SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1846.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 16. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 47.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNCAN & CO., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets

TERMS:—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

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

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

JULY.	H. Sun.	s. Moon	H.	w.
25 Saturday,	4 44	7 16	8 13	0 35
26 Sunday,	4 45	7 15	8 47	1 5
27 Monday,	4 47	7 14	9 14	1 36
28 Tuesday,	4 50	7 13	9 41	2 6
29 Wednesday,	4 51	7 12	10 3	2 40
30 Thursday,	4 52	7 11	10 43	3 13
31 Friday,	4 53	7 10	11 20	3 [illegible]

First Quarter 31st. 6h. 19m. morning.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. D. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. Scovil, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

Minerva Life Assurance Company,

King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, JOHN PARDOE, Esq., M.D.

January 30, 1846.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late CYNTHIA SMILER, (Widow,) deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL C. SMILER,

St. John, Oct. 7, 1845. *Administrator.*

The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"

WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

ROBERT WYLIE.

April 3, 1846.

☞ **NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having resumed Business in the old Stand, King street, offers to the Public a general assortment of GROCERIES, FLOUR and MEAL, of the best quality and at the lowest prices, and respectfully solicits a share of Public patronage.

Also, a variety of TRUNKS, for sale low.

☞ *Always on hand*—HORSES and CARRIAGES, of a superior kind, for Hire. Application at the store, King street.

12th June. JAS. E. M'DONALD.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, Chairman.

Edward Allison, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq.
John V. Thurgar, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq.

Solicitor—GEORGE WHELEN, Esquire.
Physician and Medical Examiner—WILLIAM BOOTH, Esquire, M. D.

This society continues to effect Assurances, on Lives, Joint Lives, and Survivorships in this Province—and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this society, before insuring elsewhere.

Premiums payable annually, semi-annually, or Quarterly. Pamphlets and every information as to Rates of Premium, &c. may be had on application to

W. J. STARR,
Manager and Agent,
St. John, May 29, 1846. Nelson street.

GEORGE WOODS,

MANUFACTURER of improved Waxed Wick MOULD CANDLES, highly approved, and warranted superior in brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, to any Stearin, Marjorine, or other newly invented kind of oil, candles ever imported.

Also—Dipt Candles, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 to the pound, at lower prices than can be had from any part of the world.

The Trade supplied on accommodating terms, for approved payments.

May 8. *No. 18, Dock street, St. John.*

For the Britannia:

611 HDS. Linseed OIL; 27 casks 64 to 16 in. Spikes; 35 casks assorted Board Nails; 20 boxes DC TIN; 10 Ingots Block TIN; 274 slabs ZINC.

Also for sale—50 kegs London WHITE LEAD, 350 assorted Looking Glasses; 20 barrels Bright Varnish. JOHN KINNEAR,

April 17. *Prince Wm. street.*

Geneva, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Now landing ex 'Manaham,' from London:—

20 HHDS. fine Pale Schiedam GENEVA; 6 cases PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, &c.; 1 case Marking INK. For sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

May 8. *Prince Wm. Street.*

French Paper Hangings.

THE subscriber has just received from PARIS, via New York, per *Helen Marr*, a beautiful assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, &c.

Also per brig *Albert Fearing*, from Philadelphia, 3 cases of Fine Glazed Paper Hangings.

JOHN LEITCH,
Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

Oct 24.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MERISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame. It is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the Mighty Powers of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Costiveness of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st., St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Queenstown; John Hall, Sussex Vale; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Carvey, Canning; and James E. Wilson, Shediac.

In Boxes at 12½d., 18½d. and 75 each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

Miscellany.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—As the naval tactics are of more or less interest to our Western readers, the following condensed account of the Squadron of Evolution will not be unacceptable, covering, as they do, a large space in the English papers. Several trials of sailing had taken place, and the comparative capabilities of the ships are thus described:—First, the Superb, which excels all the others on every point of sailing; second, Vanguard; third, Albion; fourth, Queen. These three vessels are nearly equal. Fifth, Rodney; sixth, St. Vincent; last, Trafalgar. The Gladiator parted from the squadron on the evening of the 29th ultimo, about 230 miles S. W. of the cove of Cork.

A very interesting experiment was made on the night of the 27th ultimo, when at 11 o'clock, the unusual sound of "Lash up hammocks," followed by beating to quarters, was heard, and the night signal to engage was hoisted at the mizen. Hammocks were up and stowed; stools, tables &c., cleared away, and the first gun fired in ten minutes. The time which elapsed between making the signal and firing the first gun was nearly as follows:—Number of rounds fired—three. Time Signal was made being at 11, P. M.

	first gun at	h.	m.	sec.	ceased firing	h.	m.	sec
Queen,		11	5	00		11	20	00
Vanguard,	ditto	11	5	30	ditto	11	17	30
Rattler,	ditto	11	6	20	ditto			
Superb,	ditto	11	6	30	ditto			
Rodney,	ditto	11	6	40	ditto			
Brilliant,	ditto	11	6	50	ditto	At about		
Albion,	ditto	11	7	00	ditto	h.	m.	
Trafalgar,	ditto	11	7	30	ditto	11	29	
St. Vincent,	ditto	11	10	00	ditto			
Gladiator,	ditto	11	10	30	ditto			
Scourge,	ditto	11	12	00	ditto			

REMARKS.—It is difficult to state precisely the time of finishing, but the above will be found not very wide of the truth. The particulars relative to the St. Vincent were as follows:—At 11 h. hammocks were picked up; in six minutes they were stowed, and the men at the upper deck quarters covering them. At 11 h. 10 m. the firing became general on the main and middle decks; at 11 h. 17 m. the guns on all the decks (except those in the cabins, ward-room, and gun-room) were in full play. At 11 h. 27 m. firing ceased, three rounds having been expended. At 11 h. 50 m. lower deck tables and stools having been replaced, the magazines cured, and decks swept, hammocks were piped down and at 12 the watch was called. The effect was very pretty, the night fine, a little swell from the northward, and force of wind 3. The squadron was in the prescribed order of sailing, under double reefed topsails, foresails, maintrysail, and spanker. No accident is reported; and, taken altogether, it must be considered a very creditable performance. The Vanguard's firing was the best sustained. Trafalgar fired a running broadside admirably. Brilliant fired a broadside which told well, and the heavy guns of the steamers produced an involuntary shudder as their deep report came booming along.—*English Paper.*

A VETERAN.—We lately had the painful duty of announcing the death, at an advanced age, of Major General Peter Fyers, C. B., late Colonel-Commandant of the 7th Battalion Royal Regiment of Artillery, after a service of upwards of 53 years. This veteran officer, who was born in Edinburgh Castle in the year 1769 was the youngest son of Mr. Thos. Fyers, who for many years filled with credit the situation of chief engineer in Scotland, a highly responsible appointment, when connected with the civil branch of the Ordnance department. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, Mr. Peter Fyers solicited and obtained a commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in which distinguished corps he served during the campaigns of 1794-5 in Holland. He was employed on board bomb ships against the ports on the coast of France in 1796, and he was engaged in the same description of service in the two following years, under Lord Gambier in his expedition to overawe the northern coalition. He also served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1801 under Sir Hyde Parker, by whom he was appointed Acting Engineer to the Force, and at the battle of the 2d of April, under Lord Nelson, he was senior officer of artillery.—He was at the attack of the Boulogne flotilla by Lord Nelson, where he (then being Captain Fyers) was wounded. He was engaged in the operations against Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart in 1807—served in the Walchern expedition and the siege of Flushing in 1809; also in the campaigns of 1813-14 in the Netherlands, including the surprise of Bergen-op-Zoom and the action of Merxam, where, with one gun, which he laid with his own eye, he silenced a battery of several guns of the enemy, which threatened the flank of the 78th highlanders, then advancing to drive the French out of that village. For this service (which was performed under the eye of Sir Thomas Graham, commanding the forces,) he was thanked in general orders, and received the Companionship of the Bath. Being promoted to the then regimental rank of Major, he came home, and thus, to his unceasing regret, lost the opportunity of being present at the battle of Waterloo. In 1815, having then the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the Rocket brigade, which he held for the period of ten years, and subsequently (until his promotion to be Colonel-Commandant of the 7th battalion, on the 11th June 1845,) he has lived in retirement. Lord Nelson honoured him with his confidence and friendship; and his late Majesty William IV, when Duke of Clarence, under whose eye he served at one period when in the Netherlands, was pleased to show him marked attention.—*Times.*

DISLODGMENT OF BALL RECEIVED AT WATERLOO.—The following circumstance is almost without parallel. Mr. James Brian, for 29 years a resident in Nottingham, was one of the second battalion of the 73d Regiment engaged in the memorable battle of Waterloo, under the command of Lord Harris. The Regiment formed part of one of those impenetrable squares, which resisted the utmost attempts of Napoleon's troops to break or confuse. The Cuirassiers made a charge and Brian, the subject of this notice, received a spent ball in his temples, and fell. At the hospital, it was found that the ball had so entered his head, that its extraction would be fraught with great danger to the patient, and consequently no attempt was made, and in three months Brian was discharged as cured. The ball remained in his head, and year after year rolled by, and little notice was taken by him of its situation until recently, when the pain became very perceptible, and induced him to apply for surgical relief. Last Tuesday, Brian made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a recommendation to one of the hospitals, and on returning home, and feeling a sensation in his cheek he applied his finger to the spot, and out rolled the ball in a good state of preservation. It had, during the 31 years it had remained in his head, worked its way gradually downwards from the temples to the mouth. Brian is a tall and vigorous looking man, in a pretty good state of health.—*Nottingham Review.*

AS JEALOUS AS A TURK.—A strange scene is said to have occurred lately on board the steamer which conveyed Vedjih Pasha, the Governor of Belgrade, to Galatz. M. Alphaus Hiibsdh, son of the Danish charge d'Affairs, being on board, thought proper to peep down into the cabin containing the harem of the Pasha. The Pasha, who is quite a Turk of the old cut, was by no means pleased with this inspection of his domestic establishment by M. Alphaus. Consequently he bristled up, and glaring like another Bluebeard, told his cavasses to cut up M. Alphaus into small bits and fling him into the sea. This intimation was no sooner heard than a scene of confusion ensued. The captain reminded the old Turk that he was not sailing under the blood-red flag of the Crescent, and that making mince-meat of young men, however indiscreet, was a proceeding not allowed in Austrian steamers. Finally, the Pasha listened to reason, and allowed his cavasses to be disarmed, to appease all fears which might prevail in consequence of his singular order; by which arrangement all danger of any throat being cut was averted.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—While the choir of St. Paul's Church were chaunting the Te Deum on Sunday morning, a dove alighted upon the top sash of the window near the gallery, just as they came to the plaintive and supplicatory passage, "We know that Thou shalt come to be our Judge; we therefore pray Thee help thy servants whom Thou has redeemed with Thy precious blood." Stretching out its beautiful neck, from which reflected the brilliant hues of the rainbow, it listened to the solemn and soothing strains as they filled the church with harmony, and sat there until the chaunt was ended. Then gently raising itself from its perch, it soared away into the blue heavens to offer up its own prayers and praises to "Him who feedeth the young ravens when they cry," and "suffereth not a sparrow to fall to the ground without His knowledge.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

ROMANTIC STORY.—A painfully romantic affair came before the Court of Assize of La Drome last week. In 1812 a young farmer of La Chapelle en Vescours, named Picard, solicited the hand of Victorie Samuel, the daughter of another farmer. As they had been long attached to each other, the offer of marriage was favourably received by Victorie; but her parents being desirous of a wealthier husband for their daughter than Picard, rejecting his suit. For two years the disappointed lover endeavoured to change the determinations of these worldly minded people, but in vain; and at length urged by his own family, he consented to marry another female, who had been selected by his friends. This marriage took place in March 1844. The wife of Picard died in child bed, early in 1845, and Picard, after a lapse of a few months, again renewed his suit to the parents of Victorie, but with equally bad success, although his conduct was without reproach. On the other hand, the parents of Victorie resolved upon her marrying a wealthier suitor, named Kitton; and, in spite of the poor girl's entreaties, the wedding was fixed to take place on the 15th of February last. On the 14th Picard, who had, it appears contrived to have an interview with Victorie, left his home for the village in which she lived with her parents, and, on arriving in front of the house, he saw her on her knees praying near an open window. He raised his fowling piece which he had brought with him, fired, and the girl fell dead.—Then, placing the other barrel at his own mouth he discharged it, with the intention of committing suicide. The wound that he inflicted was severe but not mortal, and he was able to drag himself back to his own house, a distance of a half a league, leaving a trace of blood the whole way. On reaching home he resolved to complete the work of self destruction, and getting upon the house threw himself off, but this time death refused to come to his aid. He was taken up with an arm and a leg broken. As the person who fired the gun at Victoire, had not been recognized, it would not have been known at once that Picard was her murderer, for he was unable to speak or write, and could therefore make no confession, but before he had set out for her residence he had left for a friend an affecting letter, written in a way which shows his adhesion to have been above his position in life, in which he announced that by an arrangement between Victorie and himself, they had agreed to die together, as there was now a certainty that they would never be united in marriage. This letter led to his arrest. After having been in prison several months under medical care, he had sufficiently recovered to be removed for trial, but his appearance at the bar excited a painful emotion. He could scarcely stand, and his answers to the President were hardly intelligible for a portion of his tongue was shot away in his first attempt to commit suicide The defence made for him was, that the death of Victorie was the result of an agreement some to be twe-en them, and Picard himself declared that his only regret was at not having been able to go with her to a better world after the cruel treatment he had experienced in this. The defence was successful. The jury, after a deliberation of only a few minutes, returned a verdict of acquittal, and the court ordered the immediate liberation of the prisoner.—*French paper.*

THE MONSTER, POLYGAMIST.—At the Central Criminal Court, Joseph Mortimer who declared himself as an American merchant, convicted on two indictments, charging him with bigamy, was placed at the bar to receive sentence. The recorder, addressing the prisoner, said:—You have been convicted of contracting two false marriages, and there is reason to suppose they are not the only cases. Your conduct has been of the most hardened and worst description. Your marriage with Miss Baker was under circumstances of the most aggravated character, but probably not altogether so bad as that with Miss Lovejoy at Liverpool. After some further remarks on the wickedness of the prisoner's conduct, the learned judge said, before I proceed to pass sentence, I think it right to inform you that I have received two letters, one from a magistrate, and the other from a surgeon at Liverpool, giving a statement of your base—your unnatural conduct. Mr. Cripps, the surgeon says, in his letter, that Miss Lovejoy, whom you so cruelly deceived, had been for many years a patient of his, that she was a kind hearted creature, of the most generous and confiding disposition, and before her unfortunate acquaintance with you was happy and contented. That on the afternoon of the day of marriage she informed him that she was convinced that she was a murdered woman, as your conduct was so brutal towards her, and you had actually, immediately after the marriage ceremony, robbed her of all she possessed in the world, except the clothes she stood upright in, and that you refused her sufficient to eat. The writer went on to say, that on these grievous statements being made to him he remonstrated with you, and charged you with being a monster in human form; and that if the poor unfortunate woman died, her blood would be upon your head. He (Mr. Cripps) then persuaded her not to accompany you to America, but her reply was, 'I have unfortunately cast my lot with his and will go; but I am persuaded I shall never live to cross the Atlantic.' Her predictions were realised; she died on the passage, and her body was shortly afterwards cast into the sea. The prisoner, who maintained the greatest composure and self-possession, said—My lord, there is not one word of truth in what you have been reading. I never saw the writer of the letter. The Recorder—I can pay no attention to your statement. You have been convicted of most abominable crimes, under circumstances of the greatest aggravation. You have injured and degraded several respectable females, and I consider yours the worst case of bigamy ever recorded in the annals of this Court. If you have anything to complain of in the sentence I am about to pass, you can apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department; but in the discharge of my duty in the public, in a case so monstrous, where your evident object was the plunder of unsuspecting females, a case, perhaps, unparalleled in atrocity, I shall pass the severest sentence the law allows. The sentence of the court on the first indictment is, that you be transported for seven years, and on the second indictment also for seven years, the second sentence to commence at the expiration of the first, making your punishment 14 years transportation.—*Liverpool Mail.*

EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.—On June 25 Lt. Colonel Dundas, C. B.; Lieutenant Colonel Wylde C. B.; Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers Assistant Director General of Artillery; Captain Palliser, Captain Wingfield, Captain Cockburn, Captain Benn, Captain Dermer, Captain Gilbert, and a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, Colonel Hawker, the celebrated author in connection with sporting pieces; Lord Glenlyon, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and numerous scientific gentlemen assembled in the Marshes at Woolwich to witness experiments with a rifle ball one ounce and three quarters in weight, formed in the shape of a sugar loaf, which was found to carry 1 200 yards with decided effect, as at that distance it perforated a target of wood two inches thick, and some of the balls were dug out of the ground from a depth of several inches after having passed through the target. Mr. Lancaster and his son from previous experiments had ascertained that the formation of a ball of the same shape as a sugar loaf gave it a great advantage over balls of a spherical form, as it requires less windage than a circular ball, which loses a great part of its force by revolving on its own axis during its progressive motion. This was clearly illustrated during the experiments carried on by Mr. Lancaster, jun., who at 1 200 yards distance not only demonstrated that he could carry his balls from a rifle more than four calibres less in bore, than the common musket, but also that the velocity was so great that the sugar loaf shaped ball perforated a two inch board and sank into the earth of the mound without in the least degree altering its shape, merely showing a very small dotted abrasion on its tapering point, made by the different degrees of hardness in the grain of the wood. The day was very unfavourable for experiments with balls at long ranges, owing to the strong breeze which prevailed, but the result exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those present and surprised many who considered what was accomplished impracticable. 57 rounds were fired during the experiments, several of them too low in the first instance, as the parties at a range signalled when they entered the mound after ricocheting, instead of their first range. Mr. Lancaster, jun., found this out on a subsequent occasion, and had the target removed to a more eligible position, when out of 18 rounds fired, ten entered the target. As a proof of the excellent aim at the long range used, it may be mentioned that he hit the target three times in succession, and on no occasion out of the 57 rounds were any of the balls above 12 or 15 feet east or west of the target, but by far the greater majority within from one foot to one yard of the object against which they were directed. The experiments with a rifle ball of the form alluded to have been so satisfactory, that Mr. Lancaster contemplates making experiments with others, made to be fired from six pounder guns; and if the same power and range is attained with them, the principle will be found an immense saving and of great advantage to the service.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

INSTALLATION OF THE EARL OF ELLESMERE, (LATE LORD FRANCIS EGERTON) AS GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASON'S OF EAST LANCASHIRE.

The Freemasons of East Lancashire held their annual grand meeting, on Thursday, at Bolton-le-Moors, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, (late Lord Francis Egerton) was installed as grand master of the order in that province. His lordship, who in the early part of the day had attended the consecration of a new church, which he has built at Worsley, was most enthusiastically received by about six hundred of the brethren, assembled in lodge, at the Temperance hall, including many visitors from the grand lodges of Cheshire and West Lancashire. He appointed Brother Stephen Blair, of Bolton, his deputy, and Brothers Matthew Davis of Bolton, and William Ford Hulton, of Hulton, his Wardens. Brother Thomas Ridgway Bridson, of Bolton, was elected treasurer. After the customary business had been disposed of, the brethren went in procession, amidst an immense multitude of very orderly spectators, the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, to the parish church, at the entrance of which they were received by the Rev. Prebendary Blade, the vicar, in his canonicals, the band playing a favourite masonic air. Prayers were read by Brother the Rev. John Sheffield, of Rostborne, and an excellent sermon was preached by Brother the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, incumbent of Tockholes, the Grand Chaplain for West Lancashire. The text was, "Abstain from every appearance of evil," and is to be found in the 5th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Thessalonians, 22d verse. The reverend preacher strongly deprecated the practice of evil speaking, now so prevalent, and condemned by St. James, and which did not always spring from malice but frequently arose from the misrepresentations of ignorance, and could not be defended on any moral or religious principle. The results, he observed, were as unprofitable to those who indulged in the vice as injurious to those who were the sufferers by it. He urged the impossibility of satisfying cavellers as to the beauty of the ancient, honourable, and loyal order of masonry, and asserted that it was justly styled "the handmaid of religion." He proceeded to justify the observance of secrecy as to its details, and argued that the circumstance of some bad men being found connected with it was an insufficient objection, for such were to be found ranged under the banners Christianity and every other great system. The fault was not in the system, but was that of individuals. He implored his hearers to abstain from every appearance of evil, and exhibit in practice the genuine principles of masonry, as by so doing they would secure the approbation of their friends, the comfort of their own consciences, and the admiration and respect of their enemies.

A collection amounting to £29 9s. 6d. was made for the Bolton Dispensary.

On leaving the church, the brethren went in procession to the large school-room belonging to St. George's Church, when they sat down to a sumptuous entertainment. The galleries were filled with ladies, and the scene was one of the most interesting character. Earl Ellesmere occupied the chair, and at the table of honour were seated a numerous and distinguished assemblage of grand officers, past and present, among whom were John Drinkwater, Esq., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, Provincial Grand Chaplain of the Western Division of Lancashire.

On the cloth being withdrawn, the following toasts were given from the chair with excellent prefatory speeches:—"The Queen;" "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Queen Dowager, patroness of the school for the daughters of poor deceased masons;" "The Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England;" "Lord Worsley, Deputy Grand Master of England;" and "The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland."

The Rev. G. Robinson then proposed in an eloquent and complimentary speech the health of the chairman, which was drank with the greatest enthusiasm and repeated rounds of applause.

The Noble CHAIRMAN, on rising to respond to the toast was received with great cheering. When it had subsided he acknowledged the compliment, and proceeded to remark, that his Rev. Brother in proposing the toast, had alluded to the novel name which he had only a few hours since, by the last *Gazette*, been called on to bear. (Great applause.) He mentioned the circumstance in no spirit of false pride, or in triumph at his elevation, but because the change was suggestive of deeper and more honourable reflections. (Applause.) He would allude, in the first place, to the name from which he must now part; and highly and deeply as he estimated the condescension of the Crown, which had thus honoured him far beyond any desert or [illegible]—("No, no."—he could not help saying that he parted from that name with regret, and almost compunction. He could not but remember that, shortly after his assumption of that name he brought it a stranger to the county; and it was associated in his mind with connections that had been commenced—he alluded to no political connection, but to those of a resident landlord—(applause)—to the friends he had made and the friendships he had established, and all those more intimate connections—more satisfactory than any which politics could afford—such as that which connected him with the present meeting—(great applause)—and which he was not afraid of losing the remembrance of with the loss of his late designation. (Tremendous applause.)—The name he was about to assume, although it had been common for centuries, was one well calculated to remind him that all additional honours carried with them additional duties and increased responsibilities—(loud cheers)—and it was with a due sense of that fact that he contemplated the assumption of his new name. (Reiterated applause.) With that new name was associated his elevation to the equally novel office he now held amongst them, and the duties which belonged to that office. Those duties in the eyes of some men might be unimportant, or incompatible with the position in the country, but he did not think so. (Loud cheers.) The principles of the fraternity were such as any man might reasonably be proud to acknowledge—they