...xed, again the rifle sent forth its unerring bullet. Shomberg asked for a shot; the Indian loaded his rifle and handed it to him. Carelessly he took his aim at the tree, but with the speed of lightning he changed the direction. He fired; down fell the Indian, weltering in his blood, a corpse, for the ball had passed through the heart. Shomberg coolly and deliberately walked away with the piece for which he had not scrupled to shed the blood of his late host.

prize, for which he told them that he had paid the Indian most handsomely.

The party soon found the place and finished their survey, and returned to their homes. Shomberg, in high spirits at his successful exploit, bent his steps to New York, whence he at that time resided—without a care or thought of the poor being he had so unscrupulously deprived of life.

Let us turn back for a moment to the scene of bloodshed and murder. As soon as the retreating footsteps of the intruder were no longer audible, the old crone, unable to walk, commenced to crawl towards the body of her fallen son. Slowly and painfully did she drag her weary way, fearing lest her long coming might prove fatal. Who can express the hope or fear that possessed her poor, forlorn, miserable cripple? No fear for herself, her lonely and melancholy condition, for a moment entered her mind, her whole thoughts were in the senseless and inanimate form that lay now but a little distance from her. At last she reached the body, tears aside with frantic energy the shirt; there, right over the heart, is a small hole from which the blood is scarcely welling out. The vital spark, however, had long since fled; no mortal power can animate that senseless mass of clay. Full well at a glance does the old squaw know this. This is not the first mortal wound she has inspected. Louder and louder does she raise her voice, the cry of vengeance far superior to that of grief. But yet she is helpless; none of her tribe are near to respond to her cries or to perform the last sad rites to the victim.

Of this she at last seems aware, and gradually her wail becomes more sorrowful as nature is exhausted. She however, still retains her post by the dead body, and all that eve and night does she watch over it, fasting alone. Sleep at last she does, despite her efforts to the contrary, gradually falling over the dead man; and in that situation she was discovered in the afternoon by a young hunter who chanced that way. He soon sees the blood, and approaches as he fancies, the dead bodies. Judge of his surprise when he finds one warm. By dint of shaking he wakens the old woman, and learns from her what has occurred. Carefully does he remove the body into the hut, and assisting the old squaw and supplying her with food, he hastens away from the spot.

The daylight was just breaking when the Indian again made his appearance, accompanied by some eight others. Again the body was inspected, the old squaw was questioned, and the appearance of the murderer so impressed on their minds, that one and all were satisfied that they could recognize him without trouble. His footsteps, however, were examined and noted. The Indian was consigned to his lowly bed, the squaw removed, and to all appearance the affair was ended.

Not so, however, was the case. The Indian who first discovered the deed had silently followed the trail to where the survey had been made, and then to the nearest settlement, where in his broken English he managed to gain information that he had a rifle along with him purchased from an Indian, and that his name was Shomberg. With this information, he rejoined his tribe.

In less than a week after, various parties of strange Indians were noticed in the streets of New York.—Who they were, whence they came, or why, none could tell. Their faces were painted black—all were fully armed, and might be seen day by day prowling, now in detached parties, now singly through every street.

At length, Shomberg was seen instantly recognized and followed. His residence discovered, day by day and night by night a red skin might be seen either watching his residence, or dogging his steps. Twice did they attempt his life, but were foiled each time. Shomberg, however, saw enough to satisfied him that he was "doomed." For several days he did not stir out; but still from his window he could always see an Indian somewhere.

His life grew burthensome. He resolved to leave the country, but instead of sailing from New York, he was obliged to go to Montreal. Taking the precaution to find a party bound to the same place, he set sail for Lake Champlain, successfully avoiding the Indians, as he thought.

Such, however, was not the case. The foe were on his track; their light canoes were in pursuit; but still he gained on them. But Indians instinct was not at fault at Albany; they heard of him, and where he had gone.

Some days after he had been in Montreal, he was seated in the cabin of the vessel about to sail for England: when the captain told him some Indians were inquiring for him and wanted to see him.

"Tell them, for God's sake, that I am not here," was his reply, and from that moment he never left the cabin.

The sails were loosened to the wind, the vessel is at last under weigh, the Indians in pursuit. Having passed the ship in the dark, down the mighty St. Lawrence do they now glide, certain almost of their prey, for at Gaspe, they heard a sailor say they were to go ashore for some spars.

On arriving there Shomberg, having for several days, lost sight of the Indians, considered himself safe, and went ashore to bid a last farewell to the country. Scarcely had he been separated an instant from the crew, when he was thrown down, gagged and bound—his captors the accursed Indians. In an instant he was dragged into the bush, a hole bored through his tongue, and into it a deer skin thong was inserted, and in this horrible state was he led, day by day, (most carefully fed by the Indians) for some weeks, until at last, judge his horror and surprise, to discover the spot where he murdered his unoffending host. Here he was doomed to perish after undergoing every refinement of torture an Indian fall well understands. His nails were pulled out one by one, a burning wand applied to stay the bleeding; his flesh pierced with hot sticks and arrows; every one being careful not to inflict a deadly wound. Bound to a tree did he thus suffer for three days. On the fourth a small fire was placed all around him, sufficient to burn, but not to kill. His was gradually mounting upwards, for on the fifth day he was still alive but insensible. When the spirit parted from the frame we cannot say, but the body was not consumed until the seventh day.

This is a true story of a white man's gratitude and an Indian's justice; and however revolting to our feelings such a death, under the most excruciating tortures may be, we are very much of opinion that were Indians to be the executioners for murder, murder would not be.

RULES OF HEALTH.

Various and almost innumerable systems of regimen and diet have been devised to keep the body in order; and manifold are the causes alleged as originating disease. A very simple medical philosophy was that of the celebrated John Abe, but recently Dr. Abernethy who insisted that all diseases are originally produced by one of two causes—Fretting and Stretching!

This is not very choice pleasantry we are aware; Dr. A. was not remarkable for refinement. He was singularly rude and uncouth in his manners, and felt a sovereign contempt for elegancy, which he was so far from attempting to conceal, that he delighted to outrage and to exasperate it. On one occasion he was visited by a North County Squire, from whom he extracted a circumstantial account of this daily round of feeding, fatigue, the unexpecting man, by an ill advised question, into admission of all his gastronomic and Bacchanalian excursions. When the cross-examination was ended, and the patient waited for a prescription, he was astonished by a tirade of rude remonstrance. Dr. Abernethy told him he was, by his own confession, a glutton and a drunkard, that indeed he was to be blame and he like a rational being, and he expect to repair by drugs the effects of intemperate indulgence.

The Doctor was right. But now comes the question, what is temperate indulgence? Tried by strict rules, we have very few who could escape, even those who consider themselves temperate. A course but little inferior to that of Abernethy, we have suggested, let the patient take a vomit, take the life, feed lean, live free, and bump for drop, a duplicate of every thing he has done and drunk in twenty-four hours. The medley would not only astonish, but disgust; and we are inclined to suspect that there are few of us who do not err in this way; even among those who are considered temperate, their sin is palpable, and their punishment evident.

Now for the *fretting*. Nothing is better understood, or more readily acknowledged, than that sorrow, care and uneasiness impair digestion. We cannot escape sorrow, or avoid disappointment. But we can be resigned or patient under either. And ... in this working day world, eat the bread of carefulness—use in the phrase of Scripture—we should soon have no bread left to eat at all. Care, however, in a reasonable and proper degree, is not incompatible with cheerfulness; but reasonably directed, may be made to minister to it. Prudent forecaste saves the occurrence of harrassing anxiety, by preparing us for exigencies. Fretfulness usually made a vent more in complaint against others, than in acknowledging our own short comings. Those who impair their digestion by morning over their sins are far the fewer number.

Since, then, temperance and cheerfulness form the Panacea which, if it will not cure, will at least alleviate all diseases, we must set these in our list of remedies, and in our selection of preventives above all other. The first can only be followed in a life of reasonable activity and wholesome excitement, as otherwise we may be tempted to try anodynes and stimulants. And the last can only be enjoyed by the man with a large heart and open charity; for if we think ill of our kind, we cannot have cheerfulness. Suspicion and fretfulness go together. And finally, as the homilist would say, we can only be temperate and cheerful by putting a true value upon things and events, neither magnifying trifles which concern ourselves, or undervaluing things and interests which affect others.—Arthur's Home Gazette.

FEMALE DECORATION.—Elegant dressing is not found in expense. Money, without judgment, may load, but cannot adorn. You may show profusion without grace; you may cover the head with jewels, and the hands with rings, and yet produce no effect otherwise than to have emptied some tradesman's counter upon your person. The best chosen dress is that which so harmonizes with the figure as to make the raiment pass unobserved. The result of the finest toilette should be an elegantly dressed woman. Where a perfect whole is intended, it is a sign of defect in the execution when the details first present themselves to observation. Dr. Johnston once praised a lady's appearance, by saying that she was so perfectly well dressed, he could not recollect any thing she had on. In short, the secret of dressing lies in simplicity, and a certain adaptation to your figure, your rank, your circumstances. To dress well on these principles, (and they are the only just ones,) does not require that extravagant attention to so minor an object as is usually exhibited by persons who make the toilette a study. When ladies place the spell of their clothes, we generally see them arrayed in robes of a thousand dyes, and curiously constructed of materials brought from Heaven knows where. Thus, much time, thought and wealth, are wasted on a comparatively worthless object. A woman of principle and prudence must be consistent in the style and quality of her attire; she must be careful that her expenditure does not exceed the limits of her allowance. She must be aware that it is not the woman who lavishes the most money on her apparel that is the best arrayed. Frequent instances have been known, when young women with a little good taste, ingenuity and economy, have maintained a much better appearance than ladies of three or four times their fortune. No treasury is large enough to supply indiscriminate profusion; and scarcely any purse is too scanty for the uses of life when managed by a careful hand. Few are the situations in which a woman can be placed, whether she be married or single, where some attention to thrift is not expected. Economy is a gem in a husband's eye; for, though most of the money getting sex like to see their wives well dressed, yet, trust us, our fair friends, they would rather owe that pleasure to *your taste*, than to *their pocket*.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 8, 1851.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Freeman*, on hearing of the recent Appointments to the Executive Council, sets off at a full gallop of abuse and ribildry with the alarming cry *Traitor! Traitor!* while the *Morning News*, like a yelping cur with a tin kettle at its tail keeps up the chorus. The *Traitors* are denounced—the public are lectured—and those penny luminary's in all the inflated importance of swollen frogs dictate to their bretheren of the press, with a high hand and an outstretched arm the course they *must* pursue. And what gentle Editors will you tell us is the cause of all this outcry? Is it your honest indignation that is shocked by such *apostacy*? Is it your fear that public morals are to be contaminated by such baneful examples? or (let me whisper) is it with a lively hope that abuse, the food and privilege of the vulgar, may take the ears of *your* readers and help to swell the bag that holds the pennies. To be serious then, with a matter that demands seriousness, what is "the head and front of their offending." Is it that two of our County Representatives have joined the Executive in which this section of the country hitherto had no participation? Or is it that once in opposition, always in the opposition, regardless of what changes may take place. It is too notorious to require repetition that the Executive of this province for some years past, has, been by the press used as political capital, and the levelling press of this city luxuriated and revelled in the abuse of its policy. Curses both loud and deep, and imprecations dire, were spewed forth, and the public pronounced, the State was rotten, and that foulness rank smelled to high heaven. The country was "scared from its propriety" and every member was pronounced a knave. What next? the Election came, and "wife wille out the *old ones* went to give a chance to REDEEM and MORAY men. The new House met—Reform had done its work—and all on anxious toe, of expectation stood on end. 'Twas not in mortals to command success,' and here 'twas verified—success had not been gained—the pledged ones "rattled"—Radicals spoke loud, and chaos reigned within the Assembly's hall.—Thus was a Session passed, and all the expectations of a wondering people brought to naught. Now came the sequel. Messrs Wilmot and Gray, two of the most influential members of the Assembly, finding after an arduous campaign they could not remove the obnoxious Government, and finding that at their hands they were to expect nothing in the shape of improvement for the country, wisely determined to shift their tactics, and by accepting office, infuse into that inert mass, a spirit of enterprise and patriotism hitherto unknown. These gentlemen, we take it, in order to meet an emergency, and to assist in carrying out the great national design, the all engrossing scheme, Rail Roads, have at the risk of their political reputation, and with a certainty of receiving a pretty large amount of abuse, thrown themselves into the breach, with a full determination to serve, rather than to please their constituency. We would put the question, who in this community, supposing the question of expending millions on public works was for the first time brought under public review, and the management was to be placed in Provincial hands—who we ask, is there among us, who would refuse to select Gray and Wilmot for that purpose? We answer no one—and the more especially are we assured of this fact, when it is remembered, that they, almost alone, stand unaccused of peculation and political jobbing. Were not the old, and now rejected members distrusted, defamed, and pronounced only fashionable, but *delightful*, to assimulate with government every species of corruption, and to render *Rule* and *Rascality* synonymous terms. Under these circumstances, where we ask the malcontents, would you look for "honest men and true," to fill the vacancies? Does the house afford better material for the purpose? or are there men in that house, that you yourself would, if allowed the choice, select in preference to them—we feel assured there are not. As the people's representatives during their public career, their course has been both patriotic and manly, and as advisers of the Crown, in future we feel every assurance that it will be equally useful to the people and creditable to themselves.—That these gentlemen have before taking office, come to a perfect and a unanimous understanding with the Government, relative to the Rail Road question, and that, that understanding will eventually prove satisfactory in the extreme, not only to N. Brunswick, but to the North American Colonies generally, is our firm conviction, and this circumstance alone, waiving every other consideration, must afford sufficient cause of gratulation to every one who wishes to see this country prosper.

The great fact to be kept before the people, is the establishment of Rail Roads for the provinces, and as we view it, the new appointments have been both made and accepted, with a single eye to that desideratum. Should our conjecture haply prove true, it is of little consequence either to us or the public, how the thing is effected.—That a portion of the City press have been wide of the mark in their views of Rail Road matters is now evident to the whole community, and it is not at all improbable, that this circumstance, coupled with an occasional jeer from their more discerning neighbours, may have soured them; and that they have made use of this opportunity of venting their spleen. We confess, we *cannot* sympathize with those of our contemporaries, who so ardently hoped that the European and North American line being built by an American Company, would produce *Annexation*, altho' we *can* pity both their taste and their obtuseness, in supposing or hoping for such a result.—The coming event, of which these appointments are the great shadow, has however put us, as we trust it will out readers, in such good humour with every thing, that we can well afford to forgive an ill-natured remarks that may fall from the disappointed.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.—On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock the Europa arrived at Halifax, having left Liverpool on the 26th ult. She brought 80 passengers, 9 of whom landed at Halifax. On the night of the Sunday previous to her arrival, she ran down and sunk an American fishing schooner, the crew, 18 in number, with the exception of a man named Shower, were all saved.

MARKETS.

Cotton—Still downward; declined ¼d., or nearly so since the sailing of the Atlantic. Sales for the week 45,620 bales, of which 9,730 were for export and speculation. The recent failures have effected the market. Fair uplands is quoted 5⅝d. and Orleans 5¾d. per lb.

Breadstuffs—The Corn market has improved; feeling better; prices about the same; U. S. Red Wheat, 5s. 2d. a 5s. 4d.; Canadian do. do.; Wheat from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4.; Western Canal Flour 20s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 20s. 6d. to 21s. 3d.; Indian Corn in middling demand, at from 26s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.

Provisions—Bacon advanced 1s. No change in other articles. Tea, holders show more disposition to realize and to effect sales in common and Hohon Congos, lower prices must be submitted to; traders operate with caution. Tobacco quiet but unchanged.

Timber—No quotations.

Money—Firm; Consols advanced ⅛ on the week; closed at 96¾ for money; 96⅞ for acc't. American Securities not much speculated in. Railway Stocks are in better demand. Freights to the United States firmly supported; dead weight freely offered, and a rather higher figure in some instances paid.

ENGLAND.

In the British Parliament nothing of interest has transpired. The so called Anti-Papal Bill after an attempt by Lord Montegle to exclude Ireland from its operations, passed through Committee in the House of Lords, on the night of the 25th, and was to be read a third time the following week.—The majority was large. In the Commons the Bill regulating the Customs has finally passed. It was carried in opposition to Mr. Herrie's motion that the crown be petitioned to withdraw the maritime facilities extended to those Inland Countries which had not reciprocated the concessions made by this country. The debate on this question was warm; but the free traders overpowered the Protectionists. Much of the time of the Commons was occupied in discussing the admission of Alderman Salomons without arriving at a decision.

The Mansion-house dinner was fixed to take place on Saturday, August 2nd, at Greenwich.

The total number of visitors at the Crystal palace 25th was 26802, cash taken nearly £2000.

A number of gentlemen, with Lord Ashburton at their head, have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of inducing the Government to establish a uniform and low rate of postage on letters from all parts of the world. In the city of London Baron Rothschild attended a public meeting, at which it was resolved to petition the House of Commons to reconsider their vote against the Baron's admissibility. The importations of Cotton from Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Grenada, the growth or produce of those places, at London are considered of great import.

It is reported that the Messrs. Starkey & Co., of Liverpool, if allowed time, will pay 20s. in the pound.

IRELAND.

Lord Arundell has started as a candidate for Limerick, but will be opposed by Mr. Russell, a popular resident merchant, Mr. Russell objects to the Earl of Arundell as an Englishman and call out Ireland for the Irish. The Lord Lieut. had left Dublin en route for London. The remains of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Shiell are to be taken from Florence to Ireland at the expense of the Government.

The harvest in Ireland promises well.—There is no truth in the Report of the potato blight. This contradiction is given ... of a Liverpool gentleman, who has travelled into Ulster and the ... er part of Connaught.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which just closed its sittings in Belfast, has adopted a series of very strong resolutions against the proceedings of the Court of Rome.

FRANCE.

The debate on the Revision was brought to a close on Saturday. The total number of votes received was 724. Majority in favour of the Revision, 168. Nevertheless the votes in favour not amounting to three-fourths of the whole, or 543, the proposition was pronounced rejected. The Mountain saluted the result of cries of Viva La Republique. M. Dupin, the President, who seldom takes part in ballots, voted in favour of the revision. Marshal Sebardeni died at Paris on Saturday, aged 79. The new Marshal, it is said, will be M. Oudinot.—The National Guard of Chatel, Erault, where it will be remembered the President was insulted on the occasion of his visit to Poictiers, is dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. It is expected that the Councils General will be convoked for the 25th August, and that the proposal to adjourn the Assembly from Aug. 18th to Oct. 20th will be adopted. M. Ernest Baroche, son of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been sent on a special mission to Italy. The Minister of Finance has presented to the Assembly a Bill authorising the formation of a Bank of Algeria. The Chamber of Commerce has decided that Algeria Cotton is of superior quality to any American.

The harvest no longer inspires apprehension. Every body agrees that there will be a fair average crop.

From Prussia, Austria, Piedmont, Germany, and Russia there is not a word of interest.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

From Denmark and the Duchies there is this item—The new Copenhagen Cabinet has not yet published a Programme of the principles on which it is prepared to act.—Still the new Minister is popular. Prince Christian of Glucksburg has been adopted as the future heir to the crown.

ITALY.

From the Roman States there are awful tidings of condemnation to flogging at the Galleys, to exile and imprisonment. At Faenza a Lieutenant of Austrian Carabineers was stabbed.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 15th. The Free Port Venice was solemnly opened on the 20th ult.

In Portugal rumors of a ministerial crisis were rife, Saldanha not commanding that confidence it was hoped he would. In one regiment an actual revolt had broken out but was promptly quelled by his energetic measures.

No further intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope.

The relations between the Porte and its subject the Pacha of Egypt are becoming more uncertain through the desire of the Sultan to bring the Pacha into more strict subjection, which he resists. Mr. Stevenson has concluded a contract to execute a Rail Road between Alexandria and Suez, and the works commence forthwith.

THE REGENERATION OF IRELAND—HOPE OF ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Many of the difficulties which existed a few years since in the way of the national regeneration of Ireland have entirely vanished, not by any process of man's ordaining, but by events brought about by the providence of God. Looking back on what might have been done by a united Protestant people, for the deliverance of Ireland from Romish thraldom, there is much ground for humiliation and sorrow. Even as it is, Irish Protestants ought to feel deeply abased at the abject condition of their country, and at the too prevalent apathy of those who should be zealous and earnest in struggling for the people's safety and the nation's honour. Let us now, at least, endeavour to make up somewhat for the past by double diligence, and spare no exertion in discharging the duty we owe to the people of this land.

What is the present condition of Ireland? Assuredly an impoverished and down-stricken condition; for which there are many secondary causes, and but one primary cause—namely, that many of the people turn their ears and hearts away from the message of Gospel truth, and plunge lip deep into the grossest idolatry. To them the chanting of a Latin Mass is angelic music; the sound of the Gospel trumpet most hateful and discordant. To them the lies of the Breviary have been sweeter than honey and the honeycomb; the Word of the living God as much to be abhorred as death and hell. A people thus blindfolded and betrayed could not fail to be a miserable and imbecile race. Myriads of them have been blasted by lightning from heaven; they have withered and decayed before the awful vengeance of of God, and their place is vacant in the land. Many, however, are spared, and they, too, run the same race as their predecessors, and will, doubtless, share the same fate if nothing be done to save them.

Now, our object is to save them, if we can. Great efforts have been made in this direction by public bodies and by individuals, but these are inadequate for the great end. Still we are far from despising them. We rejoice in, and do our best to encourage them. We look upon the men devoting themselves to the work of bringing wandering sheep into the fold of Christ, and protecting them from the devouring wolves, as national benefactors, and Christian patriots; and we pray that a heavenly blessing may accompany their labours.

We desire, however, that the work should be a national one. Let the whole British nation be influenced to move in it. Let the State support to Popery be discontinued, and large measures adopted to educate, enlighten, and evangelize the people, and all will be well. We believe that the DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION is devoting its energies towards the accomplishment of this. We wish they may be earnestly and generously supported, and we think they will lead to victory.—*Dublin Sentinel.*

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "BOWLY," SPEAR SQUIB.—This fine vessel of 1,200 tons, built by Mr. William Pitcher, at Northfleet Dockyard, went down the river on Monday, July 7, on her trial trip, previous to her departure for Naples. This vessel was originally constructed for the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company, and disposed of by them to the Neapolitan Government for whom she was altered by the builder, and converted into a sloop of war, carrying 12 guns of heavy calibre on her main deck. On her trial she accomplished the distance from the Nore to the Mouse Light and back in the space of one hour and twenty four minutes, showing her average speed through the water to be about 12½ nautical miles per hour. The engines, which were constructed by Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill, at Blackwall, are of the collective power of 400 horses, with oscillating cylinders; and their performance elicited expressions of unanimous approval from the gentlemen on board, as did also the capabilities and general arrangements of the vessel.—*Ib.*

THE CAFFRE WAR.—The arrival of the steam packet *Bosphorus*, Captain Hall, from the Cape of Good Hope, on Monday, has taken us by surprise, she not being due until the 12th inst. She has made an excellent voyage home, and brings letters and papers to the 31st of May inclusive. Sir Harry Smith was at King William's Town, where he had remained during the preceding month occupied in ... out patrolling columns in different directions, for the ... fres, driving them from their strongholds, destroying their kraals and capturing their cattle. Reinforcements were arriving, and it was expected that in a very short time his Excellency would make a decided movement against the enemy. Previous to which, however, it was understood that he would return to Graham's Town, where he was to meet Major General Somerset, to consult together upon the future plan of operations. Since the departure of the *Sir Robert Peel*, which sailed from the Cape on the 2nd of May, several skirmishes have taken place, which in most cases have proved disastrous to the Caffres, with little loss on the part of those engaged in Her Majesty's service. We are sorry to learn that Captain Thompson, of the schooner *Iris*, was drowned at East London, together with a seaman, in attempting to land in a surf boat. We are happy to state that Her Majesty's ship *Vulcan* arrived safely in Simon's Bay on the 12th of May, from Queenstown, having on board the 74th regiment. After landing the women and children, the steamer proceeded to Algoa Bay, where the regiment disembarked on the 17th. This fine body of Highlanders whose manly appearance and excellent state of discipline excited much admiration, received orders to join General Somerset's division, which was greatly in need of such a force.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

CHARGE AGAINST MR. JUSTICE ALLEN.—We insert with pleasure the communication of Jacob Allen, Esq., rebutting the statements made in the *Freeman* of the 5th instant—first because we know him to be a man incapable of doing an injustice to any one, and secondly because instead of his being held up to public ridicule, he is fully entitled to the best thanks of the community for having produced order out of chaos. It is notorious in this community that a certain class of the people of York Point and Portland, had become so bold in iniquities, robberies, and murders, that no well disposed or decent person dared to travel in the vicinity after night fall, and to so high a pitch had the evil grown that even the authorities themselves were assailed and brutally handled. It was then that the public voice was raised against such outrages, and by a movement made for that purpose, and in which Mr. Allen himself figured very conspicuously, an organised police was established, with Mr. Justice Allen at its head, and such was the unflinching integrity and determination of that gentleman, that a few short weeks of his stringent discipline subdued the rioters, and awed the bold, and caused the laws of the land to be duly respected. That such an efficient and faithful officer should meet contumely instead of praise from the press of a civilized community, is much to be regretted, and can only be accounted for by supposing that there are men who are so besotted with bigotry and disaffection, that order and morality stink in their nostrils, while the food on which they love to fatten, is defamation and disaffection. We have conversed with Mr. Allen on the subject, and find the statement in the Freeman replete with falsehoods. The facts are these, that on the commuted fine of 30s. being paid, Mr. Allan at once gave an order for his discharge. On his release he was not taken before Mr. Allan, as stated in the Freeman, but before Benj. L. Peters, Esquire, of the City Police.—Again the Freeman states that Mr. Allen sent him to the city watch house. This is also untrue, as Mr. Allen did not see him after his committal. It is also stated in the Freeman that the amount of fine was not returned, this again is false, as the wife of Carrigan, and a man named Waggener, made application to Mr. Allen for a remission of the fine, when they were informed by that gentleman, that if they brought a certificate that he was in the Lunatic Asylum, he would refund the money. The certificate was obtained, and the money returned. A conductor of a Newspaper who aims at respectability, must remember that no course that he can pursue, will so materially militate against him as the practice of falsehoods.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Honorable GEORGE S. HILL, as an Executive Councillor, who by special instruction is to retain his rank and precedence.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, GEORGE HAYWARD, ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, and JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Esquires, to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province, who having been duly sworn, took their Seats this day at the Council Board.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 1st August, 1851.

The appointment of William End, Esquire, as Queen's Council, is superseded, he having left the Province.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 4th August, 1851.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph Read, Esquire, to be Deputy Treasurer at the Port of Bathurst, in the room of John Miller, Esquire, deceased.

Honorable George S. Hill to be an Issuer of Marriage Licences in the County of Charlotte.

Doctor Robert Gordon to be an additional Member of the Board of Health for the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester.

Stephen Gerow to be a Commissioner for Wharfage and Cranage, in the Parish of Portland, under the Act 5 Vict. Cap. 69.

John Wilson, Esquire, to be Commissioner to extend 1[illegible] last Session for the improvement of Dock, Portland, Saint John.

Charles L. Hatfield to be Commissioner of Buoys and Beacons at the Port of Miramichi.

Deputy Philip Palmer to be a Commissioner for that part of the County of Westmorland which lies east of the Bend; and

Deputy Samuel S. Wilmot for the part which lies west of the Bend, under the Act 12 Vict. Cap. 19.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 4th August, 1851.

HOAX FACT.—In reference to a statement made in the *Newbrunswicker* of the 5th instant, "that the proprietor of the Chronicle in his paper, stated that the Carleton crew had refitted, and in training, to row for the stakes, is untrue." We beg to say that there was a refitted in training, although, since that period, they have altered their minds, and have consented to row for the stakes. The proprietor of the Chronicle, it is true, did receive an intimation from Mr. Hallinan to that effect at 1 o'clock on the day of publication, and too late to make the correction. This much in explanation. As the Indian Town crew are in correspondence with New York, we hope no further action will be taken in the matter until after a decision is arrived at in that quarter.

STOCK.—Two beautiful bulls for the Sackville Agricultural Society came out in the "*Thomas Fielding*," from Liverpool. They arrived in good condition, and were sent off to their destination.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—

In answer to a *false* statement in the "*Freeman*" of the 5th inst., I beg to say a few words of *truth*. On the night of the 30th ult., about 12 o'clock, Mr. Lingley came for the Portland Police to go to Indian Town. Mr. Lingley, the Captain and one of the men hurried over, and found Wm. Carrigan in Mr. Lingley's wood-house, several persons watching him and fearing to take him, as his conduct had ... Lingley. He was arrested by the Police, had been drinking a good deal, and was brought to the watch house with great difficulty. Next morning he was tried for his drunken and disorderly conduct, the charge was proved, and I fined him 40s. giving him till 2 o'clock to get the money, in default of which he was to be committed for 30 days to the Penetentiary, the money was not forthcoming, and he was committed accordingly. Two days after which two men called on me, saying Carrigan was insane and wishing to know how they were to proceed to get him out. I explained to them the course, and I read the law relative thereto. In the course of the day, one of them, named Waggener, came to my house and wished me to reduce the fine, which I did to 30s. and gave him an order for his release *upon these conditions*. He endeavoured to make it appear that Carrigan was insane, and requested if he was not fit to be brought out, and he returned me the order, that I would refund the fine. He returned in the afternoon, and I asked him if he had taken Carrigan out. He said yes, he was in Colonel Peters' office in the City, and that the Colonel had sent him to me to get the fine back and send Carrigan to the Lunatic Asylum. I answered I had nothing more to do with him. Subsequently, Carrigan's wife and Waggener came to me and stated that he was in the Asylum, I then told them if they would bring me a certificate to that effect, I should refund the money. The certificate was brought and the money returned.

Your most obedient,
JACOB ALLEN,
Police Magistrate

August 8, 1851.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Grand Manan, August 2, 1851.

MR. EDITOR,—

In the Chronicle of the 25th ultimo, you state that our Legislators passed a Law last Session, "annihilating the trade of Herring fishing." Pardon me for correcting you in this matter. The spirit and meaning of that Law, was to put a stop to the enormous destruction of Herring Spawn which takes place every season in most of the months specified in the Law. It is a fact that cannot be controverted, that at the Southern Head of Grand Manan, the Fishermen on hauling in their nets often fill their boats with the Spawn, and that the decks of their vessels are frequently ankle deep with Spawn after taking their nets up. A fishing boats' "*rounde*" which is seldom larger than 18 threads, after remaining in the water for a short time, is hauled in as large as a 6 inch rope, from the quantity of Spawn adhering to it; and in taking up the anchors, one hand is usually kept clearing the cable of Spawn, as the other part of the crew take it in. The grounds specified in the Law is the only place of any consequence, where the Spawn is taken in that way within Charlotte County. But leaving the Spawn out of the question, it is well known that the Herring or any other fish, immediately after spawning, are very poor, and actually not wholesome (especially when salted) as food. Your Saint John Fishermen may tell you any story they please, but if they stick to the truth they must verify my statement. There is another fact that I would mention—the Fishermen in the vicinity of Southern Head are convinced of the injury that has been done, and forsee as the ultimate consequence, the destruction of this Fishery altogether if persisted in. The residents of Grand Manan, almost to a man, signed the Petition to prohibit Herring catching during the seasons specified in the Law. I am really glad to see the interest the Press is taking in one of the truly valuable productions of this Province, and trust and hope, that something beneficial may grow out of it.

I will answer that prolific *bugbear* of yours and others—"*The destruction by Weirs*," at a future time.

With respect, I am yours, &c.
TREBLE X.

A NEW REMEDY IN DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA INFANTUM, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—We have the following Recipe from the Professor of Chemistry in the New York Hospital: "I would wish, through the medium of your paper, to give publicity to the fact, that I have seen instant relief given in cases of Diarrhœa, by the use of Hydro Sulphuric Acid, a teaspoon full of a saturated solution being mixed with four times its bulk of water. Also in a case of Cholera Infantum, which the child was very much reduced, and the stomach in an extreme state of irritability, so that nothing would be retained, this remedy was administered with ease, and the child immediately improved, and has since recovered. Believing that this is a new remedy, and that there is no reason to apprehend any affects where it does not produce a cure, and believing that it has some specific effect in counteracting the cause, and immediately arresting the disease.

I am, yours respectfully,
LAWRENCE REID.

RUMORED SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN.—We understand that a letter has been received from a hand on board a fishing vessel in the Bay of Chaleur, stating that three mackerel fishing vessels the Express and Telegraph of this city, and the Francis of Wellfleet, had been seized by the English for fishing too near the shore. The three vessels with their outfits are worth $16,000. Previously like seizures have been made, but we do not remember of but one case where the vessel was confiscated and sold. The owners of the vessels are disposed to believe that there is some mistake about the matter.—*Boston Traveller.*

MACKEREL FISHING IN BOSTON HARBOUR.—A fleet of between 30 and 40 mackerel smacks made their appearance off Point Allerton and Hull, on Thursday. They were following a school of Mackerel which had been working up the south shore during the last week. One vessel, on Wednesday caught 15 barrels in three hours. They fish during the day as well as the night. At daylight the fishermen commence throwing over their bait, which brings the mackerel to the top of the water, when they commence fishing, catching as fast as they can swing the line into the water and pull it out. Capt. Tower once caught a barrel in ten minutes, with one hook.—*Ib.*

FROLICKS OF BLOOMERITES.—At a ball in Akron, Ohio, on the 4th instant, over 60 of the ladies were dressed in full Bloomer costume. The Cleveland Plaindealer says the scene was enchanting—long dresses hitherto hid from view all the graceful movements of the lady dancers, but now all was visible which added to the poetry of motion."

In Lowell, the factory girls turned out in procession on the 4th, all dressed in the Bloomer costume. During the day a banner was presented by the girls to one of the few corporations, and in the evening a social entertainment was included, at which a number of speeches were made.

At Dublin, Geauga, 40 young ladies, in Bloomer costume, took part in the celebration on the 4th.—*Albany Argus.*

PARLIAMENT VS INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The following paragraph is copied from the Boston Journal:—

"We learn that the Court of Queen's Bench, in Canada, has decided, in relation to Mutual Insurance Companies organized in the United States that such companies cannot legally carry on their operations in the Provinces; that they cannot maintain any action against parties on the premium note, neither could parties compel payment from them on their policies.

A terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, passed over this City last night, such as was seldom if ever experienced here before. At the height of the storm, the houses trembled as if shaken by an earthquake, the rain descended in torrents until near day light, when a gentle breeze from the southward wafted away the thunder clouds, and left the City enveloped in a fog which is now fast disappearing.

THE FRENCH FRIGATE.—The French man-of-war, *Styx*, was in St. John's, Nfld., on the 17th ult. 6 days from Quebec. She reports that the Cod fishery up to the period of her leaving the French shore had not been successful.