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;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

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

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

For $40 in advance, 21 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

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

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

Joseph Fairweather, Esquire, *President.*
J. V. Lawrence, Zebedee Ring, S. L. Tilley, S. K. Foster, } *Directors.*
J. M. Robinson, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
Isaac Woodward, Esquire, *Secretary.*

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

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Charles McLauchlan, George Thomas, Thomas Beer, E. N. } Esquires.
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

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

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

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND **Architectural Ornaments,**
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
may 1 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

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.

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

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.
May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

Soap and Candles.
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles.

Inferior to none Manufactured.

☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. James McFarlane, Messrs. Flewelling and Reading, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.
JOHN BROWN.

We have obtained the Victory.
KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

	£	s.	d.
Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, turn legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octavo to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay State and patent Union COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, Close Stoves, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and descriptions. For Sale at the Warehouse of the Subscribers.

The above Goods can be recommended to the attention of the public.

Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention, if left at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.
April 22. North Market Wharf.

Bibles and Testaments.—9 Cases containing a general assortment, in prices varying from 6d. to 25s., received by the *Lisbon,* and for sale at the Bible Depository.
July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

REMOVAL.

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

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.
M. FITZGERALD.
St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—Morals Guarded. *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.
S. D. MILLER, A. M., *Manager.*
May 19

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.

JAMES LUPTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

Begs to inform his friends that he has taken the shop in King street, well known as "*Vernon's Corner,*" where they will find a choice and well selected stock of

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS, SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS, SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS, WHITE MOSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS.

Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at any other Establishment in the City.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of Hawes's *Celebrated Military Establishment,* in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

J. L. would beg to state, that having had much practice in the above Establishment, and having a thorough knowledge of the practical part of *UNIFORM CUTTING,* he is prepared to execute in a superior style, all orders with which he may be entrusted. Officers wishing *correct measurement* to transmit to their Military Tailors in London, can be accommodated at this place.

Nicholes' Paletots made in the best London style. May 16, 1851.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &C.
Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand, **COFFINS** of all description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.

A HEARSE always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.

P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.
October 3, 1851.

Freehold Property for Sale.

330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.

ALSO—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademoak Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.

ALSO—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.
Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

Shawls! Shawls!!
Received per steamer Cambria:—

SILK, Checked, CACHMERE DE EROSSE, Barege, Tissue and Damask Silk SHAWLS; Embroidered Circassin, Alpacca and Merino ROBES. JAMES SMELLIE.

MAHOGANY.

10,000 FEET of very superior MAHOGANY, just received, will be sold cheap, in the log, or in boards, to suit purchasers.

Also on hand—A large lot of Mahogany VENEERS—branch, plain, and mottled.
JOHN DUNN,
Cabinet and Chair Maker,
June 3. Princess street.

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

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,

No. 22 KING STREET, 20th OCTOBER, 1852

THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Devon* and late steamers, part of his Fall Supply of

Winter and Staple Goods,

comprising the usual Retail Stock, and making the assortment of this Establishment nearly equal to any in the trade—The following are some of the leading articles, viz:—

Heavy Canada, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS;
Heavy SATINETTS—new styles;
Doeskins and Cassimeres, BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS;
Fleecy COTTON, BED TICKS, DRILLS;
TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves,
Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—*on Consignment, for Wholesale*—
3 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.
Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

"LOOK SHARP."

you want to Purchase Cheap Goods call at the **Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse.**

STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET, FIRST STORE.

"Sign of the Knife and Fork."

WHERE you will find one of the best assorted Stocks of CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS ever imported into this Province. Wholesale and Retail Purchasers would do well to call and examine the Stock before going elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase at this Establishment.

Just received the Spring Supply, by the *Liberia* and *Bellecarrigg* from Liverpool, and *Admiral* from Boston.—The Stock comprises the following articles; Table, Desert, and Carving KNIVES, in Ivory and other handles; butcher, bread, and farrier's Knives; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Bladed spring Knives, with various handles; RAZORS; of different makers; SCISSORS of every description; all kinds of BRUSHES and COMBS; tall and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, of various qualities; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottled CRUET STANDS; Tea and Coffee POTS; SPOONS; Alabata SPOONS and *Forks*; Fluid Lamps; Snuffers and Trays; *Tea Trays* and *Waiters*; Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, *Cream Jugs*; *Pistols*; *Revolvers*; *Guns*; Sugar Bowls; hot water Kettles; Fire Irons and Fenders; *Gun Caps*, Slates, Harps, Carpenters Pencils; Letter Paper; Buttons, shirt Studs; JEWELRY, *Rings, Pins, Brooches, Watches, Bracelets,* Shawl Pins, Lockets, silver Spoons, Mugs, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses, Cash Boxes; with various other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Terms Cash.
W. B. NICHOLSON, *Proprietor.*
May 20.

AT THE
American Clothing Depot.
South side King Street.

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

BRANDY.—To arrive ex *James Reddie,* from Glasgow; 200 Cases fine old BRANDY.

In Store—

10 Hhds. Brandy—*Martell's*; 10 Hhds. 25 Qr. Casks ditto—*different brands*; 30 hhds. GENEVA—*Anchor Brand*; 6 hhds. 4 quar. casks superior SHERRY WINE; 10 cases, 2 dozen each, CHAMPAGNE (English importations); 20 hhds SUGAR; 25 bbls. New York Mess PORK; 10 casks Paris White; 2 tons London White Lead; 25 bbls ROMAN CEMENT (English) for sale by
July 1. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

OYSTER SALOON,
WATER STREET,
Two doors South Peters' Wharf.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for best of Good Things of this life.

MUTTON.
AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WINES, LIQUORS,
SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

The hungry or thirsty have only to call, and make known their wants and they will be administered to, with Rail Road speed.

☞ **Dinners**—*served up at a minutes notice.*
St. John, June, 1853. JAMES KENNY.

New Brunswick Hotel.
Charlotte street, nearly opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.

Good Hostlers are always in attendance.
July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR.

NEW STYLES.

Just received, per "Admiral" and "Eastern City," from New-York and Boston.

A LARGE assortment of Gent's and Youths' Hungarian, Magyar, Cass, Jenny Lind, Cuban, D'Orsay, Elgin, Kossuth and other Hats, comprising all the newest styles—

Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Children's Leghorn, China Pearl and Fancy Trimmed Felt Hats;
Trunks and Valises, various qualities;
Oiled Silk, a beautiful article;
Children's BELTS, very pretty;
Peaks, Braids, Straps, Sweets, Kossuth Feathers, &c.;

On hand—our own manufacture—all kinds of Fashionable HATS and CAPS.

All the above will be disposed of wholesale and retail at the lowest possible rates for cash.

Hats and Caps made to order.

* * The highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
July 8th. 12, North side King street

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

Miscellany.

COURTSHIP ON A FRAGMENT OF THE STEAMER PULASKI.

Many an interesting as well as painful incident connected with that awful disaster are related to us by those who have seen and conversed with persons from the wreck.—Amongst others the following is told of a Mr. Ridge, from New Orleans, and a Miss Onslow, from one of the Southern States, two of the unfortunates who were picked up on the fifth day about 50 miles from land. It is stated of the gentleman, that he had been siting on the deck alone, for half an hour previous to the accident. Another gentleman who was walking near him at the time of the explosion was thrown overboard, and himself was precipitated nearly over the side of the boat and stunned. He recovered immediately, as he supposed, when he heard some one remark, 'Get out the boats she is sinking.' He was not acquainted with a solitary individual on the boat. Under such circumstances it is as natural to suppose he would feel quite as much concern for himself as for any one else. He was consequently among the foremost of those who sought the small boat for safety, and was about to step into it, when he discovered a young lady, whom he recognized as one whose appearance had sundry times during the passage arrested his attention. Her protector was the gentleman who was walking on deck and blown over board. He sprang towards her, to take her into the small boat, but in the crowd and confusion he lost sight of her, and he supposed she was with some other friend. During his fruitless search the small boat shoved off. The wreck was fast sinking. The night rang with the prayers and shrieks of the helpless and drowning. He turned away in despair, and tumbled over a coil of rope. Hope like the expiring spark brightened he again caught up the rope—lashed together a couple of settees—threw them upon a piece of an old sail and a small empty cask and thus equipped, and launched upon the element.

It was all the work of a moment. He believed death inevitable, and that effort was his last grasp at life. His vessel bore him much better than he expected, and he was consoling himself with his escape, such as it was, while others were perishing all around him, when he discovered a female struggling for life almost within his grasp. He left his ark—swam but twice his length—seized his object, and returned safely to his craft again, which proved sufficient to sustain them both, but with their heads and shoulders only above water. The female was the young lady for whom he had lost a passage in the small boat. She fancied their float would be unable to support them both and said, "You will have to let me go to save yourself." He replied, "We live or we die together." Soon after, they drifted upon a piece of the wreck, probably a part of the same floor or partition, torn asunder by the explosion. This, with the aid of the settees, fastened beneath it, proved sufficient to keep them out of the water. About this time one of the small boats came towards them, but already heavily loaded. He implored them to take in the young lady. But she said no, she could but die—he had saved her life, and she could not leave him. They were fairly at sea, without the least morsel to eat or drink, in a scorching climate—the young lady in her night clothes, and himself with nothing upon him but his shirt and a thin pair of pantaloons, already much torn. Of the boat which bore them all in quiet and safety but a half hour before, nothing was to be seen but scattering pieces of the wreck. The small boats were on their way towards the shore—their own craft being light and lightly loaded, drifted fast away from a scene indiscribably heart rending, and which he still shudders, to think of.

At daylight nothing was vible to them but the heavens and a waste of waters. In the course of the day they come in sight of land, and for a time were confident of reaching it—but during the succeeding night the wind changed, and soon after daylight next morning, it vanished again and with it all their lively hopes of escaping from their dreadful dilemma. On the third day a sail hove in sight---but she was entirely beyond hailing distance. When found, they were sadly burned by the sun---starved and exhausted though still in posssssion of their faculties, and able to move and talk. But their pain and suffering was not without its pleasure and enjoyment. The romantic part of the story of their expedition is yet to come, and there's no telling how much longer they would have subsisted on the same roon that seems to have aided at least in sustaining them so well such an incredible length of time.

The intrepidity he displayed---the risk he run---the danger he incurred, and above all the magnanimity he evinced in saving her life, strangers as they were to each other, at the eminent hazard of his own, elicited with her at once, the warmest and strongest feelings of gratitude towards him, and before the tortures of hunger and thirst commenced, kindled that passion which burns nowhere else, as it burns in woman's bosom. On the other hand, her good sense, her fortitude and presence of mind at the most perilous moment, and particularly her readiness to meet and share with him the fate which awaited, them, excited on his part an attachment which was neither to be disguised nor deferred. And there upon the "waters wild," amid terrors which surrounded them, in presence of an all seeing God, did they pledge their mutual love, and declare, if there lives were spared, their destiny which misfortune had united, should then be made as inseparable, as escape from it was now impossible.

After their rescue, he informed her that a sense of duty impelled him to apprize her, that by the misfortune which had befallen them, he had lost every dollar he possessed on earth (amounting to $35,000,) that he was in "poverty to his very life"—a beggar amongst strangers, without the means of paying for a single meal of victuals, and painful as was the thought of separation to him, he offered to release her from her engagment, if it was her choice to leave him. She burst into tears at the very thought of separation and asked him, if he thought it possible for the poverty of this world to drive them to a more desperate extremity than that which they had suffered thus together. He assured her of his willingness to endure for her the same trial again---and of the joy, more than he could express, which he felt at finding her so willing to fulfil her engagement, which is said is soon to be consumated. It was not till then that he was made acquainted with the fact, that his lady love was heiress to an estate worth $200,000. Who would not be shipwrecked; and henceforth, who will say, "matches are not made in Heaven."

CATECHISM FOR YOUNG GIRLS WHO WISH TO BE MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., two Paris booksellers appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police in that city, to dispute the ownership of a singular morsel of literature, entitled "Instructions to Grown Girls who wish to be Married." In the year of 1816, M. Ruban, a man of letters, having sent a manuscript of this work to M. Ruel, praying him however, not to put his name on the title-page, M. Ruel considered he was entitled to be the sole publisher. Hence, having learnt that M. Breau, a female bookseller, was also selling an edition of this little catechism, M. Ruel caused the remains, of the edition, amounting to 3,500, to be seized, and summoned Madame Breau before the correctional police for trespassing on his manor. Afterwards, however, M. Ruel desisted from his complaint, on finding that the work had been published long before—as long as the year 1714. But Madame Breau, who was ignorant of the previous publication, and who also believed that she had the exclusive right of publishing this catechism, because she had put out her edition in 1841, in her turn summoned M. Ruel, both for his supposed literary trespass, and to recover 5,000f. (£200) for damage done to her by the seizure of 3,500 copies of the work. In the course of the proceedings, some passages in the catechism were read, which caused great amusement. The following is a specimen:—

"What is the most needful of all things for grown girls? Matrimony.

"At what age ought girls to marry? Accordingly as they are pretty.

"At what age ought the prettiest girls to marry? At sixteen or eighteen.

"But, if they are not pretty, at what age? Whenever they can get a lover; they must not lose an opportunity.

"When a girl has not a lover, what must she do to get one? There are many means.

"What are those means? First, she must have prudence and modesty; second, she must show herself industrious and a good manager; third, she must always be very neat in her dress; and fourth, she must not dress above her station, for that will drive away lovers, rather than attract them.

"When a girl has a lover to her taste, what must she do not to lose him? She must love him truly, speak to him kindly, be always in good humour before him, and not coquette too much with his rivals."

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a carriage—to walk more than a mile from their dwellings—to transact business of any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play upon any musical instrument—to bathe—to comb the hair; and even to carry a pin in their clothes which is unnecessary. These, and a great many others, are complied with by the most rigid. There is one command in the law of Moses to which all Jews most scrupulously adhere—"Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day," (Exod. xxxv. 3).—Consequently they never light fire, or a lamp, or a candle on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on the Friday. As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold climates without fire and light, the Jewish families who keep servants make it a point to have a Gentile in their service to do these things, and amongst the humble classes, a number of families generally unite in securing the service of a Gentile neighbour for the day.—Nothing could wound the conscience of a Jew more than to be under the necessity of putting fuel on his fire, or snuffing his candles on the Sabbath.

KEEP THE HEART ALIVE.—The longer I live, the more expedient I find it to endeavour more and more to extend my sympathies and affections. The natural tendency of advancing years is to narrow and contract the feelings. I do not mean that I wish to form a new and sworn friendship every day, to increase my circle of intimates; these are very different affairs. But I find it conduces to my mental health and happiness to find out all I can which is amiable and loveable in those I come in contact with, and to make the most of it. It may fall very far short of what I was once wont to dream of; it may not supply the place of what I have known, felt, and tasted; it is better than nothing—seems to keep the feelings and affections in exercise; it keeps the heart alive in its humanity; and still we shall be all spiritual, this is like our duty and our interest.

SALMON FISHING IN THE NEPISIGUIT AND RESTIGOUCHE RIVERS.

We are indebted to the Miramichi *Gleaner* for the appended sketch, furnished by a correspondent at Restigouche, dated Aug. 25:—

"I must not forget to mention, among the passing events of the day, the visit to this quarter of two young English Officers, one belonging to the 76th Regiment of foot, the other to the Royal Artillery, both at present stationed in Halifax, Nova Scotia. These young gentlemen were on a tour of pleasure, and spent a few weeks on the Bathurst water in piscatory pursuits, where after capturing about 80 salmon, they left for the Restigouche, to view its rich scenery, being under the impression that it afforded no great sport to the Angler in the shape of salmon fishing. But in this they were mistaken, for stopping a day at the Metapediac river, and putting their fishing tackle together, one of the sportsmen after a cast or two of his line, captured two small salmon, weighing from ten to eleven pounds. But small as they were, one of the fish showed rare sport, and as sportmen would say, died game, frequently running out the full length of the line, then plunging and rearing, like some fiery steed when restrained by the bit, next throwing itself some feet out of the water, and not until an hour had well nigh expired, could he be induced to come within range of the gaff. The other gent., less fortunate or perhaps I should say, more ambitious, not satisfied with the taking of small fry, persuaded one of the larger kind to take hold of his hook, but by a well directed plunge, and a toss of its tail, snapped the hook in a twinkling, and without much ceremony took French leave, when, after a lively skip or two on the surface of the water, by way of contempt, sank to rise no more, at least for a time, to any artificial object, thus proving to the Sportsman, that our Restigouche fish are not to be taken by trifles, nor yet without a struggle for their life.

Those are the first salmon, in my knowledge, taken with hook and line in the Restigouche waters, with the exception of one taken on the Metapediac weighing 25 pounds, as already noticed in the Gleaner, although it is a fact that the Restigouche waters abound in salmon during the summer season, but from there being no impediments in those Rivers to prevent fish from going up them to any distance, their haunts and pools are only known to the inhabitants and lumbermen. A stranger therefore without a guide might meet with but poor success. It is a further fact, that the Restigouche Salmon are much larger than any other taken in the northren rivers, with the exception of the Cascapedia, on the Canada side of the Bay. I purchased a salmon a year or two ago, weighing 56 pounds some ounces when cleaned. some of the older inhabitants have told me in former years, salmon have been taken from 60 to 70 pounds weight.

DERRIANA;
HISTORY OF THE SEIGE OF LONDONDERRY, AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.
IN 1688 AND 1689.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Continued.

Three Captains, Noble, Holmes, and Dunbar, with several other gentlemen, to the number of sixty and upwards, now sallied out at Bishop's-gate, and crossing along the wall till they came very near the enemy's guards, receiving their fire without stopping, advanced to a position which enabled them to fire with effect, and then they served their shots against them. The case-shot from the bastion and small shot from the walls, seconded the fire of the gallant Noble and his band of heroes so well, that Lord Clancarty, finding he had been misled by more false spirits than one, got sober enough to quit his post and hasten to the main body of his superstitious friends, leaving his miners and one hundred of his best men dead upon the spot. Several of his officers and private soldiers were wounded, and as it was reported to the garrison, died of the injury they received, in a few days after this action. The officers killed were, a French Lieutenant-Colonel, whose name was not ascertained, Captains McCarthy and O'Tyrren, a French and an English Captain, and an English Lieutenant; Corporal Macgune and a private soldier were taken prisoners. There was but one killed and one wounded on the Derry side, in the sharp engagement of this night. It is only fair in this place to acknowledge that the Irish army had no monopoly of superstition at this period, when death, raging in varied shapes, tended to paralyze while it terrified the human mind. The besiegers believed in the prophecy of the gyselda house, and Clancarty's magical rap at the Butcher's-gate, the besieged, according to a credible tradition still preserved in the city, were fully assured that, at the hour of twelve o'clock every night, an Angel, mounted on a snow-white horse, and brandishing a sword of a bright colour, was seen to compass the city by land and water.

Nine bombs were thrown into the city upon the twenty-ninth of this month. One of them fell in the old Church, raised five bodies from their graves, and threw one of them over the wall. Their scattered remains were immediately re-interred, by a subscription from a few gentlemen. During a parley this day, one of the garrison was killed at the outside of Butchers'-gate, and another on the wall.

On the last day of June, Governor Henry Baker died; his death was a sensible loss to the besieged, as he was a valiant man, showing, says Walker, in all his actions the greatest honour, courage, and conduct. Mackenzie observes, he was a great loss to the garrison, by whom he was justly lamented, his prudent and resolute conduct having given him a great interest among them. Captain Ash represents him as a gentleman greatly beloved, and very well qualified for the government, being endued with great patience and moderation, free from envy or malice, as appeared in the affair between him and Mitchelburn, whom he recommended to be his successor. He was buried in one of the vaults under the Church, the pall being borne by the Governors Walker and Mitchelburn, Colonels Lance and Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and Colonel Monro. The Rev. Seth Whittel, Rector of Ballyscullen, preached his funeral sermon.

On this day, being Sunday, Rosen sent a declaration into Derry, that if the garrison would not surrender to him before six o'clock on the ensuing evening, he would drive the protected and unprotected Protestants from Enniskillen to Charlemont, under their walls, and that in case of their not then surrendering, he would make a general assault upon them, and put them to the sword without respect to age or sex. He threatened also to burn and lay waste the country if there should appear the least probability of troops coming to their relief. He also wrote a letter to James this day, with a copy of his declaration against the Protestants of a considerable part of Ulster, and stated that he was induced to adopt this measure, from the little hope he had of reducing the garrison in any other way. The trenches, he said, were so filled both by the tide and the continual rains, that the besieging army was in danger of being destroyed by sickness. The letter is evidently an intemperate one, and by an independent Prince would be construed as an affront. Anticipating a countermand of the cruel order he was about to issue, he threatened to resign the command of the army in case his project should not be approved; and it appears from Charles Leslie's reply to Archbishop King's account of this transaction, that the Irish General Hamilton had a serious difference of opinion with the French commandant on this occasion, in which almost every other officer in the besieging army joined the former.

Rosen's proposal was received in Derry with contempt, not unmingled with indignation, which produced some heat and disorder in the irascible Mareschal, to which he gave immediate vent by a renewal of the bombardment on the next morning, when twenty shells were thrown into the city; one of these fell upon the steeple of the Cathedral, and rolled down among the bells, doing but little damage; another struck the turrets and broke the leads. Rosen now issued his barbarous order, dated July 1st, 1689, in which he was unmanly enough to order the officers under his command to wage war against women and children. "As I have certain information," he says, "that a considerable number of the wives and children of the rebels in Londonderry have retired to Belfast and the neighboring places, and as the hardiness of their husbands and fathers deserves the severest chastisement, I write this letter to acquaint you, that you are instantly to make an exact research in Belfast and its neighborhood, after such subjects as are rebellious to the will of the King, whether men, *women, boys, or girls,* without exception, and whether they are protected or unprotected, to arrest them and collect them together, that they may be conducted by a detachment to this camp, at Brickven under the walls of Londonderry, where they shall be allowed to starve, in sight of the rebels within the town, unless they choose to open their ports to them," &c. &c. In another paragraph of the same order, he desires that infants should be included, and that none of any age whatever should be allowed to escape.

On the second of this month, the Derry-men replied, they had read the Mareschal's threatening letter in their families, and had taken great offence at its contents, by which they could understand that no articles or capitulation could be made with him; that his avowed intention of breaking the protections already granted proved that no performance of any new promises could be expected from him. They also observed, that the copy of the commission granted to Rosen was dated the first day of the preceding month of May, after which time a Parliament had passed an act in Dublin, by which their lives and properties had been declared to be forfeited, and that therefore they did not consider him duly authorised to treat with them, and desired he would procure another commission.

Upon receiving this answer, Rosen caused his orders to be put into execution, and sweeping with the Protestants in the immediate neighbourhood, had them collected in all directions into churches and other public buildings, and some of them into dirty pounds and rotten houses, without fire or light, after having been plundered of their remaining substance and stripped of their clothes. Many old and tender people, some women with child, and feeble children, died by the cruel usage they experienced in these places of confinement, and on their way to Derry. The Irish officers employed in this melancholy service executed these orders with tears in their eyes, and many of them declared that the cries of these victims [illegible] seemed to ring in their ears ever afterwards. General Hamilton was so shocked at the sight, that in defiance of Rosen, his commanding officer, he ordered meal and other provisions to be distributed