SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 1.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

Sept.		R. Sun. s	Moon s	H. W.
22	Saturday, -	5 42	5 53	9 32
23	Sunday -	5 43	5 52	10 14
24	Monday, - -	5 44	5 50	11 2
25	Tuesday, -	5 45	5 48	11 53
26	Wednesday -	5 47	5 46	0 0
27	Thursday, -	5 48	5 44	0 46
28	Friday, -	5 49	5 42	1 48

First Quarter 24th, 6h. 57m. morn.

MINERVA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

84, King William street, Mansion house, London

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Tables are prepared, enabling persons to Insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years.* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

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Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

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Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John, St. John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick*

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 £37,000 sterling.

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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 this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, 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 as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

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Manag rs. st. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

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.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

TAR—20 barrels Riggers' TAR, ex Beverley from New York.

May 25. THOS. HANFORD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that the deponent was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you, but here is truly a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and buy what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I...a both astonished and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1. King *Street, St. John, N. B*

To Carpenters and Cabinet Makers.

EDWARD DRURY invites the attention of the Trade to the inspection of his superior Stock of TOOLS, recently imported, of first rate quality.

St. John Tool Store, Market Square,
July 26, 1849.

Miscellany.

MANAGEMENT OF PLANTS IN ROOMS.—To treat on the proper management of plants in houses is a subject attended with considerable difficulty, every genus requiring some variation, both in soil, water, and general treatment. If the room where the plants are intended to be placed is dark and close, but few will ever thrive in it; —if, on the contrary, it is light and airy, with the windows in a suitable aspect to receive the sun, plants will do nearly as well as in a green house. But if they are observed to suffer, the effects may generally be traced to one of the four following causes:—want of proper light and air,—injudicious water,—filthiness collected on the leaves,—or, being potted in unsuitable soil.

1st. *Want of Proper Light and Air.*—is perhaps the most essential point of any to be considered; for, however well all other requisites are attended to, a deficiency in either of these will cause the plants to grow weak and sickly. Let them always be placed as near the light as they can conveniently stand and receive as much air as can be admitted, when the weather will allow.—Indeed those persons who have not other convenience than the house to keep them in, will find that they derive themselves immense advantage from being, during fine weather, in spring and autumn, turned out of doors in the evening, and taken in again in the morning,—the night dews contributing greatly to their health and vigor.

2nd. *Injudicious Watering,*—does more injury to plants in rooms than many persons imagine.—To prevent the soil ever having a dry appearance is an object of importance in the estimation of very many; they therefore water to such an excess that the mould becomes sodden, and the root consequently perish. Others, to avoid this evil, run exactly into the opposite extreme, and scarcely give sufficient to sustain life. This, however, is by no means so common a practice as that of giving too much; for in general, if anything appears to be the matter with the plants, large doses of water are immediately resorted to; and if recovery is not speedy, nostrum again administered, with but little doubt of its infallible restorative powers: but such persons like an unskilful physician who gluts the weakly stomach of his patient, only hasten on what they are trying to prevent. The overplus of water will show its bad effects by the very dark color and flabby disposition of the leaves; and if the plant receives too little, the leaves will turn yellow, and eventually die.

The best plan is to always allow the soil in the pot to have the appearance of dryness (but never sufficient to make the plant flag,) before a supply of water is given, which should then be pretty copious; but always empty it out of the pan or feeder in which the pot stands, as soon as the soil is properly drained. The water used for the purpose ought always to be made about the same temperature as the room in which the plants grow, —never use it fresh from the pump—either let it stand in a warm room all night, or take off the chill by adding a little warm water to it, or the growth of the plant will be much checked.

3d. *Filthiness collected on the Leaves*—may either arise from insects, or dust; the former may be speedily remedied, by placing the plants under a hand glass, or any other thing that is convenient, and burning some tobacco until they become well enveloped in the smoke; and the latter may be removed by occasionally washing them on the head with pure water, either by means of syringe, the nose of the watering pan, or with a sponge, when the filth still adheres.

Bulbs of most sorts flourish in rooms with less care than most other kinds of plants. Hyacinths should be planted in autumn. In preparing pots for them, select such as are about four inches deep and three inches wide, put a little rotten dung in each pot, fill each pot up with light rich soil, and plant the bulbs so shallow that nearly half the bulb stands above the soil; plunge the pots in the open air and cover them six or eight inches deep with rotten bark. During spring take them out as they are wanted to bring into flower, and set them in the window of a warm room where they will be fully exposed to the sun. Those who do not possess a garden may set the pots in a cellar or outhouse, or the corner of a yard, and cover them with light soil or sand until they are wanted to bring into the room to flower. When the leaves begin to decay after they have done flowering give them no water; when the leaves are dead, take them out of the soil and remove the offsets, and lay them in an airy situation until the time of planting.

If grown in water glasses, they require to be placed in a light airy situation, and the water will require to be changed once in three or four days if drawn up weekly, it will be necessary to support the stems with sticks, split at the bottom so as to fit on the edge of the glasses at the top.—This, however, will not be necessary if they be kept in a light and airy situation. When out of flower, plant them in pots of soil to perfect their leaves, and treat them as above; they will then flower again the succeeding year.

Cottle, in his "Life of Coleridge," relates the following amusing incident: "I led the horse to the stable, when a fresh perplexity arose. I removed the harness without difficulty; but after many strenuous attempts I could not remove the collar. In despair I called for assistance, when aid soon drew near. Mr. Wordsworth brought his ingenuity into exercise, but after several unsuccessful efforts he relinquished the achievement as a thing altogether impracticable. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, but showed no more skill than his predecessors; for after twisting the poor horse's neck almost to strangulation, and the great danger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing that the horse's head must have grown since the collar was put on; for he said, 'it was a downright impossibility for such a huge *os frontis* to pass through so narrow an aperture.' Just at this instant a servant girl came near, and, understanding the cause of our consternation, 'ha! master,' said she, 'you don't go about the work in the right way. You should do like this,' when, turning the collar upside down, she slipped it off in a moment, to our great humiliation and wonderment, each satisfied afresh that there were heights of knowledge in the world to which we had not yet attained."

QUEEN VIC.'S PERSONAL HABITS.—It is now perfectly well known that besides being an early riser, and a great economist of time, the Queen is an indefatigable reader,—not merely, as royal personages have been wont to be, of scraps marked out for perusal from which all the disagreeables are carefully excluded,—but of the daily papers, and weekly and monthly, as well as quarterly periodical literature of the day. Her punctuality is such that neither at Review, Levee, —or any visit to any Institution,—was she a minute behind time; and her early rising is so habitual, that being out in the Phœnix Park at half past six, the morning after her arrival, riding with her children,—running races for their amusement,—she attracted the censure of a stately old dame, who recollected the olden regime, to whom it was told,—and who exclaimed, "Then upon my soul and conscience, it was extremely unladylike, I must say."

ON THE TREATMENT OF YOUNG LADIES.—This is a most difficult subject—How to treat young ladies. If you are a married man, your course is clear enough: they regard your with perfect indifference; allow you to take you seat at their father's table without troubling themselves to criticise either your demeanour or your dress. To them you are dummy—a monk—a monopolised individual; you are safe in their indifference, except when you officiously offer your arm to them, and so stand in the way of a younger or single man. A married man, therefore, derives at least one advantage from his double state—the advantage of being regarded by the book muslin and bare shoulders that crowd metropolitan drawing-rooms with indifference, or, may be, contempt. Let a married man presume to pester a young lady to dance with him twice in one evening, and he would be sorry to overhear comments on him at the morrow's breakfast. A Benedict must submit to be snubbed by virgins. The truth must go forth; in the estimation of young ladies a family man is a ball-room nuisance. Leaving, then, all married men to meet virgin contempt with their best philosophy, bear all the weight of the blame if the bachelors remain long over wine (for young ladies invariably declare that the married men detain the bachelors), let me turn to the unfettered men of England—to those epicures not yet betrothed to conjugal skirts, and who, moreover, with a moderation worthy of all honour, are content to have for a home, at some £20 per annum, one of those west-end palaces called clubs, from the contemplation of which the virgin minds of England shrink with instinctive horror. The unmarried epicure, if his wishes are bounded with the moderation to which we have referred, has a stormy path to traverse. Live and die a bachelor! Ha! ha! shout a hundred silvery voices in derision. It is no easy matter, let me tell you, my single friend. Did you hear the mocking music of that plotting hundred? Well, they have each netted a mesh in the net that is to catch you. And how will they lure you to the snare? Why, with baited smiles and dimples, and pearly rows of teeth, and scented breath, and fairy forms, and mountains of muslin, and yards of ringlets, and rarest perfumes, and crimson blushes, and whispered vows, and pouting pulpy lips. And these are snares, believe me, that cannot count their thousand of victims, your humble servant among the number. Once defy beauty, and you must remain on guard against her for ever.—*Knife and Fork.*

RESPECTABILITY IN ST. LUCIA.—From Marigot to Mabouya, from Cape Maynard to the Mole-a-Chiques, respectability is the aim and end of every pursuit. With the baker in his shop, as with the butcher in his stall, it is the one thing needful, the corner stone of social existence; and though it may not, like charity, cover a multitude of sins, it will screen a vast amount of meanness and misery. Nothing can be more amusing than to observe the talismanic effect of this word upon the lower orders: even the common street-criers take advantage of it in the disposal of their wares.—Some time ago a female servant being commissioned to sell a quantity of biscuits of inferior quality, hawked them about to the cry of *Mi (roici) biscuits pour les dames respectables.* As she passed along the street the conceited recommendation did not fail to attract the attention of those for whom it was thrown out. The hawker was stopped at every door, and so great was the anxiety of the negresses to test the quality of her biscuits as a patent of respectability, that before she reached the end of the street she had disburthened herself of the contents of her tray. A still more striking illustration of the charm of respectability is presented in the following circumstances, which occurred in August, 1842. A dispute had arisen between the Queen of the Roses and a coloured woman—a warm advocate of the Marguerites. During the altercation the parties came to blows, and the queen being a strong lusty woman, inflicted a pair of black eyes on her antagonist. The matter soon reached the ears of the attorney-general, and both combatants were brought up before Chief-Justice Reddie in the court of police. As the quarrel had grown out of the previous dispute about the blue flag, the Court House was crowded to suffocation by the friends and supporters of the accused—each party anxiously expecting a verdict against its antagonist.—The feature of the case did not escape the penetration of the judge, who, resolving not to give either any cause of triumph, dismissed them both with a severe admonition, expressing his surprise that two such "respectable demoiselles" should have so far forgotten what was due to themselves, as to have assaulted each other in the public streets.—The word "respectable" shot like electricity through the audience. A thrill of exultation seized every breast: the Marguerite looked at the Rose; the Rose smiled at the Marguerite; and as they retired from the court, pleased with themselves and proud of the judge, a murmur of applause ran from mouth to mouth. Since that period nothing but harmony has prevailed between the rival societies; and it would now require no small amount of provocation to draw them down from the niche of respectability in which they are enshrined.—*H. H. Bywean.*

MANNING A VESSEL AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The Americans are incessantly endeavouring to entice the men from the various ships to which they belong. The pay they offer is enormously high; thirty dollars (six pounds a month) have been frequently given, and it may be imagined that very few sailors are proof against such high bribery as this.—Merchant ships at New-Orleans generally have their cargoes stowed by contractors, who are experienced in the business, and who employ blacks and Irishmen for the purpose: the affair being arranged in this manner, it becomes a *desideratum* with the captains of merchant vessels to get rid of their hands as soon as possible.—They are thus spared the trouble and expense of keeping them during the six weeks or two months that the ships remain in the harbour. When a vessel is ready to sail, the captain has recourse to what is called a crimp, of which there are plenty, and this individual undertakes to man the ship.—At two or three o'clock on the morning of departure, the captain goes into the forecastle, counts over the number of heads attached to so many drunken bodies, and finding the number stipulated for, he pays the agent the promised reward, and goes off as soon as he can. The ship is, of course, immediately taken in tow by a steam-tug, and she is perhaps well clear of the river before the heterogeneous crew are aroused from the deep sleep of intoxication. One can fancy the absurdity of the waking scene. Each man having been, probably, in a state of perfect unconsciousness when taken on board, finds a difficulty in comprehending his situation. The man, used to sailing in a little schooner, finds himself in a large ship, on the deep sea, with fifty strange faces around him.—The fresh-water sailor, who has been for years on board the Mississippi steam-boats, and has become so used to the loud voices of their high-pressure engines, that he can hardly sleep without their lullaby, awakes,—feels himself bounding on in silence, and cannot understand how he can be moving on without noise, smoke, or *jerking*. In like manner the fisherman, who had never contemplated the possibility of his leaving his native river, awakes in a *liner* bound for Liverpool, and in bewildered astonishment gazes on the stupid countenances of his companions in misfortune. It is no uncommon thing for landsmen to pass themselves off as sailors, in order to gain the tempting wages offered to them. On one occasion the doctor was witness to an amusing scene, in which these *soi disant* able-bodied seamen were actors. They were going through a regular course of practice, to enable them to pass muster, and to prevent the immediate discovery of their trickery.

THE PATAGONIANS.—The following is an extract from a letter written by a California adventurer who went through the Straits of Magellan:—

"At San Nicholas's Bay we saw a fair specimen of the Patagonians. This is that singular race of men which have so inexplicably lost half of their stature in the last two hundred years! Magalhean affirmed them to be nearly twelve feet high, Cordova and Sarmiento at least nine, Anson about eight, and our own school geography, fully seven. In truth, they measure about six feet, and are very strongly built. Whether time tears down tallness from men or from fables, is a point for conjecture. These Horse Indians, as they are commonly called, from their equestrian life, are friendly and very stupid. The Tierra del Fuegian, or Canoe Indians, are of the ordinary height, magpies in tongue, baboons in countenance, and lions in treachery. Many conflicts have taken place between them and sealing vessels.—They are best seen at a distance."

AN OCCURRENCE IN ONE OF OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—The teacher a young lady, put the question to her scholars, "Who made you?"—The oldest boy in school could not tell, neither could any of the scholars, till she questioned the smallest and youngest urchin in school. He answered promptly, that God made him. The teacher, turning to the oldest boy said, "are you not ashamed not to know what this little fellow knows?" "He," replied the "big 'un," "Thunder! I should think he might know; 'taint a fortnight since he was made."

The St. Louis *Reveille* states that Mr. Hughes of that city has invented a plan "for carrying railroad trains across river gorges, up acclivities, &c., without the ordinary assistants, as bridges, inclined planes, tunnels and stationary engines. By Mr. Hughes' method, a train of any weight can be taken over a mountain where the rise per mile is not more than fifteen hundred feet, without difficulty."

MURDER IN BERMONDSEY.

The perpetration of a desperate murder has been discovered in London, by the finding of the body of a man named O'Connor, concealed beneath the floor of a back kitchen, in a house which he resorted to in Bermondsey, occupied by parties named Manning, who are supposed to be the murderers. The following are the particulars:—Patrick O'Connor, the murdered man, was a gauger in the Custom's department, and his occupation lay principally in the London Docks. He was a native of Ireland, and was reckoned to be worth a considerable amount in money and property. Originally a tide-waiter, he was, through the influence of Mr. Shiel, Master of the Mint, advanced to the situation he filled at the time of his death. Manning, one of the suspected murderers, had been originally a guard on the Great Western Railway, from which situation he was dismissed about a year since, in consequence of the serious robberies that constantly took place in the train under his care. He was subsequently involved in suspicion of the Post-office robberies perpetrated by the mail-guard Poole and another, for which they were both transported. Manning was not tried, inasmuch as a case could not be made out against him. The wife of Manning, Maria Rue, a native of Geneva, was *femme de chambre* in the family of the Duchess of Sutherland. She was a fine-grown, handsome woman, and considered very accomplished among the society in which she lived. O'Connor, the murdered man, had known Mrs Manning for a long while, and maintained with her, it is said, a connection of a criminal nature. O'Connor was a frequent visitor at the house of the Mannings in Bermondsey; and on the night of the 9th (last Thursday week) he was seen sitting in their back parlour so late as ten o'clock, smoking and in conversation with Mrs. Manning. This was the last time he was seen alive. On the morning of Friday the deceased was absent from his duty at London Docks, and the day wore on without his coming. It was the same on Saturday. Sunday and Monday elapsed, and no tidings of him reached his friends; and on Tuesday sinister apprehensions began to be entertained respecting his fate. An acquaintance who had spoken to him on London-bridge on the evening of Tuesday came forward and stated that he had told him he was on his way to Manning's house at Bermondsey; and, as his intimacy with this family was well known, inquiries were instituted there by his surviving relatives and the police, who had been apprised of his suspicious absence. Their inquiries were answered by the woman in question with coolness and composure; and conjecture was therefore completely at fault as to what had become of the missing man. In two days after the police paid a second visit to the residence of the Mannings, and finding it deserted—the late occupants having left and gone no one knew whither, they resumed their previous investigation of the premises. Their search on this occasion was more fruitful than before. Under the floor of their back kitchen, which was paved with large square flagstones, they discovered the body of the missing man, Patrick O'Connor, perfectly naked, the hands and feet tied together. The spaces between the body and the sides of the hole in which it was deposited were filled with quick lime. That O'Connor was murdered, there could be no question, for his skull, it is ascertained, was beaten in at the back, and there is a bullet-wound in his head. That Manning and his wife were his murderers there is no present reason to doubt. They decamped immediately after the police had made the first inquiries alluded to after the deceased; they disposed of their furniture at a sale; they left no trace behind them, as is usual in ordinary cases of removal, however rapidly made; and, above all, Mrs. Manning not only called at the lodgings of the murdered man the next morning after the murder is supposed to have taken place, but she actually swept away all their valuable contents. An inquest is being held on the body, and the most active exertions are being made for the capture of the Mannings, who are yet at large.

[*The active, and partially successful exertions set on foot and carried out for the detection of the murderers, when scarcely a circumstance afforded a clue whereby to unravel the mystery, may be a lesson to our new Police-men, and we therefore copy the following particulars from the London Times.*—

We have the gratification to announce that the capture of Maria Manning (*alias* Rue), the woman charged with having been concerned in this diabolical crime, has been effected. She was arrested yesterday (Tuesday) in Edinburgh, with a large amount of property belonging to the deceased Patrick O'Connor in her possession.

The circumstances under which the arrest took place may be thus briefly related. Among the officers employed to trace out the suspected murderers was Serjeant Shaw of the detective force.—From inquiries made in the neighbourhood of Manning's residence, this officer ascertained beyond a doubt that Maria Manning left Minniver-place on the afternoon of Monday, the 13th inst., in a cab, taking with her three or four large boxes. To find out the driver of this vehicle was the next difficulty, and all the officers efforts to accomplish this failed, until Monday evening, when, in consequence of the information he obtained, Shaw sought out and discovered a man named Kirk, driver of the hackney cab No 1136. This man, on being questioned, admitted that he had been called from the stand in Joiner-street, Southwark, to take up a fare in the neighbourhood of New Weston-street. He was unable to describe the exact spot, nor could he describe any particulars as to his fare, except that she was a woman of very respectable exterior. On being taken to Minniver-place by the officer, Kirk at once recognised the house No. 3, as the place where he took up his fare, and he then detailed with great minuteness the route he had driven. He said that when she left Minniver-place she had with her three large boxes and a carpet bag. She first directed him to drive to the London-bridge station of the South Eastern Railway, but just as he was turning into the road leading from the borough to the terminus she pulled the check-string, and bade him draw up his cab at the door of Mr. Ash, stationer and printer, in Wellington-street, Borough. Having done so the woman alighted, and went into the shop, where it has been ascertained she purchased half-a-dozen plain white cards. A pen and ink having been handed to her at her request, she wrote directions on four of the cards. Upon one she wrote as follows:—"Mrs. Smith, passenger to Paris; to be left till called for;" and upon the two other cards, it is believed, that only the words, Mrs. Smith, passenger," were written.—Having paid Mr. Ash for the cards, the woman re-entered the cab, and desired Kirk to drive her to the South-Eastern station. Arrived here she desired him to call a porter belonging to the railway, and upon one presenting himself, she requested him to procure some tacks in order to fasten the direction cards on her boxes. The porter presently did so, and on his return she alighted from the cab, and pointing out the two largest boxes, desired the man to append the two directions first quoted, viz., "Mrs Smith, passenger to Paris; to be left till called for." This was done as directed, and the two boxes, by the woman's desire, were conveyed into the luggage-office, with directions that they were to be taken care of until called for. The woman then re-entered the cab and was driven by Kirk to the London and North-Western Railway Station where she alighted at a quarter to six o'clock. Kirk saw her luggage, consisting of one box and a carpet bag, taken into the station, and having been paid the amount of his fare, drove away and saw no more of the woman.

These circumstances having been communicated to Mr. Haynes, the superintendent of the detective police, that officer at an early hour yesterday morning proceeded to the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, where he fortunately found the boxes exactly as described, no inquiry having been made for them since they were deposited on Monday week. The suspicions previously entertained by Mr. Haynes now ripened into certainties, and he at once sought an interview with Mr. G. S. Herbert, the secretary of the company, to whom he explained the whole matter, and expressed the necessity of examining the contents of the boxes. Mr. Herbert conferred with two or three directors who happened to be at the station, and the Commissioners of Police having backed Mr. Haynes' application by a request to the same effect, the boxes were conveyed into the secretary's office, and there forced open. The first glance at each disclosed a quantity of female wearing apparel, which upon examination proved to be marked with the name of "Maria Rue," the maiden name of Mrs. Manning. A further examination discovered