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AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

12s. 6d. in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Cash,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

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Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

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WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
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J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

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

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—*Post Office Building*
State Street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MARRIT'S BUCK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852.— THOMAS GOW.

We have obtained the Victory.

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

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

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

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 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.

Soap and Candles.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles.

Inferior to none Manufactured.

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

JOHN BROWN.

St. John, June 18.

New-Brunswick STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY.—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work, I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

W. H. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &c.
Poulett Door North Trinity Church, Germain St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand, COFFINS of all the description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.

P. S.—Hearses always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.

P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattresses, Curtains, Cornices, &c. made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.

October 3, 1851.

PAINTING THE TRANSFIGURATION.—9 Cases containing 24 heads, important, in prices varying from £8 to £50, received by the *Lisbon*, and for sale at the Bible Depository.

July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

REMOVAL
OF THE
Hatters' Emporium Establishment.
Now opposite Mr. Scott's Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

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

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

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

☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.

April 29, 1852. C. H. BARTLETT.
St. John, May, 1853.

JAMES LUPTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

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

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS,
SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS,
WHITE MARSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at and other Establishment in the City.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of Hawes's *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

MONUMENTS,

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

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

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

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 30s per quarter.

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

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

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

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

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

April 22. North Market Wharf.

PATENT AGENCY.

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

C. W. WARDLAW, *Solicitor.*

Office Prince William-street, St. John.
January 22.

Miscellany.

ALICE:
A TALE OF RETRIBUTION.

BY THOMAS L. SPENCER, M. D.

Concluded.

CHAPTER IV.

According to the appointment, the next evening George and Alice met again under the old oak. Alice related to George all that had occurred during the day, who, after a few moments reflection, said—

"Alice, if I can raise the necessary means, (which I must, at some rate or other,) we will, to-morrow night, leave this place, and be united. Will you consent?"

"Most gladly will I go with you, George, anywhere, and at any time."

"Meet me here, then, at dark, to-morrow night, and I will be prepared to take you to D——, where we can be married, and then there will be nothing to fear."

"I will be ready at half-past seven precisely, said Alice.

The couple then sat for nearly an hour, laying plans for their elopement and future support, and finally parted, resolved to be twain before another sun had set and risen.

In the morning the whole village was in a high state of excitement. During the night a store had been broken open, and some hundred dollars in money stolen from the drawer. The people had collected around the store, endeavouring to conjecture who the offender could be, when a stranger entered the throng, and said, that as he was passing the building the night before, at a late hour, he saw a young man, whom he had heard called by the name of Danforth, coming out at the door; that he noticed the window was broken in, but supposed it was an accident; and seeing Danforth, whom he had several times met in the village, coming out of the door and locking it, he did not suspect any mischief.

The people were not disposed to regard Danforth as a burglar and thief, but the stranger insisted that he should be arrested. George was on the street; he heard the stranger's remark and became very pale.

"See how guilty he looks," said the stranger, pointing to him; and then his hands and face, how came they so much torn and cut? See, here is blood upon the glass," pointing to the broken bits that lay strewn under the window.

At this moment, the Sheriff appeared with a warrant, and young Danforth was arrested and searched, when the key of the store and the money were found in his pocket.

The indignation of the crowd knew no bounds. "We expected better things from you, George Danforth," said half a dozen voices at a time.—"We didn't think this of you!" George declared his innocence, but the people only charged him with adding falsehood to theft.

"You miserable fellow!" said Mr. Eaton, coming up at this point; "it is well that I have found you out in season to save Alice."

"Yes, it is lucky," said a dozen voices in chorus, "very lucky. We did not suppose George Danforth such a bad young man."

Nothwithstanding his protestations of innocence and attempts to explain matters, George was hurried before a magistrate for examination. The stranger was called on to the stand to testify, and stated what we have before related. The Sheriff was then called, who testified to the finding of the money on the person of George, & also the key of the store. His landlady was also brought in, who, upon being interrogated, stated that she was forced to say, in truth, that Danforth was not in the night before until about two o'clock. Lastly, his bruised and cut face and hands were compared with the blood upon the glass, and the magistrate, as well as all present, pronounced him guilty, and he was bound over in the sum of two thousand dollars, and not being able to obtain recognizance, he was hurried off to jail.

When the key was turned in the lock, and poor George realized that he was in jail, he felt that all his aspirations and hopes were blasted and ruined. "Oh, what will Alice think of me! I must write to her and protest my innocence," saying which, he called for pen and paper; and we will leave him inditing this note to Alice, while we go and visit her ourselves.

Seated in Mr. Eaton's parlor, just after George had been placed in jail, was Mr. Eaton, Johnson, and Alice.

"I am sorry for the young man," said Johnson, in a sympathising voice. "It is really too bad."

"Yes," said Mr. Eaton, "but it is quite lucky that it occurred in time to save Alice."

"What!" inquired Alice, who was not aware of George's imprisonment.

Mr. Eaton went on, and informed her of Danforth's arrest, his examination, and the evidence of his guilt.

"Oh," said she, "I cannot believe it! I know that George Danforth is not guilty. I never would believe it unless it came from his own lips."

"Well, you may have a chance to hear it from him, for there will be no use in his denying it. The evidence is direct and positive against him."

"Oh, father, I cannot think this of George. There must be some mistake."

"I certainly hope there is," said Johnson, in a kind voice; "But I think there cannot be. It is strange what poverty will drive people to do."

At this moment the door-bell rang, and a servant entered the parlour with a letter for Alice, which she said the jailer's son brought her. She abruptly left and retired to her own room, broke the seal, and you may imagine, but I cannot paint, her feelings of astonishment and mortification when she read the following:

Jail, August 7th.

DEAR ALICE—I am ruined. Last night, after leaving you, I was induced to break into a store to obtain money with which to elope with you. I was seen in the act, and am now in jail awaiting my trial. In performing this deed, though driven to it by desperation, I now see that I have shewn myself unworthy of your regard, and I beg of you to forgive and forget me. You will now be at liberty to accede to your father's wishes, and marry Mr. Johnson, who has treated me very kindly since my arrest. Forgive me, Alice, and forget

GEORGE DANFORTH.

"Oh, can it be?" said Alice, when she had finished reading. "Yes, it *must* be—it is his writing. Yes, he is guilty. Oh, why did he not—" and here she sobbed so loudly as to be heard in the parlour, and Mr. Eaton went up to her room As he entered he said—

"What is the matter, Alice? Was that billet from George?"

"It was, father,"

"Does he declare his innocence, or like a man, own the truth?"

"Don't ask me, father—don't."

"I see, Alice, he has acknowledged his guilt, and now that his unworthiness is proved to you—and even *I* did not think so badly of him—I shall claim a fulfilment of your promise."

"I will do anything you wish me to—but oh, leave me now."

Mr. Eaton went out and informed Johnson of Alice's consent, and they fixed upon the following Friday as the day when the marriage should be consummated. It was now Wednesday.

George Danforth having despatched the jailer's son with a note to Alice, waited impatiently for his return; and when he did return, without a reply, he could not restrain his emotion, but burst into a violent fit of weeping.

"Oh, what can this mean?" said he to himself; "who is it that dares perjure his soul by his testimony against me? But I couldn't expect anything different. Yet why did not Alice reply to my note? Perhaps they would not allow her to; or she may believe me guilty. Oh, I would that I could break my chains."

"Well, you can't," said the jailer, at this moment presenting himself. Besides, I don't think Lady Alice would be very glad to see you, for she's to be married to a decent man on Friday. She has had enough of you."

Had the unfortunate prisoner been, at this moment, surrounded by flames of fire, his misery could not have been greater. He begged, implored of the jailer to send for Alice, but all to no purpose. He was informed that he could not be seen by any one except the jailer, and his attorney, if he was foolish enough to employ one.

Thursday passed away—Friday morning dawned, and who can imagine George Danforth's feelings, as he was confined in prison with the consciousness that she whom he idolized—the only being whom he ever had or could love—was to be united on that morning to a man whom he knew to be a villain. Sometimes he would blame himself, at other times Alice, but he knew that she was deceived, and also denied the privilege of seeing him. He worked himself into a perfect frenzy, and raved like a maniac—but all to no purpose. The huge walls and iron gates and doors held him firmly—he must meet his fate.

Johnson had been introduced to Alice on Thursday, and all the necessary arrangements made for their marriage on Friday morning at ten o'clock. Alice dreaded the arrival of the hour, for she loathed the man she was to marry, but she could not stay the decree of fate. An iron-hearted father had ordered her to give her hand to Johnson, though she could never give him her heart. Bitter, indeed, were her thoughts and woeful her feelings. How anxiously did she long for the intervention of some circumstance to delay the ceremony—but time moved on; the old clock ticked away second after second, and it was now ten minutes to ten o'clock.

The house was crowded with guests, and the sound of merry voices rang gaily forth, but fell sadly on the ear of Alice. At length the door of her room opened, and Johnson entered, attired in a most costly suit; yet the splendor of his dress could not conceal the villany that was stamped upon his features. As he entered the room, he said:—

"Miss Alice, the hour has come, and the guests wait. Are you ready?" For a long time she could not find voice to answer. Her emotions were terrible; she wished that she could die. Her misgivings were many and awful, but she must go.

"Mr. Johnson, I am ready," said she, turning to him, when he stepped forward and extended his arm, which she reluctantly took and accompanied him to the parlor.

Their entrance was greeted with smiles, but she heedeth them not. Her mind was not there, and her countenance was as pale as marble. All were seated waiting for the priest, who at length made his appearance. Alice felt like a lamb dragged to the sacrifice. At length the priest arose—there was a death-like stillness in the room.

"Are the parties ready?" said the priest, in a slow, solemn voice.

"They are," said Mr. Eaton.

Johnson arose, but Alice retained her seat. All eyes were turned upon her.

"Young lady, arise," said the priest. "If you take this man to be your husband——"

Still she did not move. Johnson began to tremble with rage.

"Alice," said he, "arise!"

Again she refused to comply. A mysterious power seemed to chain her to her seat.

"Alice," said Mr. Eaton, in a voice that betokened his heartlessness, "you are my daughter and I command you to arise!"

"Beware! you miserable villain, how you disgrace that girl by calling her your daughter! exclaimed a wild looking woman, at this moment forcing her way through the crowd, and presenting herself before Mr. Eaton, with her long bony finger pointed at him. "Beware! Heaven sends its judgement sooner or later on those who have yielded up all manhood. You vile wretch, not content with tearing the mother and child from her husband and home, and then the daughter from the mother, you would now *force* her to marry a villain! My daughter! oh, my daughter!" said she, throwing herself into Alice's arms. "Nineteen year of awful separation from you have I endured, and now, by the mercy of Heaven, are permitted to meet you in season to save you from the clutches of a monster!"

While the woman was speaking, a death-like stillness prevailed, a muscle scarcely moved in the whole assembly, but all seemed anxiously waiting for a solution of the mystery which the matter involved. Mr. Eaton, in the meantime, had fallen to the floor insensible, and Alice was perfectly bewildered. She knew not where she was. Johnson stood like a statue. At length, he recovered himself, and loudly exclaimed:—

"Take that woman from the room—she is crazy."

"No, she is not," said a stranger, stepping forward and laying his hand upon Johnson's shoulder—"but you are my prisoner!"

Johnson became pale as death, and made a motion to escape, but he was into the hands of a strong man. The company began to gather around the parties,

"Jack Dale, by the authority of a requisition from the President of the United States, I arrest you for the commission of various crimes in England. You need not struggle; there are plenty of men here who know you, and who desire to see you brought to justice," said the Sheriff, as Johnson made desperate efforts to release himself.

"Yes, said the strange woman, releasing herself from Alice, "there are some here who know you; and within the last four days I have had an opportunity of hearing something about you."

At this point of her speech she was interrupted by Mr. Eaton, who had recovered from his stupor, and exclaimed:—

"Woman, what are you here for?"

"She is here," said a man stepping up to Mr. Eaton and laying his hand upon his collar, "to claim her daughter, whom you stole from her seventeen years ago, and *I* am here to arrest you for the murder of Count ——, in England.

"It is a lie!" shouted Eaton, in a wild unearthly voice.

"Sir!" it is useless to add falsehood to murder, abduction, and God only knows how many other crimes," said the sheriff.

"I know you, John Walters!" said the woman, pointing her finger at him; "and I have reson to know you, too. You stole from me my daughter, and have kept her from me seventeen long years. And there," said she holding out a paper, "is an instrument, the dying confession of my husband, which establishes your guilt."

Mr. Eaton was perfectly bewildered, and yielded himself up.

"What does this mean?" eagerly inquired several of the company.

"It means," said the sheriff, "that those men are villains, and that you are so much their dupes as to hold an innocent young man in jail, upon charge of a crime of which *they* are the perpetrators, and which they have managed so adroitly as even to deceive this young lady, and lead her to think him guilty."

"Oh! he is innocent, is he?" exclaimed Alice, springing from her seat. "Oh, tell me, was it he who——"

"No, no, girl," said her mother, interrupting her. "It was *that* miserable villain, and *he*"—pointing her finger first at Johnson and then at Eaton; and those two wretches," pointing at two men who stood in the circle, one of whom was the principal witness against George.

"Mrs. S." said the sheriff, "how can you identify your daughter?"

"I know it is her, for that villain never had a child; and, see—look at her; does she not resemble her father?"

"Yes; but have you not some other way of determining?"

"Yes, yes, Alice, pull off your right shoe and stocking. There is the proof—the malformation of the foot spoken of in the confession. Her toes are grown together. Besides, that wretch," said she, pointing to Eaton, "if he would have God's forgiveness, will say that she is mine—my daughter. Say, villain, is she not?"

All eyes were turned upon Eaton, who was writhing under the agonies of guilt.

"I will own it—she *is* your daughter."

"Oh! say that again," said Alice; "say once more that you are not my father. Oh! my mother, my mother"—and she rushed into her arms.

Mr. Eaton, Johnson, and his two accomplices were hurried off to prison. Mrs. S. and the two officers were examined in relation to George Danforth's case, who stated that they had been in the village four days, watching the movements of Mr. Eaton and Johnson, and being in a room next to the one occupied by Johnson and his two associates, heard them planning the robbery of the store, which was to be charged upon George by one of the number, who was to place the key and money in his pocket, and swear that he saw him issue from the store. The other was to go down to an old oak tree and listen to the conversation that should pass between George and Alice, who had an appointment there upon the evening of the robbery; and when George started to go home, was to seize him and keep him until a late hour, that he might not be able to prove an *alibi*, which probably resulted in a fight that gave Danforth his bruises. Also, Johnson was to forge a billet, by a letter of George's which he had stolen, and having bribed the jailer in a round sum, have it sent to Alice, as coming from George, declaring his guilt—to the end that Alice Eaton, *alias* Alice S., might be induced to marry the infamous Johnson. They had allowed matters to go on, to a focus, in order that the villainy of these wretches might be more apparent. Upon this testimony George Danforth was ordered to be released from prison, which order was executed amid the most deafening cheers and demonstrations of delight.

When George came to know who were his deliverers, and under what circumstances he was released, his joy was unbounded. The party, save Eaton, Johnson and his two accomplices, returned to the house to listen to the story of Mrs S., who related the circumstance set forth in the confession—of her husband being enamored with the countess, procuring Walters to take her and child from England; and then proceeded to recount the subsequent events of her unfortunate life.

"Immediately," said she, "after Walters and myself landed upon the shore of the lake, my husband seized the oars and pushed off the boat; and, in spite of my tears and entreaties, refused to return. Walters very coolly informed me that I was to accompany him to America. Chagrined at the conduct of my husband, and scarcely knowing what I did, I reluctantly acceded to this proposition. At the first village he procured a coach and conveyed me to Liverpool, where I was placed on board a vessel bound for New York. Upon our arrival in New York, I went immediately off to a hotel, where the wretch represented himself to be my husband:

"We soon left New York and went to South Carolina, where he employed a miserable villain to keep me in confinement, while he took my daughter and went, I know not whither. When I found that Alice was gone, I became so much excited that my reason deserted me; and incredible as it may be appear, after spending fourteen years in confinement, I became sane. Then the memory of my wrongs, of my daughter, all nerved me to action; and within a year from the time I was released from the hospital, I had earned and saved a hundred dollars. I then went to New York, engaged my passage for Europe, and found my husband just breathing his last. The rest you know. Nearly seventeen years of the most excruciating agony have I experienced; but thank heaven, I at last have found my long lost daughter."

"Oh! yes mother; and your daughter hails your coming with unbounded joy."

"And I, too," said George Danforth, "I am too happy at meeting you—I, whom Alice, but an hour ago, regarded as a criminal."

"Well George, you must not blame me."

"Oh! no, Alice, I do not. How could I?"

"Children," said Mrs. S. taking their hands in hers, "my blessing be on your heads. May you never experience a thousandth part of the misery I have suffered."

"And we all add our wishes of happiness," said the guests.

The next day the culprits were started for New York, and soon after were shipped to England, where they were tried, condemned, and executed.

In three weeks from that eventful day, Alice S. and George Danforth stood before the hymeneal alter. Alice's countenance wore a bright and happy aspect, and all marked the difference between that scene and the one which we have previously recorded. Shortly afterwards, in company with Mrs. S., they set out for England, to claim the estate left by Alice's father, and willed to her. And there, in a charming suburban villa, they still reside, happy in the enjoyment of a deserved prosperity.

A COUNTRY newspaper says:—"We saw a woman carrying a big bag load of tobacco on Saturday, upon her shoulder. The mouth of those who may think her husband ought to have done it we will state that she served him the same way a short time before."

DERRIANA;
HISTORY OF THE SEIGE OF LONDONDERRY, AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.
IN 1688 AND 1689.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Continued.

Two days after the arrival of the French forces in Kinsale, Sir Thomas Southwell and his brother, and a considerable number of other Protestants, were brought to trial in Galway, before Judge Martin. The charge against them was, that upon the surrender of Mallow, they had attempted to force their way to join Lord Kingston, then at Sligo, in arms against King James. It appeared that in their journey they had several skirmishes with the Irish, without any considerable loss, until James Power, the Sheriff of Galway, hearing of their approach towards that part of the country, raised the *posse comitatus*, and attacked them in a narrow pass to which they had been led by emissaries he had sent to act as guides to them. They surrendered to him, on conditions that on giving up a stipulated proportion of their horses and arms, they should have passes, protections, and a convoy if necessary. They were brought that night to Loughrea, for convenience of lodging, and on the next morning, instead of obtaining a convoy, which the Irish had agreed to give them, they were secured by strong guards, and informed that they could not be released until the pleasure of Government should be known, to which it was alleged that a favourable statement of their case had been made. Sir Thomas immediately dispatched a gentleman to Dublin, to petition the State for a performance of the articles of surrender: the suit was rejected without hesitation, and they were all removed to the County court house of Galway, where they remained in a deplorable condition, until they were now brought to trial. Judge Martin, to save the trouble of a trial, prevailed on them to plead guilty, assuring them of the lenity of King James, then newly arrived in Ireland; they did so, and of course were convicted, and the next day he sentenced them all to death. They had no subsistence whatever but from the Protestants of the town, and after a fortnight's imprisonment, received a reprieve for a month; this was fenced for three months, and afterwards for six, on a promise from their friends to obtain an equal number of Popish prisoners from England in exchange. In the course of their imprisonment, some of them were accused of attempting an escape, on which the Earl of Clanrickard sent them word by his Major, that as they had abused the King's mercy, and held correspondence with the Northern rebels, he commanded them to prepare for that death which they had a second time deserved. They remonstrated by petition, he replied on Friday that though he would permit them to send no message to the King, he would give them time to repent. This answer caused them to give up all hopes of life, and they were assured that the ensuing Monday or Tuesday was appointed for their execution. On Monday morning they were alarmed with the noise of many drums, which they took for the signal of their execution, and whilst preparing for it in the common hall, they were offered their lives if they renounced the Protestant religion. They however unanimously resolved to die in the faith for which they had already suffered so much, and in a short time afterwards, Colonel McDonnel, Governor of the town, sent them word to be of good courage, for that all which had passed was only a frolic of Lord Clanrickard's to frighten them into better manners and greater sobriety. After the ineffectual efforts of the Earl of Seaforth to obtain their pardon, they remained in custody until the second of January, in the ensuing year. It may be reckoned among the "*mirabilia rerum*," that a noble descendant of this Sir Thomas Southwell should exchange the Protestant for the Popish religion, although more than twenty noble Irish families have renounced the errors of the Church of Rome since the Revolution.

In this month, under the authority of an order from Tyreconnel, the officers of the Irish army seized the goods, houses, lands, and other substance of all the Protestants who had fled out of Ireland, or were absentees from it, from minority, bad health, or other causes. On the twenty-fourth of March James made his public entry into Dublin in a triumphant manner, attended by a long train of British, French, and Irish, together with Count de Avaux, the French Ambassador. The Magistrates of the City, and the Popish Ecclesiastics, met him in their proper habits, with the host borne before them in solemn procession. The King bowed down before it, and made his adoration, amidst the acclamations of a surrounding multitude. He took an early opportunity of dismissing the only two Protestants of rank or distinction in his army, merely on account of their religion; he refused the gallant Sarsfield commissions for two of that officer's Protestant relatives, saying that he would trust none of their religion; and on coming out from mass, immediately after his arrival in the metropolis, was heard to say, that "a Protestant stunk in his nostrils." He had now a second opportunity of manifesting the cruelty of his disposition, and the rooted hatred he entertained to Protestants. The wife of a man named Maxwell, who had been condemned to death for defending his house in the Queen's County against the Rapparees, presented a petition to him to pardon her husband; she had, by her piteous cries, prevailed upon the Sheriff to grant her a reprieve for fifteen days, contrary to the order of the cruel Lord Galmoy, and she now appeared before the King in the most lamentable condition, having four or five small children along with her all in tears. She delivered her petition on her knees, praying his Majesty to pardon or even reprieve her husband for a short time. Many of the Irish nobility were present, and, struck with the awful appearance of the woman and her weeping children, seconded her request with great earnestness; but thereply of the brute was, "*Woman, your husband shall die.*" The Sheriff received a rebuke for his humanity, and was commanded to hang the man immediately, which was accordingly done. This example added a stimulus to the fury of the Romish soldiers against the Protestants, who were treated in the city, and under the immediate eye of the Government, in the most barbarous manner. No Protestant could be out of his house after sunset, without danger of his life; several of them were assassinated, and among them a poor taster of an alehouse on the Wood Quay, who was thrown into the Liffey and drowned, merely as a frolic, and no notice whatever taken of it. Richard Burton, who records this and other cruelties practised at that time in Dublin, observes, that according the example of James, and the hatred of the Romish Ecclesiastics to the Protestants, it appears to have been evidently providential that a general massacre was not attempted, as it had been in 1641.

In the midst of this cruel exercise of "brief authority," the Tyrant's heart was responding, nor could the utmost sycophancy of the addresses which were poured in upon him assuage his fears. He beheld with dismay the undisciplined, half-armed ruffians, whom Tyreconnel had collected and vainly endeavoured to form into an army. No stores of ammunition or provision of any consequence, had been provided, and little more than eight hundred muskets could be found in any of the dockyards. There was not one piece of [illegible] in the kingdom, and the Protestants, who had [illegible] in the late wars, were [illegible] to be [illegible] by the Papists, who [illegible] the Protestants, [illegible] the Curious Pictures [illegible] to [illegible] with reason that they would [illegible] and [illegible] as many difficulties and delays as they possibly could. There was not a sufficiency of tools and implements of every kind, so that be more than [illegible] could be manufactured in a week. He was forced to [illegible] for war of money, and found it difficult to procure [illegible] for his army, although he had reduced it to the [illegible]

ber of thirty thousand men, by the dismissal of a multitude of non-efficient men which Tyrconnel had indiscreetly added to it. The whole amount of the money given to him by the King of France was four hundred thousand crowns, and the country, already destroyed by the depredations of his soldiers, was no longer able to maintain them by plunder. James was in a wretched condition now; on the one hand he was assailed by the complaints of rude men and angry officers, the latter of a class little superior to the former; and on the other he was controuled in all his designs and actions by Count D'Avaux, who, in the capacity of an Ambassador sent with him from France, was in reality a spy upon all his measures, which he resolved to turn to the advantage of his own ambitious master. This foreigner was associated with the Duke of Tyrconnel and Lord Melfort, in a council, where every matter relating to Ireland was debated, and from them nominally, but from D'Avaux in reality, every decision proceeded. With the view of injuring England in her staple manufacture, this council prohibited the exportation of Irish wool into it, allowing it at the same time to be exported into France. In return for their wool, the Irish were to receive back from France her manufactured cloth, her wines, and other luxuries, duty free.—A blind hatred to England and the Protestant religion, prevented the Popish multitude from seeing the ruinous tendency of such a commercial arrangement, and their bigotted King, a pensioner of France, dared not to breathe a remonstrance against them.

On the 26th of March, all the Protestants of the County of Cavan, in wretched stormy weather, and in great disorder, ran towards Enniskillen and the villages in its neighbourhood, to the great surprise of the inhabitants of that part of the country.—Three troops of horse, and as many companies of foot, led the way, and then the whole Protestant population, men, women, and children, followed, covered to their middle with clay or mud, crying bitterly, and with little or no provision to support them. The Governor of Enniskillen ordered them free quarters for man and horse; a considerable proportion of them were tolerably well armed, and the gallant Enniskillen men were glad of their assistance. On inquiry, it was found that the treachery of Lundy, the false Governor of Londonderry, had persuaded these people to abandon several strongholds, of which they had possession, and the immediate cause of their precipitate flight was the approach of Lord Galmoy, with the army which Tyrconnel had sent under his command towards the passes, between the provinces of Connaught and Ulster. On the arrival of that army in the County of Cavan, they surprised the house of Mr. Dixy, Dean of Kilmore, and took the Dean's son prisoner, along with Cornet Edward Charleton, and about eight or ten of the troopers, of whom young Dixy was Captain. On hearing this news, all the garrisons in the neighborhood broke up, some setting fire to their houses, and the whole of the Protestants fled towards Enniskillen. Lord Galmoy then advanced to Belturbet, and on the day after his arrival at that place sent a party to besiege Crom Castle, then garrisoned by a considerable number of Protestants under the command of Colonel Creighton, ancestor of the present Earl of Erne.

It was situated on the Lake, about sixteen miles from Enniskillen, and had been the frontier garrison of that town on the Dublin side. The walls of the castle were strong, but it had no outwork, fortification, nor fosse, and it was commanded by hills within musquet shot of it. Galmoy, either in derision, or to frighten the inexperienced garrison by a false appearance, sent two pieces of cannon made of tin, near a yard long in the chase, and about eight inches wide, strongly bound about by a small cord, and covered with a sort of buckram, in colour resembling that of a piece of cannon. These he drew with eight horses each, making a great noise as if they were drawn with much difficulty. As soon as they came before Crom, he threatened to batter the castle with them, but he was fool enough to attempt a discharge from one of them, which burst it, and wounded the gunner, upon which the garrison made a sally, seized the other, and carried it away upon a man's shoulder. A hot fire then commenced from the castle, which killed several of the besiegers, but did not dislodge them from their position. On the twenty-second of March, Lord Galmoy summoned the garrison of Enniskillen to surrender, and received for answer that King William and Queen Mary had been proclaimed there on the eleventh of that month, and that they would not only stand upon their own defence, but send what means they could to relieve Crom Castle.

On the arrival of the Northern army at Coleraine, they sent immediate notice of the circumstance to Colonel Lundy at Derry, and in a day or two afterwards several of their officers went to advise with the false Governor what measures were most advissable to be taken. They met Lundy on their way, within a few miles of Ne-Limavady, and he turned back with them to Coleraine. He there declared that he had no ammunition to spare for the defence of that place, and advised the garrison to quit it as soon as it should be attacked. He added, that though the powder was scarce with him, he had provisions sufficient for a year's consumption, and signified his intention to bring all the stacks of corn and hay in the surrounding country into Derry, but this he never attempted to do.

Immediately after the conference, Lundy walked towards the bridge, but the mob there already suspecting his fidelity, imagined he was about to desert, and drew up the bridge, while the guard presented their musquets and pikes at him. On the twentieth of this month a ravelin was ordered by the commander to be built before Bishop's-gate, at Londonderry, and the money was advanced for that purpose; several sums were also raised there for the use of the defendeas of Coleraine, and resolutions were entered into that the garrisons of both places would stand together, and succour each other.

On the twenty-first, Captain James Hamilton arrived in Londonderry from England with four hundred and eighty barrels of gunpowder, and arms for two thousand men, with a commission from the King for Colonel Lundy, and a considerable sum of money for the garrison. The King and Queen were this day proclaimed in Londonderry with great solemnity, the Bishop having returned from Raphoe, and being present on the joyful occasion. Captain Hamilton, who was charged with this acceptable errand, was the nephew of Brigadier-General Richard Hamilton, then advancing with King James' army to besiege Londonderry. He was the son of Colonel James Hamilton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Culpepper, of Hollingbourne, in Kent. The estates of Donaleng and Mongevelin, in the vicinity of Derry, belonged to this branch of the Hamilton family; and this gallant officer, who declining the title of Baronet, which had descended to him from his grandfather, was usually called Captain Hamilton, succeeded in the year 1700 to the title of Earl of Abercorn, and was the ancestor of the present noble Marquis. Among the resolute Protestants who, at this period, flocked from all parts of Ulster into Londonderry, were John Cochran, of Ballyrath, and Robert Tyler, of Tyross, with John and William Cross, Henry Cust, James Stiles, and Francis Stiles.

We are told by Mr. Stewart, in his history of Armagh, that Cochran survived the war, and returned to his farm, where he was some time afterwards found dead in one of his fields, with his sword half drawn from the scabbard.

Captain Hamilton's instructions were, to summon the Mayor of Londonderry, and all the officers, civil and military, to come on board his ship, and in their presence, to administer to Colonel Lundy the oath of fidelity to King William and Queen Mary. Walker is silent as to this circumstance, and Mackenzie alleges that the oath was administered either very privately or not at all. When required next day by the committee and officers of the City to take this oath, Lundy refused to do so, pleading that he had taken it on the previous day in Captain Hamilton's ship. Mr. Charles Hamilton, Mr. William Stewart, and some others, refused to swear the oath, but the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and all the officers were sworn. The precise sum of money brought by Captain Hamilton on this occasion was not known; Mackenzie insinuates that it was not applied to the purposes for which it was intended, but as no complaint on this head is recorded by any other writer, little credit is due to this, as it would appear, uncalled for aspersion of the high character of Captain Hamilton, who, in recompense of his distinguished services on this occasion, was called to the Privy Council by King William, and created Baron of Mountcastle and Viscount Strabane.

On Saturday the twenty-third of March, many of the Protestants of the County of Cavan left Enniskillen, and proceeded on their way to Londonderry in obedience to the orders of Colonel Lundy. In the afternoon of the same day the Enniskillen forces, horse and foot, were reviewed by the Governor on the common hill near the town, where they remained all day under arms, expecting the approach of Lord Galmoy and his army. Towards evening, however, scouts arrived with intelligence that Galmoy had advanced no farther on his march than to Lissnaskea, a village ten miles from Enniskillen, from which, on hearing of the intentions of the men of the latter place, to meet him on his march towards them, he fell back with his men to the siege of Crom Castle. On the night of that day, Governor Hamilton sent about two hundred of the best men in Enniskillen towards Crom, partly by land and partly by water, in the hope to throw, if possible, a reinforcement into the besieged fortress. This they accomplished next day, after some feeble opposition from the enemy, who, being wretched marksmen, did no other execution on them than killing an old boatman, while the defect of artillery in the castle was supplied by long fowling-pieces with double rests, such as had been long in use round Lough Erne for the purpose of killing wild-fowl. Lord Galmoy was reconnoitering the castle from a hill nearly a mile distant from the scene of action, at this time, and as he stood with a glass of wine in his hand, tossting confusion to the rebels of Crom, an expert fowler from the battlements levelled his gun and fired at him with such precision, as to break the glass in his Lordship's hand, and kill the man who stood near him. In the meantime, two hundred of the Enniskilleners forced their was into the castle, from which the garrison instantly sallied out with them, and drove the besiegers from their trenches, killing thirty or forty of them, and plundering it of two suits of armour, the musquets of the dead, and several other articles of value. Galmoy retired to Belturbet, where he vented the fury of his soul in such a way as his disappointment, as to sink his character to the level of the lowest of his species that ever disgraced human nature, and warranted Oldmixon, in his memoirs of Ireland, to brand him to posterity as an infamous and cruel wretch, whom no titles could honour.

There was at this time a prisoner in Crom Castle, one Bryan MacConagher Maguire, who had been a Captain in King James's army. Lord Galmoy wished for his release, and on the day after the raising of the siege sent an express to Captain Creighton, proposing to exchange Captain Dixy for him, pledging his honour that if Maguire were sent to him, he would return Dixy for him without delay. An express was instantly dispatched to Enniskillen for permission to make the exchange, which was obtained, and Maguire was sent to Lord Galmoy, with a letter from Colonel Creighton, desiring that Captain Dixy might be returned to him according to engagement. Instead of fulfilling his promise, Galmoy called a council of war, and put Captain Dixy and his Lieutenant, Charleton, on trial for high treason, and they were condemned to death, promises of life and preferment being made to them if they would renounce the Protestant religion and join King James's army. They were both young men, but they firmly rejected the base offer, and wisely preferred death to dishonourable life. Maguire, who had been given in exchange for Dixy, warmly interposed in behalf of the prisoners, and was so disgusted at being unable to save their lives, though at the expense of his own liberty, which he generously offered to resign for them, that he resigned his commission, returned to Crom, and would serve King James no longer. Galmoy, in the meantime, deaf to every remonstrance made to him, caused the unfortunate young gentlemen to be hanged on Mr. Russel's sign-post, in Belturbet, and when they were dead, commanded their bodies to be taken into the kitchen of the inn, and both their heads cut off and thrown out to the soldiers, who kicked them through the street as foot-balls. When the ruffians had sufficiently gratified themselves and their brutal commander by this barbarous sport, the heads were set up on the market house of Belturbet. Galmoy marched in a few days afterwards with his army towards Derry, and passing through Tyrone, perpetrated another act of cruelty, of more than usual enormity. It is thus recorded in Burton's rare and curious history of the Kingdom of Ireland—"At Omagh, he took two men, on the pretence of their having taken up arms for their own defence; they were father and son. To gratify his cruel nature, he first caused the son to hang his father, and afterwards to carry his head on a pole through the street, crying, "This is the head of a traitor!" and then the young man himself was hanged.

On the twenty-third day of this month, Colonel Phillips was sent to England with an address to the King, and also to solicit a further supply of ammunition and other necessaries.

To be Continued.

PERSECUTION.—We regret to find that Fathers Magennis and Hosty are carrying on a crusade in Ballyhenne. It is perfectly insufferable, in a free and civilized country that such conduct would be allowed. The police are obliged to protect little children going or coming from church. Little girls have been beaten going to school. A little boy was whipped by the priests for the same crime. People who are guilty of nothing else than that they wish to be instructed, are hunted like wild beasts. The priests have denounced by name such people as speak or sell to those who are in any way identified with the Bible. One priest raged so vehemently on the altar not long ago, that some of his audience thought he was more than mad. He pronounced his own curse, the curse of the congregation, and the curse of God on any who spoke to the devils—as he chooses to designate people who read the Bible—let them into their houses, sell to them, or walk on the same side of the road with them: if any would disobey, that they might be deaf, dumb, and blind before a year. This county is greatly disturbed in consequence of such a state of things.—*Mayo Constitution.*

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT OLDHAM.—On Friday afternoon a shocking and most fatal explosion of gas occurred at the Coal Mine of Mr. Butterworth, Bent Grange Colliery, Oldham, resulting in 17 deaths—15 of the colliers (men and boys), having been killed at once, and two having died subsequently. The accident occurred about three o'clock, and was accompanied by a very loud report. The gas is believed to have been fired in a level running in a westerly direction from the main road, and about 300 yards from the shaft. Some men had been working in this level on Thursday night, making a roadway; and the men whose places were near it were cautioned to be very careful during the day, as night men had of necessity moved a sheet which turned the air into the workings. It is said, however, that William Wild, one of the deceased, went to the spot immediately before the explosion with the top of his lamp, which was placed in his waggon. It is said to have been a practice for the men to work with the tops of their lamps, and to smoke when they pleased.

On Friday week the Queen gave a state ball at Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen of Hanover, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Hohenlohe Lagenburg and the Princess Adelaide, and Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, were invited to the reception. The total number of guests amounted to 2,000. The Queen opened the ball in a quadrille with Her Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, the *vis-a-vis* being her Majesty the Queen of Hanover and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Queen wore a dress of white silk, with six flounces of white tulle, alternately worked in straw and green leaves. Her Majesty's head-dress was a wreath composed of red poppies, wheat ears, and green currants, ornamented with diamonds.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY.—This society has associated itself with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and is now pursuing its labours among Roman Catholics with very great success. Most of the interesting cases of conversion among Romanists in England lately reported have been the fruits of its labours. The Rev. W. Clementson, the zealous and indefatigable head of the Protestant Training Institution connected with this society, has now many pupils preparing to meet the growing demands of the clergy.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY.—On Sunday last five persons publicly renounced the errors of Popery in St. James's Church, Latchford, Warrington, and were received into communion of the Church of England.

THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.

THE FIRST OF JULY IN LIVERPOOL.—The Grand Orange Lodge of Great Britain met at the Queen's Hotel, Lime Street, on Friday. The meeting was numerously attended by District Representatives from Ireland. After business, the brethren, to the number of 130, sat down to a magnificent dinner, presided over by the Worshipful Grand Master for England, J. T. Ouseley, Esq., Shrewsbury. The proceedings were conducted most creditable to the occasion, and to the loyalty of the brethren connected with the Institution in the sister isle.

Lodge 989, "The George Walker," and 1738, "Cumberland True Blue," Dublin, supped as usual on the evening of the "First." The latter Lodge entertained some distinguished visiting brethren, including Hamilton Finlay, Esq., Grand Master for the City of Dublin. Both entertainments were remarkable for the order and good feeling which prevailed.

THE FIRST OF JULY IN PORTADOWN.—The First passed off quietly in Portadown, there being no other display than the hoisting of a flag on the church steeple, and the firing of a few shots by boys.

MEETING OF ORANGEMEN.—A meeting of the north and south districts, summoned by authority of their respective masters, was held at Kilshaw's large room, Shaw's Brown, on Wednesday last, A. Byford, Esq., in the chair. The various resolutions were duly proposed and passed. Messrs. J. T. Rolstone, W. Clarke, and A. Wynne, dilated upon the proceedings of the late petition, and consulted the members of the Institution as to the way they could be of most use to the cause on the day of election.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Annual Grand Lodge Meeting of all England was held on Friday, at the Queen's Hotel, Lime-street; the Worshipful Grand Master, T. J. Ousely, Esq., in the chair. The assemblage of the brethren was large and influential. The business of the past year, with election of grand officers, &c. came duly off. The G. M. was re-elected; W. Clark, Esq., was elected D.G.M.; A. Byford, Esq., G. T.; N. Bradley, Esq., was re-elected G. S.; and the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Grand Chaplain. At seven o'clock the brethren sat down to dinner, and a pleasant evening was spent amid speech, song and sentiment.

Freehold Property for Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.

Jan. 7, 1853.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store.

FOSTER'S CORNER, GERMAIN-STREET.

Women's Cheap Prunella BOOTS,

Just received per steamer "Europa" from Liverpool—

THIRTEEN Packages of Women's, Girls, and Children's Cheap Prunella BOOTS.

ALSO—A very beautiful variety of Ladies, Girls, and Children's fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, for the warm weather, &c.

August 5. S. K. FOSTER.

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale, a large three Story House situated in Simonds Street, Portland formerly occupied by Mrs. Simonds. If not Sold before the 15th of August, it will then be offered at Public Auction.

July 29.—3i. MOSES SPRAGGS.

Full Quarters.—Boarders and others patronizing the *Hibernian Hotel*, Church Street, from the Sister Provinces, will find the Currency the same—the English Shilling will be taken for the full Quarter, and so on *ad libitum*.

July 29. JAMES NETHERY.

REDWOOD! REDWOOD!!—Landing per Schr. *Ori*—2 Tons Redwood.

July 29. S. L. TILLEY.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, August 12, 1853.

After a most patient investigation, occupying great part of two days, the trial of the four young men, charged with assaulting the M'Evoys and others on the 12th of July, has resulted in a triumphant *acquittal* by a most respectable and impartial Jury. The evidence adduced on this trial, incontestibly proved that these unfortunate young men, instead of being the aggressors, were themselves the attacked and agrieved party; that their whole proceedings, after shewing much forbearance, were strictly in self defence; and that whatever unfortunately happened in the *melee* to their cowardly assailants, was wholly the result of their own unprovoked and wanton misconduct. The evidence *proved* that *none* of those four youths are *Orangemen*; that they had not been concerned in any Orange procession or proceedings; that they went as on a mere pleasure excursion, as many others might unthinkingly and justifiably have done, to witness the procession at Fisrrinco, and were returning joyously and cheerfully home, when they were savagely attacked with stones by the McEvoys and their party, and after much provocation were compelled to act on the defensive, and to chastise their cowardly assailants; and thus it happened, to borrow the words of the champion of those assailants, that "three strong, able men were beaten, not because they were unwilling to fight, but because, having been the aggressors, they proved poltroons and cowards, and were beaten by *four lads*, who had the spirit of men!" A very natural conclusion; because mere brute force and savage will, endeavouring wantonly to injure the innocent and the weak, can always be subdued by inferior power, stimulated by a sense of unjust oppression, and a consciousness of the right. The evidence on this trial proved, therefore, that the assertions we have hitherto made in behalf of these persecuted young men, were perfectly correct; that they were the really injured parties, and that they have been subjected to all the ignominy and harrassing anxiety of examination at the Police Office, and public arraignment and trial on a criminal charge, *for* having defended themselves against the outrageous violence of the miscreants who first wantonly attacked them, and then cried out because they had got the worst of it! The evidence on this trial has also proved, that the exaggerated and virulent statements of the *Freeman* in regard to this case, have been from first to last atrociously false and malicious; that they have been engendered from a malevolent desire to stir up party strife and malice; that they have signally failed of their design; and that therefore they are worthy only of the most profound contempt. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were parties immediately concerned and interested in the matter, and their evidence was confused and contradictory; one of their auxiliary witnesses swore that he *identified* one of the defendants, and even heard the expressions used by the parties, at a distance of nearly, if not quite, three quarters of a mile, he being at the time at Union Mills, and they on the Suspension Bridge road! No wonder the Jury would not believe such evidence. On the other hand, most of the principal witnesses for the defence were disinterested persons, in no way connected with the defendants; and the whole evidence proved, that the dastardly M'Evoys and Cullinan, "three strong, able men," wantonly pelted the party of *mere youths* in the waggons with stones, without cause or provocation, and thus incited them (contrary to the expectation of the cowardly assailants,) to shew "the spirit of men," by jumping out and defending themselves; and then it was, that the *women* of the M'Evoy's party valiantly assisted their ruffianly comrades in assaulting the four boys who were merely acting in self-defence; and it was no wonder that in such a scuffle, in which the females voluntarily bore a part, they should experience a small share of the rough usage. It was evident, however, that the only inconvenience they so sustained, was a slight blow on the face received by one of them, which she admitted she could scarcely feel; and which was most probably the effect of a spent blow, aimed by one of the men at another. Indeed, the woman herself could not tell who struck the blow; she could only *suppose* it to be one of the defendants, because of course none of her own party would wilfully strike her; whereas, no doubt it was an accidental stroke, not intended for her by any one. Moreover, the evidence proved, that these brutal M'Evoys, also on the same day attacked *other* parties in waggons, by pelting them with stones, unconnected with the defendants; and thus shewed that they were resolutely bent on mischief, and promiscuously assailed all who came within reach, regardless of the consequences; until they unexpectedly met with the just chastisement which befel them, when the three proud "Goliaths" presumptuously attacked the four or five little "Davids," who had "the spirit of men," and would not stand it! Upon such evidence, it was impossible for a conscientious Jury to do other than *acquit* the defendants, as they did acquit them, after a minute's deliberation, and without leaving their box; and that acquittal gave universal satisfaction to a crowded Court, excepting only the disappointed *Freeman* and his few worthy compatriots who fostered the prosecution. To the honour of our respected citizens of the Roman Catholic faith, be it said, that they also join in approving the verdict as a righteous and a just one; and many of them have said, that if they had been on the Jury, they would have given the same verdict. The evidence was too clear and conclusive to leave a shadow of a doubt; both Protestants and Catholics saw, that the accused were not Orangemen, that they had *given no offence*, that they had done nothing to insult or annoy their persecutors, that they had made no party or offensive demonstration, that they were *first attacked* by the complainants, and that they had acted throughout strictly in self-defence; and that the M'Evoys had merely suffered the natural consequences of their own wanton provocation; and after the clear demonstration of such facts, what righteous man of any faith or denomination could give a verdict against the defendants? Yet the unprincipled Freeman persists in falsehood and inflammatory insinuations; and in its columns of yesterday, labours hard to make out a case of injustice and oppression. The character of that paper, however, is so well established for reckless misrepresentation, and rabid party virulence, regardless of truth, that its statements can have no effect wherever it is rightly known and appreciated; but inasmuch as its editorial of yesterday admits that its previous statements with regard to this unfortunate affair have been "called foul calumnies, and a sad picture was drawn of the effect they were calculated to produce in other countries;" that "they have been read in other countries, reprinted in every important city of the United States and Canada, and we fear (hypocritical fear,) *will produce a bad effect*;" we have therefore been more careful to counteract this possible effect, by giving the above succinct and incontrovertible statement of the trial and its principal features, in order that the antidote may speedily follow the poison. We have no fears of any "bad effect" that the falsehoods and party virulence of the Freeman can produce, where its true character is known; but we do wish to expose and defeat them "in other countries" and "in every important city" beyond our borders. The withering castigation bestowed on the Freeman by Mr. Bayard, in his closing address to the Jury, justly merited and severe as it was, will not soon be forgotten by the crowded auditory who listened to and applauded it; but we are hopeless of any amendment it can produce in its reckless and case-hardened object. That audacious journal, in face of all that it has published, and of all that has occurred to belie its statements, had the presumption yesterday to say, "We defy any one to point out *a single line* written from the day of the arrest of the defendants to the present, that was in *any way meant to damage their case or interfere with the course of justice*." Yet the very *first* line it ever printed on the subject, the very heading to its editorial article of the 14th July, gives the lie to the above impudent challenge; that heading was as follows:—"*Twelfth of July*—UNPROVOKED *and Murderous* ASSAULT *by a party of* ORANGEMEN—*Brutal treatment of Women!*" Here is an audacious assertion, that the action of the defendants was an "*attack*" instead of a *defence*; that it was "*unprovoked*," instead of having been the result of previous provocation; that it was by a party of "*Orangemen!*" when there were no Orangemen concerned; and that there was "*brutal treatment of women!*" instead of a slight accidental conflict with women, *caused by their own voluntary and previous combination with the attacking party!*

A more violently inflammatory heading to an article, one more replete with falsehood, one more designed or calculated to excite party feeling and malevolence, and to stir up the worst feelings of the worst men in the community; one more expressly meant to "damage" the case of the defendants, or to "interfere with the course of justice," could not have been found; and we envy not the position of the person who could first pen such a heading to an *exparte* account of a transaction, which, as a public journalist, he was bound to state *truly*, impartially, and without prejudice; and who could afterwards boldly pen so impudent a challenge as we have above quoted. That audacious challenge is also abundantly belied by the whole tenor of the Freeman's comments on the case and the evidence from time to time; especially in its long articles of the 14th and 28th of July, which we have heretofore denounced, and again fearlessly denounce, as jesuitical, inflammatory, virulent, and atrociously false, and to which we refer our readers for further confirmation of our assertions.

The malevolence of the Freeman, indeed, does not end with the trial; it is abundantly evinced in its long editorial comment of yesterday; and as nothing is too sacred, nobody is too exalted or upright, to be the object of its venom, it concludes its spiteful tirade with an insinuating fling at the Chief Justice, for admitting the parties, who had been so honourably acquitted on the charge of assault, to bail on their own recognizances, to appear when called for trial on the second charge, of wounding William M'Evoy; a charge originating out of the same circumstances, and supportable and defensible on the same evidence. The Freeman charitably does not wish the Court and Jury to be bored with a repetition of the same evidence and the same *declamation*; inasmuch as the latter would involve a second edition of the characteristic description, and the skinning castigation, included in Mr. Bayard's address to the Jury; which would naturally attract a fresh set of delighted auditors.

In conclusion, we must say, that such a journal is a mere incendiary and disturber of the public peace; a nuisance and disgrace to any community, and wholly unworthy the patronage of a people, whose confidence it abuses, and whose harmony it systematically labours to disturb.

Arrival of the Baltic.

(*By Telegraph to News Room.*)

BOSTON, Aug. 9, 1853.

The Baltic arrived at New York, on Sunday evening.

The steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The ship "I. Z." from New York to Liverpool, was burnt at sea July 7th, lat. 42, long. 62. Capt. French and all hands were saved by the ship *Ebenezer*, and arrived at Liverpool. The ship *Robert Kelly* also went to her assistance. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion.

The Turkish difficulty is considered as settled, although the Czar's acceptance of the proposals is not announced. His assent is daily expected, and until received nothing definite can be known.

The state of the crops in Great Britain is, on the whole, considered to be good. There are no indications of the potato rot.

From France we have no news. Our correspondent says, that the opening of the French ports for breadstuffs is more to quiet anxiety than from any fear of scarcity.

Christians, of Spain, is in Paris, intriguing, they say, to marry her daughter to Prince Napoleon, and so set the young couple up as King and Queen of Mexico, or any other South American State that will accept them.

The grape disease is feared in Portugal.

It is reported that England is negotiating with Denmark, to obtain command of the entrance of the Baltic.

If a war arises with Russia, it is feared that breadstuffs will be short in Italy this year.

It is rumoured at Constantinople, that the United States are negotiating to purchase the port of Marmorezza.

The Russians are quiet in the Principalities.

The Costa affair remains unchanged.

The "St. Louis" had left Smyrna. Two Austrian frigates had arrived.

News from the Cape of Good Hope is to June 11th. All quiet.

The mail from Liverpool, Wednesday, 27th, brings nothing particularly incapable.

The Indian mail had arrived at Trieste with dates from Hong Kong to June 7th; Calcutta, 16th; Bombay 20th.

The Empire of China is divided, and is independent of the Tartar dynasty. Great anxiety prevailed at Canton, and fears were entertained of a rising.

Trade in India dull. Exchange at Calcutta on London, 2¼.

From Burmah the intelligence is, that no advance is to be made on Ava.

The screw steamer *Leverton* had lost on her passage from Shanghae to Hong Kong, on Turnabout Shoals. The crew and passengers were all saved.

Paris, July 25th.—News of the crops in the South is favourable, particularly corn, olives, and rice. The silk in Germany. The funds quiet; three per cents. 76.35; four and a half, 106.65.

Vienna, July 22.—A conspiracy has just been discovered. Forty persons should have been arrested, some of them Count Zichy's relatives.

The difference between Austria and Switzerland are nearly settled.

The vanguard of the Russians entered Bucharest on the 15th.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 25th.—A private telegraphic despatch has been received from Berlin, dated this morning, which states that an Austrian Cabinet courier left Vienna for St. Petersburg, with an important communication addressed by the Porte to the Russian government, through the Austrian government. It was to the effect that Turkey would yield on the principle of the Russian demands, but that their form should be changed, and the Porte, being unwilling to take a useless step, desired to know previously whether Russia was disposed to accept the project of arrangement; and if so, that the Turkish ambassador would be sent to St. Petersburg.

Vienna, July 22.—The misunderstanding between the Austrian government and that of the United States is likely to be a serious one. On the 5th the Italian and Austrian refugees in Constantinople gave Mr. Marsh a serenade, and the American diplomatist came out on the balcony and gave a cheer for the freedom of the United States, Italy, and Hungary.

On the 13th, as soon as the two Austrian frigates, "Bellona" and "Novarra" sailed into Smyrna harbour, the U. S. sloop weighed anchor and left. The Austrian press asserts that the assassin of the young Count, a certain Basiz, an Hungarian, was in the service of Mr. Lewis, the English clergyman; and it is hinted that the reverend gentleman connived at the murderer's escape.

Omar Pasha is constructing a fortified camp near Shumla.

Liverpool, July 27th.—Cotton—Since the "Niagara" sailed, a large but lifeless business has been done. Eastern affairs, though pacific, being still uncertain, had checked speculation.

Breadstuffs—The transactions in Flour and Wheat are extensive, but without excitement. Prices, though, are very firm and tender. Indian Corn is in moderate demand. White Wheat, 7s. 8d., Red, 7s. 6d.; Western Canal Flour, 27s. 6d. a 28s.; Philadelphia, 28s. 3d. a 28s. 6d.; Ohio, 28s. White Corn, 31s. 6d.; Yellow, 31s.; Mixed, 30s. 6d.

Provisions, &c.—There is more doing in Beef and Pork, at easier rates.

Manchester.—The Trade in the manufacturing districts of England is generally steady, and the home demand is large, whilst transactions for India have rather decreased.

Birmingham.—All descriptions of iron manufacture are steady. Coffee is firmly maintained.

London.—Money—English Securities are heavy in tone, with limited business. Consols closed for money and account, 98¾ a 11¼d. White Bengal Rice, 11d. 1s.

Glasgow.—Iron—Pig firm at 68s.

Latest from England.

BOSTON, AUG. 11, 1853.

Steamship *Africa* arrived at New York this morning at 7 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to 30th July. Steamer Lady Eglington, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool, 11 days.

Sultan has signed an agreement dictated by England, France, and Austria, and would send an Ambassador with it to St. Petersburgh.

Another Hungarian Refugee was captured at Smyrna, by Austrians, escaped and proclaimed protection of American Consul, who forced Austrians to give up his wife and children.

Italy in a feverish state, especially in Roman territories.

Riots had taken place in many Italian cities, also many assassinations, among others Secretary of Republic, San Marino.

Cotton at Liverpool was firm. Breadstuffs firm. At London Grain Trade dull.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—On the 5th inst., a number of the members and pewholders of the St. John Presbyterian Church, presented the Rev. William Elder with a handsome Gold Watch, chain and purse containing over £50, on the occasion of his taking leave of this congregation in which he has, for some months, been officiating as temporary supply. The Watch has the following inscription:—

"Presented to the Rev. Wm. Elder, as a token of esteem, and in appreciation of his valuable services as Incumbent of the St. John Presbyterian Church, St. John, N. B., 1853."

The following is a copy of the address which accompanied the presentation, and Mr. Elder's reply:—

TO THE REV. WILLIAM ELDER.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—We, the undersigned, Elders, members, and pewholders of the St. John Presbyterian Church, having for several months past enjoyed the benefit of your labours both publicly and privately, as a Minister of the Gospel, cannot allow the occasion of your leaving to pass, without giving expression to our feelings towards you.

Your public ministrations, so faithfully, fervently and affectionately discharged; your private visitations, as a Christian Minister and a Gentleman, and that charity towards other Evangelical denominations, for which you are distinguished, have fully borne out the high testimonials through which you came for a time to be settled amongst us.

And now, requesting your acceptance of the accompanying expression of our esteem and affection, and praying that the Great Head of the Church may ever be present with you in the discharge of your sacred duties, in whatever sphere you may, in this providence, be called to labour,

We beg to subscribe ourselves,

Very faithfully and affectionately yours,

ROBERT KERR,	GEO. HUTCHINSON,
ROBERT RICHEY,	JOHN HOGAN,
THOMAS PARKS,	JAMES REID,
JAMES DUNN,	JAMES JOHNSTON,

and others.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 5th, 1853.

REPLY.

My Dear Friends.—I am deeply affected by this renewed expression of your good-will, and scarcely know how I may suitably acknowledge it. Feeling as a man, and as a minister of the Gospel, keenly alive to the good opinion of those whom I esteem and love, your approval of my ministry and pastoral labours, is to me a source of very great gratification; and I gratefully accept it, not only as a tribute of respect to the servant, but as a pledge of your love to the Master, and of your prayerful interest in the advancement of His cause.

A Presbyterian, and a Free Church-man from conviction, and from the fondest attachment, I have felt pleasure in meeting, beyond the pale of my own denomination, ministerial and other brethren, whose wisdom and piety would do honour to any Church; and it were to forego one of the greatest privileges of an age of growing Catholicity, to be indifferent to such intercourse.

Again thanking you for the compliment you have paid me, and for the Christian solicitude with which you follow me to the path of future labour; and commending you, and all the other members and adherents of St. John Presbyterian Church, to the care of "The Good Shepherd."

I am your affectionate friend and servant in the Gospel,

WILLIAM ELDER.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 6 1853.

To Messrs. ROBERT KERR,
ROBERT RICHEY,
GEO. HUTCHISON, &c., &c.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—His Excellency the Governor General passed through Montreal on Wednesday morning, *en route* to the Ottawa. The visit of His Excellency Lord Elgin, to Bytown, following so closely upon that of Mr. Hincks and other members of the Cabinet, and the open avowal by Mr. Drummond, the Attorney General, that he preferred Bytown for the Seat of Government, to any other locality in the Province, may not be without some meaning. Some twenty years since, when Bytown was a hamlet shaded by forest trees, and stumps undecayed in the mud paths, an eccentric gentleman—resident of that place—conceived a perfect monomania upon the subject of Bytown becoming the seat of Government. His grave is now pointed out to the traveller, and many claim the existence of his monomania, in believing that the seat of Government would inevitably be transferred to that spot. It would be a curious fact if the predictions of that monomaniac should be confirmed, this many years after his death, and long since his death it matured, but yet none in Australia counted in anticipation. It is not generally known that the mileage in Bytown would be less than to any other suitable spot in Canada—it has therefore a central position to recommend it.—[Montreal Advertiser.

☞ The *Gazette* says that notice of an action has been served on the Mayor by the relatives of James McKae, one of the parties who lost his life by the firing of the troops of the lower division on the night of the 9th June. Damage laid at £1,000. The civil remedy invoked by this proceeding is under the Act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 6, entitled, "An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accident," &c. &c. It is said that similar actions are about being instituted by other parties.—*Ib.*

EXECUTIONS IN PRUSSIA.—Two women, named Charlotte and Matilda, mother and daughter, were executed last week at Insterburg, in Prussia, in virtue of the sentence of the Court of Assize, for having murdered a poor Jew hawker and his son, named Luchstenstein, and then robbed their residence. They both displayed great firmness as they were led to the place of execution, which was in the interior of the gaol. On seeing the fatal block Matilda's courage gave way, and falling on her knees she entreated she might be executed before her mother. This was granted. The mother, on the contrary, made use of obscene language up to the last moment. All the windows looking on the place of execution were kept closed, and the only persons present at the ceremony were a judge, a public prosecutor, and a clerk of the Royal Court, a priest, a physician, and surgeon, and twelve citizens, chosen by lot from the jury list.

THE CHURCH.

On Sunday morning, the 31st ult., the Lord Bishop of the Diocese administered, in the Parish Church of Petersville, the solemn right of Confirmation to thirty-five young persons, whom he afterwards addressed at length, in language peculiarly suited to a rural Congregation, on the necessity and probableness of personal and practical holiness, urging forcibly the duty of reverent behaviour in the House of God, as one of its important and outward manifestations. The sacred edifice was filled to its utmost capacity, and many scores of persons failed in obtaining seats. The Bishop preached in the afternoon in the new and beautiful Church, now in course of completion in the Douglas Valley. The sermon, which was founded on the words of St. John's Gospel, xi. 11, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," &c., was listened to with the deepest attention, and a wish was expressed at the close of its delivery, that his Lordship would consent to publish his admirable discourse. The congregation was very crowded, and included persons from a distance of more than twenty miles. The Churchmen of the Parish were much delighted with their Bishop's visit, and would be glad to see it early repeated.

It always affords us pleasure to bear testimony to the efficiency of any of our Provincial public institutions, especially those connected with Education; and more particularly, when the evidence of that efficiency is brought into juxta-position with the results of similar institutions in olden and more highly favoured countries. A striking instance has just occurred, proving that New Brunswick can compete with any community, in the efficiency of her higher educational establishments, and of those who preside over them. Master Richard Hayne, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayne, Provincial Aid-de-Camp, received his whole education in the Collegiate School at Fredericton, under the sole supervision of George Roberts, Esq., the Head Master, and has lately been sent home to England, to become a military student; and to the great gratification of his friends, the last mail brings the gratifying news, that this youth of only fourteen years of age has taken the *first* place, at an examination of a class of thirty-five candidates of the same age, from the first schools in England, for Cadetships at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. This fact unequivocally attests the soundness and efficiency of the system of education pursued at the Collegiate School of New Brunswick.

☞ The Bishop of Fredericton has summoned the Clergy of his Diocese to the Triennial Visitation on the 31st August, the day fixed for the consecration of the Cathedral.

The following is an authorized statement of the services and ceremonials at the Consecration of the Cathedral on the 31st instant:—

"It is intended to Consecrate the Cathedral on August 31st instant. Divine Service will be held at 11, A. M., and 6, P. M., on that day and the two following days.

"The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, (formerly Rector of Fredericton) has kindly undertaken to preach in the morning, and the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate in the evening of the day of Consecration.

"The Rev. Dr. Haight, Professor of Theology in the New York General Theological Seminary, has also consented to preach. The Bishop of Fredericton will deliver his Charge to the Clergy on Thursday morning 1st September.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper entitled, the "*British Constitution*." It is well got up, neatly printed, and filled with excellent matter. We wish the proprietor success.

☞ We have received from Mr. Thomas Hill, an old and well-known member of the Editorial corps in this Province, a copy of a Prospectus of a new paper about to be issued by him, to be styled "THE UNION." We shall publish the Prospectus next week, and in the mean time will observe, that Mr. Hill's new paper will be the staunch advocate of Protective principles; of rational and necessary Reforms, irrespective of party or prejudice; of sound Protestantism, unflinching loyalty, and patriotism; while it will be conducted on entirely independent principles, uninfluenced by and fearless of party spirit or manœuvre of any kind. We consider Mr. Hill as thoroughly competent to the task he has undertaken; and knowing his energetic and self-relying nature, we shall cordially welcome his return to the Editorial ranks.

We regret to learn that the weevil has attacked the wheat in many places in this County. It is not known yet what the extent of the injury may be, but it is feared, from the sudden and general attack throughout the fields where it has been discovered that serious damage will be done.

The weather continues dry and warm, and if the hay crop is not as heavy as usual, the excellent order in which it is put up will make it of more value and go further than a much larger quantity put up in catching weather, or what is called half bleached. Other crops promise well.—*U. Sentinel.*

CURIOUS BEAT.—A young man named David Thomas, now working at the establishment of S. Parsons & Son, has done, as we believe, the greatest day's work that has ever been performed by any Currier in the Province. He has positively finished, in eleven hours, forty large sides of upper leather, which is double the number finished by any previously in this Province. When this is beat he will try again. So much for Woodstock.—*Ib.*

Married.

On Friday morning, 5th inst., by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Robert Leckie, Esq., of Montreal, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of John Reed, Esq., of this City.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. William Small, to Miss Margaret Wilson, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. Douglas C. Bateman, to Miss Emily Matilda Stephens, both of the Parish of Portland.

At St. Malachi's Church, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. John Quinn, Mr. James Walsh, to Miss Margaret Timmons, both of this City.

By Rev. E. N. Harris, Mr. Richard Dempsey, to Miss Catherine Anderson, both of this city.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. John Anderson, of William College, Grant, Maine, U. S., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. George Gartley of the Parish of Richmond, County Carleton.

At Indian Town, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Harris, Mr. James Lambert, to Jessie Rogerson, both of Moncton, Westmoreland County.

On 22d ult., by Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. John Corbett, to Miss Jane Corbett, both of the Parish of Petersville.—On 30th ult., by the same, Mr. William Clifford, to Miss Catherine Hanlley, both of this City.—On 7th inst., at Trinity Church, by the same, Mr. John North, to Miss Jane Wyer, both of this City.

At Point Miggie, on the 28th of June, by Rev. W. O. Parker, Mr. James Anderson, to Miss Mary A. Dixon, both of Westmoreland.

At Buctouche, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. D. McPhail, Mr. Horace E. Dixon, to Miss Charlotte R. Pollard, all of that place.

At Baltimore, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Dr. G. C. M. Roberts, the Rev. Alexander Wm. McLeod, D. D., of Halifax, N. S., to Miss Georgiana A. Hukes, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hukes, U. S. Navy.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., at Kirkwood, Massachusetts, John S. Howe, Esq., to Mary Staples, daughter of H. Stevens, Esq.

At Petersville, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. J. Hartshorne, Mr. Robert Quinn, to Clementina, second daughter of Mr. William Bell, all of Petersville.

At Woodstock, on Saturday the 30th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Todd, Samuel Foster, of Woodstock, to Miss Frances Drier, of Simonds.

At Woodstock, on the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Elijah Sisson, Mr. James Fitzherbert, of the Parish of Kent, to Isabel, fourth daughter of Mr. Abraham Cox, of the same place.

Died.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. Edward Vanhorne, of Liverpool, N. S.

On Wednesday, William M. H., infant son of Mr. William Power, aged five months.

In Portland Parish, on Monday morning Aug. 1st, Arthur McLeod, youngest son of Mr. G. Tobin, aged one year and five months.

In Portland, on Saturday afternoon, Helen, wife of Mr. William Rogers, aged 33 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and 6 small children to mourn their sad loss.

At New Canaan, on the 17th ult., Mr. Lewis Clark, aged 74 years, leaving a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of his father, in Kingsclear, John, aged 24 years, eldest son of Isaac Murray, Esq., of Spring Hill. He is deeply regretted by his relatives and many friends, who saw in him the promise of extensive usefulness.

At Farnsboro (N. S.,) on the 11th ult., Captain George H. W. Salter, eldest son of Mr. Robert Salter Sen., in the 41st year of his age, leaving a wife, four children and many relations to lament their loss.

At Southampton, Long Island, on the 2d ult., after a brief illness, consumption, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. James Ritchie Ward, son of Mr. Edmund Ward, formerly of Fredericton.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday.—Ship Yorkshire, Walsh, Boston, 4—J. Robertson, ballast.

Brig Elizabeth, Hunter, Camden, 4—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Schr Child Whalman, Boston, 3—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Brigt. Three Brothers, Knowlton, Sydney, C. B., 14—R. P. M'Givern, coals.

Monday.—Ship Stephen Glover, Balding, Boston, 4—W. & G. Carvill, ballast.

Tuesday.—Schr. Emily, Crowell, Halifax, 17—sugar, T. McGrath.

Schr. Meridian, Banks, do. 8—sugar, E. Allison.

Wednesday.—Barque Anna, Bentson, New York, 12—H. Garbutt.

Brig John E. Mary, Williamson, Bangor, 6—R. Rankin & Co.

Emily, Smith, Sydney—J. Fairweather, coals.

Mary Ann, Morton, Sydney—do.

Schr Chieftain, Frazer, Porto Rico, 16—W. H. Harrison & Co., sugar.

Thursday.—Schr. Sterling, Barker, New York, flour &c.

Schr. Martha Greenow, Whelpley, Boston, 9—master, flour &c.

Brig Camelion, Henderson, Bucksport, 8—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Avon, Pendleton, Boston, 7—do.

Bark Joanna, Morris, Leith, 47—coals.

Brig Clarence, Glasgow, 54—N. S. Demill, general cargo.

CLEARED.

4th—Barque Stephanie, Rose, Grimsby, timber and deals; Schr. Pearl, Brannen, Boston, boards and plank; Advance, Whittier, Portland, boards and plank; Robert Robertson, Lee, New York, coals.

5th—Brig Cambyses, Peterson, Liverpool, timber, deals, and flour; Schr. Mosello, Simpson, Halifax, General cargo; Granville, Greenwood, Sydney, C. B. ballast.

6th—Ship Kossuth, Bell, Liverpool, timber, deals &c.; Ship Saint Louis, Hoyt, London, deals, battens, &c.

8th—Barque Augusta, Jane, Hull, deals; Schr. Hero, Knight, Portland, boards and pickets.

10th—Ship Katandin, Eustis, Bristol, deals; Barque Napoleon, Dannevig, Hull, timber and deals; Actress, Cain, Port Glasgow, do; Gauge Rolf, Olson, Havre, deals.

MASONIC PIC NIC.

THE Steamer *Richmond* will leave Indian Town on THURSDAY the 18th instant, at 8, A. M., on a PIC NIC excursion to HAMPTON FERRY, returning the same evening. Members of the Masonic Lodges in the City and Portland, and transient Brethren, are respectfully requested to patronize the excursion, which will be entirely on the Pic Nic principle.

☞ Tickets for a Gentleman accompanied by one or two Ladies at 6s 3d., may be had at the Stores of W. L. Avery, Flewelling & Reading, T. R. Jones, St. John; J. B. Andrews, Joseph Lingley, Indian Town; and Henry Nase, and Thos. E. Streek, Carleton. ☞ *Mason's wishing their friends to attend can obtain tickets at the above named Stores.*

G. B. BEATTEAY,
Secretary Carleton U. Lodge.

Carleton, Aug. 12, 1853.

N. B.—A Band of Music will be in attendance.

These unrivalled Favourites
THE HERON FAMILY,
Eight in Number ! ! !

Arrived in St. John last evening. They comprise Mr. and Mrs. HERON, Miss HERON, Miss FANNY, Miss AGNES, Miss KATHLEEN, Master HERON, and Master Wm. HERON.

They will commence their unrivalled CONCERTS and ENTERTAINMENTS on MONDAY EVENING, 15th August, 1853.

August 12.

UNION LINE!

THE regular Night Boats will be discontinued to and from Fredericton until the steamer *St. John* gets on the Route. The Steamer *Anna Augusta*, and *Union*, will leave Indian Town and Fredericton every morning at 9 o'clock, except Saturday, on which day they will leave at 10 o'clock. Fare as low as any boats on the River.

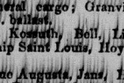
THOMAS HATHEWAY.
St. John, August 5, 1853. *Agent.*

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Person who has a thorough knowledge—as WAITER or Cook. Good testimonials can be given. Apply at the office of this paper. August 5.

TWENTY-PENNY CUT NAILS.—1000 LBS. 20d. CUT NAILS—for sale cheap by

A. A. COUGHLAN.
Aug. 5th. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

Steamer to Hampton.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the Steamer "WOODSTOCK" will run between HAMPTON and DRURY'S COVE, as follows:—

Cove at 5, P. M. Saturday; Hampton at 7, A. M. on Monday.

Cove at 10 A. M., on Tuesday; Hampton at 4, P. M., on Tuesday.

Cove at 10, A. M., on Wednesday; Hampton at 4, P. M., Wednesday.

Cove at 10 A. M., Thursday; Hampton at 4, P. M., Thursday.

Cove at 10 A. M., Friday; Hampton at 4, P. M., Friday.

Cove at 5, P. M., Saturday. July 29.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man wishes a situation in a Dry Goods establishment.—Salary not much object. Testimonials good. Apply at the office of this paper. July 29.

TO THE LADIES.

THE best Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS in the City are now to be had at Faulk & Hennigar's Shoe Store, received by the steamer *Niagara*, and made to order, consequently domestic. We feel anxious that the Ladies of our City would give our BOOTS a single trial, which will prove their superiority. Also: SHOES and RUBBERS as usual, cheap for cash. FAULK & HENNIGAR.

July 15, 1853. Germain St. Rocky Hill.

Molasses, Sugar, Rum, &c. &c.—Just Received ex brig *Ulzen*, from Surinam: 64 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 160 Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES; 35 Puns. fine flavoured Strong Proof RUM; 250 Raw Salted HIDES; 40 Dried HIDES; Bags of COFFEE; Mahogany and other Woods. For sale in Bond or Duty Paid.

EDWARD ALLISON,
July 22. Union Street Wharf

AT THE
American Clothing Depot,
South side King Street.

A Fine assortment of Fancy DOESKINS and Scotch TWEEDS, a nice article for Summer wear—which will be made to order lower than at any other Establishment, as they were bought at Auction at one half the Sterling cost—a perfect fit warranted.

June 3. JOHN E. SMITH.

CLARET AND HOCK.—Now Landing, ex *Richard Cobden*, from New York—16 Cases, each 1 dozen, CLARET, Chateau LaFon, and Johannisberger Hock.

RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John, 5th August, 1853.

A

Allingham, William
Angerine, Joseph
Ames, Philip
Alvey, Samuel P.
Amurun, Mrs. M.
Avery, Charles A
Anderson, Mrs. Ann
Adrian, James

B

Burnie, James
Butterfield, Andrew
Burnham, C. E. 2
Bloomfield, Mrs John
Brogan, John
Boyce, Ann
Borten, Geo. G.
Body, Thomas H.
Brown, John
Brown, William
Britain, Louisa
Brennan, Peter
Byrne, Timothy
Bridgeman, Anthony
Bentley, Mary George
Brower, Mrs. Eliza
Breen, Mary Ann 2
Brannigg, Charles
Brass, Robina G. W.
Blair, Hugh
Brady, John
Davenport, Geo. F.
Davison, Edmund

C

Cunliff, William
Curren, Patrick
Cunningham, Mrs. M.
Cunningham, Mr.
Curry, Edward
Collis, James
Cox, William
Cotter, Mary
Connelly, Mrs. S.
Conney, Michael
Costley, James 2
Crowell, Capt. A. L.
Corbett, John
Connor, John
Conwell, Elizabeth
Cole, D.
Crowley, John
Clements, Honora
Clarke, James
Calley, Andrew 2
Cardy, Mrs. Louisa
Cassidy, Peth
Casey, Dennis
Crawford, John B
Chapman S. C. W.
Clarke, Mrs. Mary
Campbell, Jean W.
Cashline, Joseph N.
Carothers, Mrs. Susan
Crague, Wm.
Campbell, Wm.
Chambers, Sarah
Crawford, Andrew
Campbell, Mrs. John
Cranney, Martin
Cattebu, Mrs. Geo.

D

Duke, Sarah
Duly, Frederic
Dunbar, Mary
Dunn, Margaret
Donnelly, James
Dobbel, J. G.
Downing, James
Donnelly, Patrick
Dolen, Thomas
Dillon, Widow
Driscoll, Mrs. Mary J.
Driscoll, Mary E.
Dimmock, C. H.
Dwer, Thomas
Devitt, James
Dwelly, Laura J. 2.
Devlin, Bard
Davis, William
Dangerfield, Geo. 2.
Daily, John
Daggett, Henry

E

Espy, Robert
Edmonds, Mary
Elliott, John
Ewing, Mr.
Erskine, John
Enright, James
Estes, Benjamin
Eaton, W. W.
Evans, Richard

F

Foster, Mrs. Margaret
Forrester, Mrs. Lucy 2
Forsyth, William
Fisher, Mrs. D.

G

Grubb, Thomas
Godsoe, Nathan
Grove, George
Griffin, Thomas
Grimshaw, Mrs. Esther
Griffin, Miss Caroline
Gillen, James
Grant, Generson
Gartley, Mary
Gray, Mrs. J. D. W.
Gatts, Wm.
Bates, Miss H.
Barber, Geo. G.
Barclay, Miss
Balentine, James
Blackwell, Thomas
Graves, John
Grace, George

H

Hunt, H. G.
Hutchings & Burnham
Hunter, David
Howard, Catherine
Hewett, Benjamin
Holten, T. L.
Hornbrook, J.
Howe, A. P.
Holt, Matthew
Harris, Charles
Hill, Geo.
Hickey, John
Hewitt, Wm.
Hanrathy, Mrs. Anne
Haggin, Mrs. E.
Hanley, Catherine

J

Jones, Widow
Johnston, Miss
Johnston, Mrs. Margaret
Johnston, Robert 2
Jackson, Wm.

K

Kinroad, John
Kidder, John
Knight, Philip
King, John & C.
Kirk, John (Milkish)
Kiffin, Capt. Thomas
Keiller, Miss Mary
Kepler, N. C. E.
Kerr, Mrs. George
Keany, P. W.
Kelly, John
Kearney, Joseph

L

Lyons, John
Loggan, Thomas
Lincoln, David
Lynch, John
Listen, Albert
Lewis, William
Leckie, James
Lewis, William
Lahill, Mrs. Ann
Landry, Miss Jane
Labrey Mrs. Mary
Labey, Francis
Leighton, Miss C. A.
Marinan, Martin
Mamen Maggie
Maeline, Robert
Maginness John
Marley, Michael
Masters, Henry
Mathison, Samuel
Marshall, Capt. Lat
Mahoney, Ellen
Metortues John A.
Mullie, James
Miller, James H.
Moolette, John
Mooney, James
Morrison, Robert
Mowtey, E. F.
Morse, Samuel
Moren, Lawrence
Mooney, Catherine
Morrison, Neil
Morris, James
Murphy, Mrs.
Maddoon, Malachy
Muldoon, Charles
Mullen, James
Murphy, John

Mc

McCarty, Mary A. 2
McStay, Alice K
McAfee, Mrs. Margaret
McAuley, Geo. & L. A.
McKee, Kenneth 2
McFarland, Widow
McDaid, Miss Biddy
McKee, Robert
McDevine, Mo Anne
McCleave, Eliza
McEacheron, John
McEvery, David
McDermott, John
McNeil, Angus
McPherson, William
McKee, Francis
McBrine, David
McDonald, John
McDonald, Finnly
McDonald, E. Neil
McCormick, Stephen
McCoole, Rosy
McGowan, Catherine
McSorley, J.
McDonald, Wm. & H.
McCluskey, John
McCullough, B.
McAnnulty, Dennis
McGuire, Thomas

N

Neal, Mrs. Nancy
Nelly, R. W.
Nelson, Miss Hannah
North, John

O

O'Neil, Mary 2
O'Kelehan, Thos.
O'Pray, Hugh
Ogden, Robert
O'Connor, Hannah

P

Parke, Sylvester W. 4
Parsons, Mrs. H.
Patterson, Mary & Alex.
Patton, Hannah
Park, James
Peterson, Benjamin
Pender, Lauchlin T.
Pearce, Mrs. Eliza
Preston, Richard
Price, Stephen
Pitt, Alexander
Pickman, F. W.
Pinkerton, Dr. T. H. 2
Potter, Joriste S.
Pollister, Mrs.

Q

Quinn, Neill

R

Richardson, James S.
Regan, Jeremiah
Riley, Mrs. Angus
Ryan, John
Rogers, Alexander
Robertson, Miss C. M.
Russel, Edward

S

Shade, A.
Sanders, David W.
Sharp, James
Sommerville, John
Stubborn, Joseph
Spencer, Margaret
Stevenson, C. A.
Seeley, Stuart
Sweet, Mrs. Phoebe
Stephenson, Anne
Sergent, William
Spurs, Mary
Smith, Charlotte
Sinclair, Mrs. Caroline
Sinclair, Catherine
Smith, Mrs. Ann 2
Smyth, Thos.
Spriggs, Peter
Smith, Mrs. Richard
Smithson, William
Stillenton, James
Smith, Samuel
Sullivan, Jeremiah
Sulis, George

T

Talcott, F. L.
Taylor, Ezekiel
Thais, Phoebe
Thomsan, M. Jane
Towl, William
Tomson, Charles

V

Vaughan, E.
Varley, William

W

Watson, Henry
Waller, John
Ward, Michael
Walsh, Edward
Watt, M. Ann
Ward, Edward
Welsh, William
Willis, G. J.
Wilson & Co. 2
Wishart, Priscilla
Wier, Alexander
Wilson, James 2
Willis, Rebecca C.
Willis, Thomas
Whitcomb, Rik A.
Whiters, Charles
Winders, Edward

Y

York, S. E.

SHIP LIST.

Arabia
Anna,
Albert
Armida,
Agin,
Argus, H. M. Ship
Copy,
Corinthian, 3
Chimborazo,
China,
Cambyses,
Caros,
Charles,
David Cannon,
Elizabeth,
Falcon,
Georgiannna,
Josephine, 4
Jonah,
James Reddin,
Kate Howe,
Liberia,
Lynfield,
Louisalagow, 2
Meridian, 2
Nairne, 4
Olive,
Perseverance,
Perilla,
Progress,
Relief,
Rose, 2
Toulon,
Vestal, H. M. Ship 2
S. Greenman.

W. O. INDIAN TOWN.

Brown, Leonard
Gray, Jacob K.
McLellan, Augustine
Morrison, John
Milligan, Alexander
Nevers, J. M.
Robinson, M. J.

LAST CALL.
NOTICE TO ORANGEMEN.

To Brother George Anderson, (County Master):

SIR,—We, the undersigned, Masters of Orange Lodges, Nos. 20, 40, and 52, do hereby request that you will call a meeting of emergency, to be held in Fredericton at as early a period as may be found convenient, to take into consideration matters vitally affecting the prosperity of our Institution, and that all Orangemen residing in the County of York may be requested to attend.

[Signed] WILLIAM ANDERSON,
JOHN MELLIN,
ROBERT WILEY,

Fredericton, Aug. 8th, 1853.

PURSUANT to the above requisition, I hereby order a meeting to be held in the Lodge Room, Fredericton, on MONDAY the 29th inst. at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M., and request a general attendance of the Orangemen residing in the County of York. G. W. ANDERSON,
County Master.

Fredericton, August 9th, 1853.

CHEAP HOSIERY.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for Sale, a very superior lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOSE and HALF-HOSE, at very reasonable prices, and he respectfully solicits persons in want of the above-mentioned articles to call at No. 5 Prince William street, and select for themselves. The prices are extremely low, and the goods of a superior quality.

A. A. COUGHLAN.

St John, 8th August, 1853.

Harmon's Illustrated News.

DOUBLE SIZE, PRICE 4d.—The Subscriber is instructed to state that the ILLUSTRATED NEWS will in future be permanently published at the *full* size of Sixteen pages, price 4d.

B. O'BRIEN.

☞ If at any time a single number is published, the price will be only 3d.

aug 8 (news) B. O'B.

NEW BOOKS.

PART 2 United States Illustrated (East and West); Parts 2 and 3, Meyer's Universum; Vol. 7th, and completion of Coleridge's Works; Miles Tremenhar, or the Love Test, by Annette Maria Maillard. The Robber's Wife, by G. W. M. Reynolds; Musical Review for August

aug 8 B. O'BRIEN.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to the new premises lately erected in Sydney Street, nearly opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

aug 8 WILLIAM HAYWARD.

New Brunswick
BRASS FOUNDRY.

HAVING recently erected new and commodious buildings, in order to supply the increasing demand for his Manufactures, the subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public that he is now prepared to manufacture with despatch any description of Brass or Composition CASTINGS,

Warranted of the best Material and Workmanship.

Having been for many years engaged in the manufacture of *Ships' Fastenings*, the Subscriber would invite the attention of Shipbuilders in particular to the superior quality of the Rudder Braces, Spikes and Bolts which he is constantly manufacturing

Equal to any that can be Imported.

Constantly on hand—Ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstans; Chain Rings, Composition Spikes, and Bolts, round or square, from 5 to 10 inch, or longer if required.

WILLIAM HAYWARD.

August 8, 1853.

BUTTER—15 Tubs BUTTER, for sale by G. M. BURNS,
aug 12 South Market Wharf.

E. VERNON, M. D.,
Graduate of the Toronto Baard of Medicine and of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

TAKES this method of informing the inhabitants of St. John and the surrounding country, that he has established himself on the North side of King's Square, two doors west of Gables' Corner, for the purpose of practicing his profession, viz, Physic, Surgery, &c. Dr. Vernon has devoted great care to the study of diseases in all their forms—and all the modern improvement in their treatment, in a number of the largest Hospitals in America—as well as in his own private practice for several years.

He likewise feels prepared to give the Ear and Eye, those most delicate and necessary organs, that care and attention which they may require—very many cases of deafness that have been considered as hopeless can be entirely cured by a proper and judicious treatment. Diseases and deformities of the Eye, as Inflammation—Cataract. Strabismouth, or Cross Eyes, &c. &c., are a few of the cases that will receive particular attention—and in all cases of disease of those organs, if the parties are not helped, the money will be returned. Sub-acute and Chronic diseases of the respiratory organs will in most cases be treated by the inhalation of Medicated vapours. Nervous diseases will be treated principally with Electricity, which is the safest and most efficient means.

For the benefit of the poor, Dr. V., will remain in his office from 9 till 12 A. M. on Mondays, where he will be happy to consult, gratuitously, as many as can make it convenient to call.

N. B.—Office hours from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 till 5 P. M. through the week.

St. John, August 5, 1853.

NEW BOOKS.

MONTHLY Waverley MAGAZINE, July; Westminster Review for Do.
The NATIONAL MAGAZINE for August;
Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the 5th, by William Stirling;
Wigwam and Cabin and other Tales, by Wm. Gilmore Sims;
Percy Effingham, a Novel by H. Cockton;
Old Put or the days of '76;
Massacre of the Greeks on the Island of Scio by the Turks;
The British Cabinet of 1853;
Frank Forrester's Fish and Fishing with supple'at Last Nos. Barnum's and Gleason's Illustrated News.
Also—An assortment of Newman's, Osbonie's and French Wafers Colognes—For sale at reduced prices. August 5. B. O'BRIEN.

Just Received by late Arrivals;—

SEA ELEPHANT OIL, in Barrels;
LARD OIL, in barrels;
Spirits of Turpentine;
800 boxes half white GLASS, (nearly equal to Crystal;)
25 boxes Ground PEPPER;
25 do. Ground COFFEE;
1500 pieces low priced PAPER HANGINGS;
200 gross Taper CORKS; 100 kegs coloured paint;
Five different qualities Steamed FEATHERS;
A quantity of assorted BRUSHES,
Tins of JAPAN, for carriages, &c.;
Barrels Mason's BLACKING—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 15. *Prince Wm. street.*

Saint John & Liverpool
Line of Packet Ships.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Cap't'd.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Essex,	T. Calvert,	843	Aug. 1.
Imperial,	R. G. Moran,	1279	16th Aug.
Eudocia,	S. Vaughan,	1012	1st Sept.
Dundonald,	J. Gillies,	1372	16th do.
Middleton,	H. Nichols,	998	1st Oct.
Liberia,	R. Card,	875	1st Nov.
John Bowbour,	J. Fairclough,	990	New ship
Joseph Parrett,	J. Cruickshank,	967	Ditto.
John Bunnerman,		1000	Ditto.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, classed A 1 at Lloyds and coppered, and will be despatched punctually on the days appointed.

They are commanded by men of the greatest perseverance and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of goods and passengers.

The accommodations for passengers are superior either in the Cabin, Poop, or Steerage.

Orders for Shipment of goods by this Line are respectfully solicited.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Ernest Barrauds, & Co., Orange Court, Castle street, or here, to

J. & R. REED.

July 23, 1853.

ATTENTION,

The Subscriber would wish to bring under the notice of the Public his varied Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

CONSISTING of almost every article required in a family.

He would likewise call attention to a supply on hand of an excellent material for Gentlemen's Summer Wear, to be sold cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

A. A. COUGHLAN,
No. 5 Prince William street.

June 17, 1853. Nearly opposite Pettingill's Slip.

S. L. TILLEY

HAS received per Miramichi, from London, his Spring Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

10 casks WHITING;
70 cwt. Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD, in 14, 28, 56 and 112 lb. kegs;
2 tons PUTTY, in 7 and 14 lb. Bladders;
1 ton coloured PAINTS;
3 cases best Coach VARNISH;
4 cases Sallad OIL;
4 do. Lether & Sons No. 1 STARCH;
1 do. Military, Honey, and Old Brown Windsor Soap;
1 do. GOLD LEAF. May 27.

NEW STYLES.

Just received, per "Admiral" and "Eastern City," from New-York and Boston.

A LARGE assortment of Gent's and Youths' Hungarian, Magyar, Cass, Jenny Lind, Cuban, D'Orsay, Elgin, Kossuth and other Hats, comprising all the newest styles—

Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Children's Leghorn, China Pearl and Fancy Trimmed Felt Hats;
Trunks and Valisses, various Qualities;
Oiled Silk, a beautiful article;
Children's BELTS, very pretty;
Peaks, Braids, Straps, Sweats, Kossuth Feathers, &c.;

On hand—our own manufacture—all kinds of Fashionable HATS and CAPS.

All the above will be disposed of wholesale and retail at the lowest possible rates for cash.

Hats and Caps made to order.

☞ The highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
July 6th. 12, North side King-street

OYSTER SALOON,
WATER STREET,
Two doors South Peters' Wharf.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for best of Good Things of this life.

MUTTON,

AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WINES, LIQUORS,

SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

The hungry or thirsty have only to call, and make known their wants and they will be administered to, with Rail Road speed.

☞ Dinners—*served up at a minutes notice.*

JAMES KENNY.

St. John, June, 1853.

GENTLEMEN may select from the largest and best varied Stock of Fitted and Unfitted

DRESSING CASES,

of every style, from 4s 6d to 80s each, at the Fancy Arcade, corner of King and Cross Streets.

July 8. J. CROUCH.

OVERALLS.—500 Pair Mechanics OVERALLS, for sale at 2s. 6d. per pair only, at Granite Hall, No. 1, Dock Street.

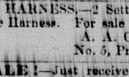
July 8. THOS. R. JONES.

ENGLISH HARNESS.—2 Setts superior London made Harness. For sale by

A. A. COUGHLAN,
July 1. No. 5, Prince Wm. street

ALE! ALE!—Just received from Halifax 18 Casks (Keith & McLean's) superior ALE. For sale by EDWARD ALLISON,
August 1. Union Street wharf

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
BETWEEN
St. John, Portland & Boston,



Steamer ADMIRAL, 750 Tons,
CAPTAIN A. WOOD,
Sten'er EASTERN CITY, 650 Tons,
CAPTAIN WINCHESTER,

WILL commence on MONDAY, July 11th, leaving St. John at 8 A. M., and Boston at 11 A. M., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until further notice, touching at PORTLAND both ways on the Mondays and Wednesday trips. Friday trips will not touch at Portland either way.

For further information apply to

GEORGE THOMAS,
Agent Steamer Admiral
WATERHOUSE, CROSS & CO.,
July 9. Agents Steamer Eastern City

BRANDY.—To arrive ex *James Reddie*, from Glasgow; 200 Cases fine old BRANDY.

In Store—

10 Hhds. Brandy—*Martell's*; 10 Hhds. 25 Qr. Casks ditto—*different brandy*; 30 hhds. GENEVA—*Anchor Brand*; 6 hhds. 4 quar. casks superior SHERRY WINE; 10 cases, 2 dozen each, CHAMPAGNE, (English Importations); 20 hhds SUGAR; 25 brls. New York Mess PORK; 10 casks Paris White; 2 tons London White LEAD; 25 bbls ROMAN CEMENT (English) for sale by

July 1. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

WANTED.—A Situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper, by a person of much experience, and who can produce satisfactory testimonials from late employers in Saint John. Advertiser would prefer the City, but proposals will be entertained for any Town in the Province. Address, A. B., Times Office. (July 8, 1853.)

HIBERNIAN HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully wishes to inform the TRAVELLING PUBLIC that the above ESTABLISHMENT is now opened for Transient and Private

BOARDERS,

And being Supplied with CLEAN BEDDING and well ventilated Rooms, hopes by strict attention and MODERAT CHARGES to merit a share of Public Patronage.

JAMES NETHERY.

St. John, July, 15, 1853.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(481) CROWN LAND OFFICE, July 18, 1853.

THE Mining Rights reserved by the Crown in the Grants of the undermentioned Lands in the Parish of Saint Martins, County of Saint John, will be offered for sale by *Public Auction*, noon agreeably to the accompanying Regulations:—

Lots 3 and 4, and the western parts Lots 1 and 2, between Quaco and Rocquet Lands; also the tract of 500 acres granted to Richard M'Kinney.

Deeds of conveyance from thereof, have been exhibited at this Office by the applicant for this sale; but the purchasers must run the risk of defects, if any in their titles.

(8w) R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

MINING REGULATIONS.

1. Owners of Land may apply for a Lease of the Mining Rights reserved by the Crown in the Grants of such Lands, and the same will then be offered at public auction, after sixty days notice. The application to be accompanied by evidence of the title, and by a plan of survey of the Land made by a Deputy Surveyor.

2. The term of the Lease will be twenty five years, and will contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation, to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee of or his Assigns.

3. The upset preference price to be five pounds, and payment to be made within one hour after the time of sale. A fixed rent of one shilling per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. The statement on which such payments are to be made, to be on oath.

4. That if the Lessee or his Assigns shall not actually raise coal or other mineral to the value of one hundred pounds, from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited.

(482) CROWN LAND OFFICE, August 1, 1853

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the sixth day of September next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulation of 11th May 1843, and no 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 Licences applied for previous to the application 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, lot 119, Great Shemogue, M. Heaton.
28 acres, lot 15, block P. Botsford, W. M'Morrice.
100 acres, lot 18, block W. Bot

Poetry

TRUE FREEDOM.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We want no flags, no flaunting rags,
For liberty to fight;
We want no blaze of murderous guns,
To struggle for the right.
Our spears and swords are printed words,
The mind our battle-plain;
We've won such victories before,
And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force—
They stain her brightest cause;
'Tis not in blood that Liberty
Inscribes her civil laws.
She writes them on the people's heart
In language clear and plain;
True thoughts have moved the world before.
And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of freedom's cause sublime;
We join the cry, "Fraternity!"
We keep the march of Time.
And yet we grasp not pike nor spear,
Our victories to obtain;
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade
To show a front of wrong;
We have a citadel in truth,
More durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts unflinching faith
Have never striven in vain;
They've won our battles many a time,
And so they shall again.

Peace, progress, knowledge brotherhood—
The ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny; but we rely
To see their triumphs near.
No widow's groan shall lend our cause,
No blood of brethren stain;
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

Don't know Beans.—An article has gone the rounds in which a graphic description is given of some tricks which the writer, tried upon 'spirits' through their 'mediums' by placing some beans upon the table, and calling on the spirits to tell the number, which they could not do.

'Yel, vot of it?' Some live *men* don't know beans, as the following will show.

But a few summers ago, a gentleman in the city of Portland, whose knowledge of a ship was superior to that of gardening, planted a choice specimen of beans in his garden, which in due time come up; but to his mortification he had found the identical beans he had planted, pushed up out of the ground and adhering firmly to the young plants. Here was a dilemma. The gentleman could trim a ship and sail her to any port in the world, but how to trim these beans and bring them to maturity was a puzler. The better-half was consulted, and the twain decided that Madam Nature had, in her freaks, played a trick upon them, and it was concluded the beans *backed* up, wrong end foremost, instead of coming up head foremost, man fashion. They accordingly pulled them up and placed the *beans* in their original position *in* the ground; but their crop, as might be expected, was exceedingly light. Now, is it strange that *spirits* don't know beans.—*Lewiston Farmer.*

Professional pomposity is well taken off in the following anecdote, which we found in a late English paper. Shields, doctor, (looking learned and speaking slowly) "Well mariner, which tooth do you want extracted? is it a molar or an incisor? Jack, (short and sharp,) 'It is in the upper tier, on the larboard side. Bear a hand, you swab, for it is nipping my jaw like a lobster."

"My lad," said a traveller to a little fellow whom he met clothed "in pants" rounds-bout, but without a very necessary article of apparel: "My lad, where's your shirt?" Mammy's washing it." "Have you no other?" No other!" exclaimed the urchin, with indignant scorn; "would you want a body to have a *thousand* shirts?"

Double Rule or Three.—A western editor asks the following question:—If a fellow has nothing when he gets married, and the girl has nothing, is her things his'n, or his things her'n?"

Mrs. Partington having heard of men having a knit brow, and being a prodigy at knitting stockings, wants a little *yarn*, thinking that she can do something in that way.

Tar firm, without pliancy, and the pliant without firmness, resemble vessels without water, and water without vessels."

It is the work of a philosopher to be every day subduing his passions, and laying aside his prejudices.

A young physician asked permission of a lass to kiss her. She replied, "No, sir; I never like a *doctor's bill* stuck in my face.

"Here's to internal improvement," as Dobbs said when he swallowed a dose of salts.

English and American Fashions. 1853.

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

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

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

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

Feb 18.

GOODS.

Just landing, 30th April from England and the United States:

40 CASKS 4 1-2 in 7 Inch SPIKES;
16 tins of India Castor OIL;
1200 lbs. RICE, in BAGS;
100 do. Arrowrootte Cake;
100 do. BORAX;
200 do. Black LEAD, for Stoves;
20 dozen Wood Chairs;
2 setts Cottage FURNITURE.

JOHN KINNEAR.
May 6. Prince William Street.

FANCY ARCADE.
Corner King and Cross Streets, St. John N

Has just received per Bellearings from Liverpool, and steamers Admiral and Eastern City from the United States, the following articles in addition to the extensive stock on hand:

GOLD RINGS, in Wedding, set, signet and other kinds;
Broaches, French, English, American, in gold and silver;
Bracelets—an endless variety, every style;
Lockets—single and double, Gold and gold plated;
Ear-Rings—Gold with Coral, Pearl, Garnet, Brilliant and other setting;
Thimbles—Gold and silver;
Pencil Cases—Gold and silver;
Hair Pins— do do Mounted;
Fancy Goods of every description;
Perfumery, all kinds, together with upwards of 4000 different articles.

N. B.—Purchasers will find no such an assortment in any other Establishment in the two Provinces.

May 20. J. CROUCH.

FROM LONDON

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

Also daily expected—
One thousand boxes more of Window GLASS, including all sizes, from 6x8 to 40x30.

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

PERSONAL.

EVERYBODY

and all the rest of Mankind are specially invited to call at the

GRANITE HALL,
No. 1, DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
AND EXAMINE THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST GOT UP STOCK OF
Ready--Made Clothing
—IN THIS CITY—

Consisting of every article necessary for a complete outfit.

STANDING NOTICE.

(Every article warranted to be what it is represented when sold or the money returned.)

Dress, Frock, Sack, Paletots and Hunting COATS —*in every shade, hue and texture;*
Cashmerettes and Cassinett SUMMER OVER COATS;
Orleans and Russell Cords;
SUMMER COATS—*from 14s. upwards;*
500 Men's LINEN COATS—*One Dollar Only;*
1000 VESTS—*in all colours and quality;*
1000 Pairs PANTS—in all styles, plain and spring bottoms;

FURNISHING GOODS,

of every description, such as are usually found in any establishment of the kind.

WATERPROOF GOODS,

Goodyear's COATS and CAPES, JACKETS, PANTS, and LEGGINGS—*of the very best makers;* Warranted free from imperfections; Goodyear's *new style* Drab Rubber COATS—*a new and superior article;*

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags.

HATS AND CAPS,

Silk, Satin, Fur and Kossuth HATS—*in every style worn.*
CLOTH AND GLAZED CAPS—*of every style and at every price.*

COUNTRY DEALERS

Will always find a superb STOCK on hand suitable to their wants, which I will sell at the lowest rates for Cash or approved paper.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

Extensive arrangements have been made for the increasing trade of this department, and I now defy—*Competition*—in my assortment of

ENGLISH AND GERMAN
CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

Comprising the greatest variety of style & quality, and with one of the best

PRACTICAL CUTTERS,

and the best Workmen, I can furnish single GARMENTS or Complete SUITS—
SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,
AND WARRANT TO GIVE PERFECT—*SATISFACTION!!*

THOS. R. JONES.

St. John, June 3, 1853.

THE VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
AND
BRITISH HOUSE,
KING STREET.
Saint John, 11th March, 1853.

First Spring Importations!
PER SHIP "MIDDLETON."
3,000 Straw Bonnets!
Newest Spring Shapes!
J. DOHERTY & CO.

N. B.—*Further Supply per Steamer* "Cambria," *at Boston together with* RIBBONS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, *Fancy* DRESS GOODS, to arrive per "*Admiral*" next trip. J. D. & CO.

KEEP DRY!

GOODYEAR'S RUBBER COATS, CAPES, Leggings, and PANTS, of the very best quality, *warranted perfect.*

The New style Drab RUBBER COAT, a neat and superior Waterproof Garment at less than Manufacturers Wholesale prices, at GRANITE HALL, No. 1 *Dock-street.*

February 25. THOMAS R. JONES.

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,
No. 22 KING STREET, 30th OCTOBER, 1852

THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Devon* and late steamers, part of his Fall Supply of

Winter and Staple Goods,

comprising the usual Retail Stock, and making the assortment of this Establishment nearly equal to any in the trade—The following are some of the leading articles, viz:—

Heavy Canada, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS;
Heavy SATINETTS—newest styles;
Doeskins and Cassimeres, BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS;
Fleecy COTTON, RED TICKS, DRILLS;
TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves
Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

Also—*on Consignment, for Wholesale*—
8 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.

Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, &c.

800 KEGS Brandram's, No. 1 White LEAD;
100 kegs Green, Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS;
15 hhds. Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL;
5 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE—on hand and for Sale Cheap for Cash.

W. O. SMITH.

BY THE "MIDDLETON," from Liverpool, just arrived—50 kegs ground Mustard and Ginger; 7 casks Bread and Washing Soda; 2 barrels Cream of Tartar and Salt Petre; 2 cases refined Black Lead; 2 casks Epsom Salts; 5 cases Salad Oil; 2 cases Castor Oil; 500 lbs. Blue Starch.

Also.—48 kegs 4d., 6., 8d., and 9d. Horse Nails. For sale by

March 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

Old Wines, Brandy, Genevа, &c. &c.

Now landing ex *Miramichi*, from London—In Store, and daily expected per *Cavos*, from London—

30 HHDS., 30 qr. casks, & 20 octaves Choice Old PORT; Pale Brown and Golden SHERRY; MADEIRA, LISBON, Marsalla, &c.

5 Puncheons } Old pale and Brown Cognac
30 Hhds. } Brandy, Martells, Henessys &c
30 hhds. finest Schiedam GENEVA;
40 hhds. very Old Jamaica RUM;
4 puns. Old WHISKY,—(Campbelton, &c.)
12 hhds. Prestonpans and Alloa ALE.

Also—a large Stock of the above in bottle—together with Claret, Hock, Moselle, Champagne, &c. &c. &c.

150 casks of the best London Brown Stout, PORTER, and East India ALE, in pints and quarts.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Wine Merchants.
May 27. Prince William-street.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 Sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies. Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deshinsy, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.,
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.,
Monkton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.,
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February. 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

New-Brunswick Branch
OF THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.
John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs
Directors, &c., in Liverpool.
Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Bramley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

George Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Johnston Esq.
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
Thos. D. Hornby, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq
Directors, &c., in London.

Samuel Baker, Esq.	Edw. Mackmurdo, Esq
Robert B. Byass, Esq.	Daniel H. Rucker, Esq
Richard C. Coles, Esq.	Wm. Wainwright, Esq.
John Westmorland, Esq.	

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company for New-Brunswick, begs to announce that he is prepared to receive Proposals for FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE. The large Capital of the Company, and the number and influence of its Proprietors, enable it to rank with the most eligible Offices, either in America or Europe, with respect to the advantages offered to the Public.

FIRE BRANCH.

Persons assured by this Company are not subject to any covenants or calls to make good losses which may happen to themselves or other, nor do they depend upon an uncertain fund or contribution, the Capital Stock of this Company being an unquestionable security to the Assured in case of Loss or Damage by Fire.

LIFE BRANCH.

In addition to the more customary methods of Insurance, the Company likewise Assures Live on any of the following contingencies:—

For the term of One Year, Seven Years, or any other definite period.

For the whole continuance of Life.—The Premiums to cease, after a limited number of Annual Payments.

For Two Joint Lives.—The sum assured to be paid on the death of either.

On the longest of Two or Three Lives.—The sum assured to be payable at the death of the last survivor; or,

The Survivorship.—To secure the payment of the sum assured, if a life A die before another life B.

For a sum to be payable at age 60, or at death.

Premiums on Credit.—A portion of the Premiums may remain on Credit. Assurances may be effected in various ways, not enumerated, to meet the convenience of parties.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in the Life Branch will include the following viz:—

The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from liability of Partnership.

Moderate Premiums.

Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to Two-thirds of its net amount, which may be applied at the option of the party effecting the Assurance:—1st. By the immediate payment of the sum so apportioned,—2nd. By an equivalent reduction of the future Premiums.—Or, 3rd. By an equivalent increase of the sum assured.

Small Charge for Management.—The expenses of the Office being borne in due proportion by the two Branches.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of the Premium may be renewed within three months, by paying the Premium, with a fine of 10s. per cent., on the production of evidence to the satisfaction of the Directors of the good state of health of the life assured.

The Company will always be prepared to Purchase the Policies of this Office at their equitable value or will grant a New Policy in lieu thereof, without any further payment of Premium, for a sum to be agreed on.

Extra Premiums, suitable to special circumstances, will be accepted to enable a party possessing a Policy on the life of another to guard against the possibility of its being vitiated by the Life departing beyond limits, or by any other cause.

Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums after the day on which they respectively

Additional Advantages offered to Lives Assured with this Company at St. John, N. B.

I.—RESIDENCE.—Persons assured for the whole term of life will have permission, without the payment of extra Premium, to reside in any part of Europe, or in any place in North America to the north of 38 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

II.—VOYAGES.—They will also, if not sea-faring by profession, be allowed, without any extra charge—

To cross and re-cross the Atlantic Ocean, in steamers or first-class sailing-vessels;

To pass from any part of Europe to any other, or from any part of North America to another, within the limits above specified; also,

To pass to and from, but not to reside in any place which shall not be further south than 35 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

☞ *Office, in Wiggins' new Brick Building, Princess Street, immediately above the Office of the Electric Telegraph Company, and nearly opposite the General Post Office, St. John.*

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*
January 2nd, 1852.

NEW GOODS.
North American Clothing
STORE.
SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET.
Wholesale & Retail Establishment.
R. HUNTER, Proprietor.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per late arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES, a most extensive and varied assortment of GOODS, suitable to the trade, which, with the STOCK previously on hand, will be disposed of at prices CHEAPER than similar goods can be had at any other establishment in the Province, notwithstanding any unmeaning puffing that may appear in the papers.

R. H. possessing advantages in the purchasing and selection of Goods, not enjoyed by others in the business, is therefore enabled to sell on the most reasonable terms. The stock in part consists of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Cashmerettes, Russell Cord, with various other materials of light texture, for summer wear. VESTINGS—In French and English Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Quilting, &c.

A most extensive stock of CLOTHING, which has been made up with the greatest care, and subjected to the strictest inspection, not only of the Proprietor, but also of an experienced Foreman, comprising all the styles of Garments in the various materials now in use.

Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes, Leggings, &c. A large stock of the very best Oil Clothing.

In the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT will be found everything usually kept in a general Outfitting Establishment, such as Shirts, Collars, Fronts, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Caps, Braces, &c. &c. &c. R. HUNTER.

R. H. having still Mr. J. McNicol as Foreman in his establishment, Gents who would prefer leaving their orders can depend on having their garments made up in the most fashionable style, and a perfect fit warranted.

Positively no second price. All goods marked in plain figures.

St. John, New-Brunswick, May 27. 1853.

May 1, 1853.

The Subscriber offers the following articles, comprising part of his present Stock, at the lowest market prices:

5 TONS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD—in 14, 28, 56 and 112 lb. kegs; 80 Kegs Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red PAINT; 1 Ton PUTTY in 7 and 14 lb Bladders; 25 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 3 Bbls. Spirits of TURPENTINE; 270 Boxes Crown and Sheet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14, 11x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x18, 14x20, 21x25; 2 Tins London Coach VARNISH; 8bls. American Coach and Furniture Varnish; 2 Bbls Pure Cod Liver OIL; 10 Boxes Saleratus; 1 Bale Senna; 140 Boxes assorted CONFECTIONARY; 8bls ground Logwood, Red Wood and Fustic; Casks Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Copperas and Cream of Tartar; 1 cask Paint, Shoe, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes; 12 Boxes Crome Yellow; 1 Cask Brunswick Green; 1 case Prussian Blue; 5 cwt. Dry White Lead; 5 cwt. Dry Red Lead.

May 1. S. L. TILLEY.

Refined Crushed Sugar.

ONE HUNDRED barrels Refined Crushed SUGAR;
5 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes;
60 casks Raw Linseed OIL, "London";
50 barrels New Mess Beef;
80 barrels Mess and PRIME PORK;
50 hhds. SUGAR, landing and in Store.

April 1st. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

BRANDY.—Ex ship Saint John, from Port Glasgow:—
5 hhds. } Martell's Pale BRANDY,
10 qr. casks. } Vintage 1849.
For Sale by
April 22. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

St. John, 22d April.

7 CASES PAPER HANGINGS,
Containing 3,500 PIECES,

RECEIVED by the *Admiral*, this week:—This, with the Stock previously received, will make no less than *Three Hundred and Fifty different patterns* now to choose out of.

JOHN KINNEAR,
April 22. Prince Wm. street

National School Books.—The Subscriber has just received per brigt *Dandy Jim* from Montreal: The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Books of lessons, published in Dublin, by direction of the Commissioners of National Education, and republished by Special sanction at Montreal.

B. O'BRIEN.

DR. PAIGE'S PERPETUAL ELECTROMAGNETERS AND GALVANIC SUPPORTERS:—The Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the sale of *Paige's Electrometers and Galvanic Supporters*, he is now prepared, having received a general assortment, to supply customers at Boston prices.

Pamphlets, explaining the medical advantages of these Instruments, with directions for their use, furnished gratuitously.

Sept. 10 S. L. TILLEY, Agent.

Now landing from Boston:

WOODEN WARE of various kinds; Jute and Cotton MATTS; Corn BROOMS; Wheel Heads; Wire Bird Cages and Rat and Mouse Traps; Children's Rocking HORSES and Propellers; assorted Baskets, assorted Brushes, Dish Mops, Dust Pans, Iron-bound Measures.

Also for Sale:—
One Ton good quality PUTTY—in Bladders.

JOHN KINNEAR,
March 25. Prince William-street

NOW LANDING.—Wooden and Willow Ware; Chairs, Wood and Cane Seat, various kinds; Black, Yellow, Green and Red Paints; Barrels Dried Currants, and tierces RICE; Kegs Cut NAILS; Washing Soda; Casks Whiting; Barrels Brimstone; Kegs Mustard and Ginger; Chesta Olive Oil and Barrels Oatmeal; Boxes Ground Coffee, and Ground Chicory; Pieces Oil Cloth, and Bls. Mason's Blacking. For sale by

June 15. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince wm. st

Oil White Lead, Starch &c.

30 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL,
29 boxes London STARCH,
25 Casks of Whiting; 5 casks PUTTY,
5 Tons White and Coloured PAINTS, No. 1.
150 Bars Swedes IRON.
For sale low before storing.

May 27. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Robert's Poor Man's Friend; do. anti Scorbutic Pills; Morrison's Pills; Leprik's Pulmonic Wafers; Cockle's Antibilious Pills; and many other English Remedies. Sold by

Feb. 18. FELLOWS & CO.

TO LET.

And Possession given the first day of May next.

THE HOUSE and Premises occupied by the late James Glass, situated in the Parish of Gagetown, in Queen's County, and known as the "Gagetown Hotel." The House is in good repair, with Barns, Outbuildings, and a never-failing well of water. For particulars apply to Thos. Parks, Esq., St. John, or to the Subscriber on the premises. JANE GLASS.

Gagetown, March 16th, 1853.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

AN assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS; 80 Bushels TIMOTHY SEEDS, from Harvey Settlement;
4 Barrels Red Clover;
1 Bag White Clover; for sale at No. 1, North side Market Square. W. O. SMITH.

April 29, 1853.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Acteon from London.—1 cask Pure White Zinc PAINT.—This article is highly recommended for indoor use, and will be sold at the same price as the best description of White Lead. S. L. TILLEY.

GENEVA.—Landing ex ship *Miramichi*, Myles Commander, from London:—20 Hhds. GENEVA, (Lily Brand); 100 Cases ditto—For sale by

May 20th. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

Never Failing Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS' SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20, 1852.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of Sultney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him that he could not move without crutches for nearly ten years. Recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keadby, near Gainsboro', dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines, she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILLHEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of New-Castle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th 1852.

To professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31, Bailey-street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill-health, accompanied with a disordered stomach and great derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work. In Pills and Ointment and she states, that in a wonderfully short time they effected a perfect cure, of her legs, and restored her constitution to health and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS, AND ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies, her health rapidly giving away under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being above seventy years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any enquiries as to the authenticity of the really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A Private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, dear Sir, your's faithfully,

April 6th, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chilego-foot	Fistulas
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swelling
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago
Bite of Mosquitoes	Cancers	Piles
	Contracted and	Rheumatism
Sand-Flies	Stiff Joints	Scalds
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples
Sore-throats	Skin-diseases	Scurvy
Sore-heads	Tumours	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by most all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World; by S. L. TILLEY *Provincial Agent*, No. 2 King-street, Saint John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. G. White, Bellisle; at the following prices—1s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

11th FEBRUARY, 1853.

100,000 Feet of Window Glass.

now on hand, which is for Sale at

FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

consisting of the following sizes;

306 BOXES containing 50 and 100 feet each, 7x9; 600 do. do., 50 and 100 do., 8x10; 200 do. do. each 50 do., 10x12; 100 do. do. do. 50 do., 9x12 to 10x14; 30 do., do. do. 50 do. 10x16 and 10x18, 90 do. do. do. 50 do., 11x14 to 15; 150 do. do. do. 50 do., 12x14 and 12x16 and 12 x18; do. do. do. 60., 14x16 to 14x20; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x24 to 14x28; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 15x26 to 15x28; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 16x20; to 16x30; 70 do. do. do. 50 do., 18x24 to 18x30; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 20x29 to 20x30, 3,000 feet from 22x30, 24 x36, up to 34x46.

Persons wishing Glass of any particular size differing from the above, can have it cut without any additional charge. Sales are made by the Pane as well as by the Box.

A quantity of beautiful French Crystal sheet GLASS, both double and single—thick—is ordered to be here in April, which will be quite as good for Shop and Store windows as plate, and will not cost quarter the price. Samples of which can now be seen.

Also—350 warranted Wood and Cane Seat CHAIRS, of various sizes and patterns. A great variety and from of FLINT GLASS, such as show Glasses, Tumblers, &c., with Alum, Cream of Tartar, Bread and Washing SODA, Brimstone, Refined and Crude E. I. CASTOR OIL, Blue Vitrol, &c.

Also—Spices of various kinds; Wrought and Cut Nails; Machinery and Lamp OILS; Writing and Wrapping Papers; White and Brown Sugars; Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine; Live Geese and Common Feathers; Ground Dye Woods; assorted Woodware Please apply at

February 11. JOHN KINNEAR'S.

FINE CONGO TEA.—Thirty Chests now landing ex "Adonis," from Halifax.

April 15. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	10	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BIRCH, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODSON, Esq., S. R. THOMPSON, Esq.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esquire, *Chairman.*
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William Earle, "	William Lowe, "
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Geo. H. Lawrence, "	Jas. Aspinal Tobin, "

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*
EDWARD ALLISON, ADAM JACK, } AGENTS, St. John, N. B.

The Agents are prepared on the part of the Company, to offer a very liberal scale of Premiums, and beg to solicit orders from all parts of the Province.

August 20, 1852.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
CANNON STREET WEST.
London, 1st March, 1853.

THE Court of Directors have much pleasure in reporting the onward progress of this Company. During the year 1852, the new Policies issued were 324, assuring the sum of £182,957 18s., being the largest amount of new business transacted in any one year.

The Income of the year was £52,819 5s 5d., and the funds in hand, after providing for payment of bonuses to the policy holders and proprietors, and reduction of premiums allowed, had increased to £248,979 16s 7d.

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that the expenses of management for the year did not amount to seven per cent. of the income. The number of policies issued, and the income of the Company during the respective years, were as follows:

Year.	No. of Policies actually issued.	Sums assured thereby.			Ann. Income.		
1847	113	102,247	0	4	29,720	12	7
1848	125	116,045	2	6	35,314	4	7
1849	272	149,861	2	6	39,011	1	4
1850	301	156,370	13	0	42,267	5	8
1851	342	170,578	7	0	47,721	2	6
To in 5 yrs.	1153	695,102	5	4	193,874	6	8

Thus exhibiting a steady and gradual increase.

The following table illustrates the Bonuses declared:—

		Average reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus.
1st Division—	1842...	16.833 per cent.	31 per cent.
2d "	1847...	31.333 "	53½
3d "	1852...	35.22 "	60

It cannot be too generally known that the dividends paid annually to the proprietors are derived entirely from the investment of their own capital, the deed of settlement forbidding any portion of the income of the Life Assurance Fund to be diverted to pay interest to the proprietors.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is—a guaranteed return at any time for the surrender of existing Whole Term Policies, effected by even rates of *forty per cent.* of the amount of ordinary premiums received thereon.

The objection often raised by persons intending to assure, as to the uncertainty of being able to continue the payment of their premiums, is thus obviated, and a policy holder will always know the value of his policy. Policies will also thus be rendered immediately available as securities.

Loans are granted on deposit of policies of five years' standing, to the extent of their value, thus enabling the holders to provide for the payment of future premiums.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Agents for New-Brunswick.
St. John, May 13, 1853.

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

The Subscriber has received by recent arrivals the following goods:—

40 HHDS. 15 qr. casks, fine old Brandy, Hennessey's;
30 hhds. Pale Geneva;
3 puncheons Campbellton Whisky;
50 bls. London St