St. John Chronicle

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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

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☞ N. P. TALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, L. M. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Solicitor. } Directors.
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 BIRD, R. N.
L. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
August 23. ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston.
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'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.

Genevа, Ale, Barley, &c.

Landing from the ships "Barbara" and "Lisbon" from London:—
20 HDS. fine Pale GENEVA;
50 Pils. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Bridges & Son;"
50 bbls. East India Pale ALE, "Hetheriа;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
10 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
12 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Sorrante, Felandi; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 cases Liquorice JUICE;
5 cases Pickles, } "Crosse & Blacks."
2 do. Sauces, }
Ex "Selecia from Glasgow
2 Puns. Cambellton WHISKY;
10 hhds. } Fine Pale GENEVA;
10 qr. casks }
20 mats Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
8 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobbacco Pipes, } very superior;
25 do. Woodstock, do }
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 bls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 7, Dock-street.

SALT, FISH, MOLASSES, &c. &c.

SIX HUNDRED Bags Liverpool SALT;
200 Boxes Digby Smoked HERRINGS;
10 Barrels American Mess PORK;
10 Do. Prime Do.;
20 Tierces and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
20 Hhds. SUGAR; 10 Pils. Do.;
78 Bls. Pilot Bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
75 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 Ditto St. John Manufacture Soap;
15 Boxes CANDLES; 75 Bris. Rye Flour;
65 Bales Dunnages; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Boxes PIPES; 10 Kegs Tobacco;
With a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at low rates for cash or good pay.
N. B.—1200 Bench TRENNELLS, 18 to 24.
Sept. 15. Visher. G. M. BURNS.

We Have Obtained the Victory.

KENNEY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Premium 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,	35	0	0
Square,	45	10	0
Grand,	50	0	0
Do. with French front, tuns legs,			
Do. Grecian pattern,	60	0	0

The whole of the above instruments are 6½ octaves to A above.

☞ All instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

☞ Attention is invited to English and American Pianos, now on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices. March 26th.

Dec. 12. S. L. TILLEY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Instituted A.D. 1836.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

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

THE 15th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 16th Feb'ry 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 showing 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 materialy diminished.

	1852.	1853.
Receipts.	£98,654	£113,612
Loss 4.	39,091	42,846
Profits,	£59,563	£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 surplus fund now amounts to £143,712.

The officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES.
Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart.
Adam Hodgson, Esq.
Samuel Henry Thompson, Esq.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.
Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., *Chairman.*

Thomas Booth, Esq.	Harrold Littledale, Esq.
Francis Cassal Braun, Esq.	William Lowe, Esq.
William Earle, Esq.	Alex. Macgregor, Esq.
George Grant, Esq.	John Marriot, Esq.
Francis A. Hamilton, "	Thomas Sellar, Esq.
Thomas Haigh, Esq.	Charles Saunders, Esq.
Robert Higgin, Esq.,	John Swanson, Esq.
James Aspinall Tobin, "	George Holt, Esq.
Geo. Hall Lawtence, "	Hugh Hornby, Esq.

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

The Agent 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, *Agent.*
April 1. A. JACK, *Agent.*

JOHN BARRY,
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.

Traders, Pedlers, 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.

Now Landing from Liverpool:
AND OFFERED FOR SALE:—
40 PANES best PLATE GLASS, from 24 inches wide to 50 long.
—ALSO—
500 lbs. Geese FEATHERS;
60 Kegs GINGER and MUSTARD;
3 Bls. Bleached African Root GINGER;
200 lbs. Button BLUE; 100 lbs. NUTMEGS;
100 Boxes Raisins; 750 lbs. Cooking Raisins;
150 Looking Glass PLATES;
12 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
12 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR.
JOHN KINNEAR.
St. John, December 1.

BRITISH HOUSE,
No. 17, King Street.

The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA:"
350 Pieces Black COBURGS, assorted;
200 do. Black Alpaccas and Lustres, assorted;
50 do. Mourning Dress Goods, do;
20 do. Black CRAPE, do;
With an immense variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.
Sept. 1, 1852. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

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

CHEAP TOP COATS!
IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A
CHEAP TOP COAT,
Go to J. GARRETT & CO., Corner of King and Cross Streets.
☞ There you can suit yourself from 20s. to 25s. cash. December 3.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.

50 BARRELS MACKEREL,
100 Doz. HOMESPUN SOCKS.
700 Lbs CHEESE.
20 Quintals COD FISH, for Sale
G. M. BURNS.
October 20. South Wharf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything intrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms. J. D. MABEE.
Hampton Village, K. C., Sept. 29, 1852.

BURNING FLUID,—5 bbls. superior ex "Thomas," from Boston.
March 24. W. O. SMITH.

German Toys.
On Consignment.

THE Subscriber has just received 6 Cases of GERMAN TOYS, which he will Sell by the CASE at a very small advance.
Fancy Frizettes, Braids, Rangettes, &c. &c.
August 6. (Courier.) WM. MAJOR.

NEW ORLEANS, BRIG ANNA-POLIS,—The Steamer *Pilot*, Captain Belseour, will sail for the above places on MONDAY Morning next, the 1st inst., at 8 o'clock, and every Monday Morning, at the same hour during the remainder of the winter.
Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN WALKER.

APPLES.—25 Barrels Russet Apples, for Sale by G. M. BURNS.

NEW GOODS.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SHAW'S BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STREET.
R. HUNTER,

HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATION from Great Britain and the United States, has now on hand, and offers For Sale at his usually low prices, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season—

IN PART CONSISTS OF

Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Mohair CLOTHS, with numerous other materials suitable for Over Coats; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, &c. &c.

VESTINGS—In Silk Velvet, Plush, Satins, Quiltings, &c. &c.

The Clothing Department—The largest and most varied assortment of CLOTHING in the Province—cut and made up on the premises. The assortment being continually kept up, having a great number of hands employed.

The Furnishing Department comprises a general assortment of Gent's White and Fancy Shirts Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Fancy Ties, Mufflers, Socks, Braces, Umbrellas Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Snow Stockings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

Goodyears Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins.

The principle on which this Establishment was first commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction to the public for the last five years, is still continued—that is

Neg second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.

Nov. 24, 1852. R. HUNTER.

Fall Importations,
FRANCIS NEILL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Water Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.

RECEIVED per Ships "Joseph Tarrat" and "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Mohair Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHS; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plain Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavey Kerseys; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburgs" and Luster "Coburgs."

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

500 Men's and Boy's OVER COATS—in Mohair, Bearskin, Witney, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, made and trimmed in the best style;

French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS, Kossuth and every description of Winter Vests; 2000 pair of PANTALOONS from 5s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Texture and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Buffaloes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffaloe and Seal Skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of every description; Mushrat FURS, Beaver and Seal Skin CAPS; Beaver and Kossuth HATS and every description of Outfitting GOODS at this Establishment.

If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing, well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.

F. NEILL.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1852.

FASHIONABLE FURS,
Received at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, No. 17, King street,

Ex steamers "America," "Europa," & "Imperial"

LADIES' Fashionable FURS—newest styles, and richest Furs, warranted genuine from first houses in the trade; Gents' Fur Caps—in north and south seal Beaver, Otter, and Nutria; Gents' Fur Caps—in North and south seal beaver, otter, and nutria Gent's Fur Gloves, in mink, seal, and british sable, long and short make; Gents' Fur Coats; Otter Mufflers, and Fancy Fur SLEIGH BONES; Youth's and Children's Fur CAPS, and satin Velvet HATS; Gent's French satin Velvet HATS—from Paris, New York and Boston; ladies Gloves and Mitts, in Cloth and Fur, large variety; UMBRELLAS—in silk, alpacka, and gingham; Cloth and Storm Caps, Kossuth Hats, Reversable and India Rubber Coats; Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Wool Mats and Furnishing GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.

☞ FURS, HATS, and CAPS manufactured to order.
November 21. LOCKHART & CO.

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 *Butters* A Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Misses' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER.

ON HAND—A Full Supply of BALM 1000 Heavens; Morrison's PILLS; Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT; Brandreth's PERIODIC WAFERS; Mother's RUSSIA SALVE; Cockle's Anti-Bilious PILLS; Lion's KATHARION; Perry's TRICOPHEROUS; Hooper's Hungarian BALSAM; Brown's Elixir of Health;
And all the new proprietary MEDICINES, with a superb assortment of fine French, English and German CHEMICALS, Glass Ware, Drugs, Essential OILS, &c. &c. Warranted pure and genuine.
July 21. FELLOWS & CO.

SALT.—1000 Bushels SALT, for Sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
THOMAS YORKE.
November 24.—1ms. Water-street

FLOUR—50 barrels Credit Mills Superfine FLOUR—just received ex Daniel Webster from New York, For Sale by G. M. BURNS,
St. John, January 1855.

MORRISON'S PILLS.—Just received and For Sale by October 28. FELLOWS & CO.

Poetry.

[*From the London Daily News.*]

PEACE AND WAR.

The village bells were ringing
By the Border of the sea;
The robin blithely singing,
Chanted in the holly-tree;
From the elms above the hill—
From the mill beside the weir—
Underneath the church yard wall—
Come the gathering group to prayer.

Then they softly closed the door,
And the people all arose,
'Mid the knights upon the floor,
Who had Saracens for foes;
And the simple psalm was sung,
And the children turned to pray,
Where the Baron's hatchment hung,
And the grim Crusader lay.

In the carved chancel stalls,
Knelt a maiden in the sun,
And the marble on the walls
Told of fields her father won.
She was pleading in her love,
That her lover might not die;
And the angels wept above—
For they heard his dying cry.

The sweet chimes from the steeple
Reached the sailor on the wayes,
The voices of the people
Whispered low among the graves;
Through the meadows and the lane—
To the light house on the hill—
To their homes they went again,
And the village green was still.

On the hill side on the heights—
Where in Spring the violets blow
Famous among famous fights—
Raged the battle with the foe;
Through the dark the rifles flashed,
Sword and plume were wet with rain,
Through the bush bugle calls dashed,
Charged, and cheered and charged again.

Man to man, and steel to steel—
When the mukets cease their fire—
Till the swerving columns reel,
Till the swarming serf retire;
Guards and Chasseurs side by side
Earned themselves a glorious name,
Bravely fought and nobly died
In the the brotherhood of fame.

Underneath the pollard oaks
Clustered on a grassy knoll,
Where the woodman's ringing strokes
Never slash the slender bole;
Meeting death among his men,
Grasping still his father's sword,
Never more to change again,
Lay the loved one on the sward.

By the ruined mill he sleeps
In the grave his comrades share,
And the maiden's gift he keeps—
One soft tress of shining hair;
She will often pass in dreams;
To that grave beside the mill,
When the winter moonlight streams,
And the snow lies on the hill.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

i.

Who dare disturb the lands,
Arming their felon bands,
Lifting their blood-red hands?
Let them advance!
Two mighty States combined,
Both one heart and mind,
Combat for humankind,—
England and France!

ii.

Friends of the rightful cause,
Guardians of Europe's laws;—
Guilt in its schemes shall pause,
Awed by their glance!
Where their twin banners wave
Freedom shall bless the slave;
Glory attend the brave
England and France!

iii.

Foes of our Peace and Right,
Tempt not the useless fight;—
Vain is your arm of might,—
Vain, sword and lance!
True hearts repeat the cry,
"England, and Liberty!
England, and Victory!
England and France!"

Miscellany.

TURKISH LADIES.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that Turkish women, though slaves, have not their own way. They enjoy a good deal of liberty, as we have seen in the bazaars at the Sweet Waters, shopping at Pera, and on board steamers. They are quite ignorant; but exercise authority not the less on that account. Their tempers are unchecked by education or training; and while their object is to preserve the beauty of their persons, and, as they suppose, increase it by artificial means, they are determined not to forego an iota of their own privileges, some of which, as part of the harem system, are very considerable. In all these matters the ladies make common cause; and the gossips, nurses, and female merchants, who make it their business to go from harem to harem, keep the ladies of each well acquainted with what is going on in another: an abuse of the desire for any particular possession or indulgence has so excited, and the lord of the harem be disposed to raise objections, his life is not a happy one till the caprices of the ladies are satisfied; and though a Turk may be a very dignified looking individual, mounted on a magnificently caparisoned horse in Stambul, he cuts but a poor figure with his wives and slaves in the harem, where perhaps, a hundred and fifty sharp voiced ladies, with iron heels to their slippers make common cause; and he is glad to surrender at discretion, amidst a shower of abuse and morocco shoes.

A Turkish husband is terribly henpecked at times, poor man! as most men are when united to irrational, uneducated women, with vivacious tempers. Men have been known to shrink, and abandon their stronghold of independence even before the steady, pertinacious attacks of even one lady of this description; surely then the poor Turk, even if only for this cause deserves commiseration. What he may suffer too, as the ladies of the harem gain the idea of "the rights of women," it is fearful to think of; one trusts he will at once see the necessity of teaching the ladies to use their liberties aright, with true modesty, kindliness, and a sense of due responsibility in the social circle. The Circassians have abundance of spirit, more so perhaps than the Georgian ladies. And people still in Constantinople remember the Circassian slave, who becoming to a certain degree educated became honest and intelligent, and quailing from the degradation of her position, left her master's house, and commenced an honorable and useful career. And when the Pashaic spirit of admiring generosity—for he had loved her well, and was a man of nature higher than usual—sent her the jewels he had presented to her, she ground the gems to powder, and so returned them.

The price of a Circassian slave in Constantinople, when I was there, was about fifty pounds. The barter had been forbidden, till a Russian general again permitted the disgraceful practice. The state in which the poor creatures arrive is generally fearful; and it is a profession in Stambul to recover the beauty of these fair speculators; for, indeed, many of them are so, and long for the condition of slavery in Turkey, as a means of acquiring wealth and influence—ambition being one of their ruling passions.—"*Our Camp in Turkey,*" *by Mrs. Young.*

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

The most beautiful and affecting incident we know, associated with a ship wreck is the following:

The Grosvenor, an East Indiaman, homeward bound, goes ashore on the coast of Caffraria. It is resolved that the officers, passengers and crew, in number one hundred and thirty-five souls, shall endeavor to penetrate on foot, across trackless deserts infested by wild beasts and cruel savages, to the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. With this forlorn object before them they finally separate into two parties, never more to meet on earth.

There is a solitary child among the passengers, a little boy of seven years old, who has no relation there; and when the first party is moving away, he cries after some member of it who has been very kind to him. The crying of a child might be supposed to be a little thing to men in such great extremity; but it touches them, and he is immediately taken into that denizenship; from which time forth this child is sublimely made a sacred charge. He is pushed on a little raft across broad rivers by the swimming sailors; they carry him by turns through the deep sand and long grass, he patiently walking at other times; they share with him such putrid fish as they find to eat; they lie down and wait for him when the rough carpenter, who becomes his especial friend, lags behind. Insect by lions and tigers, by savages, by thirst and hunger, by death in a crowd of ghastly shapes, they never—oh, Father of, mankind, they name so blessed for it!—forget this child. The captain stop exhausted, and his faithful coswain goes back and is seen to sit down by his side, and neither of the two shall be any more beheld until the great last day; but as the rest go on for their lives, and take the child with them. The carpenter dies of poisonous berries eaten in starvation; and the steward, succeeding to the command of the party, succeeds to the sacred guardianship of the child.

God knows all he does for the poor baby. He cheerfully carries him in his arms when he himself is weak and ill; how he feeds him when he himself is gripped with want; how he dabs his ragged jacket around him, he lays his little warm face with a woman's tenderness upon his sunburnt breast, soothes him in his sufferings, sings to him as he limps along unmindful of his own parched and bleeding feet. Divided for a few days from the rest, they dig a grave in the sand and bury their good friend the cooper—these two companions alone in the wilderness—and the time comes when they are both ill, and beg their wretched partners in despair, reduced and few in number now to wait by them one day. They wait by them one day; then they wait by them two days. On the morning of the third they move very softly about in making their preparations for the resumption of their journey, for the child is sleeping by the fire, and it is agreed with one consent that he shall not be disturbed until the last moment. The moment comes; the fire is dying; and the child is dead.

His faithful friend, the steward, lingers but a little while behind him. His grief is great. He staggers on a few days, down in the wilderness, and dies. But he shall be reunited in his immortal spirit—who can doubt it?—with the child, where he and the poor carpenter shall be raised up with the words "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto me."

SLAVE TRADE IN NEW YORK.

From the New York Evangelist.

It has been said that the Slave Trade was still carried on from New York, but as the charge has been of a vague and general character, it has attracted little attention. We are beginning to light on the matter. There is now lying in the Tombs in this city a man who has been tried and found guilty of being engaged in the slave trade. This is said to be the first conviction ever obtained under the law by which it was made piracy. The testimony in the case was simple. And though he protests his condemnation, on the ground that he is a foreigner, and not amenable to the laws of the United States, he does not deny the fact of his share in the business. He speaks of it freely and relates with unconcealed exultation the particulars of his wild and desperate career.

We have changed to see and talk to this noted captain in his prison. What he told us was not communicated in confidence, for he never saw us before, and did not know who we were. He spoke to us as an entire stranger. All our conversation was through the grated door of his cell. We made no attempt to gain his confidence, or to draw out the history of his life. He told his own story, not like a criminal making a confession, but rather with the freedom and pride of an old soldier relating his battles. Nor did he intimate a wish that what was said should be kept private. Indeed, he had boasted to others of his deeds on the African coast. His disclosures, therefore, are public property. Some of these are so curious as to be worth making know. Whether he tells the truth, the world must judge. It is not very probable that a man would make up a story which implicated him in a capital crime. Besides, his account is consistent with itself; it agrees with what was proven on the trial, and with the descriptions in Capt. Canot's book. We believe, therefore, that he has let out the truth.

"New York," says Capt. Smith, "is the chief port in the world for the slave trade. He repeated it two or three times. "It is the greatest place in the universe for it. Neither in Cuba nor in the Brazils is it carried on so extensively. Ships that convey slaves to the West Indies and South America are fitted from the United States. Now and then one sails from Philadelphia, more from Baltimore; but most of all from New York. This is our head quarters. My vessel was the brig Julia Moulton. I got her in Boston and brought her here, and sailed from this port direct to the coast of Africa." "But do you mean to say that this business is going on now?" "Yes, all the while. Not so many vessels have been sent out this year—perhaps not over twenty. But last year there were probably thirty-five."

"Are there large shipping-houses engaged in it?" "Yes, I can go down to South Street, and go into a number of houses that help to fit out ships for the business. I don't know how far they own the vessels or receive the profits, or the cargoes. I had in fact not have American owners; I prefer Spaniards or Portuguese. But those house know all about it. They know me.—They see me and out of port with a ship, and come back a passenger. They sometimes ask me, "Captain, where is your ship? Where is the barque?" They know what have become of them. When a cargo of slaves is landed, the vessel is often [illegible] not to be a witness against her officers [illegible]

"But how do you manage to get [illegible] exciting suspicion?" "Well, you see, [illegible] close, and get everything aboard, and [illegible] our papers until we are just ready to s[illegible] we go into the Custom-house, and [illegible] for Rio Janeiro, Cape de Verde Islands, [illegible] place you please—it don't matter [illegible] instantly clear.

"But if you were seized at that moment [illegible] the officers tell, by searching the ship, that [illegible] a slaver."

"Oh, yes they couldn't help knowing [illegible] they must suspect something from seeing [illegible] almighty crew. My little brig carried [illegible] tons, and could be manned by four men [illegible] and fourteen before the [illegible] during part of the year of [illegible] time. A steamer is kept ready [illegible] way immediately. Orders come [illegible] at once. We steam down the bay, and [illegible] bar, and then the ocean before us, and [illegible] course for my quarter we please."

"But when you reach the African coast, [illegible] not in great danger from British ships?"

"Oh, no we don't care for the English [illegible] ron. We run up the American flag [illegible] come aboard all we have to do is to show [illegible] our American papers, and they have no [illegible] reason us. So they groan and grumble [illegible] again."

"That may do very well when you are [illegible] in empty. But suppose you are coming out [illegible] a cargo of slaves on board?"

"Even then we can generally [illegible] niggers with keep quiet. We [illegible] deck and nail down our hatches, and then [illegible] our papers. The officers have no right [illegible] below. The only danger is in the case [illegible] stay on board too long. If we often [illegible] and jump about for an hour or two [illegible] time the niggers are stifled and [illegible] a noise. Then the thing is out, and the [illegible] ship."

"After that suppose you are [illegible]?"

"Oh, no, we generally get [illegible]. You see we are American, they must bring us to port to be tried. But if they run the [illegible] port along the coast, they get one pound for every re-captured slave. So they prefer to let us go, and get their prize [illegible]

"How many slaves could you carry [illegible] vessel?" "We took on board 661. We have stowed away 800. If the [illegible] the Brazils we should have taken [illegible] She would 750 with pleasure. The [illegible] when we kept on the upper deck. [illegible] strong men—these giant Africans [illegible] no trouble—we put below on [illegible]

"Did you chain them or [illegible] never; they would die [illegible] above." "Are you very [illegible]?" "We have to be very strict at first [illegible] so—to make them feel that we are [illegible] we tighten up for the rest of the voyage."

"How do you pack them at night? [illegible] lie down upon their side, body to body [illegible] would not be room enough for all to lie on backs."

"Did many die on the passage?" "Yes, a good many the last cruise more than ever [illegible] Sometimes we find them dead when we go [illegible] in the morning. Then we throw them over [illegible]

"Are the profits of the trade very large? [illegible] cost $13,000 to fit her out complete [illegible] last cargo to Cuba was worth $[illegible]; was seized by the late Captain General [illegible] He did more to break up the slave trade than [illegible] one else. If he had remained in office he would have stopped it altogether. But now Cuba [illegible] back again, and goes on as flourishing as ever."

"But I thought Conchie was the great enemy of the slave-trade?" "So he is in words. He talks a great deal; but Pezuela acted. From time immemorial the planter's estate has been sacred. But Pezuela respected nothing. He seized the negroes wherever he could find them, even on the plantations. By this he incurred the enmity of the planters, and he would probably have been assassinated if he had not been recalled."

"Did you ever have fights with the English ships?"

"Yes, once a ship of war chased two of us. We knocked the sticks out of her. We didn't stop to look after the dead. At another time I was captured. It was a dead calm, and there was no chance to get away. When I saw that we were gone I went below and stove every cask of water but one. The other ship was short too. So we had both to put in to land to get water. They put on board of us a Lieutenant and crew. But he did not know the coast, and as we drew near land, he had to make me pilot, threatening at the same time to shoot me if I ran her on shore. I took the helm and ran her into an inlet. No sooner was he passed the mouth than we saw on the bank the barracoons of the slave factors. They all knew me, and had put off from the shore. The Lieutenant hailed them in English, and told them to keep off. At the same time I hailed them in Spanish and told them the vessel was a prize. That night they came off in force and recaptured her. We put the Lieutenant and his men into a boat, and sent them adrift, while I went down the coast and took in a cargo of slaves and took them across the ocean."

"Why Captain, this must be exciting [illegible]"

His eye flashed dreamily as he replied, "It makes a man jump to think of it! To be cutting away at the rate of eleven knots an hour, with a ship in chase, and walking right away from her!"

That instant we saw in the prisoner the [illegible] of the seas, again standing on his deck, with the huge hull of a ship of war looming above the horizon.

"But how did you get caught at last?"

"The mate betrayed me. I never like the mate. He was scared. He had no heart. You see it takes a man of a particular constitution to engage in our business. When once at sea with a slave cargo we are in free bottoms. We belong to no country. We are under the protection of no law. We must depend ourselves. A man must have a great deal of nerve in such a situation, when he is liable to be chased by any ship of war he perhaps finds himself suddenly in the midst of a fleet. The mate once served me a trick for which I should have been perfectly justified in shooting him dead. We were running in between the Island of Martinique and Dominica, when suddenly there shot out from behind the land an English steamer. The mate thought it was the ship of war, and so did I. He was frightened to death, and immediately turned the vessel off her course. That was the very movement to bring down the enemy in chase. I saw the danger and flew to the helm, and put her back again, and we passed by safely."

"But are you not tired of this business?"

"Why, I didn't want to go on the last voyage. I tried to get another captain to take charge of the ship. I wanted to stay at home and go quietly. But good men in our business are scarce, and I had to go."

But the public seemed anxious to hear a sailor's career. "What should I do best of all," said he, "would be to go privateering. To command a merchant ship, and to go lumbering along, jogging down with freight—that I cannot bear. It kills me. But give me a well built clipper, with a gun on a side and a long tom in the middle, and a letter of marque to range the ocean, and I would call the President my brother!"

Such was the substance of Capt. Smith's story. We allowed him to run on with his exploits to show what stuff a slaver was made of. Was there ever a more perverted nature? Here is a man whose boast is in the gigantic character and success of his villainies. His courage is equal to his power over the weak and defenceless; to [illegible] hundreds of human beings into a close hold, [illegible] one hundred and fifty die in a [illegible] the greatest exhilaration to have done the business so cleverly. I would. But the most [illegible]