St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVIII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, September 16, 1853. Number 41.

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;—3s 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.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JAMES FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, LAWRENCE KING, } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. R. FOSTER,
A. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
JOHN WADE, 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, } Esquires.
R. N. } L. 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 20.

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MARRT'S HOTEL 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 & SCHIRNER,
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:

Grand Piano, Rosewood, Piccolo,	£70	0	0
Plantation Gr. G. Piano,	55	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	50	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi Cottage,	45	10	0
Plain Cottage,	50	0	0
Square, with French front, nine legs,			
and patent bottom,	35	0	0

The whole of the above instruments are 6 1-3 Octaves in Rosewood.

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 19th.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay Stove 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 5d. 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.

W. 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!—Monsts Quashed! *Good Pupils duly 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 through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &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 10 tf

JOHN HARRY,
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 TROUSKINGS, SATIN, SILK, VOVE QUILTINGS, WHITE MARSELLA, 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 HART'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.

Nicholas' 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 Cannan 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.

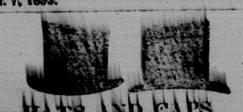
ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

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 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.



HATS AND CAPS.
FASHIONS FOR 1853.

THE Subscriber having received his Spring Style of Blocks, is now prepared to furnish Gentlemen with HATS of a very superior quality and of the latest Fashion at a reasonable price. Parties in want of a good HAT would do well to call at Magee's Hat and Cap Store, a few doors below the St. John Hotel.

April 1. A. MAGEE.

Shawls! Shawls!!

Received per steamer Cambria—

SILK, Checked, CASHMERE DE ECOSSE, Barege, Tissue and Damask Silk SHAWLS; Embroidered Circassia, Alpaca and Merino ROBES. JAMES SMELLIE.

SHARPS Medicines.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
OF INTEREST TO ALL.
Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

SHARP'S COMPOUND ALKALINE INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.—Sarsaparilla has of late years been much used, and with great success, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alternative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, Diseases of the Periosteum and Bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting the flesh, tenderness of the part, tumors and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term of Cachexia, but which is not easy to define. In such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

This article, prepared by John G. Sharp, has performed numerous and most astonishing cures of persons who have for years been festered with sores from head to feet, and others who have been sent up with Mercurial Rheumatism, which they had been laid up with for 2 or 3 years. Prepared and sold by John G. Sharp, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. N. B.—Dose, a Wine Glass full, three times daily.

SHARP'S BALSAM of HOARHOUND AND ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Heaviness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief, and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.—Prepared by John G. Sharp, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with Eau de Cologne.

This article is excellent for washing and refreshing the mouth, and alleviating Rheumatic Pains which are often mistaken for the Tooth-ache. It is composed of choice Turkey Myrrh, Camphor and Eau de Cologne. Prepared by John G. Sharp; Chemist, St. John, N. B. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d

COCOA NUT OIL FOR THE HAIR.

This is one of the best articles ever offered to the public, for *cleaning, strengthening*, and *promoting* the growth of the Hair. Sold in pots at 1s, 3d. to 2s. 6d. each. Prepared only by J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c., St. John, New Brunswick.

Sharp's Camphorated Tooth Powder is superior to, and more agreeable than any other Dentifrice, for beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar with injuring the enamel of the Teeth, giving them a beautiful Pearly appearance. Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, at 1s 3d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sharp's Oriental Hair Wash, for restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and preserving the Hair.

This article is of unfailing efficacy for preserving Baldness, for aiding the Growth of the Hair to an extent surpassing belief. Prepared by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist and Druggist. (Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.)

Also, Sharp's Nutcilive Cream, for the Hair.—This Cream possesses the properties of promoting and strengthening the growth of the Hair, giving it a glossy appearance, rendering the most indifxible Hair perfectly pliable, and keeping it in strong Curl during damp weather or violent exercise, and preventing an accumulation of Scurf upon the Head. Prepared only by JOHN G. SHARP. Sold it bottles at 1s 3d. each.

To the Ladies.

Sharp's Celebrated Kalydor, for the Complexion

By applying the KALYDOR, copiously, several times a day, and by letting it remain on, it will radically cure all Eruptions, Tetters, Ring Worms, Inflamed Eyes, Burns, Scalds, &c., &c.

Ladies suckling will find it an excellent remedy for allaying inflammation—cooling and refreshing the infant's mouth. It being perfectly innocent, the most delicate lady or child may use it with safety.

GENTLEMEN after shaving by applying the Kalydor and letting it remain on the face, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Prepared and sold by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist, Saint John, N. B.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

Bug Poison.

"The Dead Shot" Bug Poison—To those who are afflicted with these crawling, biting, and bothering tormentors of our nightly rest, the subscriber would humbly recommend this article one thorough application of which will exterminate them forever from your premises. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Sharp's celebrated vermin and insect EXTERMINATOR! for the destruction of Rats and Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Crickets, Bugs, &c., &c.

The "EXTERMINATOR" is designed to supersede the use of Common Poisons, by furnishing a preparation convenient and safe to sell, at the same time attractive to the Vermin.

Directions for using the "Exterminator."—Roll it up in pieces the size of a small marble, and throw it into their holes: or spread it on fresh baked bread, with a thin piece of wood, and cut it into small pieces and distribute it about the places they frequent.

Put up and Sold by the Proprietor, in boxes at 1s. 3d. to 2 6d. each.

☞ None genuine unless signed
JOHN G. SHARP,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

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

Also—*on Consignment, for Wholesale*—

3 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINGS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.

Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

Poetry.

THE LITTLE STRAW HAT.

'Tis a dear little hat, and it hangs there still—
And its voice of the past bids our heart-strings thrill;
For it seems like a shadow of days pass'd o'er,
Of the bright one who that hat once wore.

'Tis a dear little hat, for each simple braid
Tells that off o'er its plaiting those fingers played;
And many a wreath for its crown hath been twined,
To the grateful taste of his youthful mind.

Yes; there silent it hangs with its curling front,
Still as playfully rolled as had been its wont;
But the golden ringlets which waved below,
Have curled their last clusters long ago.

Aye, the hat is the same, but it shades no more
Those light blue eyes as in the days of yore;
And the sun-lit smile that danced o'er that brow,
Can but light up our hearts' sad memories now.

Sad memories they are; o'er their quivering strings
Each breath of the by-gone a tremor flings,
And joys that we fain would waken again,
In memory are wreathed with a thrill of pain.

Then call not the past—though the dimpled hand
May never again clap the braided strand;
Though the breeze no longer may bear the tone
Of the ringing laughter of childhood's own.

Ah! think of him now with a glittering crown
O'er his heavenly forehead resting down,
While his fingers stray o'er the golden wire,
That blends with his voice 'mid the cherub choir.

Aye, I see him now with the holy light
Pouring broad on his brow with radiance bright,
And I hear the tones which in Heaven have birth.—
O! call him not back to this saddened Earth.

Miscellany.

THE INVETERATE PUNSTER.

An amusing section of Madame de Baur's volume is devoted to celebrated punsters, and especially to the Marquis de Bievre, so renowned for his proficiency in that branch of wit, that a collection of his *bon mots* was published, under the title of "Bievriana." Spoiled by popularity, he overdid the thing, and at last his habit became so deplorably confirmed, that he could not speak for five minutes to any one—not even to the queen—without punning. He had another accomplishment, equally elevated and desirable; he was proficient in the noble game of cup and ball. He would throw the ball to the ceiling or to a distance, and never fail to catch it upon the point. The consequence of these two strangely-selected accomplishments was that the Marquis was dreaded by his friends, and not unfrequently "trotted out" for the amusement of strangers.

It chanced one day that a diplomatist with whom M. de Bievre was very intimate, was intrusted by the cabinet of Versailles with an important mission to the Pope, and went to wish him good-bye, before starting for Rome. M. de Bievre, who had never been in Italy, conceived a sudden desire to visit that country, and proposed to accompany his friend. The diplomatist at first refused, and with an embarrassed air. Pressed by the Marquis to explain his refusal, he at last frankly avowed that his friend's rage for punning and passion for cup and ball rendered him an unfit companion for a plenipotentiary. "And if I pledge you my word," said the Marquis, "not to make a single pun, or touch a cup and ball before returning to France." "You could not keep it." "Try me. If I break it, I leave you the very next." Thus agreed, the two friends set out. Of course the Marquis took no cup and ball with him, but it was hard work to repress the puns that every moment started to his lips, and he suffered greatly on the road. He reached Lyons, however, without accident. They were to halt there two days. The intendant of the province invited the two friends to dinner, and asked a number of distinguished persons to meet them.

When the diplomatist and the marquis arrived, the drawing-room was already full. The first thing that caught M. de Bievre's eyes, was a cup and ball upon the chimney-piece. Determined not to go near it, he was conversing with some one, when one of them took the instrument and made very clumsy use of it. M. de Bievre could not stand this. He darted forward, snatched the toy from the novice's hands, and as to make up for recent abstinence, executed a succession of feats which excited general admiration. A circle formed around him, he was loudly applauded and overwhelmed with compliments.

"Ah! Monsieur de Marquis," cried one of the spectators, "how I wish I had your address (skill)!"

"My address, sir!" was the punster's reply "it is Place des Terreaux, Hotel of the Three Kings."

One may imagine how the plenipotentary looked, at this double relapse of his incorrigible companion.

AFFECTED PEOPLE.

Alexander the Great was wry-necked, and his courtiers, in compliment to him, always carried their heads on one side. It was the fashion to be wry-necked. It may not be generally know, but nevertheless it is a fact, that the high stocks so much worn fifteen or twenty years ago, were first used by George the Fourth, to conceal the scrofula sores on his neck. We have little reason now to laugh at these absurdities because we are guilty of those equally as ridiculous. The common fashion of wearing eye-glasses among people who have no defect of vision, is not less ridiculous than it was in the courtiers of Alexander to simulate wry-neckedness. We have often wondered how a physical defect should ever be esteemed a fashionable beauty—yet, so it is. It is a little singular, too, that almost every person who suffers really from an imperfect vision, would give the world to be rid of it, and dispense with the use of mechanical aids—whilst they who are sound in the eyes, use every means in the world to convey the impression that they are short-sighted. If prickly heat should come in fashion—and why not, as well as weak eyes?—we should have a chance of being a leader of the *ton*.

Why is it that people will not be more natural in their conduct and behaviour? There is a great lack of integrity, appearing in the world always in disguise. Kossuth was, perhaps, admit in the trickery of affection, and always emitted the sympathies of his audience by reference to his physical weakness; and yet, as though to demonstrate his own affection, would speak for three or four hours without much apparent exhaustation.—Literary men, who have been thoroughly enjoying themselves over a new book in their studies, sometimes make it a point of appearing in society—and particularly where there are ladies—with a languid and exhausted air, as though the labors of their minds had been too much for their delicate frames. The fashionable affectation to the clergyman is bronchitis, or delicate lungs: the cure, a subscription from the congregation, and the tour of Europe. Many young ladies, in excellent voice and health, who go to a party, beat on singing, always have a cold when asked to enchant our ears. The best cure for such stupid affectation, is to make a point of never asking one of the ladies a second time, but *affect* to have a deep sympathy with her sufferings. The next time she comes to your house, she will leave her cold behind her in the ice-box at home.

Fainting was very fashionable among ladies at one time, but it is some years since we have seen it practised. The sudden appearance of a spider, or an harmless animal of that kind, would bring on a fit, in company: but we have seen one of these ladies, on the sly, amuse herself by putting flies to a spider's web, in order to enjoy the fight between the two. Ladies know very well that the dependent condition of woman upon the strength and manhood of the sterner sex, is one of those gentle attributes we all love; but a great many will make the mistake of exhibiting this dependence, by professing physical weakness. This is a great mistake. It is the deferential leaning of the mind and heart, upon man's firmness and courage, that is the beauty we admire. We do not want a woman who is constantly complaining of being sick, to win our sympathy—who is constantly on the brink of despair, or continually tumbling into a faint. Sal volatile and burnt rags are the best remedies in such cases; and a true man will keep his affection for more becoming occasions.

Young ladies, too, who like to be kissed, often make a great fuss about it. We have no patience with this kind of affectation. We have read an anecdote within a day or two, somewhere, but where we don't remember, of a lover who attempted to kiss his sweetheart, but she said, "don't;" and he very naively says he "*dont-ed*." He served her right.—[N. O. Delta.

CAPERS AND ANCHOVITS.—Sheridan used to relate an amusing story of an Irish officer, who had once belonged to a regiment in Malta, who returned to England on leave of absence, and, according to the custom of travellers, was fond of relating the wonders he had seen. Among other things, he one day, in a public coffee-room, expatiated on the excellency of living in general among the military at Malta. "But," said he, "as for anchovies, by the powers, there is nothing to be seen like them in the known world," and he added, 'I have seen the anchovies growing upon the trees with my own eyes many a the hundred times, and beautiful's the grove of them that the governor has in his garden on the esplanade.' A gentleman present disputed the statement that anchovies grew on trees, which the Irishman with much warmth reaffirmed. The lie passed, a challenge was given, and the upshot of the matter is thus humorously related:

"The Englishman gave his address, and the next day the parties met, attended by their seconds; they fired, and O'Flanagan's shot took effect in the fleshy part of his opponent's thigh, which made the latter jump a foot from the ground, and fall flat upon his back, where he lay for a few seconds in agony, kicking his heels. This being observed by the Irishman a second, he said: 'You hit your man, O'Flanagan, that is certain. I think not dangerously, however, for see what capers he cuts.'

'Capers, capers!' exclaimed the Irishman, "Oh! by the powers, what have I done; what a dreadful mistake!' and running up to his wounded antagonist, he took his hand, and pressing it eagerly, thus addressed him: 'My dear friend, if you're kilt, I ax your pardon in this world and in the next, for I made a divil of a mistake; and it was capers that I saw growing upon the trees at Malta, and not anchovies at all."

The wound man, smiling at his ludicrous explanation and apology, said, 'My good fellow, I wish you had thought of that a little sooner; I don't think you have quite killed me, but I hope you will remember the difference between anchovies and capers as long as you live.'"

BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:

Sorgenius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not very pure and upright.

'Dear father,' said the gentle Eulalia to him, one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the gentle Lucinda; 'dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine that we should be exposed to any danger by it.'

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. 'It will not burn you, my child, take it.'

Eulalia did so, and beheld her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it chanced, her white dress also.

'We cannot be too careful in handling coals,' said Eulalia, in vexation.

'Yes, truly,' said her father, 'you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious.'

KEMBLE ON PRONUNCIATION.—Kemble would correct any body, at any time, and in any place. Dest Charles Matthews—a true genius in his line, in my judgment—told me he was once performing privately before the king. The King was much pleased with the imitation of Kemble, and said—'I liked Kemble very much. He was one of my earliest friends. I remember once he was talking, and found himself out of snuff. I offered him mybox. He declined taking snuff—'he, a poor actor, could not put his fingers into a royal box.' I said, 'take some, pray; you will much obleege me.' Upon which Kemble replied,—'It would become your royal mouth better to say, oblige me; and took a pinch."

THE LIBERAL.—A truly *liberal* man employs all the means in his power to do all the good he can. He does not rush in with fire and sword to abolish imperfections, which are sometimes unavoidable. He endeavors by cautious progress, to remove the ills of the body politic; eschews violent measures, which crush one evil but to create another. In this imperfect world of ours, he is content with the good, until time and circumstance favor him in his aspirations after the better.

FREEDOM OF OPINIONS.—It is not the Pope, but the imposition of a creed, which the true love of freedom fears; for no one individual can undertake to hold the same creed unchanged throughout his life, and no two can believe exactly alike, unless they choke themselves with words.

USE OF ADVERSARIES.—The adversaries of a good name are like men who strike at the coals of a large fire. They scatter the coals and propagate the fire.

Pride is disgusting if it manifest itself in contempt of others, even of the lowliest. A careless, jealous fellow, may deal in ridicule and contempt. But what respecting himself, how can he respect others? For a man who is conscious of his own worth, has no right to undervalue that of his fellow-men.

DERRIANA;

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

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Continued.

On the twenty-second of this month the abdicated King sent a General Officer from Charlemont to command some forces which he had ordered to march towards Carrickfergus to prevent the landing of the English there, in case their fleet, which had sailed out of Lough Foyle, should attempt to do so; and being informed that there were some new commotions of the Protestants in the county of Down, he sent a reinforcement to his troops there. On the twenty-third he arrived in Newry, and finding the disorders in the County of Down increase, sent back another troop of dragoons to his army, leaving no force to guard his person on his return to the metropolis. This day the Irish army planted two pieces of cannon in the lower end of Strong's orchard, about eighty perches distant from Londonderry, on the other side of the Foyle, opposite Ship-quay street. These threw balls of about ten pounds weight each, and with them they played so incessantly on that street, penetrating the garrets and walls, that many persons were wounded by them, and it became unsafe to remain in the upper parts of any of the houses. The besieged threw up a blind, as they termed it, to preserve the inhabitants of this street, and returned the fire from their walls with such effect as to kill Lieutenant Colonel O'Neill, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, two sergeants, several private soldiers, and two Friars in their habits, to the great grief of the Irish, says Walker, for they were indignant beyond measure that the blood of these holy men should be spilled by an heretical rabble, as they termed the defenders of Londonderry.

Monsieur Pusignan died this evening of the wounds which he received in the battle of the preceding Sunday, and King James, on receiving the news of his death, was much concerned at it, for this officer, as well as Maumont, was as much esteemed for obliging manners as he had been respected for courage and conduct. On the 24th, Captain Ash says, the enemy began to throw bombs into Londonderry, a practice which, in a short time, became too familiar with them. On the next day King James arrived in Drogheda, from which he proceeded, after one night's rest, to Dublin.—Tyreconnel had not returned from visiting the country garrisons; the expected supply of arms had not arrived from Cork, Kinsale, or Waterford, and the Protestant artificers had not been very active during his absence in repairing the old musquets in the arsenal, or making the tools necessary for his engineers. He therefore renewed his orders on those heads, and taking all possible methods to obtain the necessary supply of cannon, small arms, and ammunition, resolved to form three camps on the expected surrender of Derry, one towards Scotland, to cover the embarkation of troops for that country, and the others in the neighborhood of Dublin. Lord Mount-Cashel was appointed Master-Master of Artillery, and the King resolved to send several pieces of cannon to Derry by sea but this latter project was frustrated by the appearance of some English vessels in the Channel. Tyreconnel returned to Dublin in a few days after James's arrival there, and reported that he had found so many efficient men among the Irish infantry, that he did not disband them in the proportion which he had resolved to do when he left town. Those whom he had disbanded had committed great atrocities wherever they went, so that it became necessary to restrain them by the appointment of Provost-Marshals in each of the Provinces; but the King set them a bad example at the same time by ordering the goods of all absent Protestants to be seized and confiscated.

On the 25th of April, the besieging army placed their mortars again in Strong's orchard, and fired a few small bombs across the river, on the Shipquay street of Derry. The greater part of these fell in the street, and one of them killed an old woman in a garret. The first that was discharged fell into a house where several officers were at dinner, and rolling over a bed that was in the room, did them no injury, but passed into a lower room, where it killed the landlord and broke a large hole through the outer wall, through which the guests went out, as it had by the concussion choked up the doors of the house. In consequence of this, the ammunition was secured in the vaults under the Cathedral Church, in dry wells, and in the cellars of private houses. In the mean time, Colonel Murray, with some cavalry, and a strong body of foot, which he always supported by dragoons, sallied out of the town and drove the enemy from the trenches into which they had thrown themselves. Some of the foot had followed the retreating enemy too far, and a party of their horse suddenly forced them to fall back upon their main body, who forming themselves in a line behind a ditch on the road side, fired with such effect upon the pursuers, as to throw them into great confusion, and oblige them to retreat. The Derry-men then pursued them to Pennyburn-mill, and pressed so hard upon them, that their dragoons, who themselves had just been beaten out of an old mill about a mile higher up on the same water, found it necessary to leave their horses behind them, and reinforce their distressed friends at Pennyburn. The Derry-men kept their enemy at warm work in this place until the evening, and returned without much loss. A party of the besieged, which went out towards the close of the day to cover the retreat of those who were engaged at Pennyburn, were beaten back, but without loss, by a party of horse which had been dispatched from the Irish camp, each of them carrying a foot-man behind him. Those who signalized themselves on this occasion with Colonel Murray, were Major Bull and Captains Obrey, John Kennedy, Archibald Sanderson, Michael Cunningham, William Beatty, and William Moore. The contest both at the old and new mill was very sharp, and lasted for a considerable time. Mackenzie says the loss on the Derry side was but two men killed and eight or ten wounded; but Captain Ash alleges that Cornet Brown and three others were killed; the loss on the enemy's side was not ascertained.

On the night of the 26th, the bombs played hotly on the City, with little intermission from the setting of the sun until morning. This night was one of intense suffering; terror prevailed in all directions, except in the hearts of the intrepid heroes under arms. The shrieks of women and children formed a terrific contrast with the thunder of artillery, and the crash of walls and houses thrown down by the shells. One of the victims of this night's cannonade was Mrs. Susannah Harding, a gentlewoman aged eighty years, who was killed in Mr. Long's house, where many other persons were wounded.

About the twenty-seventh, Captain Darcy, who had been brought from Scotland by Captain James Hamilton, and left prisoner in Derry, on a charge of having deserted King William's service in England, got a pass from the Governor, and left the city with his horse and arms. He had brought some horses from Lieutenant-Colonel Wansey, which were said not to have belonged to that gentleman, who was tried for this and other treasonable measures, and being found guilty of being an accomplice to the garrison, was committed to prison, where he was kept during the remainder of the siege. Captain Monro succeeded to the command of his regiment. That of Colerain, from which Parker had deserted, was given to Captain Lance.

The regiments were now regulated as they remained during the siege; they were seven in number, six of infantry, and one of cavalry. Mitchelburn's consisted of seventeen companies; Walker's of fourteen; Adams' and Crofton's of twelve each; Lance's or Lenning's and Hamilton's of nine; Colonel Murray's, the remnant of horse numbered eight troops. Among these regimental officers, there were several volunteers in the city who had served service, as Captain Joseph Johnston, William