'Have care, noble lady, your face may be seen from the window exclaimed Ruth, terrified by this imprudence.

'It is too dark replied the queen in her usually calm and cold tones. 'Light a taper, maiden, we have yet something to finish before the gathering of our friends.'

Ruth went out to procure the taper, but a noise below startled her, and turning back, she besought the fugitive queen to put on her disguise, and lifting the hanging which covered a recess in which a temporary couch had been placed, she drew forth a priest's gown. While the garment was still in her hands there came a sound of hasty footsteps on the stairs. The queen turned a quick glance towards the door, and Ruth stood motionless, her limbs trembling and her heart beating hard with terror.

'Step within the recess,' she said at last in a trembling whisper, and flinging the gown over the fugitive, 'I will let them kill me before they shall reach you.'

'It is too late!' replied Margaret firmly, and casting the priest's garment from her; let the traitors come, they shall not find their queen cowering under a disguise.'

Before Ruth could answer, a sound of whispering voices came in from the outer passage, the next instant the door was opened, and revealed Barker, the master of the house, with his dame, while a little behind stood Williams, the young goldsmith, and his mother. Margaret recognized them, and advanced eagerly toward the door, for at the first glance she had detected that something was wrong from the pallor of their faces, but even in the excitement of danger she was not one to forget the royal dignity to which she was born.—So checking herself, she motioned with her hand that they should come in, and when the door was closed, demanded in a voice that was only a little sharpened with anxiety, if any evil tidings had reached them.

Barker advanced toward her, and dropped on his knees greatly agitated.

'Our tidings are evil, most noble lady—have you courage to hear them?

A proud and painful smile disturbed Margaret's lip.

'I am used to evil tidings—speak' she said in a firm voice, though her face was pale, and her eyes grew vivid with intense anxiety.'

'A few brief words will tell all,' exclaimed young Williams, advancing, 'The secret of your presence here is discovered.'

'Ha!' ejaculated the queen with a start, and glancing sharply toward the door.

'Duke Richard has got possession of our secret.' Again Margaret started and drew in her breath

'The secret of my presence, nothing more—they *can* have nothing more!' she exclaimed and every word came forth gaspingly. 'Heaven forefend that our brave partizans fall into the clutches of that subtile boy.'

'I fear me much that he knows all,' replied Williams with emotion.. 'Even the list of names so strangely missed from the table last night may be in his possession.

'All the saints forbid!' exclaimed Margaret, 'Brave friends—brave friends, must those who stand by the Lancaster ever meet with ruin and betrayal?'

'Forgive us generous lady, your royal person is in peril, and that leaves but brief time for council or courtesy,' said the goldsmith's mother, approaching the queen.

Margaret extended her hand, and her eyes kindled.

'What must we do, thou old and leal servant of our house,' she said with a frank confidence.—'We have had the advantage of thy warm heart and cool brain before this, and in times of greater need. What must we do?'

'Our first thought is for thy personal safety of our queen, and we have scarcely a moment's time to deliberate. This is no longer a place of safety, your highness must trust to the fealty of your old servant and consent to be guided.'

'But our friends, surely we can deliberate with them. They will be here in less than an hour—see, the stars are coming out even now.

'Not a moment have we to spare,' exclaimed the widow and her son, both speaking at once.—'Our friends, oh, royal lady, if they come hither it is to be swept like helpless birds into a net which Duke Richard is casting around them—to-morrow will see them in the Tower.'

'And is the peril so great?' cried Margaret of Anjou, resuming all her dignity and speaking low and firmly—'then will Margaret share it with her friends! When the last true partizans of her husband and king swept into prison, she has nothing to live for outside the walls that enclose them and him.

'The prince, your son!' said the widow, promptly touching that string in the mother's heart which she knew would vibrate to her words.

Margaret drew a quick breath.

'Our friends, great queen, but for this delay all might be saved,' cried Barker, and in a few hurried words he exclaimed the preparations that had been made to warn the barons and scatter them to places of safety.

Margaret listened without speaking more than a single monosyllable now and then, but her quick eyes turned from one to another of the agitated group, and the moment she was possessed of all the information they could give, her powerful intellect decided on the course proper to pursue.

'I must go hence, but where and how?' she said, turning with firm confidence to the widow, 'thou hast some plan of concealment, old follower, tell us what it is?'

'Leave us alone,' said the widow, addressing her son and the mercer. 'Keep guard below, we will come down anon!'

The mercer and young Williams went out closing the door after them.

'There is but one way—but one sure disguise,' said the widow, conquering her reluctance to propose a plan which she feared might prove repugnant to the proud queen, but her brow turned red, and her hands shook as she knelt upon the floor, and unfolding a bundle which had been concealed beneath her cloak, revealed a doublet and hose of Flemish cloth, with a velvet cap, and all the smaller articles which composed the dress of a respectable mechanic of the times!

'What is that?—for whom are these things? surely dame—surely——'

'There is no other disguise—it cost me a sore pang of shame to propose it,' cried the widow in an humbled and deprecating voice, 'But is not this better than to be dragged through London a prisoner to the boy duke?'

'The crimson flush died on Margaret's forehead, and the haughty curve of her lip relaxed.

'Thou art right, dame, what matters the means—Margaret of Anjou shall never become prisoner to a usurper. If our friends are but rescued from the danger that menaces us this night, they will have need of the queen for whom so much has been sacrificed. Ruth, sweet maiden look not so pallid, but help us off with our robe. It is an old servant, and like all that clings to our house, hath suffered somewhat. Nay, fear not to pull upon the sleeve, as these wars have accustomed us to rougher tyeing than thy little hands can offer.'

Greatly relieved at the facility with which Margaret had entered into her plan the goldsmith's widow stood ready to invest her mistress in the artizans garments the moment Ruth had disrobed having once reconciled herself to the idea of a disguise that had at first alarmed the delicacy which is usually most sensitive when blended with a sort of shrinking humour to be invested in the strange disguise. A smile even broke over her face when she saw herself arranged from head to foot in male attire, and, blushing like a girl, she gathered up her tresses, with a sort of awkwardness that was not altogether ungraceful, attempted to twist them around her head, that they might be concealed beneath the velvet which dame Williams held ready in her hand, But the tresses were too abundant; the cap would not go over them, and after a few vain attempts to force it, Margaret allowed the mass of hair to fall over her person.

'What can we do?' exclaimed the widow, sorely perplexed, and fixing her eyes, full of mingled despair and admiration, on the tresses that fell in black glossy waves almost to the floor. 'They will betray us—the cap will never go on!'

Margaret seemed to hesitate, she ran her fingers through the waving hair, gathered it up between both hands and held it for an instant, while her proud lip quivered. Her boy had played with those tresses when an infant in her lap. When alone with no eye to witness the mother's tenderness, conjuring the queen she had saved to fling those tresses over him like a veil, and hear his crowing laugh as these soft waves fell over his restless limbs. The good king he who was locked from her presence by the stone walls of a prison, had been prouder of these raven tresses a thousand times than of his inherited throne, and now must she part with them? For one moment all the sweet woman's nature swelled uppermost in her heart, and tear drops that never reached her eyes gushed through its troubled depths. A single moment she indulged in these womanly regrets, and then all traces of emotion left her face. She allowed the tresses to fall from her grasp, and drawing a small poignard from her bosom, proceeded to cut them from her head with a firm and unshrinking hand.

'Alack, must this be?' exclaimed Ruth, gazing with tearful eyes on the curls as they fell to the floor a black and glossy pile.

'They would betray her else,' replied the widow, and kneeling down, the good woman reverently gathered up the tresses as they fell, and folded them in a silken scarf which she took from one of the chairs.

'To-morrow,' said Margaret—she paused, and her voice broke. 'To-morrow when your son goes up the Tower, instead of the scroll which we had prepared let him carry these to Henry of Windsor. He will know them again, and also know that his wife and queen has been near his prison.'

'They shall be given,' said the widow, rising to her feet, 'though surrounded by keepers as the poor king always is, no message may be whispered.'

'It needs none,' said Margaret with emotion, 'It needs none. I have hoped to send him joyful tidings, but he will love these little tresses better!' She paused, heaved a deep sigh, and bent forward that Ruth might arrange the artizan's cap on her head.

A noise below made them all start and look with terror each at the other. It was only the silk mercer who came up stairs to see if all was ready, he started on seeing the queen in her male attire, and looked eagerly around as if searching for some one. He was ignorant of the disguise she had assumed, and did not recognize her, for the appearance of reduced size imparted by the strange garments and the thick hair terminating on the shoulders in wavy curls, formed a disguise more perfect than even the designers had anticipated.

'We are ready,' said the widow, gratified by the bewildered look of the mercer. 'My son must remain here awhile. If any one saw us enter together, they saw but two person, a man and a woman. They will see but two depart.'

'With these words the widow offered her arm to support the disguised queen, whispering:

'Lean on me, lady, the staircase is narrow. A few moments and you are in safety.'

The queen bent down and kissed Ruth on the forehead before she accepted the offered support.

'Bless thee, child, the saints of heaven bless thee,' she murmured, but as she lifted her head the mercer uttered an ejaculation and strode a step forward.

'Hush, it is the queen!' cried his wife, seizing him by the arm, 'step back, and let them pass.'

'Saint George, who would believe this!' exclaimed the mercer in a burst of joyful astonishment—'she is safe, thank heaven, she is safe.—The boy duke himself would never penetrate this disguise.'

'Thou hast a queen's thanks and blessings,' said Margaret, with deep feeling as she passed her astonished friend, leaning upon the window.

He would have followed them, but a backward wave of Margaret's hand prevented him, and directly he heard the street door close after his dangerous and illustrious guest. The next moment young Williams entered the room.

'Quick,' he said, 'remove all traces of her august presence. Down with these hangings in ten minutes they must be packed in the warehouse again; put these chairs in the back store room, as if just imported. Here, Ruth,' and sweeping the parchment and pens from the table, he gave them to the excited maiden with orders to cast them all into the fire, when he busied himself in tearing down the rich hangings that had been brought forth to render a royal guest forgetful of her fallen state.

In less than half an hour Ruth was sitting in her bower room with its pretty, but simple furniture, looking as if it had not been disturbed in an age, and the house was profoundly quiet—still her heart beat, and her cheek was painfully flushed. Was it anxiety for the fate of her guest? or was it because she had been the no nent before clasped to a heart beating even more loudly than her own?

The young goldsmith paused not to ask the question, for that moment a loud knocking at the street door made him start to his feet and rush from the room.

(to be continued.)

From Late English Papers.

Exaggerated Rumours of Secessions to Rome.—The ultra-Protestant journals are just now doing much mischief to the church, and great injustice to certain of our ministers, by propagating false rumours of secession from her communion and perversions to that of Rome. They have been taking grave liberties, for instance, with the name of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, of St. Paul's, Knights-bride, than whom no minister of the Church of England has done more, upon right principles, to prevent such secessions. "There are strange rumours," says the *Herald* of Saturday, "about Mr. Bennett and others. It is certain that that gentleman has not been in his church for a considerable time."—And another and obscure journal, in announcing the secession of Mr. H. Wilberforce, states that "the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett is at present in retreat, preparing to take the same step." Now, just at the very time when these slanders were being published, Mr. Bennett was actually preaching in one of his churches (St. Barnabas) in strains of Church of England orthodoxy completely opposed, as all such preachers ever must be, both in letter and spirit, to all sympathy with those distinctive errors of Romanism to which the perverts in question most undoubtedly commit themselves. Mr. Bennett preached at St. Barnabas both on the eve of the festival of St. Matthew and the festival itself—that is on Friday night and Sunday morning; he also preached on Sunday morning at St. Paul's, and on every occasion he was as anti-Romish as he could possibly be in such discourses. The text of his sermon at St. Paul's was from the Epistle of the previous day—"Therefore, seeing we having the ministry, as we have received mercy we faint not"; and alluding directly to the present unhappy state of thing in the English Church, and to the "dissensions" (this very expression) which are so deplorably taking place, he gave his hearers distinctly to understand that he could not for a moment reconcile such a step with his sense of duty, but was determined in so trying a conjecture to "faint not," God being his helper. Neither is it true that Mr. Bennett "has not been in his church for a considerable time." He always at this season takes an excursion, for the recreation of which so laborious and indefatigable a pastor must stand much in need; but we understand that his absence for that purpose this year has been shorter than usual. It is deeply to be regretted that such a man as Mr. Bennett should be thus represented; for no clergyman of our church is doing more to strengthen her foundations by gaining for her the respect of the people—no one is more faithfully preaching her doctrines—no one more effectually carrying out her system. If we are to judge of the other rumours by those respecting Mr. Bennett, we may not unreasonably hope that they are equally unfounded."—[M. Post.

MR. GORHAM AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

The Rev. Dr. Marsh, incumbent of St. Mary's district church, Leamington, and honorary canon of Worcester, has published the following admirable statement as a "counter-protest, in answer to a protest in the case of Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter":—

"Whereas, under the British Constitution, her Majesty the Queen, in all matters, ecclesiastical and civil, is supreme; and

"Whereas, by a recent decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, in the highest court of appeal in ecclesiastical affairs, composed of churchmen of the finest judicial perceptions, and the finest intellectual power, and confirmed in their judgment by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, it was ruled that the Rev. G. C. Gorham, on the subject of baptismal regeneration, held no heritical sentiments, or such as should exclude him from preferment in the Church of England: and

"Whereas the majority of the reformers did not believe that regeneration was necessarily and exclusively, and in every case, effected by baptism: and

"Whereas the reformers and framers of our formularies and their successors, for a long period, such as Archbishop Usher, Bishops Carleton and Pearson, with Dean Prideaux, and others, and with them the judicious Hooker, as is evident from their writings, would have concurred in the judgement of the late Judicial Court of Appeal: and

"Whereas a tract written by Bishop Bradford, late Bishop of Rochester, maintaining, on the subject of baptismal regeneration, views similar to those of Mr. Gorham, had been circulated by the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and which tract, in the year 1816, was brought in review before a meeting of that society, at which meeting it was ruled that the said tract was worthy of being continued on the list of the society, Archbishop Sutton and the Bishop of London (late Archbishop of Canterbury), and Bishop Vanmildert consenting to the same: and

"Whereas the Church, in her explanation of the sacraments, declares that repentance and faith are necessary pre-requisites to baptism, without which it is not rightly received: and

"Whereas the Church declares that infants are received into the Church by baptism, because they promise repentance and faith by their sureties: and

"Whereas, if 'when they come of age,' they never perform them, their baptism becomes null and void—as in the case of the Jewish child that had been circumcised: and

"Whereas, to mistake the sign for the thing signified, or to trust in the '*opus operatum*' of sacraments, is highly injurious to the souls of men: and

"Whereas, it has never been proved from Scripture that regeneration necessarily takes place by baptism; and the Church of England requires no man to receive as an article of faith whatsoever is not read in Holy Scripture, or may be proved thereby (Art. vi.): and

"Whereas, the 27th Article of the Church was altered in the year 1552 from the Article in 1536, and asserts that they only who receive baptism rightly are benefitted by the same: and

"Whereas, the description given in Scripture of the fruits of being born again are, light in the understanding, and love in the heart, and therefore the regenerated soul relies alone on Christ for salvation (John i. 12, 13); does not commit sin, (1 John iii 9);* overcometh the world (1 John v. 4); and bringeth forth the fruits of love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, fidelity, meekness, and temperance (Gal. v. 22, 23): and

"Whereas, the great majority of the baptized do not bear these fruits, and the error would be fatal, if, by reference to their baptismal register, they were satisfied that they had been regenerated: and

"Whereas the Jews, as being received into covenant by circumcision, were called 'the people of God,' 'the children of God,' and a holy nation,' as our children, after baptism, are called 'members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven,' as having professed the faith of Christ: and

"Whereas, of many of those Jews, St. Paul declares that they were only such outwardly, and not in heart like too many baptised Christians.—(Rom. ii. 28, 29): and

"Whereas, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. James, speak of revealed truth as the instrument of regeneration (1 Peter i. 23: Romans x. 17; James i. 21); and

"Whereas, Mr. Gorham's view of baptism shows no inconsistency between the articles and the formularies: and

"Whereas the Bishop of Exeter entered no protest, before trial, against the authority of the court, and which court has decided that Mr. Gorham should be instituted to the living of Bramford Speke: and

"Whereas, by such decision, the views of the reformers and the peace of the Church ought to to be prescived: and

"Whereas, those who differ from such decision of council are now anxious to revive the convocation, in the hope of another view being taken by such convocation: and

"Whereas, in such case, to exclude such of the clergy as hold views similar to those held by Mr. Gorham would be 'tyrannical and unjust.'

"It is hoped that the good sense and Christian piety of the people of England would lead them rather to memorialise her Majesty not to convene such a convocation.

"It follows from these premises, that it is the bounden duty of true churchmen to be thankful for the late decision of the Queen in council; and to pray that the Church may continue in her integrity, and promote the glory of God and the salvation of men, by the faithful exhibition of the revealed truth."

*i. e not habitually, wilfully, characteristically.

The Bishop of Exeter.—The Bishop of Exeter has made an appointment which has created considerable surprise in his diocese. It is that of the Rev. Robert Aitken to the Incumbency of Pendeen, in the Parish of St. Just, Cornwall, the parish of which Mr. Gorham has just left for the Vicarage of Bramford Speke. Mr. Aitken was for many years a Dissenting preacher in a chapel in the Waterloo-road, to which he attracted great congregation by his peculiar style of oratory and by the breadth of his evangelical views—views in accordance with those held by Mr. Gorham.

Tower of London Improvements.—On Thursday a large number of workmen were busily engaged in making extensive alterations and improvements in various parts of the Tower of London. The two lofty gun-towers of the eastern and western extremities, facing Trinity-square, are being reconstructed on a new and patented plan, recommended by Government. The high walls near the water-side have been pulled down, and are to be rebuilt on a new principle, with gun loop-holes. The interior of this ancient fortress is also undergoing a regular repair, under the superintendence of Military Officer specially appointed for the purpose by his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Bridge between England and France.—The Academy of Sciences has at present under consideration a plan of a most extraordinary character, being neither more nor less than a suspension-bridge between France and England. M. Ferdinand Lemaitre proposes to establish an aerostatic bridge between Calais and Dover. For this purpose he would construct strong abutments, to which the platform would be attached. At a distance of 100 yards from the coast, and at distances of every 100 yards across the Channel, he would sink four barges heavily laden, to which would be fixed a double iron chain of peculiar construction. A formidable apparatus of balloons of an elliptical form and firmly secured, would support in the air the extremity of these chains, which would be strongly fastened to the abutments on the shore by other chains. Each section of 100 yards would cost about 300,000f., which would make 84 millions for the whole distance across. These chains, supported in the air at stated distances, would become the point of support of this fairy bridge, on which the inventor proposes to establish an atmospheric railway. This project has been developed at great length by the inventor.

By a letter just received from her Majesty's screw-sloop Rattler, Commander Cumming, dated July 12th, 1850, off the river Congo, that vessel captured a fine brigantine, called the Volusia, under American colours, fully equipped for the slave trade, and about 150 tons burden. She was sent to St. Helena for adjudication.—On the 7th the Rattler captured a Brizilian brigantine, called L'Esmeralda, 275 tons, fully equipped. She sailed for St. Helena. She was taken 150 miles from the land; she was mounted six guns, which were thrown overboard during the chase; she had a crew of 34 men and 6 officers, and had every appearance of being a man-of-war, with quarter-boats, and rigged as heavy as any brigantine in her Majesty's navy. It is said nothing but a steamer could have caught her. The Philomel's pinnace took a schooner in the night of the 2d; the Cyclops had taken a brig, and the Flying Fish had taken a schooner with one hundred and eighty slaves on board.

☞ Price of the Chronicle—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 In Advance, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCT. 25, 1850.

Later from England.—The Mail Steamer Asia of the Cunard Line, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th.

The Holsteiners had been defeated in their attempt to take Frederickstadt, and sustained a loss of 600 men killed.

In France a crisis is said to be evidently approaching.

Austria, Bavaria, Saxony and Wirtemburgh, have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance.

Wheat and Flour remain as last quoted.—Sugar has advanced 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Molasses firmer. Tea active, quotations higher.

Arrived at Clyde, Oct. 4th, Conductor, from Weymouth. At Longhope, Sept. 27th, Nautilus, from Saint John. At Beaumaris, Oct. 3rd. James Reddin, from St. John, with loss of deck load.—Arrived at Belfast, Oct. 4th, Millman, from St. John.—*Telegraph to News-Room.*

THE RAILROAD.

The following Despatch has been received by by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in answer to a communication sent by him to the Colonial Secretary. It shews that the Colonists must look to themselves in the great work now before them, and not depend upon the slightest aid from abroad. At the same time, and although Lord Grey will not recommend any measure for pecuniary assistance, our own public credit stands sufficiently conspicuous for any amount that may be required, or on which the interest may be guaranteed, to consummate so extensive and useful a public work.—Let every family in the country feel themselves interested in the work;—let them consider that to Railroads we are to look, as the only panacea for the languid condition of the Province in comparison with other countries;—let them understand that from this Great Trunk Line innumerable branches will spring, and eventually intersect every portion of the Province;—and let them imagine for a moment the impetus that would be imparted to commerce, agriculture, and the arts, even at the outset of so prodigious an undertaking;—let, we say, even those few considerations be taken into account, and felt and acted upon by the public generally—sinking all prejudice and local considerations in a universal desire to promote the public good, and *the Railroad must go on.*

We believe that this Province has the heaviest portion of the work to perform, but let us go forward, and do what is right at home, and also with our American neighbours, (who are equally interested with ourselves,) and we doubt not the means will readily be forthcoming for its speedy and successful accomplishment.

COPY OF A DESPATCH RECEIVED VIA NEW YORK.

Downing Street, 21st *September*, 1850.

Sir,—In acknowledging your despatch, No 190, of the 29th ult., on the subject of the projected Line of Railway from Halifax to Portland, in Maine, I have to express my entire approbation of the degree of support and encouragement given by yourself and the Provincial Administration to this important undertaking.

2. I regard the work as one calculated to be of the highest service to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and instead of considering it as likely to endanger, by competition, the still more important scheme which has been proposed for connecting Halifax and Quebec, I believe that it is likely to prepare the way for the execution of the latter, and that it will contribute to the same end, namely, that of rendering Halifax the great Port of communication between the two Continents of Europe and America.

3. But, while I am most anxious to promote the success of this enterprize, I regret that the same reasons which have hitherto prevented Her Majesty's Government from recommending to Parliament any measure for affording pecuniary assistance towards the construction of the Quebec Railway, will, probably, stand equally in the way of their advising the guarantee of a Loan for the scheme now in contemplation.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir John Harvey, &c. &c.

The Fire Engine Company No. 5 had a very satisfactory trial of their new instrument this morning, in which a stream of water was obtained reaching to the top of the Ball on the Scotch Kirk steeple in Germain Street, which is 112 feet.—The engine seemed capable of a much greater performance.

Cooking Stoves—Domestic Manufacture.—We have had our attention called to a new and elegant article of COOKING STOVE, manufactured by Mr. George Craig, at the Vulcan Foundry, Lower, Cove. It is taken from an American pattern, slightly altered for adaptation to this country, and combines all recent improvements for utility and economy—the quantity of fuel consumed in them being nearly one half less than in those ord inarily in use. The oven in this Stove is capacious—the plates heavy, and the castings for neatness quite equal, if not superior, to those imported. Taking it altogether, it exceeds in every respect any we have previously seen, either here or in the United States, and it is a piece of furniture at once ornamental as well as useful.

Mr. Craig also manufactures various other patterns of cooking stoves, besides the one to which we now wish particularly to draw public attention, and they all partake of this desirable qualification, that they are double the weight of the imported article—a desideratum of considerable consequence, particularly to country people, where the means are not at hand of repairing or replacing the frequent damages to which slight Stoves are subject.

It is gratifying to find that our citizens *can* produce work quite equal to any imported; and every true patriot should Encourage Domestic Manufacture.

The Stoves of Craig's manufacture are for sale at Mr. Hubbard's Auction Room, Prince William Street; at Mr. Thurgar's, North Market Wharf, and at the Vulcan Foundry, Main Street, Lower Cove.

Blake's Fire and Water Proof Paint.—During the past season this paint has been extensively used, and is destined ere long to supersede the use of all other paints for the outside of buildings. Its inherent power to turn to slate or stone, when mixed with oil, and spread upon the roofs and buildings renders it of great value, for when a building is once painted with this article it is always painted. Besides, it is not only impervious to water, but resists the action of fire, thereby the risk from that dangerous element, and making insurance come at a cheaper rate. Wherever it has been used it is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. Mr. Blake is certainly entitled to much credit for the discovery, for he has conferred a lasting benefit upon his race. We have known several roofs of buildings covered with common cotton sheeting painted with this paint mixed with coal tar, instead of linseed oil. It makes a roof perfectly tight and it can be done much cheaper than shingling or slating, in the old fashioned mode. The experiments thus far with this paint mixed with coal tar upon cotton cloth, promise well. Those who have covered their roofs in this way, say they shall never use shingles again. A barrel of coal tar costs only $2, while the same quantity of linseed oil costs $30; a very great difference, besides the tar is the most durable, and secures the wood better.—*American paper.*

Messrs. Allison & Spurr are the Agents for this valuable Paint, in this City, where a supply is kept constantly on hand.

Circumstances prevented our attention to the invitation of Mr. Charles C. Ward, to visit and inspect his artistical works, but we copy from the *News* of this morning the following compliment, to which, we understand, the artist is justly entitled:

A Native Artist.—We had the pleasure on Wednesday afternoon, of inspecting a number of fine paintings done by Charles C. Ward, Esq., of this City, during the past summer. The subjects are as follows—

Study from Nature;	Study on the Mizpeck;
The Streamlet;	Autumn Evening;
Study from Nature;	Haunts of the Red Deer;
Ben Lomond from the Mizpeck;	Harvest Scene;
Morning on the Nerepis;	Harvest Scenery.

Those works of art, we think, will bear close examination, as according to our judgement, they are well executed, and betoken much in favour of future performances by the same talented hand.—The scenery of New Brunswick presents as beautiful landscapes upon canvas, as the scenery of any other country in the world, not excepting Italian. We were very much pleased with the Pictures.

Boat Race.—Last week the owners of the *Eclipse*, Sand Cove, Carleton, boat, challenged the owners of the *Xiphias*, of Indian Town, at a race, to come off in our harbour on the 4th day of November next. As might have been supposed from their known public spirit, the challenge did not go unaccepted by the Indian Towners, and the match will come off accordingly, for £100 a side. The former boat, and her crew, are those who took the shine off the Halifax caramen last year, in Halifax harbour, and the latter were winners in the St. John Regatta; consequently, it is not too much to expect that the coming race will be the quickest performance, and the best match of any that has come off in this harbor, and our neighbors of Nova Scotia may receive a little practical experience, and a good deal of information by attending on the occasion.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Sub-Committee of the Church Society in the City of Saint John is again bringing its claims under the notice of the members of the Church, would respectfully urge its great and noble objects, and in especial the success which has so far, under God's blessing, attended its efforts to spread abroad the light of the Gospel, as additional motives for increased exertion and support.—When we look around the Province and see the essential benefits which have resulted from the operations of the Society—the hands which were ready to hang down strengthened and upheld by the kindly sympathies and the liberal contributions of its members, and when we reflect that it has now become almost the only means of extending our Church and its truly Scriptural principles—and that if we relax in our exertions in this holy cause, the walls of our Spiritual Zion must fall down—we feel that there is necessity for redoubled effort. The Committee therefore make their earnest, their unhesitating appeal for fresh support and the display of renewed zeal, that the Society may not only be enabled to fulfil its present engagements, and to keep up their operations in active efficiency, but, that acquiring fresh vigour may go forth in the greatness of its strength to accomplish its great work, for there is yet "much land to be possessed." They would only add that when God commanded his people, the Jews, to bring offerings to the Lord, they brought them so freely that there needed a proclamation to restrain their bounty—and shall Christians now be exceeded; rather let us all, rich and poor, in following their example remember the words of our Lord—"Freely ye have received, freely give," and "it is more blessed to give than to receive," and the words of the Apostle—"If there be first a willing mind it is accepted according to that a man hath," however small the offering, and further, that there can be no greater or more estimable method of showing our gratitude to Him from whom all our blessings proceed.

The Society embraces the following objects, and none other, viz.:

1. Missionary Visits to places where there is no settled Clergyman, and aid to new and poor Missions.

2. The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton; and assistance, where necessary, to those who may be under preparation for the Ministry, especially Sons of Clergymen.

3. Aid to Sunday and other Schools, in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists.

4. The supply of Books and Tracts, in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church.

5. Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

6. Aid to the building of Parsonage Houses.

7. The creation of a fund towards the augmentation of the stipends of poor Clergymen—towards making a provision for those who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity—and for the widows and orphans of the Clergy—and towards the education of the children of poor Clergymen.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed the Collecting Committee, for the present year, throughout the City:—

King's Ward.—1st District—comprising all West of Germain and Wellington Streets—Joseph Fairweather and Dr. Botsford.

2nd District—comprising all East of Wellington and North of Union Streets—H. Bowyer Smith and W. H. Scovil.

3d District—comprising all South of Union and East of Germain Streets—E. B. Peters and J. R. Ruel.

Queen's Ward.—4th District—comprising all North of Princess Street—R. F. Hazen and S. J. Scovil.

5th District—comprising all South of Princess Street—E. Sears, Wm. H. Hatheway, and H. Perkins.

Duke's Ward.—6th District—Wm. Wright and R. Parker, Jr.

Sidney Ward.—7th District—J. M. Robinson, T. McAvity and E. Fairweather.

Steamers and Telegraph.—In consequence of the detention of the steamer *Maid of Erin*, by foul weather, the *Admiral* was telegraphed to come to St. John on her arrival at Eastport on Wednesday. She arrived here at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and started again at 1 o'clock next morning. A great many passengers were anxiously awaiting her arrival, and but for the Electric Telegraph, would have been sorely disappointed.—The former steamer, which had a new ship in charge at the head of the Bay, did not reach until this morning, owing to a continuation of high winds from the Southward.

☞ Various rumours are afloat as to the doings of the present meeting of the Executive Council, at Fredericton, but in absence of official information, it is better to await the published result.

Supreme Court.—*Michaelmas Term*, 14*th Victoria*, 1850—B. Lester Peters, Esquire, one of the Attorneys of this Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister.

Robert Hutchinson, Joseph C. Whelon, John James Fraser, Edward B. Fisher, A. B., Robert Bruce Street, A. B., Benjamin G. Gray, A. B., and Lewis J. Almon, Students at Law, having produced the requisite certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of this Court.—*Royal Gazette.*

Post Office.—We understand that the Provincial Government, which had been previously notified that the control of the Post Office would be handed over by the Imperial Authorities at the close of 5th of October Quarter, have been informed By a Despatch dated 20th September, that "the necessary preliminaries having taken a longer time than was anticipated, the transfer must be postponed to some later day" of which they are to be instructed.—*Halifax Royal Gazette Extra.*

Apples.—Large quantities are exported to the United States, and bring good prices. The Yankees are only just beginning to find out that our Winter cooking Apples are better than their own.—*Halifax Br. Am.*

Cincinnati, Oct. 21st.—A returned Californian, named William Herring, died in this city on Sunday, at the Hotel des Invalides. He was out of his mind, and no information could be obtained from him relative to his family or whereabouts. He left drafts on New York for $600, besides seven ounces of gold dust.

An officer from Glasgow, Scotland, on Saturday arrested a man who some time since absconded from Glasgow with $8000 belonging to the Bank of Scotland; $1400 of the money was recovered, and the man discharged from custody.

East Albany Railroad Depot.—Some idea of the magnitude of the freight business at the Depot of the Western Railroad at East Albany, may be gained from the fact that two hundred and fifty cars per day, are loaded and sent off. The freight business of last month, at that place, was larger than in any previous September. In October, 1849, eight freight trains were sent of one morning. The freight bills of that day amounted to over $5000.—*Albany Journal.*

Search for Sir John Franklin.—The ship Prince Albert, Commander Forsyth of the Royal Navy, arrived at Aberdeen, from Barrow's Straits, Oct. 1, bringing interesting information from the Arctic regions. We have Com. Forsyth's official letter, but the following from the Aberdeen Journal of Oct. 2, is a more succinct narration of his voyage.

The Prince Albert, Commander Forsyth, arrived here between eight and nine o'clock last night, (the crew all well,) and brings some important particulars, in addition to the intelligence brought by the North Star, and which are contained in the following statement, kindly furnished us by Mr. Snow, second in command:

Commander Forsyth did not call at Port Bowen, as had been stated in the accounts brought by Capt. Saunders, he attempted twice to land at Port Leopold, but was prevented by the ice, over which the boats had to be dragged. When there he met the American brigantine Advance, and, in company of her, went over to Cape Hurd and up Barrow's Straits. He then proceeded to Cape Spencer, at Wellington Channel. Here there was a great deal of ice. Bore up on the 25th of August, when Mr. Snow was sent to examine Cape Rielly. Here he found the Advance, which was aground. Mr. Snow found traces on C of five or six tents, or encampments, certain peculiarities, he knew to be the sel in Her Majesty's service. He fou Assistance, Capt. Ommanney, had be Rielly two days before, and had left th notice:

Her Majesty's Arctic Searc pedition.—"This is to certify that Ca ney, with the officers of Her Majesty' sistance and Intrepid, landed upon Cap 23rd August, 1850, where he found t campments, and collected the remains o which evidently proved that some party to her Majesty's ships, had been detai ppt. Beechy Island was also exami traces were found of the same party. to give notice that a supply of provisio is at Cape Reilly. Since 15th August examined the north shores of Lancaster Barrow's Straits, without meeting wit traces, Capt. Ommanney proceeds to C and Cape Walker in search of furthe Sir John Franklin's expedition. Date her Majesty's ship Assistance, off Cape 23d August, 1850."

Mr. Snow states that the traces of ments of a vessel in her Majesty's very evident. The seamen who were from the Assistance to examine the found a rope with the Woolwich mark belonging to a vessel which had been Woolwich, and which, in all proba either the Erebus or Terror. Other were also found which showed that had visited the place besides the Assi Snow left a notice that the Prince Albe ed off Cape Reilly on the 25th of Aug

The Prince Albert has accomplished ing the short visit which she has paid Regions. We have already stated t been in the Wellington Channel, wh often been explored, and which Sir failed to reach. She had also been at a point not reached by any vessel f years. It was, however, utterly in land there on account of the ice. T the coasts of Baffin's Bay were also ex no traces found of Franklin.

A White Boy Kidnapped by —A few days since, a young man a years of age, went to the police office Municipality, and stated that when t twelve years old, he was kidnapped f by a free colored man named De L him taken to Attakapas, where, until ago, he was made to work among slave. The young man said his name Archer; that his parents were res city, at the time he was taken away— a brother named Henry, and that the kidnapped him now resides about tw teen miles from New Iberia, in this further says that during the time tha the plantation, he was in every respe a negro slave, and sedulously shut o intercourse with white persons, until an opportunity to escape. The story wrongs having been, to some extent, in the third Municipality, came to th brother Henry, who sought out the lon and welcomed him to the endearment Henry is we learn, determined to s bring to justice the black kidnapper o —[New Orleans Delta, Sept. 19.

The English Churchman, in comm the attack on Marshal Haynau, draw following argument in support of the of death for murder:

"The attack upon General Hay trust, be a lesson to those who des capital punishments. Whenever a capes the gallows the populace are him. Innocent men would often su summary enforcement of Lynch law proper way, therefore, is to put murd legally. We are quite sure that no to feel the least alarm at this assault u tian general. The Duke of Bordeau of the French, and Louis Napoleon h rienced the hospitality of this country. lican Ledru Rollin succeeds the mona in the occupancy of at Brompton; them have ever been molested. Bu murderer. And we are not at all so a man should be clearly told that his England is not desired. Should Geo dorer of Count Tichy; Nogueras, Madame Cabrera; Balboa, who sho because its father was a Carlist; or I ronsted the poor Arabs in the caves should such monsters visit England probably meet with a similar recepti se deadens the feelings of the people of bloodshed as to see a murderer lionized as Haynau was in Hanover. that his entertainment in England w ent character; though we regret assault.

Another Physician's Test Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir: I could dozen certificates, *strong and decisive* sanative effects of *your valuable Bal Cherry*, within the past twelve mon own supervision and direction. In of few persons who have used it, c but commend it in the strongest ter *of Asthma*, the *severest I ever saw*, called a month ago, evinced the *the Balsam*. This disease lasted si the dyspnea and suffering were dre up every night. The gentleman to him something to last him home, that he might see his wife and chil peace! I gave him one bottle of and four ounces of syrup squills, to take tea-spoonful doses of best B oil, when the difficulty of breathing Next day I forced his despondent w take him six bottles of *Wistar's Ba Cherry* home with him as a preser alleged that he had used so mu medicine to no profit. Last week expressed his gratitude to me in manner, said the medicine had save his whole bill, took six bottles mor office for home, rejoicing.

Very respectfully you WM. SH

Washington, North Carolina, Aug

None genuine unless signed I. B wrapper.