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AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

May 23, 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.

DOOLEY'S

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE HOTEL, Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,

Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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, tuns legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 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.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
SENT ADJOINING MERRITT'S BRICK 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.

Landing ex the Middleton.

CRUSHED and Bastard White SUGAR;
Boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
Cases of Salad OIL; bags Black PEPPER;
Cream of Tar, and Blue and White STARCH;
Dried CURRANTS and COOKING RAISINS;
Bath Brick and Black Lead;
ARROW ROOT and Carraway SEED;
Candle WICK and BORAX.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 10. Prince Wm. street.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
1854.

Per steamer "Arabia" the Subscriber has received from London a supply of the following SEEDS warranted fresh and true to their kinds:

BEET—Long Blood and early Turnip;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, White and Yellow Belgian, Long Surrey Altringham;
CABBAGE—Early York, Drumhead, Large Battersea, Green Globe Savoy, Morning Star, King of Cabbages;
CELERY—White Solid;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Prickley;
CRESS—Double Curled;
LETTUCE—Drumhead, Victoria Cabbage, White Cabbage, Cos;
NASTURTIUM—Red, Crimson and Yellow;
RADISH—Long Salmon, Short Top, Turnip;
TURNIP—Swedish, Laing's Swede, White Flat Yellow Aberdeen, Early Stubble, White Globe;
THYME, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory; together with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.

May 12, 1854. W. O. SMITH.

Ladies Cloth & Prunella Boots.

THE Subscriber will receive per Steamer 'Admiral':—A Consignment of FOURTEEN CASES of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Cloth Prunnella and Cashmere BOOTS—which he offers for Sale at Wholesale. S. K. FOSTER.

BURNING FLUID—Per schr. Boston, from Boston, a few barrels superior Burning FLUID.

November 11. S. L. TILLEY.

New Brunswick Hotel,

Charlotte street, nearly opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to recive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.

Good Hostlers are always in attendance.

July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR

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.

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.

At Wholesale Only.

300 DOZEN low price Shawl Pins, various patterns; 80 dozen Coat Links; 60 gross Agate Buttons; 180 dozen Catholic Pictures, in neat glass frames; 8 dozen Ladies' Leather Statchels; 40 dozen Berlin Bracelets; 10 gross Silk Purses; 120 bundles Fiddle Strings; 1,200 bundles Steel Beads and a variety Steel Purse Fittings, just landed ex John Barbour, for sale at the Fancy Arcade, Corner King and Cross Sts.

April 28. J. CROUCH.

BURNING FLUID.—5 brls. superior ex 'Themis,' from Boston.

March 24. W. O. SMITH.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
FOSTER'S CORNER, GERMAIN STREET.

Ladies' White Satin BOOTS.

Just received per steamer from Liverpool, via Boston:

LADIES' superior White Satin BOOTS; Ladies superior Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Ladies' superior White Satin Slippers;

Also, per schr. "Henry Parker," from Boston:
26 Boxes INDIA RUBBERS, viz;
Mens' very best Felt lined Patent Rubber Boots;
Mens' heavy Patent Rubber OVER SHOES;
Men's light Patent Rubber do.
Ladies' very best Patent Rubber BOOTS;
Ladies' superior Lace-up-Rubber SHOES;
Girl's superior lined Rubber BOOTS;
Ladies' very best Rubber Over SHOES—light and heavy;
Boy's very heavy Patent Rubber OVER SHOES;
Children's stout Patent Rubber Over Shoes.

February 20. S. K. FOSTER.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies Fashionable shoe store.
Foster's Corner Germain Street.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Ship "Aquatic," and now in course of opening—

LADIES superior Black Cloth BOOTS;
Ladies Spring Instep Merino Walking Boots
Ladies White and Black Satin Slippers;
Ladies Bronze Kid Slippers;
Ladies Black and Bronze "Schottishe" SHOES;
Ladies Enamelled Exhibibition Slippers;
Misses Bronze and Black Kid Slippers;
Misses Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses white and black Satin Slippers;
Misses Cashmere and Prunnella Boots;
Ladies Bronze Kid Polka Boots;
Children's Bronze Kid Shoes;
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety;
Gentlemen's Patent Dancing Boots;
Youths' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys and Youth's Patent Elastic Side Boots.

DOMESTIC WORKS.

The Subscriber would call especial attention to his Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, City make; also to his Men's Boys' and Youths' BOOTTEES, of every sort, required for Town or Country Wear Women's and Girl's House SLIPPERS; Children's Boots and Shoes, of various styles.

For sale wholesale and retail.

February, 1854. S. K. FOSTER.

WANTED.—Two good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. None need apply but men of steady habits.

M. N. POWERS, *Undertaker.*
March 31. Germain-street

MOLASSES, MOLASSES.—Just Received per "Rio Grande from Cienfuegos
10 Hhds
20 Tierces } Muscovado Molasses very superior
10 Barls
March 4, 1853. ROBT. ARMSTRON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is in readiness at all times, with excellent Teams of Horses, to convey Lumber to the Eastern side. Terms moderate. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, near the Post Office.

Carleton, June 23.

LEECHES.—1 Case superior LEECHES.—

May 12 S. L. TILLEY.

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.

In Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 4-2

The British Colonies,

THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES:
Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statements relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.

BY MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."]

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.

Published by JOHN TALLIS 160 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square,

ROGER HUNTER, AGENT.

Saint John, April 21, 1854.

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.

Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes the attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

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.

August 19, 1853. C. H. BARTLETT.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentleman's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Bottees*;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS,
Wholesale and Retail.

April 7. S. K. FOSTER

May, 1854.
NORTH AMERICAN
CLOTHING STORE.

SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.

R. HUNTER,

HAVING Removed his place of Business from the South side of King-street, to his present Stand, and having received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States his Spring and Summer Goods, now offers for sale to *Wholesale* and *Retail Purchasers*, the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment of Goods ever previously exposed for sale by any Clothing Establishment in this market.

The stock in part consist of—

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Russel Cords, Alapacas, Moleskins, Heimespuns, Tweeds, Cassinets, &c. &c.

VESTINGS—A rich and splendid assortment, in various materials.

The clothing Department comprises

COATS, VESTS, PANTS, in every description of material in use, and of all qualities and prises. Cut in the most fashionable styles, and made up on the premises by the best Workmen the city can supply.

OVERALLS, Oil Clothing.

☞ To the FURNISHING Department particular attention is invited, as it comprises a very general assortment of Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Gents' and Ladies' Carpet Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c

☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth and leaving their orders, can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen, and the shortest notice.

No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.

☞ Please observe that it is the *Brick Building* you go into.

May 12, 1854. R. HUNTER.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by

Octo.-25 FELLOWS & Co.

RUNAWAY.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring JOSEPH H. SCOTT an indented Apprentice to the subscriber, who has left this office without liberty.

August 1853. WM. DURANT.

REGULAR TRADER
PLAWEN
St. John and Hantsport, Cornwallis.

THE Schr. SERENADE, Potter, master, will leave for Cornwallis about the middle of the ensuing week, and will run regularly between the above places during the season. For Freight or Passage please apply to the Master on board, or to

G. M. BURNS.

Geneva, Brandy, &c.

Just received per Galliot *Ankeberg*, from Rotterdam:—

50 HHDS. fine Holland GENEVA;
100 cases do. do.

Now landing ex brig 'Robert,' from Charante:
7 Pipes, 26 hhds., 15 Qrt.-casks, & 50 cases Hennessy's fine Old BRANDY;
150 Dozen TUMBLERS, assorted sizes. For sale at lowest rates.

JOHN McCOSKERY.
June 30. Reed's Point.

Miscellany.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE BALKANS—SHUMLA.

The gloomy and rocky defiles of the Balkans are still at this day as impenetrable as when Darius passed them from the south, five hundred years before the Christian era. For centuries the rich and fertile delta, which lies between the Carpathians, the Black Sea, has lain unused, and its immense resources have remained almost unknown to Europe. And yet nature has lavishly endowed these magnificent regions, while the Danube offers them an easy outlet, and a means of communication with all the rest of the world. Why then are they so neglected? The cause is not far to seek. As the constant battle-field of every nation, these vast plains have been periodically devastated by war at each great historical period, and hence so far from lamenting the mountain chains which shut them in, the inhabitants of these countries have hitherto regarded them as bulwarks against invasion, rather than as obstacles to their commercial relations.

This fact explains why the Balkans are so little known, and why the practicable passes still remain in their primitive state. As regards the former point, the general state of knowledge is so imperfect, that the celebrated historian of Turkey, Von Hammer, reduces the defiles of the principal chain to seven only, whilst by a paper lately read before Royal Geographical Society of London, it appears that the real number is much greater.

The author of that paper, General Jochmus, states, that with the express object of studying the entire chain from Cape Emineh (*Jonis Horn*) to Tirnova, situate at the mountain between Schipka Dransva, he crossed it seven times in a zigzag direction—that is from Messambria to Sudshuk, from there to Aschly, from Aschly to Dobrak, from Dobrak to Carnabat, from Carnabat to Kasan, from Kasan to Semmnon, and from Selimnch to Tirnova. He also explored the little chain of the Hamus in the same way, and crossed it from Tirnova to Osmanbazar, from that place to Kassan, from Kassan to Ozaikovak, from Ozaikavak to Kopritkei, from Kopritkoi to Shumla, from Shumla to Paravadzo, and from Paravadzo to Varna.

The highest point of the chain beyond Monastirkoi is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, the pass itself being situated at a height of 1,800 feet. It leads to Bana, a village twelve miles south of Messambria, passing through dense forests of oaks, by the roads used by the waggons that convey wood and iron to Messambria.

Shumla, lying at the foot of the Balkans, is a strategi position of extreme importance. It is strongly fortified by nature, and art has created additional means of defence which render it almost impregnable. The Turks have given it the appellation of Chazi (victorious.) This town is the key of the valley which extends from the Balkans to the sea; it command the principal pass of the chain, and like Roustchuk and Silistria, is one of the stages on the road to Constantinople.

Shumla contains a population of about 35,000 inhabitants, and covers a surface of between two and three miles in length by one mile in width. It stands at the foot of a wooded hill 800 or 700 feet in height, which half surrounds the town like an amphitheatre. The great part of the ancient entrenchments no longer exists, but the hill which protects the town is steep and inaccessible—qualities which have been taken advantage of in constructing the modern fortifications, which are upon the European system.

The forts, redoubts, and casemates which now guard Shumla render it a very formidable place. The position of these new works have been carefully chosen, so as to cover all the ravines and defiles leading to the camp, and to defend the high road to the great pass of the Balkans, which is only thirty miles from Shumla.

The passage of the Balkans by a hostile force is therefore, almost impossible; and as long as the flags of England and France covers the coast of the Black Sea the chain cannot be turned. The position of the Turks is excellent, supported as it is by impregnable fortifications and impassable mountains, whilst, on the other hand, the Russians, at the least check, might be thrown back on the Danube, and forced to return to the Principalities. —*Moniteur de la Flotte.*

THE DOBRUDSCHA.

The following account this desolate district, which has suddenly risen into interest and importance, is taken from the forthcoming new edition of *Murray's Turkish Guide*:—

At Tchernavoda the Danube approaches within thirty-four miles of the Black Sea, but is separated from it by a peninsula or tongue of high land, extending north, nearly opposite to Galatz, called Dobrudscha. From Tchernavoda a road runs to Kostendje, on the Black Sea, partly parallel with a stream or rather chain of lakes, called Karason. At Beurlack (four hours) the stream ceases, and the valley is shut in by hills crowned with downs, from which the sea is visible. Kostendje (Constantina,) a small village on the height above the shore, has a little port, with remains of an old Roman mole, now destroyed. From a point a little south of this, Rossova, on the Danube, runs a rampart of earth called Trajan's Wall. It is certain that no branch of the Danube ever flowed into the across this tongue of land, which presents on the side of the sea an uninterrupted range of low hills and cliffs. The district of the Dobrudscha is at most seasons a wilderness, partly owing to its having been deprived of its Tartar inhabitants, after 1829, by the Russians, but chiefly owing to its subsoil, which excepting to the north extremity, where rise the hills of Matschin (granite?) consists of porous limestone, which retains no water, and furnishes no springs on the surface. Population is scanty, and villages wide scattered, and drinking water is obtained only through a few deep wells. Corn is scarcely cultivated at all, hay and fodder are very scarce, the scanty herbage dries up early in the summer, and the flocks of sheep and herds of buffaloes repair to the borders of the Danube for pasture. This desert extends south of the Wall of Trajan, nearly as far as Dassarjik and Varna. It is not tenable by troops, unless they carry food, forage and water. A canal was at one time projected to connect the Danube at Tchernavoda and the Black Sea at Kostendje, but a survey made by a Prussian engineer proved that the head of the valley of Karasou was 194 feet above the sea and not a drop of water was to be obtained on the summit level (limestone hills) to feed a canal if it were made.

THE WORKS AT HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.

The magnificent works which are being carried out for the formation of Holyhead Harbour, were commenced in 1849, and intended to secure a total area of 300 acres for the purpose of a harbor, two-thirds of that space having a *minimum* depth of seven fathoms at low water. Accommodation will thus be provided for about 400 vessels of all classes including 70 men of war as large as the Duke of Wellington. The north or great breakwater will be 5000 feet long and 170 feet wide, and of this immense work 4000 feet have already been completed at low water mark—3500 feet of it being from 14 to 15 feet above high water.—The depth at low water thus filled up is from 45 to 48 feet, and some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this mole from the fact that the stonework which surmounts it is about 80 feet above the foundation. The smaller, or eastern breakwater, which protects the harbour on the landward side, will be 2100 feet long, and 1000 feet of it have already been formed, in a depth of 30 feet at low water, and to a width of 100 feet. Since 1849, when the works were begun, 2,400,000 tons of stones, in blocks varying in weight from 10 tons downward, have been deposited in the sea, and the rate at which this gigantic operation is carried on is said to be from 22,000 to 27,000 tons per week, and from 4000 to 5000 tons per day. The quarries which have been opened to supply so prodigious a demand for material wherewith to control the waves are hardly less remarkable objects of attention than the undertaking to which they are subordinated. They realise the fabulous stories of mountains removed and cast into the sea. As much as four tons of powder is frequently exploded in them at one blast, or (more properly expressed) in one mining operation, and thus 20,000 and 30,000 tons of stone are often at once set free for the construction of the breakwaters. The plan adopted is to blow away a huge section of the base of the mountain, when a superincumbent mass of rock, 150 feet high, being unsupported, tumbles down after it.

This great economy of time has been effected by the use of piled stages carrying railways, which, projecting boldly into the sea, presents a mechanical arrangement for conducting the operations at once simple, convenient and independent of both tides and wind. Mr. Rendel was scouted as a visionary when he first proposed so daring a plan for facilitating the work, and it was confidently predicted that rails thus supported on scaffolding would never answer. Nor is it wonderful that persons less experienced than Mr. Rendel should have such misgivings, for the piles which support the stages are 80 feet long, being built up of short lengths of the timber commonly used for building purposes. Thus resting upon a precarious frame work of wood, with water more than 40 feet deep below, and required to carry long trains of heavily loaded trucks, the railways of the Holyhead breakwater do not impress an unprofessional mind with an extraordinary confidence in their security. There is, however, no answer to the successful experience of four years in this matter, during which time thousands of tons of stone have been daily brought down from the quarries and deposited in the sea. A large portion of the material thus removed consists of fragments of rock, weighing from 5 to 10 tons each, and calculated by their weight to overcome, with the least possible delay, the momentum of the ocean. It may, therefore, be readily conceived how severely Mr. Rendel's bold plan of carrying on the works has been tested, and how complete his triumph has been. The contract under which the harbor is being constructed contemplates an expenditure of about £800,000, and the outlay so far is under £400,000.—*London Times.*

A DISPERATE DUEL.—We learn from a gentleman recently from Florida, that a duel was fought on Monday last, the 10th inst., between Claudius C. Stewart Esq., and Joseph R. Coker, Esq., both young lawyers, resident at Newmansville, East Florida. The quarrel is reported to have had its origin in Mr. Coker's intimating to a young lady that Mr. Stewart had invited him to be one of his groomsmen on the occasion of his approaching nuptials with that lady. It appears that Mr. S. had requested Mr. C. to attend him on the occasion referred to, but at the same time enjoining secrecy in the matter. Mr. S. construed the disclosure into a breach of confidence, and an offence requiring of Mr. C. his signature, and his acknowledgement of his having been guilty of a libel, or the alternative of a fight with deadly weapons. After the interference of the friends of both proved unavailing in reconciling the quarrel, the parties left Newmansville, and proceeded to a ferry some thirty miles distant, where they crossed to the appointed place of meeting, on the Georgia side. The terms of the meeting show that the principals intended it not to be "a bloodless duel." Both were armed with double shot guns. Mr. Stewart's gun was loaded with 30 buck shot. Mr. Coker's gun which chambers three balls, was loaded with twelve bullets. After firing the first shots at a distance of seventy-five yards, in case neither fell, they were to advance ten paces and fire a second time; when if neither was yet hit, they were to reload and advance ten paces more for a third shot. At the first fire, Mr. Stewart received three balls, two of them in his arm and shoulder rendering, it is said, the amputation of that limb necessary. The other ball entered his right breast, and passing upwards, lodged in his right shoulder in front. Fears were entertained for Mr. S.'s life partly on account of the delay caused by having to send a distance of twenty miles, for instruments necessary to the amputation of his arm. The attending surgeons had no instruments on the ground. Two buck shot passed through the breast of the lose garment worn by Mr. Cocker. Both appear to be well practised in the use of their weapons, and by the result of the first fire, we see, perhaps, spared the record of one of the bloodiest tragedies that have ever resulted from this mode of adjusting differences between gentlemen. With the lessend distance, and the almost unerring precision exhibited by the combatans, the second shot could hardly have resulted otherwise than a horrible mutilation, or perhaps the killing of both.—*Savannah News, June 29.*

THE MARCO POLO.—She left the Mersey on the 12th November, 1853, and from that time till the 15th December it is remarkable that the winds prevailed from the north and east, light and moderate breezes, with fair weather. On the 16th she experienced strong breezes from the N. E., and squally weather, and the distance run on that day was 295 miles. On the 20th, wind N. W., strong breeze, she ran 287 miles; on the 21st 299 miles; on the 22d, 411 miles; on the 23d, 339 miles; on the 24th, 301 miles; and on the 27th, with strong S. W. breezes, 356 miles. From the 6th January till her arrival off Cape Otway she was favoured with a succession of strong winds, during which the noble vessel performed her part most admirably. On the 7th of January she accomplished 428 miles; and on each of the five days succeeding she ran 351, 334½, 372, 310, and 301 miles. On the 14th, 327 miles were logged; on the 16th, 325; and on the 24th, the day previous to making the land, she ran 331 miles. She arrived off Port Phillip in 74 days from Liverpool, after the quickest passage on record. We believe this rate of sailing by a ship is without a parallel in nautical history, and it is gratifying to know that the Marco Polo is the production of British subjects. The homeward voyage, though not possessing the same remarkable results, is not without interest. She left Melbourne on the 19th February, and on the 24th, 25th, and 26th, she ran 361, 328, and 292 miles respectively. On the 28th, 313 miles were logged. On the 1st March, wind W. by S., strong and squally, a distance of 403 miles was accomplished, being the highest recorded on the homeward passage. On the 5th of the same month she ran, 320½ miles; on the 6th, 325; on the 7th, 3[illegible]; and on the 8th, 318 miles. The rate of sailing for the remainder of the voyage calls for no particular remark. She arrived in the Mersey on the 13th instant, after a pleasant run of 85 days.—*Liverpool Paper.*

THE WANTS OF A NAVAL CADET IN THE BALTIC FLEET.—The following order was sent to a naval outfitter in Portsmouth for execution this week, and has been duly complied with:—(Literal copy)—"Mr. ——, will feel himself obliged to Mr. —— to send him the undermentionsd articles as soon as possible:—A spyglass, sword-belt of different leather from the last, several pairs of gloves, fit for the Baltic, also some kid ones, two pairs of good strong boots, a cap, and some cakes, almonds and raisins, and tody. We have taken seven prizes, but I suppose that is stale news. The Tribune took the first prize. Will you send me a paper now and then? I remain yours, ——. I want some more powder and a box of caps, a journal book. A fishing line would be very useful, and lots of cakes, almonds, and raisins. Will you send me some ink and quill pens, jam, sugar candy, pastry, a Dutch cheese, coffee, sugar, and a cocoa-nut or two? Pay for the carriage."

REMARKABLE BET.—A noble lord who represents a County in the south-west Scotland, staked £10 to £1,000 that he would name the three first horses for the Derby, which he did, and won the bet. This is considered to be one of the most extraordinary speculations in the annals of the turf.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A DASH AT THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER BY DISRAELI.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution authorising the Treasury to issue Exchequer Bonds to raise the ways and means.

Mr. T. EARLE moved, that "it is not at present expedient to authorise any further issue of Exchequer Bonds with the engagement of repayment within the next six years." Thinking the measures adopted last year were ill-advised, and as they had been unsuccessful, it would be wrong, he observed, to say in effect that the principles which guided the government last year should be those which the House ought to approve and maintain. He insisted that no position could have been more favourable than that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer fifteen months ago, with a surplus revenue, large balances in the Exchequer, and other advantages; and he entered into long detailed statements to show that a prudent financial minister should have abstained from any great changes; that, instead of acting with caution, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had ventured upon operations whereby the finances had been mismanaged; that means had been employed which ought not to be resorted to but upon an emergency; that, if an emergency existed, it had been created by himself, and that the result had been an increase of the national debt.

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The nett deficiency, he believed, might have been provided for through the Exchequer Bill market, without any addition to the permanent debt. He asked the house, he said, to adopt the amendment, because he wanted the government to speak out, and say what the money was wanted for, whether for war expenditure or to repair the losses attendant upon meddling, irritating, and abortive measures.

After several members had spoken to the subject, there were loud cries for a division, and strangers ordered to withdraw. The house having filled—

Mr. D'ISRAELI rose. After complimenting Mr. Baring, he said that he was willing to argue the question before the committee on the broadest ground. He considered the financial management of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have been, from the first, erroneous, and injurious to the country. The superficial vindication of the transactions dealing with the unfunded debt had been satisfactory neither to the country nor to the house. The second great fault was the celebrated scheme of conversion, which was founded on fallacious and contradictory principles, and its magnitude had been lost sight of because circumstances had prevented its being carried out. Against this most imprudent plan Mr. Gladstone had been duly warned. But the finance question last year had been argued without the house having the information which the government possessed, and which must have impressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the possibility of a war. His introduction of the scheme to the house, under such circumstances, was an error of statesmanship far more important than his financial errors. His third fault was the greatest which a financial statesman could commit, and which had prepared those difficulties with which we should still have to contend, and this was that when war was imminent a pure peace budget had been proposed. He did not call the budget so because it repealed taxes, but because the house was asked to accept it on the condition that the financial future was to comprise such repeals, and this at a time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer well knew that an alliance hostile to its was being proposed, and that armies were gathering. He here introduced a reference to Mr. Gladstone's remarks as to the state in which the revenue had been left at the retirement of Lord Derby's government, denying that the income tax was then in any precarious state, and meeting the charge that the government though proposing to vary that tax, had produced no schedules, by stating that he never had an opportunity for their preparation. He also accused Mr. Gladstone of bringing in a graduated income tax of a perilous kind, for it was one which made a difference between the property of the rich and also of the poor, and he claimed credit for the late government having swept away exemptions and increased the area of taxation. Then he described, as the fourth error, the reduction of the rate of interest in a way which compelled the paying of £3,000,000 of Exchequer bills with the national balances; and as the fifth, the tampering with the funds of the savings banks. The next error was the neglect to refit the exchequer at a time when state secrets made it clear to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that such a course would be necessary, and when money could have been easily obtained. He then attacked the financial statement of the 6th March, as either inadequate or deceptive, and described the subsequent effort to raise money as strange and quaint (hear, hear.) He adverted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attempt to raise £5,000,000 at 4 per cent., and failing—an event which the Emperor of Russia must regard as an equivalent for the bombardment of Odessa (hear.) It is a mystery to men of business (continued the right hon. gentleman), as to how the right honorable gentleman could have managed so as to have brought his enterprise to such a ruinous conclusion. In that wild desert the city of London, inhabited by—I will not say savage beasts, though there are some bulls among them and the rest are bears—in the city the Chancellor of the Exchequer is supposed to have some knowledge of these animals, but the right hon. gentleman would not content himself with bulls and bears, but aimed at higher prey, and it was sought to bring down the antlered monarch of the forest and all the stags of London to contribute to maintain the credit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (hear, hear, and a laugh.) The right hon. gentleman was under the necessity of striking out 200,000 or 300,000 of the subscriptions on which no instalment was paid.—The mismanagement of the finance, though slight, was the occasion of a great deal of public scandal, and does no good to the public credit. I speak not from hearsay, for, through unknown contributors, I have documents in my possession—letters from three persons—most obscure, penniless varlets, by subscribing £5,000 of Exchequer bonds (laughter.) It is a striking thing that these poor fellows without a roof not only subscribe for fifteen thousand pounds of the Exchequer, for £5,000 of each of the series, but they receive no official answer. What was the reply to them? That the government would grant they request? Much more than that. The reply was not only granting the request, but begging, as a particular favour of the government, that they would take the whole of the subscription for the series A. and by doing so they should enjoy all the advantages and privileges which they might obtain from series B. and C. (a laugh.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with that array of phrases which he has at command, may pretend that this scheme equals the Royalty Loan of Mr. Pitt, whom he so much admires; but I think that all acquainted with the subject must have felt ashamed that the Treasury of England should be placed, in so ridiculous a position, for not only could the right hon. gentleman not raise £5,000,000 at 4 per cent., but he absolutely gave occasion to circumstances which make the public functionaries contemptible in the eyes of the country (hear, hear.) Who could have supposed, when we listened to the right honorable gentleman, as he touched upon these matters in an indignant spirit of self-defence, that he had been in correspondence with all the stags of London? (laughter.) The right hon. gentleman came forward as though he were to be the victim of the government; he has asserted that he will not allow his colleagues to take a share in the faults he has committed, which are to his mind of so patriotic a kind; and he takes refuge in a quotation more classical than novel, and from so accomplished a scholar as the right hon. gentleman we might have expected a more felicitous line. The house will recollect the circumstances which attended on the events that called for that exclamation, and I think