St. John Chronicle

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d. in Advance;—15s. if not paid until the termination of the year;

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

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

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

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST—PETERS' STREET
[*opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson*]

MARINE
AND
FIRE
INSURANCE.
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6i

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SANCTON and BROWN, is dissolved.—All debts due to and from the concern, will be paid or received by JOHN BROWN. Dated 1st September, 1851.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
JOHN BROWN.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Sancton's interest in the SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all who may patronise him, with the manufactures above named, equal in quality, and on as good terms as any other Establishment in the City.—Having in his employ men, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand the business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.

Sept. 6. JOHN BROWN.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance.

WASHINGTON ALDEN.
February 2, 1849.

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAMES GLASS.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

New-Brunswick
STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY.—*Sterling Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work, I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver.
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the Waverly House.

KEEPS constantly on hand SILVER PLATE, WATCHES and JEWELLERY of the best description.

Having secured the services of Mr. DAVID WEST, from the Establishment of Mr. ROBERT ROSKELL, Chronometer and Patent Lever Manufacturer, Liverpool, [illegible] to his care will be executed in a style equal to any work in England. June 6.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,
ST. JOHN AND FREDERICTON.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Stages leave the St. John Hotel and Waverley House, EVERY MORNING (except Sunday) at six o'clock.

As their Stages and Horses, are of the best description, Passengers may depend upon being conveyed in an expeditious and comfortable manner, and they solicit from their friends and the public a continuance of the liberal patronage with which they have been so long favored.

[illegible] left at Mr. Robert Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be called for, and delivered with punctuality, at a moderate charge.

JAMES & WM. BRADLEY.
November 22, 1851.

Insurance.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
[*Established in 1836.*]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick, that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

Provincial, Mutual and General Insurance Company.

Established under the Act of Parliament at Toronto, C. W.

CAPITAL £100,000.

THE STOCK of this Company is divided into the Mutual and Proprietary, each branch being kept entirely distinct, and liable only for its own losses.

In the Proprietary Branch, Policies are issued in the usual way on Ocean and Inland Marine Risks, and on Fire Risks in Cities and Villages. In the Mutual branch, Policies are issued on Country or Farmers' Risks only, covering losses from Fire or Lightning the insured giving a Premium Note and a small sum in cash; these Policies run from one to five years.

Local Directors for New-Brunswick:
W. H. STREET, ISAAC WOODWARD, and CHARLES McLAUGHLAN.

The Security which this Company affords is undoubted and the Premiums will in all cases be as moderate as may be consistent with safety.

All Notes and Cash Funds, accumulating at this Agency will be retained and deposited at the Bank of British North America.

All losses will be adjusted and promptly paid in St. John, without referring to Toronto; and, in case of dispute, the Company consent to actions being brought in this Province.

Forms of Application and Enquiries answered at the Office, Prince William Street, St. John.

CHARLES L. STREET.
Sept. 19.—6m

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premiums, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscriber, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst: [illegible]
Chatham: William Carmichael, Esq.
Dorchester: [illegible]
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Smith, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Kouchibouguac (the Bend): [illegible]
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
Manager, St. John, N. B.
February, 1850.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JUST received [illegible] 15 CASES [illegible] Women's strap and lace [illegible] Ladies, Men's, Youths [illegible] Boys and Youths' [illegible] Kip Boots, at all prices [illegible]

(Aug. 1.) NATHANIEL ADAMS.

MISCELLANY.

THE INTERRUPTED BRIDAL.

A TRUE STORY OF THE REBELLION OF 1837.

By the Authoress of The Backwoods of Canada.

GEORGE HILLTON was one of the smartest men in our District, he could turn his hand to anything and was strong, active, good tempered, and energetic.

Before he was three and twenty years old he had cleared and brought to cultivation fifty acres of his land, and built a capital log house; the interior of this domicile was fitted up with more taste than is usually seen in the dwelling of a bush settler; but all the carvings and decorations were the work of his own hand, and he had taken the greater pains with them because he was preparing for his bride.

A settler is nothing without a wife, and George was considered an enviable man when it was known that he had persuaded Agnes Denham, the eldest daughter of an emigrant Lieutenant from the mother country, to share his fortunes; for Agnes was not only one of the prettiest girls in the township, but one of the most amiable and well conducted. Accomplishments are not particularly requisite for the daughters of large families in the bush, and Agnes Denham had acquired quite as many of the superficial graces of life as were necessary. She was well read, danced with spirit, sang pleasingly without any acquired affectations and could accompany herself upon the guitar. Her stock of useful knowledge was more extensive, for she was well versed in all the domestic arts so essential in a new country where good servants are not to be procured. She was in short the very girl to make a sensible man happy, never having had time for folly or foolish dissipation. Her parents knew not how to spare her, for she was the sunshine and comfort of their home, but when they were assured of her affection for George Hillton, they raised no objection. The course of true love for once flowed smoothe as a summer stream, and it was agreed that the bridal should take place on the day when she should complete her eighteenth year.

Agnes' cheerful and affectionate disposition had made her a general favourite in the neighbourhood where she lived; and her female friends took the present opportunity of evincing the lively interest they took in her approaching happiness by rendering her every assistance in their power, in preparing her wedding dresses and the thousand and one little essentials for so important a change as that about to take place.

Agnes was anxious to save her parents as much expense as she could in her outfit; and resolved that there should not be any milliner's bills to pay on account of her marriage, so it was unanimously agreed by her young friends that they should give Agnes all the help they were able in completing her wedding toilet, and many a pleasant day was passed by the little bride elect, and the chosen few who were admitted into her council, in cutting and contriving, fitting and trimming, and admiring the bridal finery, as each article of dress was completed and consigned to the packing cases which were destined to receive the treasures.

And many were the little offerings of affection that were presented by loving and generous hearts, which, if they lacked something in courtliness of material, were not deficient in elegance of taste, wrought and given. There was the bridal handkerchief, delicately embroidered and edged with the finest lace that gentle and ingenious hands could fabricate; the pretty manchettes and collars, berthes, and reticules, were all the labours of kind fingers, eager to contribute something to please, and enrich her little wardrobe, and not the least admired were the sprigs of myrtle and white rosebuds tastefully made by George's youngest sister, and which, though from the hands of an amateur artiste in this species of fancy work, looked almost as natural among the shining ringlets of Agnes and her brides-maids as if they had been plucked in the garden and green house.

But the best of the fun was making the bride-cake. There was a regular bee for the occasion, conducted, however, with a secrecy and mystery quite befitting so delicate a matter. What will my youthful readers, fit to be brides themselves, say to such an innovation of all rules of orthodoxy in wedding preparations? A home-made-bride-cake and the bride one of the compounders thereof!—who ever heard or even dreamed of such a thing?—true for you, but remember, ye fastidious critics, Agnes Denham's was a "Bush Wedding." The grand difficulty was in icing the cake. It was quite amusing for a looker-on to watch the curious anxious faces peeping over one another's shoulders into the various cookery books, English and American, that had been privily borrowed from the most accomplished housewives in the neighbourhood.

The gentlemen were, of course, excluded from these mysterious conferences, the only piece of broadcloth admitted into the secret consultations was little Harry—Agnes' youngest brother—who, after having listened with breathless interest to some discussion going on among the fair bevy of confectioners, respecting the difficulty of finding some suitable instrument for laying on the icing, hastily retreated to the workshop and soon returned with a triumphant air, bearing in his hand a sort of flat trowel, which he had carved out of a clean shingle—declaring that "he was confident it would answer the purpose admirably."

Harry's expedient was highly applauded by all present, and adopted forthwith. Then there was such anxiety about the baking of the precious compound, and the turning it out of the bake kettle when done, so as not to injure its fair proportions. All the females of the house from mamma down to Biddy Fegan, the Irish maid, were in a fever till this important affair was concluded.

The cake exceeded all expectations; it was neither broken nor burned, and the ice looked almost like snow itself—the house was filled with the odour—the cake was indeed rich and rare to sight and sense. In short, it was a splendid achievement in the way of a home-made bride cake; and, as the boys all declared, looked gloriously when decorated with the wreath of white roses which Caroline Hill placed upon it.

It was arranged that the ceremony should be performed at 5 o'clock, and arrangements were made for a dance after tea. After supper the young couple were to go quietly home to their own house which was scarcely a mile off.

Never did Agnes look more lovely than when she entered the little parlour, leaning on her fond father's arm, dressed in white muslin, white ribbons, and the simple white rose-buds among her dark and shining locks, her only ornaments. Some [illegible] had been caused in the [illegible] by the absence of Edward, Agnes' elder brother, who had been dispatched in the early part of the day on some errand to the town, having promised to return by dinner time, and long before the ceremony was to take place, but hour after hour had passed, and [illegible] his place as groom's man was given to his cousin Frederick Lacy. A vague misgiving that some untoward accident had caused his delay, had [illegible] over the minds of more than one of the party, tho' no one gave utterance to their fears lest they should cast a gloom over the minds of the young couple; and the solemn service commenced. Just as the ring was being placed on the finger of the bride, a sudden bustle was heard in the entry and Edward Denham hurried into the room, his great coat and cap covered with snow, for it had been snowing heavily for some time.—The clergyman raised his finger as he entreated to enjoin silence, and with more than usual gravity pronounced the last benediction. It was over and then came a buzz and a whispering murmur, with sudden exclamations of dismay and terror from the [illegible] and of excitement from the men, as they gathered round Edward to hear the news he had to [illegible].

Agnes had been so naturally engrossed by her own feelings and the peculiarities of her situation, that she had hardly noticed her brother's return till she found herself suddenly deserted by all her companions, and became conscious that she stood alone in the middle of the room, even George having left her side. And now she perceived that looks of sadness were directed towards her by several of the group, and a sense of some dreadful calamity, in which she, or some one dearer to her than herself, was somehow involved, came over her.

"What can it be? Oh! do tell me what has happened!" she exclaimed at last, casting her eyes imploringly upon her father's face.

Only, my child, that George must leave you this night—this very hour were it possible."

She clung, speechless with terror, to her father's arms. "Listen to your brother, Agnes; that paper will explain all. It it the Governor's proclamation.

But George! Oh! how can he be concerned in it? gasped out the trembling bride.

We are all, every one, concerned in it, my child, not your husband only. Rebellion has broken out in the provinces, Toronto is threatened with fire and sword, and every man, be his station what it may, is called upon to arm himself and obey the mandate of the Governor, to enrol himself under the banner of his sovereign and march to the defence of the capital or be marked as cowards and traitors. Your brother is the bearer of this declaration.',

Silence was now commanded, and standing full in the midst of the ring that formed round him, Edward with loud and distinct voice read the proclamation of the governor. Very various were the effects produced upon the minds of the audience; for while some of the young ladies wept and turned pale, the servants who occupied the open doorway, cried, and almost screamed aloud. The old man and fathers looked grave and stern, while among the young men all was excitement and energy; even the newly made bride-groom, forgetful of his agonized partner, partoook of the general enthusiasm, and stood with flashing eye and animated tone eloquently declaring his readiness to join the gallant band of loyal veterans, but when he caught the pleading glance of his pale bride's dark eyes fixed so mournfully upon him, a sense of her desolation of heart damped for the moment his enthusiasm; and as if to atone for his seeming forgetfulness of her, whom but a few moments before he had so solemnly vowed to cherish, in joy or sorrow, he hurried to her side, and tenderly drawing her arm throught his, led her to the sofa and placing himself at her side, strove with all a lover's fondness to soothe and comfort her; but it was a hard trial for them both, and the very suddenness of the shock and the vague notion of the perils that threatened her husband, added to the anguish of so parting.

This was not a time indeed to talk of marrying and giving in marriage. All was now hurry and excitement.

Every bosom responded to the loyal appeal—every hand was warmly linked in one band of loyal brotherhood, young and old, the weak with the strong, swore to fight bravely in defence of their hearths, their altars, their adopted country, and their youthful sovereign.

"Come my friends," said Captain Denham, Agnes' uncle, an old veteran U. E. Loyalist, the most collected person in the room, "let us drink health and happiness to our little bride and her husband, and give three cheers for 'Queen Victoria!!" and then for business, for there is much [illegible]

The toast was given and [illegible] by every one present; the woman caught the spirit of loyal feeling and forgot their fears and griefs, while the rafters of the old log-house rung with the auspicious name of their beloved Queen.

"Now girls," said the old veteran, "no more tears, no more doleful looks, come quick, stir yourselves, get us a good cut of tea, and then look to your brothers knapsacks. And you, my little bride come hither and attend to your old uncle. Remember that you are now a soldier's bride, as well as an old soldier's niece, and you must overcome all childish regrets, and be my own brave girl; you are not the first young couple that have thus rudely and suddenly been separated by the mischances of war, let one see that you are not unworthy of the high character that you have so long held in your uncle's opinion. And hark you, Agnes, when George comes back we'll have a good frolic and you shall dance the first sett with your uncle Fred."

The cheerful tones of this dear old relative, whom Agnes loved almost as a father, did more to cheer and quit her disturbed spirits than even the tender soothing of her young husband, and Agnes soon forgot herself in assisting in the requisite preparations for the evening repast, and tried to forget the singularity of her position, and well and bravely did she battle with the choking tears and sighs.

The evening meal was hastily concluded, and now so changed was the scene that you would have supposed there were preparations making for a seige, rather than for a bridal. Guns, pistols, old rusty firelocks that had hung for years unheeded upon the rafters, more for ornament than use—every weapon of offence or defence, were handed forth; rifles that had only been employed against the wild animals of the woods were now to be employed in more deadly warfare, and it was astonishing with what coolness and determination these things were examined and discussed by the young people.

As to the females, they were deeply occupied in selecting such changes of linen and other matters as could be collected at as short a warning; and Uncle Frederick's advice and opinion were continually in requisition to decide upon the necessary and unnecessary articles to be packed up.

Nor was Agnes idle. She sat down to fix the thongs to a pair of moccasins for George, and assisted him in adjusting the wrappings for his feet, and a pretty picture she would have made as she knelt on the ground binding the strings round his ancles, while her bridegroom looked down with admiring fondness on her slight form, set off as it was by the full flowing muslin dress, her pale cheek shaded by the clustering ringlets of her dark glossy hair among which, half hidden, peeped forth the simple emblem of her bridal state—the pure white rose.

The morning broke through heavy snow drifts and piercing winds—a day as melancholy as the hearts of the mothers, sisters, wives and friends, who were then about to part with those so near and dear to them, perhaps never again to meet. It was not till the last waving hands could no longer be distinguished, amid the blinding snow shower and dim grey twilight, that the anxious household felt how really terrible the separation was under such circumstances as the present. Their very ignorance of the state of affairs in the country increased the feeling of uncertainty that prevailed; [illegible]

And how fared it with our poor Agnes at this trying moment? She had borne up courageously, beyond her uncle's hope, till the last; but when the object of her affection was no longer visible to her aching eyes, she flung herself into her mother's arms and wept, till worn out with excess of grief the more violent from having been so long repressed, she at last, sobbed herself to sleep, upon her mother's breast, like an o'er wearied infant. Her young companions laid her on the sofa, and sorrowfully went to their task of re-storing all things to their former state, and resumed once more their every day garments, laying aside the bridal finery for some more auspicious day.

And now it was that the family, like hundreds similarly situated at this period, began to feel the helplessness of their situation. A second peremptory summons hastened the departure of the men servants. Nor did Mr. Denham and uncle Frederick hesitate to obey the call; they were neither too old nor too infirm to carry arms; and leaving the family to the care of the female servants, and old Michael Eagan to tend the cattle, and be their hewer of wood and drawer of water, they departed.

But, unfortunately, old Michael was seized with a very untimely fit of military ardour, and burned off to join the volunteers at Y——, seeing afar visions of plunder and visions of glory; his departure was a signal for the two faithless damsels, Biddy and Catherine, to depart also; declaring that they did not dare to stay for their lives, now all the men folk were gone, for they were sure the rebels and Yankees would be up directly they heard the master and all the men were away—so off they went and returned no more.

In this dilemma it was in vain to look for help from neighbours or friends; all that could be done was to rely upon their own unassisted efforts.—Harry now found himself a person of no small importance. On this little fellow devolved the heavy task of supplying the house with wood and water, feeding the cattle, and many other things; and in these matters he was often obliged though reluctantly, to accept the help of his sisters, and the other bride's-maids who had remained from the day of the wedding, not deeming it safe to return to their more distant homes. There were other girls in the neighbourhood whose unprotected state had moved the maternal compassion of Mrs. Denham to offer them an asylum till they should be enabled to return to their lonely and desolate homes, and but for the tormenting state of anxiety that was endured as to the fate of those who had left them, so large a party must have been merry and cheerful. As it was, they alternately helped to comfort or alarm each other, as rumours of the distant rebellion reached them through some of the poor distressed women, who ventured to the town from time to time to gather news of their absent souls and husbands.

Three days of agonizing suspense had followed the news of Col. Moodie's death, and the expectation that the rebels were about to enter the capital, when Agnes noticed a dark figure moving slowly along through the deep snow drifts that blocked the untracked road across the clearings. Who could it be? was a matter of conjecture, not unmixed with interest to those to whom every stranger was now, in some shape or other, connected with the fate of their country and absent friends.

It was evidently a female, from the dress and faltering movements, and Harry was despatched to offer what help he could to the weary traveller, and hear the news. In a few minutes the good natured boy ran in bearing in his arms a bundle which he put into Agnes' arms while with a face radiant with joy, he exclaimed—

"Agnes dear, joy! joy! the war is over—the rebels flying; George will be back soon—Hurrah! Hurrah! for Sir Francis Head and the gallant volunteers! But take care of the poor baby, while I run out for the mother," and away flew Harry, leaving a half frozen babe in his sister's lap while, with a gallantry hardly to be expected in a little fellow of ten years old, he hastened to lend his arm to the young mother, who, defying the dreadful state of the weather and snow-blocked roads, had left her home, some miles higher up the road, had taken her young infant in her arms, and travelled to the distant town to enquire for her husband. She had none with whom to leave her child—no person to assist her in her perilous undertaking; what will not woman do, what will not woman bear for the man she loves—the husband of her heart—the father of her child? She said 'joy for the good news she bro't had kept her spirits for many miles of her journey, but her clothes had become so heavy from the accumulation of ice and snow, that she could go no further, and was fearful, lest when the day grew colder the baby might be frozen in her arms."

How was the poor half frozen traveller cherished, [illegible] did she appear in the eyes of the delighted Agnes!

What a revolution from doubt and dread to rapturous delight, had been effected by a few slight words. Agnes repeated the welcome tidings over a thousand times and laughed and wept by turns; but now her tears, like those of the wives, sisters and friends of our brave Canadian volunteers, were tear of joy.

Every hour brought fresh tidings of victory and return.

It was late in the evening of the following day, when just as the family were gathered round the fire previous to retiring to rest, a quick step was heard on the crisp snow, on the footpath beneath the window. 'Hark! some one is coming with news for us,' exclaimed Harry, starting up and hastening to unbar the door.

'It is papa,' cried Ellen.

'It is my own George—my husband!' burst from the lips of Agnes; and in another moment the arms of George embraced the form of his bride.

The next morning brought home all the volunteers of our district; and the long delayed nuptial fete of George Hilton and his bride took place on a day of public rejoicing for the return of our brave defenders.

The wedding cake, which had remained whole while the Canadas were in some danger of tumbling to pieces, was getting of somewhat stale by that time, I trow; but it had been carefully stored by the thrifty mother of our bride, and when it was placed on centre of the supper table, it looked better than its first appearance, for it was adorned with victory-laurels and with ribbons of the loyal colour, which looked very lively among the white roses and orange blossoms, its original decorations. It was cut up with three cheers—one for the bride, one for the bride-groom, and the third for the colony and its brave volunteers.

SUICIDE BY A LADY.—We briefly alluded in our last to a strange, sad tragedy recently disclosed at Leicester, a lady of birth, connexion, taste, and literary accomplishment having put an end to her existence by poison, under circumstances of peculiar distress. Her name was Caroline Charlotte Veasey Gildea, and from the evidence disclosed at the inquest, as well as from the papers which she has left behind her, we gather that she was the only daughter and sister of two distinguished but deceased British officers, that her property in Ireland has been placed in chancery, during the last eleven years, to liquidate the debts of her late husband; and that during this period, her literary exertions, and a few tuitions, had been the sole sources of maintenance for herself and her son, as well as for the education of the latter. Last March however her few pounds of saving were all expended in procuring a birth for her son as a midshipman on board a merchant vessel bound for Port Philip, as well as for his necessary out fit, and since this time it would seem she has been in the greatest distress, vainly endeavoring to make out a subsistence by selling several little works, poetical and prose, of which she was the author. Three weeks before her death she went to lodge at the house of Mrs. Coblin, a widow, in Hill street, Leicester, and here the only persons who came to see her, and offer her their sympathy, were Mr. Joseph Dare, a domestic missionary, and the Rev. Mr. Harrison. On Friday evening, 21st, Mrs. Gildea had retired to her room, having been much disappointed all day at noon not being able to see Mr. Vaughan, the vicar of St. Martin's, to whom she expected to sell some of her books, when, about half past 9 o'clock, she was heard by Mrs. Coblin to moan deeply. On entering her room Mrs. Coblin found the lady insensible, lying in bed, with a teacup and bottle by her side. Overcome by a sense of her poverty and desolation, she had taken a dose of the essential oil of almonds, which tho' medical aid was as speedily as possible called in could not be counteracted in its deadly workings. Upon her table were placed some papers, which she had written in anticipation of her end, in which she says, "I have now concluded my last earthly repast, and this consumed every atom of food I possessed. My feelings are serene and contented beyond expression." "It seems to me," she says in another place, "that I am (*almost* unknown to myself, viz., the *manner* of it) connected by some inexplicable link with the Premonitus. I have [illegible] for this opinion. My father I [illegible] I have *several* times *seen* and conversed with him, though he assumed a different [illegible] since his apparent death.—Most [illegible] have frequently been mine. There are very many things I know of a spiritual nature which I dare not reveal. In another world I am convinced I shall enjoy great happiness, and see all things *gradually* as they *really are*. Knowledge I have ever sought to acquire. How gloriouse it will be to be able to grasp it in all its ramifications in an *eternal* hereafter! Half the dull, plodding, senseless people of earth never think on, much less can they comprehend, what is meant by God, Heaven, and Eternity. Of all the badly-governed countries on the earth, England and her dependencies are certainly the worst. There is *one* law for the rich: *another* for the *poor*. Intellect is a glorious, a God-like gift; in England it is *nothing* without *money*." Upon the table was laid a funeral cap ready trimmed, and directions were written as to the robe in which she was to be burried. Her keys and papers she entrusted to Mr. Dare. Amongst her papers were found a diary, in which she recorded her many fruitless applications for assistence, a letter addressed to Lady Peel, containing some lines on the death of Sir Robert, and other matters. Mrs. Gildea was about 40 years of age, with regular features, a figure inclined to fullness, and altogether she bore traces of former beauty.—The melancholy event has created the most painful interest in Leicester. The verdict returned is that the deceased poisoned herself while under temporary insanity.—*English paper.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

From Mr. Simpson's Report.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, &c.

Mr. TAYLOR presented a Petition from the Rev. Wm. Donald, and the Rev. J. M. Brooke, Ministers of the Church of Scotland in this Province.—The Petition stated, that there was at present no registration of births or deaths, and a very imperfect one of marriages; and set forth the expediency and necessity of establishing a legally authorized registration of births or deaths, imperative on all, but without expense to the parties. The hon. member moved, that the Petition be received and referred to a select committee to report thereon.

Mr. NEEDHAM agreed with the prayer of the Petition; and as there were some matters before the House, respecting Marriage Licences, &c., perhaps they might as well go to the same committee, and be all included in one Bill.

Petition received, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Taylor, Needham and Cutler.

MINING LEASES.

Mr. STILES presented a Petition from Edward Allison, Esquire, on behalf of the Albert Mining Company, setting forth a statement of difficulties and hardships under which the Company now labour, by reason of conflicting interests between land owners and mining lessees, and praying Legislative regulations for relief thereof. The hon. member read the Petition at length; and moved that it be received and referred to a select committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Petition received accordingly; and His Honor the Speaker proceeded to nominate Messrs. Harding, Montgomery and Barbarie as a select committee thereon.

Mr. Botsford moved that the Hon. Attorney General be added to the committee; and thought, that in courtesy, the hon. mover of the Petition, Mr. Stiles, should also be on it.

Hon. Attorney General said, this was a very important Petition, and was going to bring up a [illegible] before the House, which would go to invest the property in all minet and minerals in the Province in the owners of the soil. This Petition prayed legislative action on the subject, as he conceived, for the purpose of enabling lessees and grantees of mines and mining privileges, to make arrangements with the owners of the soil to carry on their mining operations; and thereby to prevent the litigation which otherwise must inevitably ensue. At present, the owners of the soil had the right of preventing any persons from trespassing on their land; while the lessees or grantees of mining privileges had an undoubted right to the minerals in such land, but they had no right of entry on the land to get at them; and the continuance of such a state of things would destroy all the benefit of the mines and minerals in the country, and would wholly prevent the employment of enterprise and capital in developing them. It was a most important subject; and he therefore hoped the select committee would consist of at least seven members.

The hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Montgomery, Chapman, Botsford, Harding, Stiles and Lewis were then named the Committee.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot said, he had in his hands a Petition from Mr. Berton of St. John, on a similar subject; and it was a question whether it should not be referred to the same Committee, as he thought it involved the same principle.

Mr. Cutler briefly urged, that the matter should be provided for by some general enactment.

Mr. Scoullar suggested, that as a Committee had already been raised on a somewhat similar petition, brought in by an hon. member for Queen's County, (Mr. Earle,) that Committee might be enlarged, and the whole matter referred to it, instead of appointing a new one.

Mr. Barberie thought the former Committee had better be discharged, and all the documents referred to the Committee now just raised.

Hon. Provincial Secretary thought it better not to appoint a new Committee at all, but to enlarge the original Committee; and in the mean time let this Petition lie on the table for information of the Members.

Mr. Earle thought, that if these matters were referred to the same committee, it should be enlarged to nine Members.

Hon. Attorney General suggested, that no hon. members interested in the question, should be on such a Committee. He believed some hon. members owned lands in which some of the mines in question were situated; and such Members should not be on the Committee. There was one reason why he himself would rather object to be on the Committee; because he had been professionally engaged in one of those suits at law. But there was a great difference in the nature of the Petition in question. The Petition brought in by the hon. Member for Queen's, prayed for pecuniary compensation for damages sustained by the Petitioner, in defending his rights, as land owner, in suits at law; but the present petition prayed, that the Legislature should pass a bill to regulate the respective rights of the land owners and the mining lessees and grantees for the future. All mines and minerals and mining rights were the property of the Crown, and were always expressly reserved to the Crown in all grants of land. The judicial tribunals of the country, after having devoted a great deal of time and the most careful attention to the subject, had determined that such reservations and Crown rights were in full force, and that the Crown had never been divested of them; but they had also decided, that the right of entry on the lands granted was not in the Crown but in the grantees. Therefore, this Petition prayed that a law might be passed to define those respective rights, and thereby to prevent future litigation. The right of entry was not in the Crown; but the property in the mines and minerals was; therefore the licencee of any such mines, although he had paid a valuable consideration for such mining rights and property, could not enter upon granted land to enjoy them. The object of the intended new law was, to prevent such difficulty and injustice hereafter; by making some provision, to authorise the local Magistrates to summon a jury in all such cases, to assess the amount of damages which the mining or grantee should pay to the owner of the soil, for a right of entry to work his mines. He believed that was what was contemplated by the present Petition; and if so, the purpose of this Petition was totally different from that brought in by the hon. Member for Queen's.—The hon. Attorney General concluded, by explaining, that as he had been professionally employed in some of the litigations on this subject, it might probably be an objection to his serving on the select Committee.