance scheme. He remained two nights, left "Mrs. Brown" some flannels to repair against his returning, and also his watch, and a ring with his name engraven on it, and proceeded to Liverpool on the Saturday evening. The young woman Johnston, who will be easily recognised in "Mrs. Brown," suspected his going out of the country, and was driven to despair. In the following week he wrote her from Liverpool. In his letter he says, when in Greenock "I was in the very act of leaving the country because the Bishop threatened to suspend me in consequence of something that was transpiring about you. This I would have told you if I thought that you could bear up against it. Do bear it Ane and I will do everything in my power for you and my dear little follows." The poor young woman, with her two deserted children, then went to Gourock, where in June Scanlan wrote her from New York. He enclosed her "the half of a 5l. bank of england note;" and assured her that he hoped to be able to send for her shortly. The following is the close of the letter:—"N. B. write on receipt of this and direct your letter as follows care of Right Rev. Dr. Hughes Catholic Bishop New York for me." On the 30th June he sent the half of another "5l. bank of england note," and in his letter requests her not to address to him at Dr. Hughes', as he was on the point to leave that evening for Boston. This was the last letter obtained of Scanlan's. In September, 1845, the mother and her two deserted children returned from Gourock to Greenock, where she remained till December following. She then went to Glasgow. She states that early in 1846, her means of support being then entirely exhausted, and being in utter want, with her two children dependant on her for support, she applied to "the clergy" there for aid and advice in her friendless and forlorn condition. One of the body there, high in office, told her that Scanlan had been sent off to America, not on account of his connection with her, but with a mill girl, and that he had been granted a character much better than he deserved, to procure him a charge there. The same dignitary urged her to write to Scanlan for assistance, and she got the Rev. John Carolan, who at the outset had been the means of her going to service to Priest Moloney at Glenhead, to write a letter, addressed to Scanlan at St. John's New Brunswick, where it had been ascertained he was located. This letter, from subsequent causes, was never despatched, and is preserved among the other correspondence. In this letter Carolan says—"That her case may not go abroad before the world I apply to you in her name for some assistance to her, she is unwilling that she would communicate it to, the more scandal would be given. I consider you are bound not in charity but strict justice to send her something there is no evading this application. I was slow to believe her at first but she possesses writings of your's which are decisive of your connection with her you know the cause of her misfortune as you are the father of her two children, this fact is undeniable for I would never think of speaking thus it was with reluctance and only after being convinced in various ways I believe this fact. The creature bore all patiently to the utmost extremity and then applied to me as a last resource, for the sake of Religion for the sake of Justice for the sake of suffering humanity in her person, let not this appeal be made in vain. If this is disregarded another application will be made in another form and I would recommend attention as soon as possible to the present note. There is no backing out of the difficulty either to send her something, or matters will inevitably be published." The letter is signed John Carolan.

One day the dignitary referred to asked her if she had yet written to Scanlan, and she said she had not; he told her it was too late now, as he had written about his conduct, and he would be deposed from the priesthood. Her children were admitted into a Catholic Orphan Institution as "Orphans Brown." She was strictly charged not to tell that she was the mother, nor seen in any away attached to them. Strong efforts were made to get her to go off to America, not for the purpose of joining Scanlan, whom she was to avoid. She was told would easily forget her children, which she was to strive to do, and they would be provided for at home. The poor woman declined to leave her children. The dignitary got from her all Scanlan's letters. He gave her frequent pecuniary assistance, and paid one pound to teach her sewing. Hearing that in the Catholic Orphan Institution eruptions had broken out upon her children, she insisted on having them out, and she got and order for this purpose. She found them all broken out into eruptions or scabs, and one of them almost blind, apparently from gross neglect. The dignitary from that period became very angry with her, but others of the priesthood sympathised with her. She applied to him for her letters, but these he was anxious to retain. He asked her if any one had put her up to do this? and she answered, No, but that the letters would be useful to her in making a claim upon the parochial board in behalf of her children, and she insisted on having them; but she only got them after threatening to apply to the sheriff on the subject. He then threw them to her across the table in great wrath, his eyes rolling in his head like a tiger's. She was not sure whether she got the whole of her letters returned to her, not having counted them. On getting her letters, she had occasioned to pass through the chapel during mass, and he, observing that she did not kneel like the others, dared her to leave without joining in the ceremony, but she would not listen to him, and hastily left. She never called afterwards, knowing from his excited feeling against her that she had no further kindness to expect at his hand. She then applied to the parochial board in Paisley, being in utter wretchedness, and her children were taken into the parochial institution there, in the state in which they were removed from the Catholic Orphans' Institution, and provided for at what will in all probability be the expense of the ratepayers Greenock. The report concludes as follows:—These are a portion of the facts of this deeply interesting narrative, and such o them as could not be called from the correspondence have been obtained from the poor woman, who also related many instances of the gross immorality of other priests, but which it is not necessary to introduce into this narrative. Finally, there appears to be no other course left this board but to admit the claim of the children to support. The dicision in the court of session, already referred to, appears to set the question at rest against Greenock. There would be no difficulty in proving that the mother of Priest Scanlan's children came secretly to Greenock to give them birth; but then the difficulty is, that in the parish of Old Kilpatrick the mother had merely a residence, but no settlement, and, in fact, no settlement elsewhere in

returned to Glenhead from Greenock after giving birth to her children. We, therefore, now have no doubt whatever as to our liability, and would not even recommend the expense of a submission.

Mr. Patrick O'Neil, as the only Roman Catholic present, thought he was entitled to offer a few remarks on the report, which appeared to have been specially prepared for the purpose of throwing discredit on the Roman Catholic church, and more particularly on one of the unfortunate clergymen of that church. He did not see the necessity for any criticism in regard to the letters of Mr. Carolan, nor did he think it was prudent to cast reflections on the character of that gentleman, because one of his brother clergymen had formed an improper and unfortunate connection with a female. With respect to the dignitary so often referred to in the report, he presumed Bishop Murdoch was the person meant.

Mr. Crawford most distinctly denied that he had exhibited any levity in reading the report and relative documents, or that he had cast any reflections on the character of the Rev. Mr. Carolan. The letters of that gentleman spoke for themselves. Nor had he at all spoken with disrespect of the Romish priesthood as a body; and he could assure Mr. O'Neil and the rest of the board, that the report would have been couched in the same terms, though Scanlan, instead of a Roman Catholic, had been an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian.

Mr. Stewart could not assent to the ratepays of Greenock being charged with the maintenance of Scanlan's illegitimate children. It appeared to him that the Roman Catholic Church was bound to support the unhappy offspring of its own priests, if for no other reason than to prevent such miserable exposures of poor humanity.

The Chairman then moved that the board approve of the diligence of the committee, and empower the law and finance committe to act in conformity with the recommendation contained in the report.

Mr. Brymner second the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, August 27, 1852.

NEWS BY THE ASIA.

An abstract of the intelligence by this steamer will be found below. The Americans will ascertain by it, that a Conservative Ministry is not to be trifled with, and that the blustering tone recently adopted by them has been *duly appreciated*; whilst Colonists will perceive, that their interests, with the honor of England are in safe hands. The news by the Asia adds fresh testimony, in corroboration, of the opinion so frequently expressed by us of the efficiency and sterling integrity of the Derby administration.

BOSTON, Aug. 26, 1852.

The steamer "*Asia*" arrived at New York last night.

Mr. Thomas Baring of the firm of Baring Brothers, is reported as coming out to Washington to settle the Fishery dispute.

Several Steamers are rapidly being fitted out in England--their destination is said to be the Fishing grounds in North America.

Enquiries are being made as to the capabilities of the British Merchant Steamers for War purposes.

Wheat has advanced from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and Flour from 1s. to 2s. per brl.

Cotton was firm, but quotations unchanged.

Capt. Richard Wright, of the firm of W. & R. Wright of this City, came passenger in the Asia.

SUPREMACY OF THE OCEAN.

"The ships of New-Brunswick stand at the head of the colonial marine; and apart from prejudice, with a fair share of fair play, are perhaps for symmetry, stowage and sailing, *the first in the world*. They are fast winning their way into public favor, and will doubtless ere long be awarded by common consent the position to which their merits justly entitle them."—*Halifax Chronicle.*

We are pleased to observe this disinterested praise, from our Nova Scotia cotemporary, and avail ourselves of the occasion of recording our acquiescence in the opinion so handsomely expressed. It conveys a compliment which our industrious and truly enterprising shipbuilders have honestly and nobly earned. Without the slightest idea of making an invidious distinction, after the art of constructing vessels has so materially improved throughout the Province, it is with much satisfaction that we furnish to our readers the following statement, which will exemplify what has been effected, in the neighbouring village of Carleton alone, towards advancing the character of New-Brunswick ships. The tonnage of the larger vessels enumerated, and the nature of their employment, will to a certain extent illustrate the manner in which they are appreciated by the ship owners of the mother country. So late as ten years ago, there were very few we apprehend, who were sanguine enough to entertain the opinion, that two ship yards in the small village of Carleton, would furnish in the course of a short period, no less than *six line packets*, which are now performing voyages between Liverpool, and the most distant portions of Her Majesty's dominions; ships too, which stand as *high*, and are insured as *low*, as any the world can furnish.

The following are lists of vessels launched in Carleton, between the first days of January, 1850, and of July, 1852:—

By WILLIAM OLIVE, Esquire—

Albatross,	1025 tons	—Australian line,
Hannah,	550 do.	Private yacht, owned in England.
Pomona,	846 do.	stillowned by the build'r.
Alciope,	638 do.	Australian liner.
Falcon,	1166 do.	do.
	4145	

Mr. Olive is now engaged in building an Australian liner of about 1000 tons.

By Messrs. McLAUCHLAN & STACKHOUSE—

Carleton,	787 tons	—Australian liner.
Gibson Craig,	950 do.	do.
Australia,	114 do.	do.
Jessie McClue,	160 do.	Mediterranean trade.
Josephine,	100 do.	Boston packet.
	3051	

Messrs. McL. & S. are now constructing a ship of about 1300 tons for the Australian trade.

My Messrs. J. & W. OLIVE, Junr.

Alpha,	186 tons	—lost.
Jewid,	250 do.	England and Africa,
Seabird,	515 do.	East India trade,
Forth,	250 do.	England and Black Sea.
	1185	

Messrs. J. & W. Olive Jun. are presently engaged in building a vessel of 775 tons, or thereabouts.

Beside the above, Messrs. J. Thompson & Geo. Stackhouse have built the *Stella*—recently lost—of 214 tons, and are now building a vessel of 290 tons. Mr. George Lane has built the, *Julia* of 75 tons, and is presently occupied in building another vessel of 133 tons, and Mr. John P. Wells, has built a schooner the *Lelia* of 180 tons.

Thus within a period of three years, there will have been built and launched in Carleton, no less than *twelve thousand four hundred and thirty two tons* of shipping, which furnishes conclusive testimony of industry on the part of its inhabitants, and also, of their having contributed their share at least towards elevating the character of a very material branch of Provincial enterprise.

By the following paragraph, copied from the *Liverpool Adverliser*, it will be perceived that the same quality of wood, which is necessarily used to a great extent, with us, owing to its cheapness and abundance, is adopted as a *matter of choice* in the old country, in the construction of ships,—we have reference to "soft wood,"—of which *any quantity*, may be obtained in this portion of British North America, probably for centuries to come. In the use of this material it is evident that we enjoy great advantages over our Trans-Atlantic rivals:—

COMPLIMENTS TO LIVERPOOL.—In a yard on

vessel of upwards of 2,000 tons has been laid. When completed she will be the largest merchantman ever built in England. The great features in the construction of this vessel are, that she will be built of soft wood—pitch pine, with American oak floors. She is intended for the Australian trade, and is expected to carry an immense cargo. Her cost is expected to be a little above half of that usually charged for an oak-built vessel.

In a future paper, we shall have a few words to say about the employment of our good friends, the fishermen of Carleton, and about the Saw Mills in that locality, and respecting the quantity and various kinds of lumber which are annually manufactured by them. *Our expose* will have a decided tendency to illustrate a remark recently made by an Irish Conservative Journal—"Industry, enterprise-conservatism, generally go hand in hand."—For its area, Carleton probably contains more voters than any other locality in New Brunswick, and which on certain occasions, always prove so many thorns in the side of radicalism. Hence the hearty abuse the freeholders and freemen are apt to receive from the radical journals just after every election, and which is sure to be—as heartily enjoyed.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

A correspondent refers us to the following portion of a resolution passed at a meeting of the directors of the E. and N. A. Railway, held at the Commercial bank, on the 10th June last when Messrs. Chandler and Jackson's arrangement was agreed to, and asks if the understanding therein mentioned, which insisted as follows, actually exists:—

"It being understood that in consequence of the altered circumstances of the Company, that stockholders shall be at liberty to reduce their subscription, and that the qualification of Directors shall be reduced to £500, instead of £1,000—the Government Directors to possess a similar qualification."

We emphatically reply to our correspondent—*No*. The government would not tolerate such an absurdity for a moment. The Province lends its bonds to the extent of £250,000 and takes stock, to the same amount. The people therefore who constitute the Province, have precisely the same right to be represented at the board, as the private stockholders, but as the people collectively cannot act, through their government, they nominate others to act for them, and the government is responsible for their conduct, then why ask for the nominees to own stock, as well as the principal? Besides if the Bank parlor understanding, were elevated to an *agreement*, the government would be sadly fettered in its choice of directors, as there are very few persons, who own stock, to the extent of £500, and here the secret crops out—*these few, are mostly in opposition to the government!* Our correspondent may rest assured that this sly "understood," is an excessively partial affair, sadly wanting an essential element in all common sense understandings, that is—mutuality. In fact, to use a vulgar illustration "it is like the handle of a jug, all on one side." And what is very satisfactory, it is certain to remain so.

TOM FOOLERY.

We copy the following article from the *Christian Visitor*. The priest, and his "10 men with their guns," remind us of the play of Ali Babi and *his* confederates. There is this slight difference, however, between the theatrical representation and the farce at Buctouche—in the first instance Ali Babi and his forty, merely personated *thieves*, but the priest and his benighted tools were anxious to distinguish themselves, as *couleur murderers!* The world is enlightened, the bible is open, superstition is appreciated, juglery is despised, poperry shews its teeth, but dare not bite. It may fire at *wood piles* with impunity, whilst the "Protestant heretic" is perfectly secure and laughs at the childish impunnery.

Buctouche, August 16, 1852.

Dear Brethren,—I have been labouring here since the 28th July. The people are much the same as at other French villages, except some appear to be in better circumstances, and have more intelligence; still you would be surprised to hear and see the enormous deceptions that are practised amongst these poor people. I will relate one instance which occured at Richibucto on Sabbath day, August 1st. The Chapel was crowded to excess, many of the people kneeling outside of the building, while the ceremonies were going on inside. At intervals the bell was rung from the spire, and about 40 men, with muskets, fired into the air. I inquired what it meant, and was told it was to *frighten the devil away*. I noticed a large pile of wood, decorated with green boughs and filled with dry combustibles. About 1 o'clock the procession began to march from the Chapel round to the pile of wood, in the following order:—One man in white robes, holding a large cross with a figure representing a crucified being; on each side were two men, the one on the right of the cross holding a large cauldrastick and candle; on the other side, a man with a vessel containing *holy water*, also one with a red flag with I. H. S., all dressed *in white robes*; then followed eight men in robes, having a book, each singing with all his might in Latin, then one priest in a red cloak, with all sorts of dazzling ornaments, and two others in different coloured robes, on each side of him, all singing. Another priest keeping the procession in order like a commanding officer. A company of 12 little boys followed with flags, the 40 men with their guns, *continually firing*, till they came to the wood pile. Having arrived, it was a musing, and you awful to hear these poor deluded people saying "*now for the fun!*" The commanding priest then ordered the singers &c., &c., to stand before the pile; the men with the guns also standing. The priest was handed a lighted torch, and on his setting fire to the pile, cried out "fire! fire!" and to the priest and singers "sing aloud!"

Thus, my dear brethren, I beheld this procession, and saw the people kneeling at the time with their heads uncovered. They returned to the chapel in the same order.

All this, I say I witnessed, and that in New-Brunswick!! You need not then go to Burmah;—come here, and you will see heathenism in all its colours. I have understood to be a representation of an "*auto da fe*," that is, *burning of heretics!!*

I intend labouring here till the last of this month. I am, dear brother, yours in Christian love,

K.

THE FOUNTAIN ON KING'S SQUARE.

The workmanship in stone, is very creditable to Mr. Sleech, and we have not a word to say against the paling and the basin, these are all very well in their way. But or the whole, we ask—*Cui Bono?* What is the good of it? The flow from the watering can rose-head, at the top of the affair, is far more paltry than picturesque. We have witnessed mechanical skill misapplied and public and private funds recklessly thrown away. In a few months the concern will be boarded in to secure it from the intense frost of winter, when a mishapen and unsightly mass will present itself during the greater part of the year. This affair is not destined to immortalize the man who conceived it. Judging from the serious looks of the few who visit the fountain, to them the words of Froissart are quite applicable;—"They are taking their pleasure sadly, after the manner of their nation."

THE HARMONIONS.—The world renowned original Harmoneons, Messrs. Power, assisted by Mr. Sivori, have been delighting the public during the week at the Institute. We understand they perform for the last time in this city, this evening. Go and hear them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—I have just returned from a short tower in this and neighbouring Provinces and have had a good opportunity of inspecting the different crops. In my opinion Hay is short and Oats in some localities will be a very light crop. Potatoes are blight, and Wheat is also in some places attacked by the weavel—but generally speaking everything bids fair for an abundant harvest, hay alone excepted, which will be light and consequently there is every prospect of its being both scarce and dear the coming winter—some farmers told me that they had already been offered from 25s. to 35s. of an advance over and above what they sold for last winter. I should advise farmers not to leave a nook or corner unent, to save wild grass, sedge and everything that can be made available for fodder. I would also strongly urge them to salt all their Hay, it would cost about 3d. per ton to do so; if they do so, they will run less risque from unfavourable weather and will save considerable in labour—1 acre of grass cured with salt is as good as one-fourth cured in the ordinary way, and the manure made from it, is much more valuable. Those who have straw on hand should mix layer and layer about of straw and grass (about half cured) adding salt at the same time—the straw absorbs the redundant juice or moisture from the grass, and flavoured with the salt, it becomes nearly as good and nourishing as hay.

Dear sir your insertion of the above in your widely circulated journal may be of some public benefit, by awaking those interested to the necessity of using a little timely, economy, prudence, &c, and thereby in part averting the probable scarcity of fodder next winter.

A SMALL FARMER.

DOINGS AT HARVEY, COUNTY ALBERT, ON THE 12TH.

The members of Albert Lodge, No. 42, assembled in their room at 7. A. M. After the usual business was disposed of, they formed in procession, and walked westward until they met with King William's mount True Blues, where they gave the usual salute—they then turned, formed again in procession with the intention of calling on Orange principles, slow to take offence and offer none, when they walked through a beautiful and fertile country, preceded by a band of music which made those gigantic hills which they passed between re-echo the sound of the Boyne water. They were followed by a large number of the fair sex, who gave an additional charm to the scene. At 1 o'clock they arrived at the neat and commodious Baptist Chapel built by Mr. George Cooner, Roseau, where over five hundred people were addressed by Messrs. Alcorn and Austin. After hearing the addresses they walked to Mr. George Cooner's, where the body with a number of friends all holding the same Loyal sentiment, partook an excellent Dinner, served up in a style which gives great credit to our worthy host and hostess. After dinner the procession was again formed and walked to their Lodge Room, where they arrived at seven o'clock, after traveling the distance of fourteen miles.

A PROTESTANT.

Harvey, July 1852.

COLOURED CONVENTION AT BALTIMOUR.--Accounts from Baltimore to the 27th instant state, that the free coloured people's convention continued in session, and though a good deal of feeling was manifested by those opposed, the presence of a large police force prevented any riot. The committee appointed, reported a preamble and a long series of resolutions, setting forth the platform and principles of the convention. They declare all men born free and equal, and entitled to the pursuit of happiness, acknowledge the effects of their white friends for their elevation, but declare those efforts have been unavailing, and that their condition, both socially and politically, is worse now than twenty years ago. In the face of constantly increasing emigration and growing prejudices against them, they declare there is no present prospect of their being placed on a footing of equality in this country, and they then pronounce in favour of emigration to Liberia as the only place where they can enjoy republican institutions, and the right of governing themselves. The resolutions do not counsel all to emigrate, but recommend coloured people to accustom themselves to the idea of emigration, as sooner or later their removal must take place. The resolutions were debated at much length, and after adopting the two first, the convention adjourned.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—A London paper says that in none of the investigations of the Lancet Commissioners have the disclosures made been more startling than those now brought before the public respecting cayenne pepper. Of twenty-eight samples examined, was found that twenty-four were adulterated, twenty-two contained mineral or colouring matter, and four only were found to be genuine. In thirteen of the samples red led was found in large and poisonous quantities. In seven of the samples were found venetian red, red ochre, brick dust or some other analogous ferruginous earth. In six of the samples were found a large quantity of salt, combined with red led and ferruginous earth; the purpose of the salt is supposed to be to bring out the colour and the acrid taste of the genuine portion of the cayenne. The other ingredients were vermillion or sulphuret of mercury, a highly deleterious substance, cinnabar, turmeric, ground rice, and husks of white mustard seed. It is remarked as a peculiarity of red lead and vermillion, or sulphuret of mercury, that not only are they highly poisonous, but when taken into the human system are not eliminated as is the case with some poisons, but remain in the body, the doses gradually accumulating, until they seriously affect the health of those who use them. The diabolical miscreents who are guilty of manufacturing these poisonous frauds, deserve hanging much more than the starving or desperate wretches who commit burglary, or rob on the highway.

NATURAL GAS.—As is very generally known, says the Fredonia *Censor*, our village has for a long time been lighted by natural gas, which issues at certain places spontaneously from fissures in the underlaying state of rock. The supply, however, has hitherto proved insufficient for the demand. On Thursday afternoon last, while a workman was engaged in drilling for a further supply of water in the well at the Johnson House, a fissure was reached, from which, on the withdrawal of the drill, a large and constant current of gas issued, with much force, through the water. Upon placing a tunnel over the jet and applying a candle, the gas ignited throwing a column of flame to the top of the well, nearly 20 feet, and burning the man severely. Up to the present time, the gas continues to issue unmingingly, and it is the intention of the proprietors of the hotel to apply it in to immediate use in lighting their building.

CHARACTER OF THE CANDIDATES.--The *Presbyterian*, a religious paper of high character, publishes a letter, said to be from the pen of Mr. Junkin, from which we ascertain these facts:—General Scott is a Protestant Episcopalian, and worships at Saint John's Church, Washington Mr. Graham is by birth and education a Presbyterian, though not a communicant of any church; and as his lady is a member of the Baptist Church, he worships part of the time at least, with that denomination. General Pierce is by education a Congregationalist, though not a member of the church. Mr. King is a Protestant Episcopalian.

CONSECRATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We learn from the Halifax *Chronicle*, that the Consecration of the Very Rev. Dr. Connolly, as Bishop of Fredericton, took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, in Halifax, on Sunday last. The ceremonies were very imposing—the Edifice, owing to judicious arrangements, was filled, but not overcrowded, and the Consecration Sermon, preached by Archbishop Hughes, of New-York, was eloquent and impressive. A large number of the Protestant portion of the community attended the solemnities.

A couple of fellows, who appeared in the character of distinguished foreigners, and of course were popular with the ladies of Bath, Me., have been arrested as part of a gang of burglars who have for months infested the towns of that vicinity. The interesting bandits were caught at night, while asleep in their boat, with loaded pistols beside them.

The Montreal *Herald* tells us that General Scott is a fine looking and most polished man, which we before knew, knowing also that he swaggered in a certain letter, like a real filibuster, about annexing Canada to the stars and stripes; and therefore, with all deference to our excellent contemporary, is not the very antipodes to a "true Yankee," though proud of being mistaken for an Englishman.

CARLETON FERRY BOAT VICTORIA.

A few months ago, owing to the boiler of this boat becoming defective from corrosion, from long wear, it was considered expedient to lay her up for a time, in order that a new boiler could be procured. A tender for the work was advertised, when Messrs. Marshall, Chown, Clarke, of Carleton, Blacksmiths, being the lowest bidders, secured the contract. The article required was manufactured by the Messrs. Clarke, and delivered on board of the boat within the time limited for that purpose—rather an uncommon event so far as public work is concerned.

The Victoria has been on the line for some days past, and the new boiler has proved very efficient, propelling the boat at a more rapid speed than formerly, by reason of the increased density of steam, which also enables stern way to be more readily obtained, and the landings to be approach'd with greater ease and security—at the same time the quantity of fuel consumed will be less than formerly. The work is in every respect very creditable to the establishment in which it has been constructed.

For the plan of the new boiler, with its admirably arranged cylindrical and return flues, the public is indebted to Mr. Wm. M. SMITH, engineer, of the Carleton ferry.

One of Mr. Whitney's boats came in collision with the Victoria, on Tuesday last, by which she incurred some slight damage, so as to induce the engineer to lay her up for examination. She will be placed on the ferry again very shortly.

☞ The last dodge, is that of consecrating Dr. Connolly, at Halifax, Bishop of Fredericton. The Pope has no better right to confer this title however, than he has to create a Duke of Buctouche, or Marquis of Woodstock, in which last named place, a memorable battle was fought, some few years since, with a "faithful" account of which his holiness was no doubt furnished in due time.

If the late premier had only manifested the same spirit in his parliamentary career, as he had exhibited in his memorable letter to the Bishop of Durham, the late outrage would not have been perpetrated.

THE MISSISSIPPI AT HALIFAX.—This magnificent war steamer anchored in our harbour about 11 A.M. on Sunday last, 48 hours from St John, N. B. A large number of sail boats belonging to the city and the shore, escorted her into port. She came too off the Queen's wharf, and shortly after the gallant COMMODORE, MATTHEW PERRY, who has his "bit of blue," flying at her main-royal-mast head, proceeded in state to pay his respects to His EXCELLENCY THE VICE ADMIRAL, on board the *Cumberland*, 70, Flag-ship, where he was received with all the honors. A few minutes before 1 P. M. *Mississippi* ran the British ensign up to the fore and saluted it with 21 guns, a compliment which was promptly responded to with a like number from the *ships* of the citadel. Soon after the stranger saluted the Flag of Sir H. F. Seymour, with the number of guns due to his rank, which elicited from *Cumberland* the honors usually paid to a Rear Admiral. A third salute was subsequently fired by *Mississippi*, in honor we presume of the Navy, which was responded to by *Basilisk*, 6, steam sloop. About 2 P.M. his Excellency the Vice Admiral came down in his state barge and paid a visit to Commodore Perry. On going over the gangway he was received by the Marines with presented arms, the fine band attached to the ship preforming the National Anthem. After a stay of upwards of half an hour the veteran Vice Admiral left the ship with the same formalities. Thus ended, as far as we are "posted up," the Naval and Military courtesies of Sunday.

Yesterday, a little before Meridian, the gallant Commodore left the *Mississippi* and landed at the Queen's Wharf under a salute of fifteen guns, which was returned gun for gun by that ship. The Admiral's carriage was in waiting to convey our distinguished visitor to the Admiralty, the Government House, and the residence of the Commandant of the Garrison. About 2 P. M. the Commandant, Col. BAZALGETTE, and a large party of the officers of the Garrison went off to the *Mississippi* in her boats, and on leaving the ship were saluted with eleven guns, a compliment at once acknowledged by the Citadel with a similar number.—*Novascotian*, 17th.

LITERARY NOTICES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have just been presented with the September number of this beautiful work. Like many of its predecessors it contains *double* the ordinary amount of literary matter, besides several splendid illustrations, consisting among others, of the *Maid and the Magpie*, a mezzotint, by A. B. Walters. *Life's Sunbeams* and *The Wife*, two elegant engravings, by distinguished artists. We are indebted to Messrs. McMillan for this rare production.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The September number is before us, for which we have to thank Mr. O'Brien, Bookseller, King street.—The engravings are neat, and the reading matter choice, and the work is furnished at the low price of $2 per annum, by the agent above named.

MOONELL'S MISCELLANY.—Likewise supplied by Mr. O'Brien. Each number is complete in itself, and contains a goodly amount of "choice reading for travellers and the fireside," for the trifling sum of 7 1-2d. The copy before us, contains 152 pages.

☞ THE SAINT ANDREWS' SOCIETY PIC-NIC. Came off at Oak Point on wednesday last. The utmost harmony and kindest feeling prevailed, and the day was truly a happy one to the Sons and Daughters of old Old Scotia and their numerous friends who partook of the festivities of the occasion.

☞ THE BELL BUOY, Intended to be anchored outside of Patridge Island, and expressly constructed for this purpose in England, has recently arrived and will shortly be placed in position.

☞ The Executive Council, we learn, will be called for the despatch of business on Tuesday the 31st instant.

☞ The Supreme Court will close to-morrow.

Passengers in the ship *Pilgrim*, on Wednesday last from Liverpool, John Duncan, Esquire, and family, after an absence of fourteen months.

DROWNED.—On the 16th inst., at Fundy's Cove, Grand Lake, by the upsetting of a punt, in about 6 feet water, Mr. Duncan Ferris, of that place, aged 27 years,—leaving a wife and four children to lament their melancholy bereavement. The body was afterwards found, and followed to the grave by a large number of friends and acquaintances.—*Newbrunswick.*

GROWTH OF ORANGEISM.—The *Niagara Mail* (radical,) says:—"The growth and progress of Orangeism in Canada is a remarkable fact, which there is no denying. These associations are ramifying everywhere. It is estimated there are 100,000 Orangemen in Canada. In the Canadian County of Lincoln, they are now to be found in the rural districts where a few years ago the very name was not understood, and founded, not as is generally understood, by Irishmen, but by young men of purely Canadian families. We are informed of Lodges in this country which do not contain a single Irishman—so remarkable is the growth of these institutions. We mention this as a fact, without either praise or blame."

The Hartford Daily Times states that the losses of the Insurance Companies of that city by the late fire in Montreal are overstated in the Montreal papers. The loss of the Ætna Company, as reported by itself, is $88,000; of the Protection Insurance, $10,000; and of the Hartford Insurance, $3,000. The monthly receipts of the first named company, from premiums, &c., are stated by the *Times* at $30,000.

APPARATUS FOR RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* notices a new invention for the above purpose, which consists of large, air tight canvas bags sixty feet long and eight feet thick. They are sunk, attached to the wreck, and then inflated. Their lifting power is 250 tons. The propeller City Oswego is to be raised by use of this apparatus.

Before the penny postage system in England, the number of letters delivered weekly was less than half a million. Now the delivery is one million daily.

DR. WISTAR'S

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

WITH THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF

I. BUTTS

ON THE WRAPPER.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which has been introduced in the very first place, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years, it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

Various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicans have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it we

PLEDGE OUR HONOUR

that it contains nothing of this kind, or anything the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, No. 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and when agencies can be obtained.

Price—one dollar a bottle, six bottles for 5 dollars. None genuine unless the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street.

Married.

On Thursday the 19th instant, at St. Luke's Church, Portland, by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rector of that Parish, Mr. James E. Davison, of this city, to Rachel M., fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Alline, of the same place.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James E. Earl, to Miss Margaret, third daughter of the late Mr. William McCauley, all of this City.

On the 12th inst., in the Parish of Waterborough, Queen's County, by the Rev. Abraham Wood, Wm. Nicholson, eldest son of Dr. Little, of the Washademoak, to Eliza Slocomb, third daughter of Mr. Wm. Wiggins, Sen.

On the 22d of July, by the Rev. Mr. Allison, Mr. Benjamin Dowling, of Albert County, to Miss Mary J. Elkin, Grand Lake, County of Queens.

Died.

On the 24th inst., after a lingering illness, Ann, wife of Mr. Michael Foley, of this city, aged 21 years, leaving a beloved husband and large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Portland, on the 23d inst., Elizabeth, Jane, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Kerr, aged 15 months.

On Friday evening, Mr. Wm. Dougan, aged 55 years.

At Sackville, on the 6th instant, Mr. Thomas Anderson, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, in the 77th year of his age.

At Red-head, on the 25th inst., Charlotte, fifth daughter of Francis Hanna, aged 25 years.

At Hampton, K. C., on the 22d instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Otty, wife of Capt. Allen Otty, R. N., in the 54th year of her age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED—

Saturday—(At Musquash)—Barque Dove, Dahl, New-York, 9—H. Garbutt, ballast.

Sunday—Ship Cambria, McCulloch, Liverpool, 44—Morrisey & Shives, gen. cargo.

Gondar, Cole, Charleston, 13—order, ballast.

Barque Rhine, Barnes, Boston, 4—W. & G. Carvill, do.

Doore, Dahl, New York, 9—H. Garbutt, do.

Brig Harmony, Parker, New York, 10—Kirk & Worrall, do.

Sch. Melinda, Smith, New York, 7—master, gen. cargo.

Alert, Chivers, Boston, 6—master, do.

Monday—Barque Eliza, Dunkee, Boston, 5—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Eliza Ann, Cranston, Pembroke, 1—W. Thompson, do.

Dart, Smith, Halifax, 9—C. McLauchlan, sugar, wines, &c.

Tuesday—Barque Fame, Crocker, New York, 8—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Wednesday—Brig George, Stowe, Alexandria, 17—order, ballast.

Eliza, Brothers, New York, 7—R. Rankin & Co., ditto.

Schr. Franklin, Massels, Boston,—E. D. Jewett & Co., do.

At Quarantine, brigt. Kingston, Shea, Cork, passengers.

Thursday—Martha Greenow, Robbins, Boston, 3—R. Rankin & Co.

Ship Pilgrim, Richardson, Liverpool, 41—Owens & Duncan, general cargo.

Ship Admiral, Crisp, Liverpool, 41—W. E. J. Lawton, coals.

Brig Masonic, Hickman, Boston, 3—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr, Oraloo, Fulsom, Beverly, 2—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Schr, Challenge, Colson, Salem, 3—Geo. Eaton,