St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

12s. 6d. in advance;—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 TO CLUBBING.

By which many 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, 3 copies of the Chronicle, to one address, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 7 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.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, S. A. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, } Directors.
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, Solicitor.
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, Secretary.

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

DOOLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building

State Street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'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.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

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

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

The whole of the above instruments are 6 1-3 Octave to A above.

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

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

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.

Superior to those Manufactured.

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

JOHN BROWN.

St. John, June 18.

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.

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.

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

July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

LOCKHART & CO.
NO. 17, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN.
Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.

Received per "Liberia," "Cyrus," "Rosalie," and Steamers Canada, and Admiral, a large assortment of New Goods—now open, and offered for sale at wholesale and retail—

GENTS' Satin HATS, latest London and French styles; Gents', Youths' and Children's Straw Goods, in Canton, Florence, Leghorn, Pedal and Palm Leaf HATS.

Gents' Black and Drab Kossuth and Hungyar HATS; Youths' Satin, and Black and Drab Felt HATS, with Feathers in Kossuth and Prince Albert styles.

CAPS in every variety and design;

French, American, and British Furnishing Goods, in Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Neckties, Gloves &c.

The New Reversible Alpacca, India Rubber Coat, Goodyear's India Rubber Coats;

Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Glazed Hats and Cap Covers;

Carpet Bags, Trunks, and Valises.

Gold and Silver Lace, at the lowest prices.

May 27.—6m. LOCKHART & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.
FASHIONS FOR 1853.

THE Subscriber having received his Spring Style of Hats, 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.

English and American Fashions, 1853.

THE Subscribers have received the Spring Style Hat Blocks and in their employ both London and New York Workmen, are now busily engaged in making up BRIGHT STYLE HATS to suit all parties, whether they may prefer English or American Fashions.

The "Coffee House" being about to be torn down, we shall, on the 1st May next remove the whole of our business to the Store, No. 12, NORTH SIDE OF KING STREET, previous to which we are anxious to reduce the Stock on hand. Parties giving us a call will, therefore, be furnished at reduced prices.

☞ Our present Stock consists of HATS and CAPS, of every description.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, *North Side King Street, and*
Feb 18. *East Side Market Square*

"LOOK SHARP."

If you want to Purchase Cheap Goods call at the

Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse.

STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET,
FIRST STORE,
"Sign of the Knife and Fork."

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

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

W. B. NICHOLSON.
May 20. *Proprietor.*

Freehold Property for Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

For Sale or Exchange For Property in Town.

THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, 200 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres diked Marsh. There is a good half acre garden adjoining the House. There are on it a good two story House, containing 7 rooms and a kitchen: Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it pass that way will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accommodating.

This Farm will be devided into two parts, if it should suit purchasers; all the buildings to go with the westerly portion, except one small Barn on the easterly half of the Marsh.

JOHN GILLIES,
St. John, December 19, 1851.

FROM LONDON.

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS; 5 hhds. Crushed SUGAR; 2 1-2 tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD; 15 hhds. Linseed OIL; 2 hhds. Miniature Bottles of INK; 1 barrel Nutmegs, 1 barrel Cream of Tartar; 5 casks SALTPETRE.

Also daily expected—

One thousand boxes more of Window GLASS, including all sizes, from 6x8 to 46x50.

JOHN KINNEAR,
May 27, 1853. Prince Wm. Street.

REMOVAL
TO THE
Brunswick Tailoring Establishment,
Now opposite Mr. Scott's Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

PERSONS wanting CLOTHING at this Establishment of the best of West of England Cloth, can obtain it at reasonable rates, and on the following terms, namely:—One half when the measure is taken, and the other half at the rate of 7s 6d per week until the sum is paid. Garments will be delivered four or five days after they are ordered, or sooner if required. Parties not known must give security for the weekly payments.

Having carried on business in the West of England, he has had extensive experience in Cutting both Military and Naval uniforms as well as every other kind of Fashionable Dress. Subsequently he has been employed as Cutter in the first Establishment in Halifax for seven years, where he took the premium for Cutting Coats; and it was admitted by one of the best Cutters in New York that he is the best Cutter of Spring Bottom Pants in North America.

Persons wishing to learn the most scientific mode of Measuring and Cutting Coats may obtain information at this Establishment.

☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.

April 29, 1852. C. H. BARTLETT.
St. John, May, 1852.

JAMES LUTTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

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

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS,
SATIN, SILK, 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 and 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 HARPER'S *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

MONUMENTS,

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

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

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

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a 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 30s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 tf *Manager.*

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

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

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

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

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

April 22. North Market Wharf.

PATENT AGENCY.

PATENTS secured in this Province, Canada, Nova Scotia, and the United States; Caveats, Petitions, Specifications, Assignments, and all the necessary Papers and *Drawings* prepared, and information and advice on all matters respecting the same given, by

C. W. WARDLAW, *Solicitor.*
Office Prince William-street, St. John.
January 28.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN CUBA.

The advices from Havana, by the steamship *Cherokee*, just arrived, report a continuous and active increase of the slave-trade.—A correspondent of one of the morning papers has prepared a table of all the slaves importations that have been made during the last five months, from which we condense the following facts.

In January 610 were landed at Cubanos, consigned to Don Jesquin Gomas, of whom 200 were sold to Antonio Parejo, a reputed agent of Queen Christiana. In February 500 were landed off Cayo Medano, and 302 at Rio Zaza, in March 620 were landed at Cayo Vude, 1,200 at Cayo Piedid; the vessel which brought the former having been burnt in sight of a Spanish cruiser, in April 297 were landed on the south coast, and 700 between Sagua and San Juan Remedios; in May 600 were landed near Cienfuegos, 317 at Matriel, and 1160 at Ensenada de Cochienos, the latter being those brought by the celebrated ship *Lady Suffolk*; and in June thus far the following have been landed:—300 at Bailen, south coast, 563 same neighbourhood; 597 at Cayo Frances; 472 eastward of Trinidad, and 700 at Carserioca—total in five months, 9,049.

Under the administration of the late Captain General Concha, it is said that this infamous traffic was near put an end to; but as soon as the present Captain General, Canedo, came into power, it was revived, and the above particulars show an alarming increase of it in all parts of the island. It is surely enough to arouse the indignation of the civilised world, that nine thousand wretched negroes should have been doomed to the horrors of Cuban slavery in the course of a single season. And yet there is every reason to suppose that many more than those who are thus publicly chronicled have been secretly brought into this island. A writer in the *Herald* under date of Havana, June 12th, says: "The slave-traders here are holding a jubilee! The traffic never was so more flourishing than it is at the present time. No less than five or six cargoes have been landed almost within as many days. The disembarkations were effected, most of them, under circumstances of the most audacious impunity on the part of the slavers, fully demonstrating how much they reckon upon the connivance and protection of the local authorities."

It is told of the *Lady Suffolk* that she sailed from Africa with 1300 negroes on board, many of whom had been caught as they were running at large through the country, and confined in the holds of the vessel; but the traders, finding the room scant, threw more than a hundred of the sickly and dead over-board. The remainder were land at Ensenada about the 20th of May; but as no provision had been made for their reception in that swampy and unpopulated district, they had scarcely anything to eat, and upwards of a hundred of the negroes, who were very weak and emaciated, as well as several of the crew, died while marching from the place of disembarkation to Julian Zulueta's estate, the "Alava," where many others died of cholera. Signor Eugenio Vinas, who commanded this vessel—

"Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,"

after spending a few days at Havana, where he was entertained and feted by several of the richer families, sailed on the 7th inst., in the steamer *Isabella la Catholica*, for Spain.

Of the open manner in which this trade is carried on, it is narrated that early in the present month of June a large ship having American colours at the mast head, arrived at Cayo Frances, a small bay situated near the Port of San Juan de los Remedios, on the north coast, considerably to the eastward of Cardenas. Six hundred and eighty-four Africans were land on this quay, from which they were conveyed to the shore in launches belonging to the Government called *Antonia* and the *Fida*, which were furnished by the Subelgade de la Marina (or marine official of the port of San Juan de los Remedios,) Don Hipolito Escobal. Said individual personally accompanied the negroes to town, where he saw them comfortably lodged in the house provided for their reception, in the streets San Salvadon and Valma, no great distance from the Governor's residence. This large number of slaves were disembarked at Remedios in broad day light, say about eight o'clock, A. M., and their arrival was a matter of public noteriety to the entire population. Don S. Alberris, in the employ of the Government was the principal actor in this affair, and it was by his order that the negroes, the day following that on which they were brought to Remedios, were sent to the neighbouring estates, where they were sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Spain is under the most solemn obligations to arrest the slave traffic which it is possible for a nation to impose upon herself; and yet her agents are allowed not merely to wink at it, but to participate in it in this most shameless manner. Her treatise in favor of its suppression are the most solemn direct and unequivocal that could be expressed in words; but she appears to pay no more regard to them than if they had never been signed. The very men who are employed in the atrocious traffic parade the streets of the island, boasting of the fortunes they have made by it, and they pass not merely unmolested, but with social distinction and honours.—*New York Evening Post.*

CANDLES.—To twelve pound of lard use of alum and saltpetre each one pound; dissolve the alum and saltpetre in a small quantity of water; then pour into the melted lard, and boil the whole until the water evaporates. The mixture requires constant stirring to prevent settling in the bottom of the vessel. Candles made of this composition are equal to the best tallow, and last some time longer.

AN UNEASY PREDICAMENT.

We were the witness of a ludicrous incident which occurred in this city a few days since, for relating which we crave the indulgence of the gentlemen directly concerned—deeming it to be too good a joke to be lost.

While sitting at our desk and labouring assiduously, with pen, scissors, and paste, to make out a legible paper for our patrons, we were suddenly "frightened from our propriety" by the hasty entrance of a gentleman exclaiming—"For God's sake, help me to see what's the matter! I've got some dreadful thing—scorpion or tarantula—in the leg of my pantaloons! Quick, quick, help me!

We instantly rose from our chair, half frightened ourselves. Our friend had broken in so suddenly and unexpectedly upon us, and was so wonderfully agitated that we knew not whether he was indeed in his senses or not. We looked at him with a sort of surprise mixed with dread, and hardly knew whether to speak with or seize and confine him for a madman. The latter we came near attempting. There he stood, quivering and pale, with one hand tightly grasped upon a part of his pantaloons just in the hollow of his knee.

"What's the matter?" at last we asked.

"The matter!" he exclaimed; "oh, help me! I've got something here, which just ran up my leg! Some infernal scorpion or lizard, I expect. Oh, I can't let go; I must hold it. Ah, there!" he shrieked, "I felt it move just then. Oh, these pants without straps! I'll never wear another pair open at the bottom as long as I live. Ah! I feel it again!"

"Feel what?" we enquired, standing at the same time a respectable distance from the gentleman; for we had just been reading our Corpus Christi correspondent's letter about snakes, lizards, and tarantulas, and began to imagine some deadly insect or reptile in the leg of our friends unmentionables, as they are sometimes called.

"I don't know what it is," answered the gentleman; "help me to see what it is. I was just passing that pile of rubbish there, in front of your office, and felt it dart up my leg as quick as lightning," and he clenched his fist still more tightly. If it had been the neck of an anaconda we believe he would have squeezed it to a jelly. By this time two or three of the news boys had come in; the clerks and packing boys hearing the outcry, stopped working, and editors and all hands stood around the sufferer with looks of mingled sympathy and alarm.

"Bring a chair, Fritz," said we, and let the gentleman be seated."

"Oh, I can't sit," said the gentleman; "I can't bend my knee. If I do it will bite or sting me; no, I can't sit."

"Certainly you can sit," said we, "keep your leg straight out, and we'll see what it is you have got."

"Well, let me give it one more hard squeeze; I'll crush it to death," said he, and again he put the force of an iron vice upon the thing. If it had any life left by this time this last effort would have killed it. He then cautiously seated himself, holding out his leg as stiff and straight as a poker. A sharp knife was procured; the parts were cut open carefully, making a hole large enough to admit a hand; the gentleman put on a thick glove and slowly inserted his hand, but discovered nothing. We were all looking on in almost breathless silence to see the monstrous thing, whatever it might be; each ready to scamper out of harm's way should it be alive; when suddenly the gentleman became if possible more agitated than ever.

"By Heaven!" he exclaimed, "it's alive too, I feel it! quick! give me the knife again! Another incision was made, in went the gentleman's gloved hand once more, and lo, out came his wife's stocking!

How the stocking ever got there we are unable to say; but there it certainly was, and such a laugh as followed, we haven't heard for many a day. Our friend, we know, has told the joke himself, and must pardon us for doing so. Though this is all about a stocking, we assure our readers it is no "yarn."—*N. O. Picayune.*

ANCHORING ONE HALF.—Some years ago the Yankee schooner Sally Ann, under the command of one Captain Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut River. Mr. Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward. According to his notion of things, the schooner was getting too near certain "flats," which lay along the larboard shore. So aft he goes to the captain, and with his hat cocked on one side, says—"Cap'n Spooner, you're getting a leetle too close to them flats, hadn't you better go about?" To which Captain Spooner replied—"Mr. Comstock, jest you go for'ard and tend to your part of the skuner, and I'll tend to mine." Mr. Comstock went forward in high dudgeon, and hallooed out—"Boys, see that 'are mud-hook all clear for lettin' go." "Ay, ay, sir, all clear." "Let go then," said he. Down went the anchor, out rattled the chain, and like a flash the Sally Ann came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft, and touching his hat very cavalierly, said—"Well, cap'n, my part of the skuner is to anchor."

HARGRAVES THE GOLD DISCOVERER.—At the last accounts from Australia the citizens were feteing Mr. Hargraves, the individual who first called attention to the auriferous wealth of the colonies. A public dinner had been given to him by the citizens of Sydney. The citizens of Melbourne and the government of Victoria, have not been backward in doing honor to the man through whose acuteness the colony has enriched. He has also received the complament of a territorial magistracy for Victoria and has been elected an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Mechanics' Institution and of the Geological Society. A subscription was also in progress for the purpose of presenting him with a piece of plate; a second with the object of obtaining his portrait; and it was probable that a handsome gratuity would be voted to him out of the public funds which he has done so much to swell.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC MOTIVE POWER.—A patent has been taken out by Dr. Kemp for an arrangement of machinery for the obtaining of a maximum power from numerous short strokes of electro-magnetic power, acting on one long piston rod in the cylinder of a hydraulic press, thus neutralizing the difficulty which is presented of the rapid decrease of force with the increase of the magnetic distance. This result is obtained by an arrangement of cylinders and pistons, in pairs, connected by levers, in such manner, that as one ascends the other descends, and forces water, in a continuous circle, through valves into a chamber in connexion with a long cylinder and piston, or hydraulic press, in connexion with the prime moving crank of the engine.—*Builder.*

MOTHER.—I shouldn't be surprised if our Susan got crocked some day. "Why, my son?" "Because her beau twisted his arms' around her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed him to let her go, he would have strangled her."

HERO OF GALLANTRY.—At the late 'fair for the blind,' in Boston, a sailor was strolling past a table kept by a most lovely woman. Jack stopped, looked for a moment in breathless admiration, then took a ten-dollar note from his pock-et, laid it on the table, and was passing on. "My good friend said the lady, "won't you take something for your money?" "I thank you, madam," replied, the tar, with another shy look; "I've had more than my money's worth already."

We notice in a contemporary's columns the advertisement of a lady for a husband—"None need apply under six feet." The lady goes in ferociously for Hy-men.

Books are the depositories of those minds which were busy in their generations, in striving for the applause of their own age and the esteem of posterity.

DERRIANA;

HISTORY OF THE SEIGE OF LONDONDERRY, AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.

IN 1688 AND 1689.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Continued.

The appearance of an adequate posture of defence was, however, as yet but slight and discouraging. It appeared, on investigation, that those within the walls capable of bearing arms, did not amount to three hundred; the suburbs were not taken into account, but it was thought they could not furnish as many more. But the news which arrived from England this day served as a powerful incitement to exertion on the part of the Protestants. That morning's post brought an account of the Prince of Denmark and the Duke of Ormond, and the Prince of Orange, with others of high rank and great influence in England. A discharge of two of the best guns on the walls, to announce the joyful intelligence, operated in striking terror into the Irishmen and Highlanders on the other side of the river, many of whom had never before heard the sound of artillery, and their terrified wives and children expected a shower of grape shot to succeed the thunder which assaded their ears. To complete their terror, one George Cooke, a butcher, drew up fifty or sixty boys on the city side of the river, which the terrified Irish mistook for the advanced guard of a regiment of Langaneers. This was the denomination of a regiment raised during the civil wars, in that district of the County of Donegal, near Lough Swilly, called the Langan, and famous for its victories over the rebels. The consequence was, that the whole of the new raised regiment, armed only with skeins, clubs, and other such weapons as kerns and tories used, with the women and children at their heels, betook themselves to a precipitate flight. The officers left their boots behind them, many of them having been best used to run barefooted, and the soldiers disregarded the incumbrance of their coats, in their eagerness to escape from an enemy, still separated from them by a broad and rapid river.

Their Colonel, the Earl of Antrim, then seventy three years of age, a veteran in courts and camps, accompanied by Mr. Phillips, of Nn-Limavady, met the panic-struck regiment about a mile from the spot from which they had taken their flight, and having heard a very alarming story from them, thought fit to stop there and send forward Mr. Phillips to bring him word from the city, whether he would be admitted there, and who commanded the garrison. It was with some difficulty that this venerable messenger was admitted, as coming from the enemy, although he had rendered an essential service to the city already, and had been Governor of it and the fort of Culmore during the civil wars. But it soon appearing that he was inclined to join them in their defence, the guard which they had placed over him was removed, but upon his own request to David Cairnes, then in command, he was publicly threatened with confinement if he did not concur with them.

Mr. Phillips then wrote to inform the Earl of Antrim that he had been detained in the city, and to discourage him from approaching towards it, and that nobleman returned to Coleraine to rally his scattered regiment.

In the meantime it was thought prudent that a letter should be written to Lord Mountjoy, in whom they had great confidence, informing him of what had been done, and requesting his interposition with Lord Tyrconnel on their behalf. A copy of this document is given at the end of Mackenzie's narrative, and it breathes but little of the spirit which animated the defenders of the city. On the same day there was a meeting of the nobility and gentry of the north-east of Ulster, who had a short time before associated themselves for the defence of their liberties and lives. They called themselves the Antrim Association; Lord Massareen's name stands at the head of their spirited resolutions. They now sent an address to the Prince of Orange, and entrusted the delivery of it to James Hamilton, of Bangor, Esq. and a Mr. Osborne, each of whom afterwards raised a regiment in defence of the Protestant interest.

The dreaded Sunday passed over without any attempts on the part of the Romish population to carry the design imputed to them into execution. Whether it was ever formed or not remains a profound mystery; but there can be no manner of doubt that they were making active preparations for civil war, in which they were equalled if not outstripped by the alarmed Protestants of Ulster.

On Monday the tenth, Captain Forward and Mr. William Stewart brought two or three hundred horsemen into Londonderry, and Mr. John Cowan, of St. Johnstown, a company of foot, which they offered for the public service. David Cairnes was unanimously chosen to be an agent for the distressed Protestants, in London, and together with letters credential to the Prince of Orange's Secretary, the principal magistrates and commanders in the city gave him a letter to the London Society, stating what had happened, and imploring their assistance, concluding in the following energetic manner: "We most humbly and heartily beseech you, as you are men of bowels and charity, to assist this gentleman, how best you can, to secure us from the common danger, and that we may peaceably live, obeying his Majesty and the laws, doing injury to no man, nor wishing it to any. Your interest here is now no argument worthy to engage you; the lives of thousands of innocent men, women, and children are at stake. If you can and will not now afford your help to the utmost, we shall never be able to use a motive to induce you or to prevail upon you. May the Lord send deliverance to us, and preserve you all in peace." This letter was signed first by George Phillips, who had re-assumed his old office as Governor of the City; Campsie, Norman, Tomkins, and others, also affixed their signatures to it. Cairnes was also supplied with a private key for the purpose of carrying on a secret correspondence.

On the same day the people of the town were formed into six companies, under the command of the following officers:

1st—Captain Samuel Norman, Lieut. William Crookshanks, and Ensign Alexander Irwin.

2nd—Captain Alexander Lecky, Lieut. James Lenox, and Ensign John Harvey.

3rd—Captain Matthew Cocken, Lieut. Henry Long, Ensign Francis Hunt.

4th—Captain Warham Jemmet, Lieut. Robert Morrison, and Ensign Daniel Sherrard.

5th—Captain John Tomkins, Lieut. Jas. Spright, and Ensign Alexander Cunningham.

6th—Captain Thomas Monerif, Lieut. James Morrison, and Ensign William Macky.

On Tuesday the 11th, Mr. Cairnes set out for London, and on the same day Governor Phillips went to Nn-Limavady, where he raised two or three hundred horse, with which he returned in a few days. William Hamilton, of Mayagh, brought in two or three hundred more, who tendered their services to the general cause.

In the meantime, the Irish in all places, were assembled in great bodies, killing the cattle of the Protestants, and stealing one hundred or two at once in a night, so that many substantial gentlemen who had been the owners of several hundreds of black cattle and sheep had not one left, and for forty miles together in the Province of Ulster, the Irish cabins were full of beef stolen from the Protestants, which they did not so much as stay salt upon, but hung it up in the smoke, so that the best of it looked and smelled like carrion. It was computed that in nine days the Irish stole seven thousand head of cattle in that one Province, and at length to complete the miseries of those exposed to this cruel persecution, their houses were robbed and pillaged, so that many who had lived in great plenty and hospitality, now wanted the common necessaries of life, and had nothing left to preserve them from starving.

The Province of Connaught was in a state equally deplorable, and about this time several of the Protestant gentlemen of those counties, Sligo and Roscommon fled with their families into Enniskillen; among these were Captain Lloyd and