St. John Daily Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVIII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, October 7, 1853. Number 3.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

12s. 6d. in Advance—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, }
GEORGE THOMAS, } Esquires.
THOMAS BEER, R. N. }
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 26.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE
AND GRANITE.
may 1 DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MECHANICS' BLOCK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles
LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 9, 1853. THOMAS GOW.

New-Brunswick STEAM SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*
HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.
May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

Soap and Candles.
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.
JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles.
Inferior to none Manufactured.
☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. JAMES MCFARLANE, Messrs. FLEWWELLING and READING, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.
JOHN BROWN.
We have obtained the Victory.
KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Rosewood Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£90	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	75	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	80	0	0
Cottage,	62	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	55	10	0
Full Cabinet,	60	0	0

Elegant, with French front, turn legs, and circular bottom, 65 0 0
The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-3 Octave to A above.
N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.
Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTORY.—A large assortment of the manufacture of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay Stoves and patent Union COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, Close Stoves, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and manufacture. For Sale at the Warehouse of the manufacturers.
The Vulcan Foundry can be recommended to the attention of the public.
Orders for Castings or Work received at the Foundry, Lime Street, or left at the Counting Room of
JOHN V. CHIPMAN.
April 29. North Market Wharf.

Lime!
Hydraulic, Common, and Calcined Lime, in Casks, and Hogsheads, for sale by the Kiln, and by the Barrel, delivered in the City.
L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
July 1.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Duke Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Mess. R. L. Weldon, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty yards from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.
M. FITZGERALD.
St. John, April 29, 1853.
N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—O MORALS GERMINI! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.
S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 tf *Manager.*

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*
MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.
Tenders, Pedlars and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

JAMES LUPTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.
Begs to inform his friends that he has taken the shop in King street, well known as "*Vernon's Corner*," where they will find a choice and well selected stock of
BEST BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS, SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS, SATIN, SILK, VOVE QUILTINGS, WHITE MARSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS,
Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at any other Establishment in the City.
TO THE BENEFIT OF THE LADIES!
J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of HARPER'S *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.
TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.
J. L. would beg to state, that having had much practice in the above Establishment, and having a thorough knowledge of the practical part of *UNIFORM CUTTING*, he is prepared to execute in a superior style, all orders with which he may be entrusted. Officers wishing *correct measurement* to transmit to their Military Tailors in London, can be accommodated at this place.
Nicholes' Paletots made in the best London style. May 16, 1851.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &C.
Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
KEEPS constantly on hand, COFFINS, of all description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.
A Hearse always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.
P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattresses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.
October 3, 1851.

Freehold Property for Sale.
330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.
Also—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademock Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.
Also—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.
Also—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barns, &c.
Also—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.
Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.
Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

Shawls! Shawls!!
Received per steamer Cambria:—
SILK, Cashmere, CACHEMIRE DE ECOSSE, Embroidered, Circassian, Alpaca, and Merino ROBES. Satin, Velvet and Damask Silk SHAWLS; JAMES SMELLIE.

MAHOGANY.
10,000 FEET very superior MAHOGANY, just received, will be sold cheap, in the log, or in boards, to suit purchasers.
Also on hand—large lot of Mahogany VENEERS—broach, figure, and mottle.
JOHN DUNN,
Cabinet and Chair Maker,
Prince William-street.
June 6.

TWENTY-PENNY CUT NAILS.—1000 LBS. 20d. CUT NAILS—for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN,
Aug. 5th. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,
No. 22 KING STREET, 20th OCTOBER, 1852
THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Devon* and late arrivals, part of his Fall Supply of
Fancy and Staple Goods,
consisting the usual Retail Stock, and making the assortment of this Establishment nearly equal to any in the trade.—The following are some of the ensuing articles, *viz:*—
Heavy Canada, Drapes, and Broad CLOTHS;
Heavy SATINETTS—newest styles;
Kerseys and Cassimeres, FLANNELS;
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS;
Fancy COTTONS, RED TICKS, DRILLS;
TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves
Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c., &c.
Also—on Consignment, for Wholesale—
3 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.
Nov. 6. JOSEPH LORDLY.

"LOOK SHARP!"
you want to Purchase Cheap Goods call at the
Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse,
STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET,
FIRST STORE,
"Sign of the Knife and Fork."
WHERE you will find one of the best assorted Stocks of CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS ever imported into this Province, Wholesale and Retail Purchasers would do well to call and examine the Stock before going elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase at this Establishment.
Just received the Spring Supply, by the Liberia and Bellerrigg from Liverpool, and Admiral from Boston—The Stock comprises the following articles; Table, Dessert, and Carving KNIVES, in Ivory and other handles; butcher, bread, and farrier's Knives; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Bladed ring Knives, with various handles; RAZORS; of differen makers; SCISSORS of every description; all kinds of BRUSHES and COMBS; tall and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, of various qualities; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottled CRUET STANDS; Tea and Coffee POTS; SPOONS: Alabata SPOONS and Forks; Fluid Lamps; Snuffers and Trays; Tea Trays and Waiters; Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Cream Jugs; Pistols; Revolvers, Guns; Sugar Bowls; hot water Kettles; Fire Irons and Fenders; Gun Caps, Slates, Harps, Carpenters Pencils; Letter Paper; Buttons, shirt Studs; JEWELRY, Rings, Pins, Broaches, Watches, Bracelets, Shawl Pins, Lockets, silver Spoons, Mugs, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses, Cash Boxes; with various other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Terms Cash.
W. B. NICHOLSON,
May 26. *Proprietor.*

AT THE
American Clothing Depot,
South side King Street.
A Fine assortment of Fancy DOESKINS and Scotch *TWEEDS*, a nice article for Summer wear—which will be made to order lower than at any other Establishment, as they were bought at Auction at one half the Sterling cost—a perfect fit warranted.
June 3. JOHN E. SMITH.

BRANDY.—To Arrive ex *James Reddie*, from Glasgow; 200 Cases fine old BRANDY.
In Store—
10 Hhds. Brandy—*Martell's*; 10 Hhds. 25 Qr. Casks ditto—*different brands*; 30 hhds. GENEVA—*Anchor Brand*; 6 hhds. 4 quar. casks superior SHERRY WINE; 10 cases, 2 dozen each, CHAMPAGNE, (English Importations); 20 hhds SUGAR; 25 brls. New York Mess PORK; 10 casks Paris White; 2 tons London White LEAD; 25 bbls ROMAN CEMENT (English) for sale by
July 1. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

OYSTER SALOON,
WATER STREET,
Two doors South Peters' Wharf.
THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for best of Good Things of this life.
MUTTON,
AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WINES, LIQUORS,
SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.
The hungry or thirsty have only to call, and make known their wants and they will be administered to, with Rail Road speed.
☞ **Dinners**—*served up at a minutes notice.*
St. JOHN, JUNE, 1853. JAMES KENNY.

New Brunswick Hotel.
Charlotte street, nearly opposite the Country Market, saint John, N. B.
THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.
Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to recive them.
The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.
It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.
The House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.
A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.
Good Hostlers are always in attendance.
July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR.

NEW STYLES.
Just received, per "Admiral" and "Eastern City," from New-York and Boston,
A LARGE assortment of Gent's and Youths' Hungarian, Magyar, Cap, Jenny Lind, Cuban, D'Orsay, Elgin, Kossuth and other Hats, comprising all the newest styles—
Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Children's Leghorn, China Pearl and Fancy Trimmed Felt Hats;
Trunks and Valises, various qualities;
Oiled Silk, a beautiful article;
Children's BELTS, very pretty;
Peaks, Braids, Strips, Sweats, Kossuth Feathers, &c.;
On hand our own manufacture—all kinds of Fashionable HATS and CAPS.
All the above will be disposed of wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices for cash.
Store and Dwelling to let.
☞ The highest price paid for Shaving Furs.
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, North side King-street.
July 8th.

ENGLISH HARNESS.—2 Sets superior English made Harness. For sale by
A. A. COUGHLAN,
July 1. No. 5, Prince Wm. street.

Miscellaneous.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF WELLINGTON.

On the second day after "the Duke" joined his first regiment, the 73d, as ensign, he sained a private soldiers to be weighed—then, in full marching order, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., and after wards without them. "I wish," he said, "to have some measure of the power of the individual soldier compared with the weight he was to carry, and the work he was expected to do." When some surprise was expressed at such early thoughtfulness, he replied, "Why, I was not so young as not to know the service I had undertaken, a profession I had better endeavour to understand. It must be kept in mind that the power of the greatest armies depend upon what the individual soldier is capable of doing and bearing."

The Duke once said that he never knew any army whose officers had so many "private affairs." At the termination of one of the campaigns in the Peninsula, when the troops went into cantonments, there was a long list of applications for leave on this plea. He ran his eyes over the names until he came to one applicant who asked for leave—to get married. "I can well understand what that means; let him go."

One morning a Clerk of the Ordnance Office was called upon by a gentleman, a native of the same place in the north of Scotland with himself, who then for the first time had visited England. He stated that he had come to him to introduce him to the Duke of Wellington, he being impressed with the idea that his friend was in such a position as could at any time command an interview.

"I—I introduce you to the Duke; the thing is out of the question, my good friend.

Disappointed, but not daunted, the old Scotch gentleman wended the way up St. James's-street, and along Piccadilly until he arrived at the house of the great Captain. On the gate being opened, he informed the porter that he desired to see the Duke of Wellington. Have you any appointment with the Duke?' inquired the faithful sentinel. "no; but I wish particularly to see him." There must have been something particularly winning, if not commanding, in the venerable stranger, who without introduction or previous appointment, was asking to see the great lord of the mansion, for the porter said, 'sir, if you will give me your card I will see what can be done.' In a few minutes the porter returned desiring the stranger to walk into the house, where he was shown into a room. He had been there but a short time when the Duke came in with a card in his hand, saying, "Mr. Robertson, what is your business with me? I can afford you ten minutes." "Your Grace," said the patriarchal visitor, his countenance beaming with satisfaction, "I have watched your Grace's career from the day you were an Ensign up to the present. I am now a very old man and must soon leave this world; but I felt that I could not be gathered to my fathers in peace without having beheld your Grace. I arrived from Scotland this morning with this sole object and to-morrow morning I shall be on my way home again." "Well, Mr. Robertson," said the Duke, "next to the honours I have received from my Sovereign, this is certainly the greatest compliment paid me. I am now obliged to leave you, but you will come here to dinner at seven o'clock, and to-morrow I am going down to Windsor, and shall be happy to take you with me." "No," replied Mr. Robertson, much affected "I have seen your grace—the longing of my heart is gratified—I want nothing else." And with a profound bow he took leave.

As a boy, he went to Eton with his brothers, but remained there only a short time. His mother, Lady Mornington, then took him abroad, but finding him troublesome in the carriage, dropped him at Dooay. Here, luckily, there was an artillery school and arsenal, and as the town is fortified, and protected by a fort on the Scarpe, and was also taken by Marlborough these circumstance may, in some measure, account for his early military studies, Lady Mornington did not see him for 2 years after this separation, and when he returned to England recognised him at the Haymarket Theatre, saying, "I do believe there is my ugly boy, Arthur."

When still at Eton, I have been told that Lord Wesley, Lord Marrborough, and the Duke, were invited to pass their holidays with Lady Dungannon, in Shropshire, being full of fun, they asked each other what news they should tell when they arrived. One of them proposed they should say (a pure invention) that their sister Anne had run off with the foot man, thinking it was likely to produce some sensation. This they accordingly did, and shocked Lady Dungannon most dreadfully; they entreated, however, that she would not mention the circumstance to any one, hoping, as they said, that their sister might come back again. Lady Dungannon now excused herself, having promised to pay a visit to her neighbour, Mrs. Mytton; and, unable to keep this secret of course told it to her. On her return she nearly killed them by saying, "Ah! my dear boys, ill news travels apace. Will you believe it? Mrs. Mytton knew all about poor Anne." This story is worthy of Sheridan, and if he had heard it he would certainly have introduced it into one of his plays.

The Duke's manner in society was not as brilliant as Lord Wellesley's and he seldom spoke except to those who were immediately about him. I can remember, however, his describing apparently with great interest the circumstance of a young ensign who had been embarked with troops from the Cape, and who, when the medical officer happened to die on board the ship, in whic there was great sickness, had taken upon himself the duties, instructing himself and acting to the best of his abilities. The Duke remarked that he certainly deserved his promotion; admitting, however, that it was very difficult to advance an officer out of his turn, but he hoped that it might still come under Lord Hill's notice.

Speaking of the tree under which he was said to have taken up his position at Waterloo, some one mentioned that it had nearly been all cut away, and the people would soon doubt if it had ever existed. The Duke at once said that he remembered the tree perfectly, and that a Scotch sergeant had come to tell him that he had observed it was a mark for the enemy's cannon, begging him to move from it. A lady said, "I hope you did, sir. He replied, "I really forget, but I know I thought it very good advice."

The Duke to the last often visited Lord Wellesley, who would so frequently keep him waiting; but his only remark was, "I believe my brother thinks he is still Governor-General of India, and that I am only Colonel Wellesley.

On asking Sir Charles Napier to take command in India I have been told that the Duke handed him a short paper of instructions, and on his returning them to him, he said, "Well then, if you understand them, go out and execute them."

All who know Apsley House, must have seen the celebrated statue of Napoleon bearing a Fortune upon a globe in the right hand, a tribute often paid to successful commanders. Lord Bristol (from no that saw the statue in Canova's studio admired it excessively; his only criticism was that the globe appeared to small for the figure. Canova, who was a great admirer of Napoleon, addressing an English nobleman, answered this very happily—"Vous pensez bien milord quels Grand Bretagne n'y est pas contenue."

On the day that intelligence reached Vienna of Napoleon's return from Elba, it happened that a dinner was to take place, given by Prince Metternich, in honor of the Duke's birthday. Of course the news of the transaction at Waterloo, gave to it a fresh zest, and the toast of the evening was, "Long life, health, and happiness to the noble guest, and success, success, success to his enterprises." Some of the guests, on the occasion, thought it a little too much of a good thing, that Prince Metternich, and Prince Hardenberg, had placed his hand on his shoulder, he added, "Quiet à moi, Mons. de Talleyrand, je suis soldat du Roi de France; thus promptly declaring his resolution, and leading the minds of all to that alliance which proved successful in its results.

SIR THOMAS PICTON AND THE PRIESTS.

A paragraph crept, we know not how, into our Irish correspondence yesterday, acquiting the murderers of the soldier of the 31st at Fermoy of being influenced by any recollection of the affair a Six-mile-bridge. This acquital is not founded in truth the man was murdered because he was a soldier of the 31st, and because it was a detachment of the 31st that vindicated the law at Six-mile-bridge; he was murdered in revenge for that affair, as every officer and soldier of the 31st would be, if taken at like advantage by the wretches taught by priests to stand for their religion," and to "fight for their religion." That the Irish priests could to-morrow put an end to the execrable system of assassination that disgrace their country, there can be no shadow of doubt. We can offer an anecdote conclusive on the point.

About forty years ago, Sir Thomas Picton, one of Wellington's glorious generals, who accompanied him through the whole Peninsular campaign, and fell at Waterloo, was Governor of Trinidad. When Picton assumed his government he found the island red with nightly assassinations, committed, however, by the Spanish colonists one upon another. For some time no native British subject was the victim, but at length an Englishman was slain by mistake for a Spaniard, and the murderer, having discovered his error, fled, for sanctuary, to the cathedral of Santa Fe; the door of the cathedral was, however, accidentally locked, and the assassin, attempting to open it, got his thumb fastened in the keyhold. An English soldier, seeing his difficulty, proceeded to relieve the entrapped murderer, who made no secret of his motive for flight, protesting that his murder of an Englishman arose altogether from a mistake of personal identity, his purpose having been to plant his stiletto in a Spaniard. The soldier thought that the case was too high for his jurisdiction, and brought the matter and his prisoner to the governor. After a little reflection Picton remanded the captive, and sent for Mr. Mackenzie, his provost-marshal, an energetic and intelligent officer, such as Picton delighted in. "Mackenzie," said the Governot, "have prepared forthwith a handsome gallows, let it be finished in a workman like manner, so as to satisfy all who shall look upon the article that it is not designed merely for a single day's service, but yet so jointed that it can be easily taken asunder, and put into a place of safety. Having set your carpenters to work, order a party for service at six o'clock in the morning, have the gallows erected precisely before the principal entrance of Santa Fe, and take care that at that hour every priest in the city be paraded on the terrace in front of the cathedral. At half-past six let the prisoner be executed, for which I give you this warrant, and when the execution shall have been finished come for further orders." So said so done. The gallows was made in the best fashion, the priests were mustered on the terrace, the assassin was hanged and cut down, and the Governor apprised that his commands had been punctually performed. At seven o'clock Picton appeared in full costume, attended by his staff, and having caused the gallows to be carefully taken down, he demanded from the ecclesiastical authority a vault with lock and key, wherein to stow it, and stowed it away with great care. This much being done, the Governor took off his cocked hat and with much solemnity, and addressed himself to the priests, about sixty in number, still ranged on the terrace, in nearly the following terms: "Reverend gentlemen, you have seen what has just passed, and you see the care that I have taken that similar exhibitions shall cost little trouble—that we have all requisites here on the spot. Now I tell you, that if another assassination occurs in Trinidad, whether the victim be Spaniard or Englishman, by—(repeating an adjuration too awful to be repeated) I will cause the first priest who shall dare to approach the altar to be hanged upon it. Mackenzie, you have my orders in writing, and you are just the man who will not hesitate to execute them." *From that day assassination ceased* in Trinidad, and the *chef d'oeuvre* of Mr. Mackenzie's workmen was never withdrawn from its repository. Of course we do not cite this anecdote for the example it affords, we cite it merely to prove the absolute power of the priests to put and end to assassination if they please.—*Standard.*

THE REALITIES OF GOLD-DIGGING.—To some people at a distance there appears some romance in gold-digging; they are excited with the idea that they may kick up a stone and find twenty pounds of gold under it, and cannot imagine how people can refrain from seizing a pick and breaking every peice of quartz they pass, to see if there is another monster nugget in it. But this is all a delusion; gold digging is a real downright matter-of-fact-trade; so many hours of common labourers' work, so much gold or, so many ounces; so many buckets of earth, so many ounces; and once a man is amongst the diggers, he feels no more inclination to take a pick in his hand for the chance of what he might turn up, than he would enter upon the labor of English navvies, whose allowance is three cubic yards per day. The labour is almost as great, and sometimes exceedingly so: a great many fail; and the dirty work, mud, and slush in water, the wretched cooking, and uncomfortable beds, if such as the great mass can be called beds, the discomfort of sitting in the open air between sundown and bedtime, and rising cold and damp in the morning, besides the pain of training the body to a severe and incessant labour, are so contrary to the habits of the many that few can stand the training. No one, therefore, should think of attempting such work unless he feels himself equal to any exertion, mentally and bodily, and prepared to rough it in the extreme sense of the term. It is very easy to distinguish those who have been any length of time at work, from the new arrivals, by their worn and dirty dress, their beards, and their thin lank faces; for even the most healthy of them have a haggard appearance. A few were complaining of dysentery, and some of them had bad eyes—the latter occasioned by the flies, which are terribly annoying; and the former generally goes its round amongst the new comers, though most of the men are remarkably healthy at this time of the year; but the water in many places was very bad, and its ill effects were much felt.—*Moorman's Australia Visited and Revisited.*

THE PRESENT DUKE.—The Marquis of Douro, now Duke of Wellington, is, in appearance, a miniature likeness of his illustrious father; both in profile and in voice a strong similarity prevails. It has always been a matter of regret to those who know him that the noble Marquis had not taken an active or positive second army, in the Peninsular campaign, and had his name placed in an office in which he could have commanded, these talents, he would have established his excellent character for ready wit in this House of Commons. Our friends have published that Lord Douro, as he formerly was called, never succeeded in his preparation with the sword, nor never succeed in his preparation with the pen, he would have proved himself a valiant and intelligent officer.

DERRIANA;
HISTORY OF THE SEIGE OF LONDONDERRY AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN,
IN 1688 AND 1689.
BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.
Continued.

Desertions from the city now became so frequent that the enemy received constant intelligence of what was passing in it, which gave great trouble to the Governors, as they were obliged, under such circumstances, to make frequent removal of their ammunition, and use other inconvenient expedients to render this kind of information uncertain. As a counterbalance to some of the many prevalent distresses at this period of the siege, the gunners had now, by experience, become so precise at levelling the guns upon the walls, that scarcely a single shot was fired without doing execution.

Immediately after the arrival of Rosen, he caused some batteries to be thrown up by night, and raised a line on the other side of the bog opposite to the Wind-mill hill, preparatory to his laying and springing a mine, and he removed the besieging camp and trenches nearer to the town than they had been, for the purpose of cutting off the works and interrupting the relief of guards. He also ran a line through the orchard opposite to Butcher's gate, and within a few perches of it; ordering the mortar pieces to be taken from the orchard on the other side of the river and to be placed on the hill above the bog on the western side of the city. He also planted the battering guns, which threw balls of about twenty pounds each, at a convenient distance before the same gate. They plied the besieged closely with their bombs and battering pieces from this time to the twenty-first of July, when they entirely ceased, firing them at uncertain hours, some in the day-time and some at night.

The Governors availing themselves of the skill and industry of Captain Schomberg, son of the renowned veteran Mareschal of that name, and regularly trained in the art of war, and being moreover instructed by the manoeuvres of the enemy, which they closely watched, countermined the besiegers before Butcher's gate, and contrived a blind to protect their engineers from the opposite battery, whose fire was returned with such vigour and precision from the walls, that few days passed without the loss of some choice and most forward men in the Irish army.

On the night of the twentieth, some of the enemy came upon the guards on the out-posts at the gallows, and wounded one of them, obliging the rest to retreat to the Wind-mill, which alarmed the city, and a strong force went out, expecting an assault. They waited there all night on the alert, but no attack was made upon them.

Twenty bomb shells were thrown into the city on the twenty-first of June; two of them fell upon the Church, one of them passed over without injuring it, the other raised some sheets of lead, but it did not pass through, and some fragments of it were found by Mr. William Stewart, when taking off the materials of the old roof in the autumn of 1822. The rest did little damage except killing one man and wounding another. Two of the Derry-men were killed this day near the lane next the meadows, from the new trench made by the enemy opposite the Wind-mill, and about this time many were killed in attempting to bring water from St. Columb's well. A council was held this day at the Bishop's palace, where Governor Baker lay extremely ill, in which Mitchelburn was confirmed by his worthy predecessor, the Governor of the city, unless he should recover from his illness, which was still expected. Captain Ash mentions this circumstance as a proof that no malice turned in Baker's mind against Mitchelburn, although there had been a dispute between them of such a nature that they drew their swords upon each other.

On the twenty-third, the remains of Colonel Talbot, who died two days before, were interred, and his wife, who had offered the ransom for him, was, after some deliberation, where there ought to have been none, permitted to go from the garrison. She went out in the evening attended by some officers. One of the Captains, named Stringer, deserted to the enemy this day, and also one of the drummers. The engineers of the Irish army prosecuted their works in the orchard this night, the besieged still firing at them from the wall; on the next day the trench through that orchard was finished, and six bombs were thrown into the city, of which only three exploded.

The garrison had now used all their endeavours to get intelligence from the ships, but in vain. The signs from the steeple, both by flags and cannon-shot, failed to elicit any intimation that Kirk was acquainted with the distressed situation of the city. Roche, afterwards a Captain in King William's army, arrived with a letter from the English General, assuring them, in the kindest manner, that everything in Scotland, England, and Ireland was prosperous, and that succours beyond their wishes were speedily to join them; he added, however, a chilling caution to husband their provisions, an admonition, says Dalrymple, more alarming to them than all the menaces of their enemies. A Scotchman named James Cromie had accompanied Roche from the fleet to the spot on the river side, where he hid his clothes and took the water, but being unable to swim, waited for a day or two concealed in bushes near that place, expecting a boat which his adventurous companion had promised to send for him in the course of the night. The Irish guards, however, discovered him, and by way of counterplot, obliged him, on penalty of death, to swear that he would give the besieged a discouraging account. They then hung out a signal for a parley, which being granted, and some men being sent over to speak with him, he repeated the account which he had sworn to give; yet when Colonel Blair asked him why his account differed from that of Roche, he replied, that he was in the enemy's camp, and the other messenger within the walls of Derry. Kirk's letter, which was directed to Walker, had been written on the preceding Sunday, and in addition to the particulars above-mentioned, it stated that officers, ammunition, and arms had been sent from the fleet to the Enniskilleners, who, for their encouragement, it reported to have had a force of three thousand infantry and fifteen hundred horse, with a regiment of dragoons, all of which had promised to come to the relief of Derry. The writer said that he would at the same time make a diversion, by attacking the enemy with a force detached from the Island of Inch, and that he was in momentary expectation of a reinforcement of three thousand men from England, as they had been shipped there eight days before. He added, that from several of the enemy who had deserted him, he had assurance that the besieging army could not stand long, and that he had heard from Enniskillen of the defeat of the Duke of Berwick. Charged with this letter, and accompanied by Cromie, Roche passed through the enemy's out-posts, camp, and guard, a distance of about eight miles, whence, as already mentioned, he proceeded alone, and swam into the city.—He was not so fortunate in his return to the fleet; after resting but one day in Derry, he swam to the spot where he had left his clothes, a distance of three miles, and found they had been taken away. The Governors' letters were tied in a bladder to protect them from the water, and concealed in an inkle. He ran in a state of nakedness for three miles, pursued by the enemy, and escaped from them only by taking shelter in a thick wood where horsemen could not follow him, but where his suffering were intense from the lacerations of his body by thickets and thorns. Cromie came head to foot with blood, he passed round through the woods to the Island side, where he unfortunately met with a party of his own countrymen, who, upon hooking at his face, were so much alarmed, that, in leaping down the bank, he was killed on the spot, and his body was found at several months after, with a broken arm, breast, and shoulder, and swimming in the river, Roche, in his narrative, says, he was so much exhausted in his preparation with the sword, nor never succeed in his preparation with the pen, he would have proved himself a valiant and intelligent officer.