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AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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May 28, 1852.

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GEORGE WOODS,
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ST. JOHN, N. B.
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WM. SLEETH,
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MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL, Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

We have obtained the Victory.

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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:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
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The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-5 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.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRIT'S BRICK 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 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

Landing ex the Middleton.

CRUSHED and Bastard White SUGAR;
Boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
Cases of Salad OIL; bags Black PEPPER;
Cream of Tar, and Blue and White STARCH;
Dried CURRANTS and COOKING RAISINS;
Bath Brick and Black Lead;
ARROW ROOT and Caraway SEED;
Candle WICK and BORAX.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 15. Prince Wm. street.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
1854.
Per steamer "Arabia" the Subscriber has received from London a supply of the following SEEDS warranted fresh, and true to their kinds:
BEET—Long Blood and early Turnip;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, White and Yellow Stone, Long Surrey Altringham;
CABBAGE—Early York, Drumhead, Large Battersea, Green Globe Savoy, Morning Star, King of Cabbages;
CELERY—White Solid;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Prickley;
LETTUCE—Cabbage Cabbage, Victoria Cabbage, White Paris, Dwarf;
MELON—Pumpkins, Citrons and Yellow;
NASTURTIUM—Long Scotch, Short Fig, Tropic;
PARSNIP—Hollow Crown, Guernsey, Dwarf Flat;
PEAS—Yellow Aberdeen, Early Sisbole, White Globe;
THYME, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory; together with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.
May 12, 1854. W. O. SMITH.

MARKET SQUARE,
St. John, N. B.
HERE YET AND NO MISTAKE!
WILLIAM respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that in consequence of the detention of his goods, he will have time in marking the [illegible] he is prepared to sell at a [illegible] June 23.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in 1836,
Incorporated by Royal Act of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Investments called in,	£197,197 10 0
Accumulated funds,	346,972 4 9
	£544,169 14 9

THE 18th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 16th February last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—

"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as shewing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the first year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materially diminished.

	1853.	1853.
Receipts,	£93,634	£113,612
Losses,	54,091	42,846
Profits,	£39,543	£70,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely. The reserved fund now amounts to £143,712.

The Officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BEECH, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODGSON, Esq. S. H. THOMSON, Esqr.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
T. Blocklebank, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esq., Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., } *Deputy Chairmen.*

Thomas Booth, Esq.	Harold Littledale, Esq
Francis C. Braun, Esq.	William Lowe, "
William Earle, Esq.	Alex. McGregor, "
George Grant, Esq.	John Marriott, "
Francis A. Hamilton, Esq.	Thomas Sellar, "
Thomas Haigh, Esq.	Charles Saunders, "
Robert Higgin, Esq.	John Swainson, "
Jas. Aspinat Tobin, Esq.	George Holt, "
Geo. H. Lawrence, Esq.	Hugh Hornby, "

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

The Agents at St. John, N. B., begs the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.

EDWARD ALLISON, } AGENTS.
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.
August 18, 1854.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Bottees!*
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.

In Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 4-2

The British Colonies,

THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES:
Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statements relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.

BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.

Published by JOHN TALLIS 160 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square.
ROGER HUNTER, AGENT.
Saint John, April 21, 1854.

TO ARRIVE

Per *Lisbon* and *Bardara* from London—
3,000 EGG Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD; 160 kegs Red, Yellow Green, Black and Blue Paint; 15 casks Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Brunswick Green, Vandyke Brown, Indian Red, Quaker Green, Raw and Burnt Umber, Raw and Burnt Terrade Sienna; 4 tons Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 5 cases INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS; 20 cwt. Carbonate of Soda, in 1 cwt kegs; 1 Ton Washing SODA; 1½ cwt ALUM; 10 cwt. Cream of Tartar; 20 cwt. Blue Vitriol; 4 gross assorted Blacking; 600 lb CLOVES; 5 cwt. Alexandrian SENNA; 2 cases Lemonins; 10 cwt. GLUE; 5 cases Salad Oil; 10 kegs Coleman's Mustard; 1 case Spanish Annatto; 1 case Gold Leaf; 2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED.
May 1. S. L. TILLEY.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Arrived per Brig "Exemplar," from New York
100 BLS. Rye FLOUR;
100 do. CORN MEAL;
Per Barque "Georges," from New York:
150 Brls. Superfine FLOUR;
40 Hogsheads OAKUM; 1 ton BED WOOD.
Per the "Lincoln" from New York:
100 Brls. Superfine FLOUR.
Per the "Washington" from Philadelphia:
100 Brls. CORN MEAL.
Will be sold on reasonable terms by
G. M. BURNS.

Poetry.

THE MAID'S LAMENT.

Oh, why am I not married?
I'm sure I'm not to blame;
My friends are asking me the time
When I shall change my name;
They tell me I shall surely be
A sun or lonesome maid,
And such it really seems to me,
For beauty 'gins to fade,
And every hope I had is gone,
They've perished with my years,
And now no consolation left,
A maid is all my fears.

How many friends in life I've seen,
Have all got married early,
And really I must be excused
If oft I'm sad and surly.
I scarce can live to see them thus
Live happy in this life,
Whilst I, poor mortal, seem to be
Marked out for no man's wife—
But seem to live to bear a name
That's all, alas! degrade,
And I, like others, e'en do scorn
The title of "Old Maid."

I've had my chances like the rest,
But then I thought I'd tarry;
For whilst in youth, with pleasure blest,
Why should we wish to marry?
There's time enough when I am tired
Of living as I do;
And with this fancy, like a fool,
I did my love subdue,
But would I now play the same dance,
Though fancy should persuade?
Ah no! give me another chance—
I soon would change the maid.

Miscellany.

IRON HOUSES.

We attended, yesterday evening, an informal meeting of business men, at the auction room of M. N. Crofts, Court Street, Brooklyn, at which Mr. Sexton the inventor of a new plan of iron buildings, explained his system. He constructs the frame work of his buildings entirely of cast iron, in sections which are made to interlock by very close fitting and ingenious joints, secured by keys This method of building avoids the labor of drilling and bolting, which has been a great inconvenience of iron buildings. It also allows the house to be taken down in sections, and removed at a very little expense. He covers the frame work on the outside with plates of iron, by a similar system of interlocking, without any bolts or other fastenings, the joints being packed with gutta percha, so as to exclude water under hydraulic pressure. To finish the dovetailing of the joints, he has invented a machine that can perform the work of forty men. The walls are made hollow and the enclosed space is filled in with a non-conducting composition of beach sand and other substances, so that, as Mr. S. observed, his house becomes, when finished a perfect fire proof safe.

The roofs and floors are made of cast iron frames, resembling heavy window sashes, the interstices being occupied, as in the case of windows, with plates of glass, of any required thickness and transparency. The glass used is not our common glass, but is in itself a new and valuable invention, being called malleable glass, from its wonderful propriety of toughness, allowing it to bend freely without breaking. It can be drawn out into threads of any fineness, and so strong and flexible that they are said to be commencing the manufacture of piano and violin strings from this material. Mr. S. handed round a piece of this glass string for inspection. It was as small as the E string of a violin, and could be bent around the finger, or tied in a knot apparently like catgut.

Plates of this glass being let into the frame work of the floors, the whole is then covered over with a peculiar transparent cement of Mr. S.'s invention, which makes the whole floor like one solid plate of glass. The cost of roofing with this material, is 75 cents per square foot. The walls inside can be covered with plaster, or finished with iron or glass, at the option of the builder. All the interior ornamentation, such as mantelpieces, paunels, &c., may be of malleable glass.

The advantages claimed for this style of building, are, first, its great cheapness, and the rapidity which it allows in construction. It effects a saving of one-third in cost and three-fourths in labor, over every other method. Mr. S. stated that he could complete an ordinary dwelling house in forty days. Second, the variety of style and finish that can be obtained at small cost, by different combinations of the same pattern. The inventor remarked that in the construction of the whole Crystal Palace, but six different patterns were required. Third, the facility with which such a building can be taken down and removed. Fourth, its security from damage by fire or lightning—thus saving all the expenses of insurance. Other incidental advantages are its durability, freedom from vermin, &c.

It is proposed to form a company for the manufacture of these houses, with a capital of $150,000.—*N. Y. Leader.*

NOVEL MAIL MATTER.—A watch was handed into the store of John Stevens & Co., one of our jewelers on Maine St., having been forwarded by mail from Pensacola, Florida, for repairs. It seems that the owner of it, one of our townsmen now in the latter place, had carried it to a jeweler there to be repaired, inquiring at the time what his bill would be. He asked him $8,00 for doing the work. He demurred to the price, but was told by the jeweler that he could not help himself as he was the only person in the place who could repair watches. But the own her with true Yankee spirit told him that he wou ldnt stand this, but would send the watch to Bangor for repairs. As good as his word, he put the watch nicely parked into the mail and sent it to the city. It arrived safely and doubtless will be as safely returned. The bill for repairs here is $2,00; the postage each way is 20 cents.—[*Bangor Mer. ury.*

A newly imported Dutchman, having enlisted in the service at a military station not a hundred miles from New York, was one evening placed on guard. Seeing a couple of gentlemen approaching, he challenged them with "Who goes dare?" "Friends, with the countersign." "Vell, if you ash treats, mit kreat pleasure I do gounterssing, de gounterssign ish gorrect. I yes, frents, mit de gounterssign!"

Two women were trying their loquacious powers in the streets of Stockton the other day, at the end of which the vanquished belligerent returned to her own house, and tearfully exclaimed—"To think that I was insulted by that low hussey at the time I had a £5 note in my pocket!"

Reproving an inferior is like putting pepper on sore eyes. Don't be so silly.

THE CHRONICLE.

POLICE OFFICE, MONDAY, Sept. 11th.

James A. Harding, Esq., M. P. P., and John Dunlop, came forward in accordance with their recognizances entered into, to answer certain charges for rescuing a prisoner and attacking the Police on Saturday night last.

Robertson Bayard and William Hutchinson, Esquires, appeared as Counsel for Mr. Harding, and on their pleading that certain important witnesses were not present, the case was postponed to the next morning, at 10½ o'clock.

TUESDAY, Sept. 12th.

James A. Harding, Esq., was charged with having, on the evening of Saturday the 9th inst., obstructed the Police in the execution of their duty, under the tenth section of the Act, which reads as follows:—

"X. And be it enacted, That if any person shall threaten, assault, or resist, wilfully mislead, give false information to, impede, interrupt, or otherwise attempt to prevent, interfere with, or deter any person belonging to the said Police Force, in the execution of his duty, or shall aid or excite any person or persons to assault or resist, impede, prevent, interfere with, or deter as aforesaid, every such offender, being convicted thereof as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds."

Mr. Harding, being arraigned under this charge, the prosecution proceeded thus:—

Sergeant Cairns (sworn). Am a Sergeant of the City Police. Was on duty on Saturday evening last. I know Mr. Harding. Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening was on duty, in company with Policeman Flood. We were going down Sydney-street, near the Court House; saw a number of persons collected at the water-plug, near the grave yard; there were two or three standing near the lamp-post, on the eastern side, and one of them gave a shout. Mr. Connellor Bayard here objected to the witness stating what would not affect the defendant, and he was ordered by the Police Magistrate to confine his testimony to what more intimately affected the case in point.) He went over and arrested a man named Jones for drunk and disorderly conduct. Mr. Harding then came up, took hold of the prisoner on the opposite side, and said he should not go to the Watch House. Mr. Harding then called upon the Engine Company, No. 2, to come to the rescue; and afterward ordered them to go to their Engine House. They came up and rescued Jones. Mr. Harding got hold of Jones on his right side. Jones said he would not go to the Watch House, when Harding and others got him off, by force. They then went towards the Engine House. It was in consequence of this interference that witness and Policeman Flood were prevented taking the prisoner to the Watch House.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hutchinson.—Was not aware there had been a fire that evening. Heard there had been fire called, but was not then on duty. Did not see No. 2 Company returning from the fire. Did not know how the Company were occupied at the time he arrested Jones.—Did not know that the water-plug was open. If the Company were washing their hose there, he thought he must have seen it. Jones had the branch pipe in his hand. Did not see Mr. Harding; saw the time he arrested Jones. Jones did not seem to be very wet. Did not see the Engine hose at the time. Jones was drunk, disorderly, and shouting. Was aware that a Fire Engine Company, returning from a fire, were frequently singing, shouting, &c. Did not generally arrest firemen under the circumstances, if they are accompanied by their Engine or Hose-Cart. Could not swear that Jones gave more than one shout. Jones told witness, when told to be quiet, to "go to h—l." Cautioned Jones before he arrested him, and told him he would not allow him to make so much noise. Jones walked away a few paces, and then told him to go to h—l. He was not aware that Mr. Harding was Engineer of the Company, and in command, except by hearsay. Did not hear Mr. Harding say the man was on duty, and that he could not dispense with his services. Was not positive, but Mr. H. might have said so.

He did not remember Mr. Harding asking him what Jones had been doing that he should be arrested, must admit that Mr. Harding said *he* had not heard any noise, and that if there had been any he must have heard it, as he had been there all the while. There were a good many about there, apparently firemen; they did not make use of much violence—was only assaulted by one man.

Don't you think they could have committed acts of violence had they wished?—I suppose they could.

Did it not appear to be their object merely to rescue the prisoner that he might not go to the Watch House?—Perhaps; I don't know.

Did Mr. Harding use any violence toward you?

"No; some person did, but it was not he."

I did not hold on long. Did not hear Policeman Flood remark that he must expostulate with him (witness). Mr. Harding said No. 2, come here. Then the rescue took place, and Mr. Harding then told them to go to the Engine House. He [witness] was perfectly cool all thro'.

Q.—Are you not a person of a hasty temper?

Ans.—Sometimes.

Q.—Have you not frequently made improper arrests? [The Police Magistrate told witness he need not answer this question.]

Q.—Have you not made arrests that have been adjudicated upon and decided to be illegal? [Here again the Police Magistrate said the question was irrelevant, and witness declined answering].

Q.—Have you ever been discharged for making improper arrests, and afterwards been restored?

Ans.—Never. I have been suspended only.

Q.—Have you never arrested a man and afterwards gone to him and asked his pardon?

Ans.—Never. I would not do such a thing.

Q.—Was Jones alarming the neighbourhood when you arrested him?

Ans.—He was breaking the orders of the Police Office.

Q.—Don't you think there would have been no more about it had you not interfered?

Ans.—If I had not interfered I should have neglected my duty.

Q.—Would you have arrested him if he had not told you to go to h—l?

Ans.—I considered that a part of his misconduct.

Q.—Do you think you would have arrested him if you had given him the same latitude you give men belonging to other Engine Companies?

Ans.—No. 2 has had more lenity than other Companies; they create more disturbance than others; and I would not pass by what I considered to be my duty.

POLICEMAN FLOOD, (sworn.) Was on duty on Saturday evening last, in company with Sergeant Cairns. Knows Mr. Harding, and knows where No. 2 Engine House is located. Was on duty near it that evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock.—Was going down Sidney street, and when opposite the Court House saw a man coming up the street with a branch pipe in his hand. The man gave a shout or two, when Sergeant Cairns told him he had better go along and keep himself quieter. He replied "you go about your business, and I'll mind mine," and afterwards said "go to h—l," and used other violent expressions. The Sergeant then went over, and took hold of him and said he would take him to the Watch House if he did not conduct himself better: Jones replied, "you dare not." The Sergeant and witness then took hold of him, one on each side. A person then came up and asked Jones for the branch pipe, and got it from him, and then Mr. Harding came up, on the side on which witness was standing, and asked what was the matter. Witness replied that they had got a prisoner, whom they were taking to the Watch House. Mr. Harding then told witness to let go, and at the same time forced himself between witness and the prisoner. (Witness had the prisoner by the collar.) He told Mr. Harding he would not let go,—that he could not do it, and that there was a Sergeant of Police to whom he might speak. Mr. Harding then said he would not allow the prisoner to go to the Watch House, and then called on No. 2 to come up. Mr. Harding pushed witness; several firemen came up; some came behind the Policemen and their prisoner; witness was caught by his coat collar and dragged back, and got a *lick* on the side of the head with the hose-rope. The prisoner was thus rescued.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayard.—He was aware at the time there had been a fire. The Company might have been washing their hose at the time, but did not see them. Saw them standing around the water plug.

Q.—Did you think at the time they were washing the hose?

A.—I don't know what they were doing.

Q.—You did think they were there on duty, washing their hose?

A.—If you know what my thoughts were that's enough.

Q.—That is no answer to my question, and I'll have it out of you. You are sworn to tell the truth, and its as bad to prevaricate as it is to state what is not true.

Ans.—I am not prevaricating. I did not know what they were doing.

Q.—But you thought they had just returned from the fire, and were washing the hose?

Ans.—[Not very clearly given] in the affirmative.

Q.—Was Jones making a disturbance at the time he was arrested?

Ans.—He shouted loud once or twice.

Q.—Did he shout so as to disturb the neighborhood? Could you have heard him in the Court House, or at the lamp post in the square?

Ans.—Yes; he could have been heard at a considerable distance.

Q.—Then all the man did was to walk up the street, the branch pipe in his hand, and give one shout?

Ans.—He appeared a good deal excited.

Q.—Was he very wet?

Ans.—No; I did not perceive it.

Q.—When Jones told Sergeant Cairns to mind his own business, did he not say "I'm doing no harm?"

Ans.—I did not hear him say so.

Q.—Sergeant Cairns, then, arrested him for telling him to go to h—l?

Ans.—He arrested him then.

Q.—Could the shout he gave be heard at the water plug?

Ans.—Yes.

Q.—You say Sergeant Cairns seized him, and said he would take him to the Watch House if he did not behave himself. Did he let go his hold until you say the prisoner was rescued?

Ans.—No.

Q.—You continued to drag him on, then, when he said he would not go?

Ans.—Yes.

Q.—Was Mr. Harding violent when he first came up? Did he not say Jones was on duty, as a fireman, and that he, as Engineer of the Company, wanted his services?

Ans.—No; he did not make use of these words, but he might have said something like it.

Q.—Did not Mr. Harding say the man had not been doing wrong, and that he would have him taking away for nothing?

Ans.—No; he did not say that.

Q.—Did not Mr. Harding express himself so as to convey that meaning?

Ans.—He might have done so.

Q.—Did Mr. Harding touch you?

Ans.—He got hold of me and the prisoner, and shoved in between us.

Q.—Was it he who struck you?

Ans.—No; but he called the others up.

Q.—Would Jones have been arrested if he had not told Cairns to go to h—l?

Ans.—He was arrested for his disorderly conduct in general.

The following witnesses were then called for the Defence:—

Robert Collins.—Am a member of No. 2 Engine Company. Was present during the whole occurrences on Saturday evening last. The Company had just returned from a fire, and had their apparatus with them; they were detained at the fire a considerable time, and were a good deal fatigued; some of them were wet and Jones in particular, as he was the pipe-holder.

He was so wet as to leave no doubt on the mind, as to the fact, of any one who took hold of him or looked at him. On their return we enrolled the hose in front of the Court House, attached the necessary quantity of joints to the water plug below, and played on the remainder, and in this manner washed them. Jones held the branch pipe.

I was near Jones, but did not notice the Police until they had hold of him; most of the Company were at the water plug, washing the last joint; one or two stood betwixt me and the plug; I was but a few yards from Jones, when I heard him shout. I do not think they could hear it at the water plug. Jones gave two little shouts "ow! ow!" I considered it done in mirth, because Jones was wet and shivering. Am positive Jones was not drunk at the time; and Sergeant Cairns must have been mistaken upon that point.

There was nothing unusual going on at the water plug—no more noise than usual under the circumstances. Nothing was done for the purpose of annoying any one. When Jones was arrested the first time, Mr. Harding was not present. When he was arrested the second time, I heard some one below say "a row, boys;" and they came running up. Having as well as others At the first arrest Sergeant Cairns put his hand on Jones, when I went up and said "let him go." Cairns took hold of Jones the second time, when Harding came up and one of the Company took the branch pipe from Jones. Harding asked Flood what was the matter, and said "this man shall not go to the Watch house." Flood replied "there's the Sergeant talk to him." Did not hear the Sergeant's reply. Jones by this time had partly got free, and I got hold of him, and took him away to the Engine house. Jones got off while they were talking; not by force; he went quietly to the Engine house, and from that time all was quiet there.

The firemen did not wish to molest the Policemen; they merely wished to prevent Jones being taken to the Watch House, as he was on duty and had done no harm. No forcible means was made use of that I saw.

John Tenent (sworn.) Is a member of Engine Company No. 2. When Jones was arrested, he (witness) was at the water plug. Jones was cold and wet, and gave two small shouts, but no more noise took place than usual, and nothing was done to disturb the people in that vicinity. Went down to the water plug after Jones shouted, and next heard that he was taken prisoner by two Policemen.

Jones was not riotous, and only shouted twice. Some few minutes elapsed from the time of his shouting before he was arrested. Witness then went up to Jones and took the branch pipe from him; the Policemen insisted that Jones should go to the Watch House, and he said he would not go. Mr. Harding came up and said they were going to take Jones to the Watch House for, and they said it was because he had been breaking the peace and keeping up a noise. Did not hear Mr. Harding's rejoinder. While Mr. Harding was talking with the Policemen Jones got away. Mr. Harding took hold of one of the Policemen, but calmly and peaceably, using no violence, he merely laid his hands on his arms, and appeared as though he was expostulating with him.

Did not hear Mr. Harding call on No. 2 to come up and assist. There was no assistance required. There were only about a dozen firemen present. Had assistance been loudly called for must have heard it, as he was present until Jones got away. Mr. Harding made use of no violence; he merely laid his hands on Cairn's shoulder. Witness went to the Engine house with Jones when he escaped, leaving Harding talking with the Policemen. It appeared as tho' they let Jones go in consequence of Mr. H's expostulations. Saw no blow struck. Neither saw nor heard anything to justify Jones' arrest.

John Dunlop (sworn). Is a member of No. 2, Engine Company. Was at the water plug when Jones was arrested. Jones had been holding the pipe, and was very wet. On their way from the fire, they were washing the last joint of the hose. Jones had the branch pipe on his shoulder, going up to the Engine House with it, and was about forty feet from witness when arrested. Heard or saw nothing riotous in Jones that night. Word came down that Jones was arrested, and was being taken to the Watch House. Mr. Harding then went up, and said Jones should not go until he had done with him, as he was on duty; after that they might take him if they pleased, or get a warrant for him. Mr. Harding laid hands on one of the Policeman, but used no violence. Thinks Jones got off by his own exertions. There was no more noise than usual on returning from a fire. He did not see Flood struck with the rope, nor did he see any blow struck.

It was not Mr. Harding that called on No. 2 to come up. There would have been no trouble if the Policemen had not interfered. Did not hear Jones shout, and he could not have brawled without he (witness) hearing him.

Counsellor Bayard then addressed the Court for the Defence. He said they could call several more witnesses, but as they would merely corroborate what the three already examined had stated, he would not take up the time of the Court to no purpose. He thought the accusation had not been proved, and considered that, had it been otherwise, it was one of those paltry charges that ought to be dismissed. The tenth section of the act under which Defendant was charged, set forth that a policeman should not be interfered with while in the execution of his duty. Now he contended that they were exceeding their duty on the night in question, as Jones had done nothing to authorise his arrest; and therefore, if they were not in execution of their duty, the whole charge fell to the ground. It was proved by the evidence that Jones neither made loud bawling or screaming, to disturb the public, and he contended that Sergeant Cairns had no right to arrest him for the language he made use of towards him. A policeman could not arrest a man for personal abuse, but had the common remedy,—he could get a warrant for him.

Witness proved that Jones was not arrested for four or five minutes after shouting, and that he said when addressed "you mind your business and I'll mind mine." He then said "go to h—" which offended Mr. Cairns' dignity, and he then arrested him. He contended that Cairns had no right to do so, but should have gone to the Police Magistrate and obtained a warrant for him. Jones was no city as a Fireman, and he contended that Mr. Harding, his officers, had a right to expostulate with the Policemen, and even to say "you shall not take him away." The facts so far as he had gone, were borne out by the evidence for the prosecution.

The learned Counsel then recapitulated the evidence for the defence, and contended, 1st, that Jones shouted so low it could not disturb the neighbourhood, and therefore was no breach of the peace; 2nd, that Mr. Harding had not called the Company to the rescue; 3rd, that Mr. Harding had gone up and laid his hands quietly on Cairns, using no violence; and 4th, that no one had used any violence but Jones himself.—Under these considerations he hoped and expected an acquittal.

Unfortunately there had been bad feeling betwixt the firemen and policemen, but he hoped that if this case was dismissed both parties would be more careful in future.

The Court did not believe in the doctrine laid down by the learned Counsel. (His Worship then quoted the act.) The fact set up was that Jones had committed no breach of the peace, and therefore was illegally arrested—the Policemen having exceeded their duty. Now how was the Court to know this? Jones had neither been taken to the Watch House nor tried, and it was impossible to decide whether he was guilty or not. Jones was in the custody of the Police last Saturday night, and it was not for Mr. Harding to say whether the arrest was right or wrong. He (Mr. H) interfered. He put his hands on the Policeman, and, according to his own witnesses, said "Jones shall not go to the Watch House." The Court must consider him guilty, and if he thought himself aggrieved, the law provided that he could appeal to a higher Court. (His Worship here expressed a wish that he would do so.) The Court pronounced the Defendant guilty of the charge, and taking into consideration his standing in society, coupled with such conduct, must inflict the highest penalty the law allowed; Twenty pounds, and costs

The Court then adjourned for 45 minutes.

POLICE OFFICE, Half-past One, P. M.

James A. Harding, Esq., and John Dunlop, appeared to answer a charge of having obstructed and assaulted Policemen in the execution of their duty at the Bell Tower, between twelve and six o'clock on Saturday night. There was also a second charge against Mr. Harding, for subsequently assaulting Mr. Scoullar, Captain of the Police.

Mr. Bayard, as Counsel for Mr. Harding, contended that at the time the second alleged offence was committed, Mr. Harding was under arrest for the first offence, and therefore it was all one case. Sergeant Kearns admitted that he arrested Mr. Harding for the first alleged offence at the Bell Tower, and liberated him on his word of honour that he would go to the Watch House. The Police Magistrate then said, he had no objections that the two charges should be merged in one. This having been arranged, Messrs. Harding and Dunlop immediately pleaded guilty to the charge.*

Mr. Johnston said that in the absence of evidence, (the case not having been gone into) he was rather at a loss what would be the proper penalty to inflict. He then fined Mr. Harding £15, and Mr. Dunlop £10. The three fines amounted to £45, with £2 7s. costs, and Mr. Harding immediately gave the Clerk a cheque for the amount, and left the Court. The Police Magistrate, however, in examining the cheque, remarked that it was not drawn in the usual manner, and sent after Mr. Harding and had him brought back. The money was then paid.

* The second and third charges, merged, were literally as follows:—

"That on Sunday morning last, he (James A. Harding, Esq.) and one John Dunlop were drunk and disorderly on the Streets within the Police District, and did assault, resist, impede, interrupt, and otherwise attempt to prevent, interfere with, and deter, and did also aid and incite other persons to assault &c. &c. William Kearns and John Flood, Policemen, and George Scoullar, Superintendent of Police, in the execution of their duty."

HIS HONOR JUDGE STREET.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that Judge Street was taken very ill at Bathurst, and was unable to open the Circuit Court there. He was conveyed to Fredericton by his brother the Attorney General; and we regret to state that his Honor is considered dangerously ill, from disease of the heart.

Mr. Justice Parker has proceeded to the northern counties to hold the several Circuit Courts there, in place of Judge Street.