her, consented to leave the convent, and with a pledge of protection till death, to cast herself on the wide world. Dimon's intentions were honorable, and he felt to abuse the confidence reposed in him by one so artless and lovely, would be indeed a crime to sink him beyond forgiveness. Dimon hastened to Plattsburgh with his rich prize, intending to remain there until the excitement which her flight was sure to occasion, should subside. As the orphan Gabrielle had no relatives in Montreal, the matter soon died away; and as the fact was whispered, that the noted Dimon was the partner of her flight, a dread of consequences had the effect of a too rigorous inquiry. At Plattsburgh the lovers were united by a secret marriage, and after a few months, proceeded to Prescot on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Ogdensburgh, where Dimon intended to reside,—he found it impossible to forsake his old courses at once and entirely; but the young creature who had won his attention from which he did not wish to fly, and which induced her to hope he would soon wholly forsake the reckless and dangerous life he had hitherto led.

Among the persons who had become acquainted with Dimon at Montreal, was a British officer, Major Smith, a man of unquestioned daring, but an unprincipled and notorious libertine. It was well known that General Wilkinson was collecting his forces at Sackett's Harbor and Grenadier Island, preparatory to a descent on Montreal, and Major Smith was attached to the few battalions which Gen. Prevost ordered from the latter place to Prescott, to assist in checking their progress. Smith had learned the history of Dimon's flight with the young Gabrielle, and as he immediately on his arrival at Prescott met with Dimon, he insisted on being permitted an acquaintance with the matchless nun.

'By heavens,' said Smith to Dimon the next morning after his presentation to her. 'I do not blame you for running away with that girl; I might myself have done as foolish a thing had as tempting and beautiful a prize been thrown in my way.'

'Smith,' replied Dimon, 'I do not consider a union with a lovely woman, a foolish act, especially when beauty is the least of her excellent and amiable qualities.'

'Upon my honor, Dimon, you look and talk as soberly as any bishop about this sham marriage of yours; I should not be surprised if the gipsey should flatter you into a real noose;' said Smith, in a tone of levity.

'There is no sham marriage in the case, said Dimon sternly; 'Gabrielle's affectionate heart is to pure to trifle with.'

'Heigho! I see how it is,' was the response of the officer; 'Roger Dimon is as deep in love as a school-boy; the cunning girl did not practice her arts in the nunnery for nothing.'

'Smith that beautiful creature is mine, she is my wife; and she must be spoken of and treated as such.'

There was something in Dimon's manner which informed Smith that he was not to be trifled with; but threw no small degree of incredulity into his manner and tone as he replied—'Well, I must believe you, but I should not have supposed that Roger Dimon could have been so caught by the dark eyes of a girl.'

'If you knew her purity and worth, you would think differently.'

'Purity,' sneeringly repeated Smith, 'every one is pure till they are tempted.'

A flush passed over the brow of the smuggler;—'Smith, you know Roger Dimon too well, to suppose he can allow his honor or that of his wife to be trifled with. Let one disrespectful word be heard from your lips, and your life or mine is the forfeit. So saying he turned on his heel and went away while Smith muttered—'We will not quarrel now, but you shall tell, wedded fool as you are, a different story about her purity before long, or my name is not Dick Smith.'

Full of this diabolical resolution he set himself seriously to work, to destroy the happiness of Dimon, and his young bride, and by resuming the guise of perfect friendship and respect he soon found himself treated with the familiarity of a friend in the family he was basely plotting the ruin.

The descent of Wilkinson and his army for a while postponed his plans, and it was not until the encampment of the French Mills was broken up, and that fine army which under a competent leader would have ensured the conquest of Montreal, had vanished like the mists of Summer, that he found himself at liberty to resume his projects. The Winter passed and Spring came, but he had made no progress; he had made no progress; he had not in the least undermined the impregnable fortress of a pure heart. She would not understand the innuendoes in which he ventured to indulge; that feeling of propriety which is innate in woman her revolt at the heartless manner in which he spoke of life's tenderest ties; and he soon found that he was becoming the object of her ill-concealed aversion and abhorence. The quick eye of Dimon marked the change which attended the reception of the officer, and he guessed the cause. Gabrielle acknowledge the aversion she felt for Smith's society, but as she well knew an avowal of the cause would be attended with fatal consequences she concealed the reasons in her own bosom. Smith was not at all disposed to relinquish the pursuit, and her coldness served only to increase his passions. He was chagrined to think one so young and inexperienced should prove superior to his arts—his pride was roused, and he vowed let the consequences be what they might, she should not escape him—and there was a feeling of demonical gratification passed him at the thought that at one blow he should gratify his passions, and humble the pride and confidence of Dimon in his beautiful bride.

It was necessary, if possible, that Dimon should be in his power, and separated from Gabrielle. Smith knew enough of Dimon's course of life, to know that in more than one instance he was amenable to the laws, and with the secrecy which the act required he sought from Governor Prevost, an order for the apprehension of Dimon, and his conveyance to Montreal, to be tried for treasonable correspondence with the Americans. Dimon was not ignorant of the storm that was gathering—he might easily have disposed of his principal enemy, but such an act might have injured his future prospects and besides, might have rendered necessary for a time a separation of his wife. To avoid this, after consulting with Gabrielle, he determined to remove to the neighbouring territory of the United States. On the day that Smith received his authority to apprehend Dimon, the latter with his young wife, and a single female servant, all disguised, left Prescot in a Kingston bateau, and proceeded up the St. Lawrence. Near the part of the river known by the name of the Thousand Islands, Dimon had become acquainted in some of his excursions with a M'Donald, who in that lonely region, far from other settlers, and at a considerable distance from the river had fixed himself, and where in spite of the dangers that threatened him from the commencement of the war, he and his wife determined to remain. Dimon knew he could place implicit confidence in M'Donald, and at that time he preferred a residence where he should be the least liable to notice. By his orders he was landed near the desired place, where he was welcomed with a warmth of feeling which denoted a full recollection of benefits conferred.' In that romantic and sequestered region, the fair Gabrielle again breathed freely, and in the escape of Dimon from the toils of the plotting Smith, found an abundant recompense from all her privations.

(To be concluded.)

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., May 15, 1857.

The Elections both for Kings' County and York have terminated favorably for the Government party, in the former we have gained two out of the three, and it remains to be seen whether the third man will not also range himself under the Conservative Banner, while in the latter three out of four of the Government Candidates have been triumphantly returned, and this too, in what the *"Smashers"* considered their stronghold, and also under *their* new law, so much boasted of by the Opposition, and when the friends of Mr. Fisher, had the working of the law in their own hands. And with all their appliances, where do we find Mr. Fisher, the great leader of the Opposition? Why at the foot of the Poll, and only thirteen votes a head of a youngman taken from the Plough tail. This must be very humiliating to that *great man*, the Goliah of that party, and while it leaves them little to boast of after all their canvass, and all their bribery, it must be doubly galling for them to reflect that they have not been able in one single instance to defeat one member of that Government, they so loudly denounced, and unhushingly through their hirelings, the *Courier*, *Leader*, and *News*, asserted that the country were heartily tired. In this City and County, their success has been purely fortuitous, the friends of the Government considering themselves perfectly safe made little or no exertion to secure their return, while on the other hand, the Opposition spared neither money nor pains to effect their purpose. Not only was money freely, and openly given for votes, but in order to make assurance doubly sure, the "*Tea Total*" party coalesed with the "*Rummies*" thus throwing their much vaunted principles to the winds, and for what? Why for office, and thus has the mask been torn from the face of the great Reform movement, and Teetotalism, and its advocates like many other humbugs of the day, stands revealed.

We regret much to have to record the defeat of Doctor Earle, in Kings, a gentleman who for many years represented that County, with credit to himself, and with many solid advantages to the Constituency. It is however gratifying to find that although he did not succeed in securing his seat, he found 1263 honest men and true to record their conscientious votes in his favor. In Queen's we may attribute the loss of Mr. Baillie, who would, had he been elected, have proved a staunch friend of the Government, to the circumstance of some of the Bridges having been washed away, and preventing many of his friends from coming to the Poll. The successful Candidate may therefore consider he owes his election to Providence, and not to the Constituency.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.—On Monday evening last the Election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year took place. On such occasions formerly it has been difficult to obtain a gathering of the members sufficiently large to make a good choice of officers. Not so on this occasion, the "Smashers" flushed with their unexpected victory at the late Election, seem determined to occupy every post of honor or profit, accordingly the House was filled at an early hour with "Smashing" politicans, who fully determined if possible to shut out those gentlemen who have served so long, and who have made the establishment, both a credit and an honor to the City, and fill the Offices with their own party. We are happy to learn however, that in this instance their plot was discovered, and promptly met. When after votes of thanks having been passed both to the Directors, and to those gentlemen who lectured during the last winter. The former Officers were again elected. Thus proving to the grasping and monoplying party, that they cannot carry the City by storm.

INDICATIONS.—We stated in a former issue of this paper, that it was not improbable that the money so lavishly spent by the "Smashers" at the late Election, was supplied by our Republican Neighbours, for fillibustering the Province. We have since learned from a gentleman who was at Eastport at the time, that guns had been procured to fire a salute in the event of the Opponents of the Government succeeding, and that no sooner was the result known, than it was communicated by Telegraph, and that the Stars and Stripes was immediately run up, and a salute fired. We learn also that on the following day the Yankee Flag was hoisted at Indian Town. To our Conservative friends we can only say, "Keep your powder dry."

ASSASSINS.—When the practices of barbarous nations are introduced in our City, and the lives of respectable citizens become endangered thereby, it becomes the duty of the honest portion of the Press to give publicity to the fact, on the principle that "forewarned is forearmed." We can assure our readers that their is a gang of Ruffians now in this City prepared with brass knuckles for any Ruffianism or Rowdyism, that they think the forbearance of the community will permit. As a proof of which we may mention that the parties who have so far developed themselves, are first Busby, in Ritchie's building, secondly Strang, of Portland, who is now under bonds for his trial, for wounding a young man of the name of Moore, in front of the same building, on the evening of Election, the wounded man having kept his bed ever since, with a prospect of his losing one of his eyes. Another aspirant to Ruffianly honors is a hopeful youth of the name of Blakslee, a painter, this fellow we understand had displayed his brass knuckle gloves, with a boast of what he intended to do with them. Those three worthies, we recommend to the especial notice of the police.

The Elections.

The results of the elections in the undermentioned Counties are stated to be as follows—

CHARLOTTE.—Gilmor, 1266, M'Adam 1238; Brown, 1179; Chandler 1036, Thompson, 947; Boyd, 817; Street, 850; Wetmore, 732.

KING'S.—Vail, 1372; Scovil, 1307; M'Leod, 1208; Ryan, 1284; Earle, 1263; Flaglor, 1121.

GLOUCESTER.—Read, 698, End, 641, MacNaughton, 535.

CARLETON.—Connell 1141, Perley 1060, Tupper 572.

QUEEN'S.—Gilbert and Ferris are returned—Bailey and Robertson rejected.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Sutton 1205, Kerr 1178, Mitchell 1095, Johnston 1081, Street 944.

RESTIGOUCHE.—Montgomery and M'Millan are returned—Barberie, the old member, is rejected.

YORK.—M'Intosh 1146, Allan 1141, Macpherson 1203, Fisher 1048, Yerxa 1035, Hatheway 1031, Pickard 936, Friel 896.

SUNBURY.—Perley 331, Tapley 311, Lunt 294, Hayward 273.

NEW SHIPS.—A superior new ship called the "William Carvill," measuring 1,615 tons register, and 1,691 tons, O. M., was recently launched from the building yard of Mr. Thomas McWilliams, at the Straight Shore. She has been built to class seven years, under the inspection of Lloyd's surveyors. George Carvill, Esq., is the owner.

Another very fine looking ship called the "Rising Sun," was recently launched from the building yard of Messrs. Gass, Stewart & Co., at Courtney Bay. She has been built to class seven years, and measures 817 tons O. M., and 821 tons register.

Another superior ship called the "Royal Saxon," was recently launched from the building yard of Messrs. Nevins & Irvin, at the March Bridge. She has been built under the inspection of Lloyd's surveyors, to class seven years, and is 1,117 tons, O. M., and 1,108 tons register.

Two very excellent ships were recently launched from the building yard of Mr. Thomas Hilyard, at Portland, where they were built for and owned in Ireland, through their agents here, Messrs. Stephen Wiggins & Son. They measure 287 and 289 tons, O. M., and 211 and 209 tons register, respectively.

The new ship "Morning News," built by Messrs. Potts & Sons, which cleared yesterday for Liverpool, has been named after the paper of that name published in the city, in compliment to the principles advocated by our contemporary.

We need scarcely mention that the respective names of the builders of these vessels, is a sufficient recommendation as to the quality of the vessels.—*Courier.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City was held at the regular place of meeting in Judge Ritchie's Building on Wednesday evening last. Considerable business was transacted, and the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year;

Hon. W. B. Kinnear, President.
James Paterson, L. L. D., LeBaron Botsford, M. D., T. W. Daniel, Esq., E. E. Lockhart, Vice-Presidents.
James Reed, Esq., Treasurer.
J. H. Robbins, Esq., Auditor.
J. S. Turner, Librarian.
Thomas Gilmour, Corresponding Secretary
W. F. Hawkins, Recording Secretary.

The Circuit Court for this City and County was opened at the Court House yesterday, Chief Justice Carter presiding. The criminal business is very light; but the civil cases entered for trial are unusually numerous—no less than 212 being on the docket.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH IN THE WEST INDIES.—Meetings have been held in most of the West India Islands to hear explanations from Captain Raasloff, C. E., formerly a Danish artillery officer of distinction, relative to the project of uniting the Windward and Leeward Islands by electric telegraph, with the London and Newfoundland Company's submarine cable. The enterprise has so far met with great favor at the hands of the West Indians, and it is expected that the Legislatures of each of them will come down handsomely to effect the object in view. Governor Hincks proposed that Barbadoes should pledge itself for £2,500 on behalf of the Windward Islands; British Guiana £3,000; and Antigua on behalf of the Leeward Islands, £1,500 per annum. He does not expect much from the smaller Islands. Trinidad appears to be very anxious to participate in the undertaking, and thus keep pace with her neighbors. Captain Raasloff has also been successful in his appeal to the French, Danish and Spanish Islands.

The Burdell Murder at New York.

Three days have already been occupied in this celebrated case. The first day was consumed in the work of empanelling a jury—a fact that there have been but two days spent as yet in the taking of testimony. Several witnesses have been examined; the testimony relied on by the prosecution may be gathered from the following points on which the District Attorney laid stress in opening the case—That the character of the injuries inflicted on Dr. Burdell's person evinced that they were the work of a fiendish woman, carried away by the passions of hate and revenge; that they were the act of a left-handed woman; that Mrs. Cunningham was left-handed; that she was the only person in the world who had a motive for Doctor Burdell's death, that she had the very day of the murder said to one of her domestics that Dr. Burdell might be a corpse before the house was let on the lease signed, that she had informed herself by inquiry of the probable hour of the Doctor's return on the evening of the murder, that part of the bloody clothes had been burned in the attic room; that the disagreeable odor proceeding from them had been noticed by several persons; and that the agitation of Mrs. Cunningham on being informed of the murder of Dr. Burdell, was merely theatrical and feigned.

In reference to the first point—is to the wounds, having been inflicted by a woman, and by a left-handed woman—Dr. Francis, (a patriarchal looking gentleman, and whom the Herald calls "one of our most venerable citizens,") expressed the opinion, though not positively, that they were inflicted by a person having a certain degree of anatomical knowledge; that some of the wounds required a considerable degree of force to inflict; and that though he had at first formed the theory that they had been inflicted by a left-handed person, he had abandoned that theory from the utter uncertainty of everything it, and from its verification depending nearly altogether on the relative position of the parties. One of the domestics thought that Mrs. Cunningham was a left-handed person from the fact of seeing her use her fork at meals more than she did her knife but whenever she had seen her carve she had held the knife in her right hand. Doctor Thompson, on cross examination admitted that the wounds were remarkably accurate, but thought that fact might be attributed to accident. That is all that there is of importance on that point.

The threats by Mrs Cunningham against Doctor Burdell were testified to by Hannah Conlan, the cook, the boy Burchell, Doctor Wilson and officer Davis. The first swore to hearing Mrs Cunningham say, a considerable time before the murder, that she would have revenge on the Doctor, for he had injured herself and her family; and also that on the very evening of the murder Mrs. Cunningham, in reference to the intended letting of the house next day, said that the Doctor might not live to let the house or sign the lease. The first threat has a certain explanation in the fact that at the time of its utterance she was about to commence her suit against the Doctor for breach of promise of marriage, and might have had reference to that. The second has a certain degree of doubt thrown upon it, from the fact that the witness, although twice examined before the Coroner, did not allude to this threat. The boy's evidence is that of a threat by implication, in that Mrs. Cunningham remarked to him in reference to the Doctor's temper, that he would get over his passion in three or four days. The threat made in the hearing of Dr. Wilson was, that he (Burdell) would learn to behave himself before he left the house; and that testified to by officer Davis was that, in the presence of Dr. Burdell, she told (the officer) that she would have his (Burdell's) heart blood. That, we believe, is all the evidence in reference to threats.

The only piece of evidence bearing on motive that the Judge has so far allowed to be offered is that of one of the domestics, whom she told that the Doctor was jealous of her (Mrs. Cunningham's) intimacy with Eckel.

The evidence in reference to her ascertainment of the hour at which Dr. Burdell and Mr. Ullman would come every return on the night of the murder is furnished by the testimony of Mr. Ullman, of whom she made such an enquiry, in reference to her having a fire in his room; and that of Mr. John H. Thompson, who had called at 31 Bond Street in the afternoon of the fatal day, and who heard Mrs. Cunningham say to he Doctor, as he was about to leave the house, "Harvey, what time will you be back?" or, "Harvey, where are you going?"

There is a good deal of testimony in reference to the disagreeable odor noticed in Bond Street that night. Some portions of the testimony on that point are not so positively given as to what it seemed to resemble from as other portions are. Dr. Parmelee, whose evidence on this point is most adverse to the accused, acknowledged on Mr. Cross examination that he mistook a disagreeable odor in the street as early as nine o'clock that night, which odor he attributed to the burning of soap at a soap factory there.

These, we believe, are all the salient points that have been illustrated by the evidence so far, with the exception as to whether Mrs. Cunningham's agitation and excitement when she heard of the murder was theatrical and feigned, or real. The principal witness on this point is Dr. Mott, and he testified that her daughter Helen was lying on the bed in an unmistakeable syncope or fainting fit, and that as Mrs. Cunningham did not offer to render her any assistance it must have been because she was incapable of doing so.

The witness Farrall has not yet been examined.

The Trial of the Burdell Tragedy!

Mrs. Cunningham acquitted! Eckel discharged on Bail!

New York, May 9

The Court opened at 9 o'clock, and the attendant concourse was larger than ever before. A cloud of ladies filled the inner room of the Court. Mr. Edwards, in behalf of the prosecution, stated the points on which the government relied for a conviction to be these: first the resentment of the accused towards the prisoner, which shows the motive; declarations of dislike toward the deceased, when accompanied by a death in the very house of the angry party, are strong evidence of guilt; third, positive threats against the deceased by accused; fourth, preparations on the part of the accused for the deed, shown by the ordering of the servant to bed, and preparing for an alibi by the mother and two daughters sleeping together, which had never been done before; fifth, the opportunity and the facilities the accused above any other had to commit the crime, sixth, a loaded pistol kept by the accused in a peaceful neighborhood, giving rise to suspicions even if the crime was committed with another weapon; seventh, the circumstances against the accused seen before the commission of the crime; eighth, the proximity of the accused to the scene of murder at the time of commission, rendered more near by the possession of false keys and accustomed criminal intercourse; ninth, when palpable murder has been committed, a failure to produce the weapon is not a fatal omission to the government's case, when enough other circumstances are adduced; tenth, when medical evidence shows that there are points in the human frame where more fatal blows can be struck than those in this case. The theory that the blows were given with anatomical skill is much weakened. The number of random blows seen upon the person, goes further to refute this with secrecy that the law is satisfied with circumstances which though small by themselves, together form a chain which may carry conviction.

THE CASE OF THE DEFENCE.

At the close of the government's points, Judge Dean, the Junior Counsel for the defense, commenced to sum up for his client. He replied to the points advanced by the prosecution, attacked their position with much vigor, commented with force upon the fact that Dr. Burdell's whereabouts after five o'clock on the afternoon of the murder had not been testified to, and that the last person who saw him alive—the woman Deniss Hubbard—had not been called by the government to tell what she knew. If this witness had been called he thought perhaps a clue to the real murderer might be found. He contended that the lawful marriage of Mrs. Cunningham with Dr. Burdell had been conclusively proved, and that therefore she had no motive for any such deed. In conclusion Judge Dean stated that he stood before the jury not to ask an acquittal, but to demand a vindication of his client without leaving their seats.

The address of Mr. Dean was concluded in about two hours. It was an effort of much eloquence, listened to with much attention, and only interrupted by the sobs of his client and her daughters, who wept uncontrollably at the more pathetic passages of his speech. Among the spectators of the days proceedings we notice Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, and Sheriff Keyes of Middlesex County.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE.

District Attorney Hall then summed up the evidence relied on by the government. His remarks, which were able and eloquent, were but elaborations of the points laid down by Mr. Edwards in the first of the day's proceedings.

He replied to the assertion of the defense that Dr Burdell had bitter enemies outside the house, saying that there was not a word of proof of it, and that it remained but a bare assertion the fact was quite the contrary.—Harvey Burdell was well known and respected. The statement of the marriage of the parties and the other allegations of the defense were then alluded to and denied, and the speaker continued and concluded his remarks in applying more minutely the proofs stated in the opening of the government in the morning. At his conclusion the Court took the usual recess.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The session of the court, which was to witness the close of the trial, was attended by a perfect throng of spectators. Long before the opening of the doors, the entries and stairways leading to the court room were packed with men and women pushing forward for an entrance when the doors were thrown open. The male portion of the expectants were, however, doomed to be disappointed, for the ladies being admitted first were present in such numbers as nearly to fill the entire room. Indeed the throng of the softer sex to the trial has been one of its chiefest points of interest. Day by day as the trial progressed their numbers have augmented, until, as we have stated, the response to the cry of "*Pace aux Dames*" left no room for anything else. The fair spectators were of every grade of society and appearance, and what could have induced so many apparently respectable females to such an exhibition of disgusting obscenity and crime, it is difficult to see. The evidence and comments of counsel fair outstripped the Dalton divorce case, and left even the Kalloch trial in the shade, and at neither of these were lady spectators seen.

CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

Shortly after three o'clock, Henry L. Clinton, Esq., commenced his closing argument for the defense. He commented with much severity upon the government's course against his client, and characterized it as unmanly and unjustifiable. He, as his associate before him, claimed that the life of Mrs. Cunningham showed not one spot or blemish, but on the contrary, all investigation served but to render the page of her history brighter and brighter. How she had deserved such misery and slander as had been heaped upon her, God only knew. Human understanding cannot see why all this anguish has been her lot; we, with but our human vision cannot understand it. He challenged any man to show one solitary scrap of conclusive evidence of guilt shown by the government, and even if all their witnesses told the truth, their whole testimony would not warrant a thought of conviction. The District Attorney, continued he, has said that there was a misunderstanding between the parties—that Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters slept all in one bed on the night of the murder—that all the parties lived in the same house—that the servants were all early sent to bed, and therefore Mrs. Cunningham murdered Dr. Burdell. Could anybody convict on such testimony! He knew they could not; and rested his case confidently with a fair and impartial court, and an enlightened and fair minded jury.

PLEA OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General Cushing then closed for the government, in a very eloquent manner. He referred to the relations between the parties, to the motives to commit the murder which existed with the defendant, and spoke of the testimony generally on the part of the government as reliable and to the point.

Mrs. Cunningham's conduct on the morning of the murder was enlarged upon as not that of a loving wife, learning suddenly of the death of her husband, but rather the cold acting of one who knew what had occurred. The District Attorney was defended on the ground that in all things, his duty had been only consulted. The case in its general features was restated, and a brilliant appeal for justice ended the argument.

Mrs. Cunningham several times gave way to her feelings, particularly when her children were mentioned by the Attorney General.

By direction of the justice, all the doors of the Court were closed while Judge Davies delivered his charge. The usual theories of law and circumstancial evidence were first detailed, and the necessity of the case admitting but one hypothesis to allow of conviction. The evidence was reviewed by the court, who dwelt particularly upon the absence of all proof of guilt in the house, and in this connection upon the importance of a belief or disbelief in the existence of the fire in the attic as a means of concealing evidences of guilt. If there was no belief in that the theory of the prosecution was broken down. The theory that the doctor was stabbed in the shoulder, sprang to the door, and there struggled with his assailant, was a good one, and it hardly seemed as if the assailant could have come off unscathed. The fact that no bruise had been proved on Mrs. Burdell's person, is sufficient for the jury to believe there was none, and they were also to consider the testimony which affirmed that strength and height must have appertained to the assailant. Whatever doubts the jury entertained were for the benefit of the prisoner.

THE VERDICT.

The case was given to the jury at 7 o'clock precisely. At twenty-five minutes before 8, the spectators in the outer court were shut off by closing the folding doors. The jury then came in. Mrs. Burdell rose to hear the verdict, looking deadly pale. Her daughter Augusta was weeping violently. The verdict was—*Not Guilty.* Applause from the spectators in the court succeeded, which was quelled by the officers.

Mrs. Cunningham shook hands with her counsel, and then retired with her family to receive the congratulations of her friends in an adjoining room.

Mr. John Graham, counsel for Eckel, asked the discharge of his client on bail, the acquittal of the person charged as principal being sufficient warrant therefor. Judge Harris took the personal recognizance of Eckel in $5000 to appear on Monday, the 18th inst., when it is very probable the case will be given up.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Honorable GEORGE HAYWARD, WILLIAM J. BEDELL, JAMES BOYD, JOHN JORDAN, and HENRY W. PERLEY, Esquires, to be Appraisers under the Act 19 Vic. Cap. 17.

SILVESTER Z. EARLE, junior, M. D., and SHERMAN FREEZE, Esquire, to be Coroners for King's County.

By His Excellency's Command.

Secretary's Office, May 6. R. D. WILMOT.

PROVINCIAL THEATRE.—The spacious and commodious Hall, Prince William Street, belonging to Mr. Paddock, has been converted into a Theatre, and was opened on Monday evening last, by Mr. Dickenson, the manager of a first class company. The Hall was filled with a respectable and attentive audience, who evinced their satisfaction of the Company by the plaudits which was manifested on the occasion. The building is now entered by way of Duke street, easy of egress and ingress, safe, commodious and comfortable.

We intend to say a word, on another occasion, of the performers. The Ladies' sustained their characters admirably. Mrs. Haller good, so was the Stranger.

The old favorite, O'brien, is in charge of the Ticket office.

PASSENGERS IN THE PACKET SHIP LAMPEDO, for Liverpool, 12th May:—Mrs. Butters, Mr. and Mrs. Waugh and child, Mrs. Sibbald, and two children, Mr. Hall, Miss Kinsman, Captain Green.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Booth met with instant death on Thursday the 14th inst., by the fall of a derrick near the ship "Thomas" at the Custom House Wharf. He was in sitting posture at the time, and survived but a few moments after the derrick fell upon him.—*News.*

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—The Messrs. Fairbanks, of Vermont, the original inventors of these Scales, have given their entire attention for thirty years or more, to improving and perfecting them, and adapting them to all the various uses for which Scales are wanted, till they have come to be very generally regarded as the *standard*, not only in this country but in all foreign countries to which American enterprise has carried our commerce. As a striking indication of the very high estimation in which they are every where held by business men, we are informed that some other makers, in order to make their own scales sell more readily, make them to resemble Fairbanks' as nearly as can be in external appearance, but in *appearance* only; represent that they have secured the services of some of the Messrs. Fairbanks' workmen; that their own scales are constructed upon the same or similar principles; and sometimes go so far as to represent theirs as the genuine Fairbanks' Scales. This shows what the public think of Fairbanks' Scales, and also that persons intending to purchase these, may, unless they are careful, get some other kind of inferior quality.—*Boston Journal.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—It is dangerous to suppress an abscess with the astringent ointments in common use. Holloway's famous ungent operates on a different principle. It does not close the issue superficially, while

"Foul corruption mining all within,
Infects unseen;"

but purges the cavity of all acrid and inflammatory matter and expels every particle of the poisonous virus which generates the *pus*. Consequently, there is no danger of the disease breaking out in another place. The same principle applies in all eruptive and glandular affections. The Pills, which are a certain remedy for all complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels, may be beneficially used as an aperient medicine, while the ointment is removing any external disorder.

Married.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Mr. John Sweet, of Portland, N. B., to Miss Harriet Calvert of this City.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Quinn, Mr. Henry Kemp, to Miss Ellen Carthwright, both of this City.

On the morning of the 12th inst., at St. Luke's Church, Portland, by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rector, Mr. John C. McIntosh, to Jane E. daughter of Mr George Russell, all of this City.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's Father, by the Rev. J. A. Smith, Mr. Robert Skillen to Miss Matilda, second daughter of Simeon Vaughn, Esq., St. Martins.

Died.

Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Mr. Robert Allan, Blacksmith, in the 52th year of his age,—Funeral to morrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock from his late residence, Hazen Street.

At Fredericton, on Thursday morning, in the 23rd year of his age, William Dent, son of the late Captain French, 47th Regiment.—Funeral to morrow, Saturday, at 4 o'clock, from Princess Street, near Germain Street.

On the 8th inst., in Boston, Mass., Catherine Ferriter, relict of the late Mr. James Ferriter, of Portland, in the 62nd year of her age.

SHOPS TO LET.—Two shops in the Brick Building on the Corner of Union Street and Wellington Row. These shops are in an excellent position and have been fitted up for either Dry Goods or Groceries. Apply to

May 15. (Ms&r.) C. W. STOCKTON.

(630) CROWN LAND OFFICE,
May 5, 1857.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the second day of June next, at noon by the respective Deputies, at their offices, agreeably to the regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licenses applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.

100 acres, next lot N, block 7, Moncton, M. Lutes.
90 acres, lot 2, block 11, Salisbury, G. H. Cougle.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

100 acres, in tier 15, north of Stony Creek, John Rogers; Joseph Lannan to be paid for improvements, if any.

KING'S.

By Deputy Arnold, Sussex.

100 acres, lot 77 north, block D, Sussex, Peter Snider.
50 acres, north of 43, block D, Sussex, John M'Gurgin.
100 acres, lot 56, block 17, Studholm, H. Shortland.
100 acres, lot 57, block 17, Studholm, James Doyle.
100 acres, lot 58, block 17, Studholm, Jas. Barry.
100 acres, lot 25, block 18, Studholm, John White
100 acres, lot 26, block 18, Studholm, Edward Thomas.
100 acres, lot 16, block 17, south of Butternut Ridge Road, John M'Leod.
100 acres, lot 27, block 18, Studholm, P. Holman.
100 acres, lot 28, block 18, Studholm, John Smith.
100 acres, lot 39, block 18, Studholm, James Thomas.
100 acres, lot 40, block 18, Studholm, Thomas Boyle.
80 acres, north of 41, block 18, Studholm, John Duncan.
100 acres, lot 75, second lot west of Scovil, block 18, Studholm, Sarah Mullett.
100 acres, lot 85, block 18, Studholm, J. Williams
100 acres, lot 86, block 18, Studholm, Dan. Jones
100 acres, lot 57, block 18, Studholm, Tim. Duffy

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Colling at Gagetown.

59 acres, lot N, block A, George Lyon's Road, Isaac Cochran, small improvement.

(4w) JOHN MONTGOMERY, *Sur. Gen.*

(624) CROWN LAND OFFICE, March 24, 1857

NOTICE is hereby given, That JOHN DIMMOCK, Esquire, will offer for Sale by Auction, at Woodstock, on Wednesday the twenty seventh day of May next, at noon, a Lease of part of the MEDUCTIC INDIAN RESERVE, for three or five years.

Further particulars made known at the time of sale.

(8w) J. MONTGOMERY, *Sur. Gen.*

(629) CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 1, 1857.

THE Lots numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the POCMOUCHE INDIAN RESERVE, containing Forty Eight Acres of Land each, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, by Messrs. Bishop and Napier, at Bathurst, on the 8th day of July next.

(9w) J. MONTGOMERY, *Sur. Gen*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Railway Commissioners' Office, in the City, until TUESDAY, 30th June next at noon, for the Grading and Masonry of that portion of the Railway, between the Nine-Mile House and Hampton, including the Viaduct over Hammond River—a distance of about twelve miles. The character of this work is very heavy, comprising a large amount of rock excavation, as well as bridge masonry.

Proposals for the above work may be made in sections, or for the whole distance; the Commissioners reserving the right of adopting whichever mode may appear the most advantageous, and of rejecting any tender not deemed satisfactory.

Tenders must be accompanied with names of responsible persons willing to become security for the performance of the contract, or other satisfactory evidence of competency to perform the work.

Plans, Specifications, and Forms of Tender and Contract may be seen, and all other information obtained at the Engineer's Office, in Wiggins' Buildings, on and after 10th June next.

WELL COVIL,
Chairman of Railway Board.

Railway Commissioner's Office,
St. John, N. B., 12th May, 1857.

ROCK CUTTING.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the Railway Commissioners on MONDAY, 18th May, till 3 o'clock, P. M., for Quarrying and Loading on the Railroad Cars about 500 Yards of SLATE ROCK, along the Line of Railroad, near the Brick Yard. Particulars may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Wiggins' Buildings.

W. H. SCOVIL,
Chairman of Railway Board.

St. John, N. B., May 14, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Railway Commissioners, on MONDAY, 18th of May, till 3 o'clock, P. M., for FENCING the Line of Railway, between GILBERT'S LAKE and the MILL POND.

Specifications and other particulars, can be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Wiggins' Buildings, every day this week, from 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. SCOVIL,
Chairman of Railway Board.

Railway Commissioners' Office,
St. John, N. B., May 14 1857.

SUPREME COURT,
In Equity.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY the Seventeenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the direction and with the approbation of the Undersigned, in the Market square in the City of Saint John—

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court, in Equity, made the 27th day of January last, in a certain case, wherein JOHN HAWS, is Plaintiff, and JAMES JOHNSTON is Defendant, the LAND and PREMISES now in the possession and occupation of the said James Johnston situated in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, embraced in a certain Mortgage, dated 8th December, 1854, and made between the said John Haws and the said James Johnston, and described as certain premises leased by the Honorable Charles Simonds to the said James Johnston on 1st May, 1848, for 21 years, at a yearly rent of Ten Pounds Six and Three pence per annum, together with all the Lands, Out Houses, Buildings and Improvements, Privileges and Appurtenances.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, or on application to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated at Saint John, the 13th day of May, A.D. 1857.

DAVID S. KERR,
BARRISTER.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON, *Plaintiff's Solicitor.*

NOTICE TO BOARDERS.—A limited number of Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD at MRS. LEWIS', No. 81, Princess Street. May 15th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late DANIEL SHECK, deceased, will hand in their Account, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment

WILLIAM McLEOD,
JAMES MACKY, } *Executors.*
DANIEL SHECK.

May 15th, 1857.