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THE BACHELOR'S BUTTON; OR, How a Single Gentleman got into difficulty, and how he got out of it.

CHAPTER I.

Some years ago, when I was a single man and dreaming (as some single men do) of double bliss yet destined to arrive, I went to a concert at the Music Hall of Boston. Music is, poetically and proverbially, "the food of love," and in my sentimental state I consumed a good deal of it; not that I had any object in view. Mine was abstract love; I cultivated it. I increased my stock, so that I might have a good stock of the tender passion on hand whenever I saw an eligible opportunity of investing it. Well, to return to the concert; it was crowded to excess, and the rush, on leaving, to reach cabs and carriages was very great. I wore on that memorable night a blue coat with brass buttons, and I flattered myself there were worse looking men in the room. I tell you candidly, I admired myself, and next to myself, the other party I was struck with was a fine girl, with dark eyes and black hair, who sat with some young friends a few forms distant. I hoped she noticed me and my blue coat and brass buttons. I looked at her often enough to attract her attention to both; and being as my friends would say, in rather a spoony state, worked myself in towering passion—of love. But how was I to come at the object of my admiration, for I was as diffident as devoted—"as shy as I was vain," as an over-cautious friend once said?—"Hail Columbia," which concluded the concert, surprised me, as unprepared on the first glance to "improve the occasion," and the company were shuffling out, while I stood mutely gazing after the object of my love at first sight. She and her party eddied for a while by the inner door of the concert room, and were then drawn out into the retiring current, and lost to sight.

I followed quickly after, lest I should lose forever all opportunity of identifying my idol; but, alas! the lights in the outer corridor were few and so far between, that no glimpse of my star could I get. I pushed and elbowed through the crowd, with a view of getting to the outer door before my fair one's party had emerged, and thus gaining once more a sight of my sweetening.

"Hang it!" I muttered impatiently, as I felt a tug at my coat skirt, and was instantly conscious of one of my hind buttons having hitched to some lady's dress; my progress was suddenly arrested—"How provoking!" thought I, as I was brought to a stand, for I could not push on without losing a button or tearing a dress; "how provoking the modern fashions; a lady now has as many loops and as many tentacles about her apparel as a sea anemone. It was with some irritation I stopped to undo the button, but my hurry made the task more difficult, and instead of undoing, I only bungled and more twisted the loop around the button.

"Please to let me try," said the lady herself as I bungled over the business; she unglued her hand—it was a sweet white hand; so I looked at her face. Stars and garters! but it was the very fair one, black hair and dark eyes, I was in pursuit of. As she stooped over the entangled button, a slight flush came over her cheek. Oh, it was delicious. I hoped she would never undo the loop; and, indeed she never would for her fingers twitched nervously, and my heart was beating audibly; I tried to help her; our fingers met.

"Please to make way there," shouted a gruff voice behind. "We were blocking up the passage; was there ever such an unlucky spot for so lucky an entanglement.

"You hinder the people from going out, Annie," exclaimed one of her companions, with some asperity; "plague upon the tiresome loop, break it!" and sitting the action to the word, the speaker leaned forward, caught the sleeve of her beautiful friend's dress in one hand, and my coat tail in the other, and giving a quick and decided tug, severed us. The crowd behind bore on, and we were separated; not however before I gave my "star" a look which I intended to speak volumes. I thought she did not seem unconscious of my meaning—our eyes met. I know, and this was the only consolation left me, for immediately afterwards I lost her and her party from view in the darkness outside.

CHAPTER II.

This night I hardly closed my eyes, thinking of my bright particular star, and what means I should use to find her out. I knew little of the town which was a large one, and to expect to know the name of my fair one, by a mere description, was hopeless, for there doubtless must be a great many with dark eyes and black hair within the "bills of mortality" there as elsewhere.

My love fit grew more and more violent during the day; but tired out by my search, I returned to the hotel, and took out my dress coat from my portmanteau to feed my

flame even with the contemplation of the inniginate business button that had detained the "black-eyed divinity" so long. It was no little delight I now discovered what did not before catch my eye—a fragment of the silk loop of her dress still adhered to the button, twisted round the shank. I pressed it to my lips; it was lilac in color—and stooped to gently disentangle it from the bit of brass as gently as though it were a tress of my loved one's hair, when something clinked in my skirt pocket. I supposed I had left some money there, for in my perturbation and excitement I omitted to search the coat on taking it off the night before.—I thrust my hand into the pocket. Gracious me! What did I behold—what did I take out—a gold chain bracelet!

You could have brained me with my lady's fan. I saw at a glance how matters stood—in the excitement and flurry of undoing the loop from my button, the lady had undone the clasp of her own bracelet, which had not unnaturally fallen into the coat skirt with which she was engaged, and doubtless, on missing it, instead of regarding me in a romantic light, she put it down that I was of the swell mob, and had purposely entangled in her dress in order to rob her of her jewelry.

Here was an anti-heroic position to find one's self, when I wished to be considered the most devoted of knights, to be remembered only as the most expert of pick-pockets! Was ever an honest lover in such a plight, and to make it worse I could not see how I was to escape from such a dilemma. I must go down to the grave remembered only in that dear one's mind as the nefarious purloiner of her bracelet. To find her out was impossible; but a bright idea struck me as my eye lighted on a newspaper lying on the coffee-room table. I rang the bell and inquired of the waiter when the local paper was published. "To-morrow morning," he answered. I sat down and wrote an advertisement it was in the following words:

"If the lady, whose dress got entangled in a gentleman's coat button, in leaving the concert last Wednesday, will call at or send to the Tremont Hotel, she will hear something to her advantage."

There, I thought, as I gave the advertisement to the boy, and five shillings to pay for insertion in the Traveller, there, if that will not give me a clue to escape from a very unpleasant dilemma, and at the same time to know who my enchantress is, the fates must be very unpropitious.

My plans being thus so far adopted, I ordered dinner, and waited patiently or rather impatiently, the appearance of the newspaper next morning. It was brought up to my room from the press, and then I read, in all the glory of large type, my interesting announcement. But, my stars! with what an advertisement was it followed in the very same column. I only wonder that my hair did not stand on end, as I read as follows:

REWARD.—Lost, or stolen, on the night of the Concert, at the Hall, a Gold Chain Bracelet. It is thought to have been taken from the lady's arm by a pick-pocket, of gentlemanly appearance, who wore a blue coat with brass buttons, and kept near the lady on her leaving the hall.

Any one giving information as will lead to the recovery of the bracelet, or the capture of the thief, (if it was stolen,) will receive the above reward, on applying to No. 7, Cambridge Place.

CHAPTER III.

Here was a pretty plight—to be advertised in the public papers as a pick-pocket, when my only crime was like Othello's, that of

"Loving, not wisely, but too well." My determination, however, was quickly adopted. I went up stairs, put on the very identical delinquent blue coat, so accurately described, and taking the paper in my hand, proceeded to 7 Cambridge Place.

I knocked at the door, and asked the servant who answered, the name of the family. Having heard it, I said, "Is Miss Raymond in?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the servant woman: "Who shall I say wants her?" "Tell her," I replied, "that the pick-pocket, with a gentlemanly address, and blue coat, with brass buttons, who stole her bracelet, is here and wishes to return it to her."

The woman stared at me as though I were mad, but on repeating my request to her, she went in and delivered my message. Soon there came out, not my fair one,

Meeting in aspect and eye," but a stalwart brother.

"That," I said, handing him the bracelet, "is Miss Raymond's property; and though, as you perceive, I wear a blue coat, with brass buttons, and am entitled to think my manners are not ungentlemanly, I am bound in candor to say I am not a pick-pocket."

"Then, sir, you shall have the reward," said the brother, taking out his purse.

"No," I replied, "for strange as it may appear, though I am no pick-pocket, I stole the lady's bracelet."

The man looked puzzled, but when I told the truth, and pointed to my advertisement in the paper, as a proof that I did not want to walk off with the property, he laughed heartily at the whole story, and not the least at his description of the gentlemanly pick-pocket.

"Well," he said, "you had better walk in and have tea with us, and my sister will be able to say whether she can speak to your identity, after which it will be time enough to canvass the propriety of sending for a constable."

You may be assured that I accepted the invitation. Need I go further with my story. The young lady (to use the words of the advertisement) captured the pick-pocket. The bachelor's button no longer adorns my blue coat, and I now have framed and glazed over the fire-place, the advertisement in which I have been publicly described by my wife, as "a pick-pocket with a gentlemanly address." When I charge her with the libel, she always does what she has just this moment done, pay damage for the slander in any amount of kisses, declaring though not a pick-pocket, I was a thief, and stole her heart and pocketed her bracelet.

So ends the story of "A Bachelor's Button."

PARKHURST'S SAW MILL.

Hearing that one of Parkhurst's saw mills has been purchased for Australia, some few weeks ago, we had the curiosity when at Brunswick last week, to go down on to Shad Island, and examine it for ourselves. We cannot omit expressing our admiration of it. We witnessed it at work, and saw it cut timber, joist, plank, slats, laths, clapboards, and shingles, of any length and thickness, sash blind stuff, treenails, and in fact all kinds of dimension stuff, either square, beveling, or angling, that can be sawed with a circular saw.

Straight lumber used by carpenters, sash, blind and door-makers, mill-wrights, cabinet makers, and the manufacturers of carriages, and agricultural implements, can be sawed with this machine from the round log, without removing any part of the machines, or making additions to it.

It can be built of any size, stand in a mill and be driven by water, or be put on trucks with a steam engine, and moved from place through the forest or elsewhere. With this machine 5 and 6 inch clapboards are sawed from any kind of lumber that is seven inches in diameter, or larger, with a uniform thickness on the thin and thick edges, without regard to the width.

For persons wishing to operate to a limited extent only, it is the most useful machine we have ever seen.

This Mr. Parkhurst is quietly at work in building these mills, for which a demand has already sprung up throughout the county. It seems to us to be a great fortune to the inventor as was Woodworth's planing machine.—[State of Maine.]

Born to Good Luck.

The St. Louis Leader tells the following story:

"Not over a dozen years ago, a merchant of this city, well known and highly respected, failed in business, and after settling up his affairs, gave to his principal creditor a deed of trust on certain real estate, to secure the payment of \$12,000. At the time the property was barely valued at that, so the creditor put the deed in his safe, and there, so far as he was concerned, the matter ended. The merchant, broken down, disappointed, poor, but yet enterprising, went South, visited California, Mexico, and South America, speculated, made half a dozen fortunes, and lost them again. A few weeks since he returned to the city, sick, travel-worn, needy and disheartened. By chance he met his own lawyer, high in his profession and who is deservedly respected. After the first greeting, the lawyer remarked, 'I am glad to see you back, and you seem to be in want of funds, the sale will be just in time.'"

The merchant looked hard at his friend, and finally said, 'Sale! what sale? I've got nothing to sell.'"

"Nonsense, my dear fellow, you are richer than you imagine. Don't you remember the deed of trust I drew up for you some twelve years ago?"

"I do, what of it?"

"Well, at that time the property would not have realized the sum, so it was let lie, but it is now in the market, and I expect to close a contract for its sale this week."

"You amaze me; what price do you expect to get?"

"I've asked \$86,000, and shall get it too. Your debt and interest will amount to 21,000 or thereabouts, so you will have \$65,000 to go upon."

The sensations of the party may be more easily imagined than described, as the penny-a-liners have it, but one thing is certain, Mr. A. went home a happier man than he had been for ten years at least.

Reader, what we have here related is simple fact, and more, the occurrence is not yet a week old.

NEW BRUNSWICK VESSELS.—We copy from the Circular of Messrs. Robert A. Munn & Co., Ship Brokers, Liverpool, the following statement of vessels sold since 13th Feb.

Jane Cochrane, 223 tons, built at Moncton in 1856, sold for £1,005.

Falkland, 979 tons, built in New Brunswick in 1856, no price mentioned.

Andromache, 1194 tons, built at Richibucto in 1856, sold for £11,090.

Lady Milton, 902 tons, built at St. Andrews in 1856, no price mentioned.

AN INGENUOUS CAT.—A certain family in Kingston own a very ingenious cat. The felix gentleman is a pretty old stager, and has had the benefit of both years and experience to perfect him in his knowing tricks. Lifting latches and turning knobs of doors are amongst his commonest performances; but lately he has gone beyond this. On one of the late cold nights, when even cats got indignant at the weather, master "Bill" being out, a loud military rap, several times repeated, was heard at the heavy iron knocker. "Visitors of course" thought the girls—"perhaps Soldiers!" The latter idea—the lateness of the night, and the peculiar character of the rap, made them somewhat backward in going to the door. The rap being continued, the door was at length opened, and master Pass was at length observed holding on with his fore paws to the projecting sill of a small window above the door, his hind feet against the rafter—an occasional kick being all that was necessary to produce a very passable single rap.—[Kingston Whig.]

EXTRAORDINARY CANINE INSTINCT.—The most remarkable instance of instinct or sagacity in a dog, that we remember to have heard of, occurred in the town of Fairhaven a few days since; it was this.—Two children between the ages of five and seven years, were playing in the middle of the street in Fairhaven, when an unloaded wagon, without a driver, drawn by a runaway horse, was seen approaching at a furious rate. A large dog, a cross of the Newfoundland and mastiff breeds, who was lying near, saw the approaching peril, and going to the rescue of the unconscious innocents, took up by their clothes in his teeth, first one of the children and deposited the little thing out of danger on the sidewalk, and then returned and took the other, and also placed it safely on the walk. As the wagon was passing, the dog made a spring at the horse and tried to seize him by the nose, but failed to stop him. We have these curious facts from a gentleman whose veracity is unquestionable. Who shall say that the brute creation is devoid of rational intelligence after this?—[New Bedford Mercury.]

A MISER.—The late Moses Shepard of Baltimore, is thus spoken of by a correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post:

"The circumstances revealed by the death of this extraordinary man, are as extraordinary as any of the incidents of his life. His morbid parsimony not only adhered to him up to his latest breath, but was perpetuated by his will. He was worth over half a million of dollars, the bulk of which he dedicated to the establishment of an insane asylum, and left not a single cent to the poor old woman who kept house for him on starvation board and wages for many years. He left but a miserable pittance to his man servant, and only \$500 to his nephews, who were his nearest relatives, and poor. Only two or three weeks before his death he called his old housekeeper to his bedside to say that as milk had risen to eight cents a quart, they must take but a pint for the future. He left a number of poor relations, whom a small bequest would have comforted. He gave away considerable money, however, yet never under the impulse of personal feeling, but as he commiserated, according to a system. He has at times bestowed small sums towards the Colonization cause, which, for many years, has been the constant theme of his conversation. He seems, however, to have very recently lost confidence in the utility of that movement, for I understand that he has left the society nothing of consequence. Mr. Ladd, the President of the society, was one of his most familiar friends. He never indulged himself with more than two meals a day, and one of those consisted usually of bread and milk. His letters, of which I have several, were written upon the coarsest and cheapest kind of

paper. The sheet was always cut off close under the signature, so that none of it should be wasted. I do not remember to have ever received a whole sheet from him since the first of our correspondence."

AWFUL CATASTROPHE BY FIRE.—A highly esteemed correspondent of Cornwallis, (Edward J. Ross, Esq.,) furnishes us with the subjoined particulars of the recent awful catastrophe, by conflagration, at that place:

On the morning of Thursday, the 6th inst. the house of Mr. Allan C. Barnaby, near the Steam Mill in Cornwallis, was totally consumed by fire and dreadful to relate four of his children perished in the flames. His family consisted of six children one of whom was providentially absent. The eldest, a girl in her fourteenth year, was sleeping with her mother, who was confined to her bed by illness, in a bed room on the first floor. Mr. Barnaby slept on the flight above, and the first intimation of danger he had was the screams of his wife. When he arose, the staircase was in flames, and he rushed down to the rescue of his wife, calling upon a servant man who slept in an adjoining room to open their bed room door and call the children; but he in the confusion of ideas naturally attendant upon such an awful moment, threw open a shutter in the gable and leaped a distance of twenty feet to the ground wounding himself severely. Mrs. Barnaby rushed to the staircase and succeeded in grasping two of her children, but alas! the raging element overpowered her,—she was forced to relinquish her grasp and fell senseless to the foot of the stairs, from whence she was rescued from the flames at the imminent peril of her life by her agonized husband, who had in the mean time by smashing in the bed room windows succeeded in rescuing his eldest daughter. The children lost are a daughter aged eight years, and three sons of the respective ages of ten years, two years, and three months. The whole family had a narrow escape from destruction, for the lateness of the hour—being between two and four o'clock in the morning—prevented the possibility of aid being at hand. The survivors are dreadfully scorched.—Mrs. Barnaby's life being almost despaired of. It is not known how the fire originated.—[Herald Chronicle.]

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—It must be "as much as one's life is worth" to sit in session during the deliberations of the Missouri legislative body. On the 24th ult. Mr. Albin, a member from Gentry, in a personal explanation, made some harsh strictures on Mr. Singleton, of Andrew, and what followed is described in the legislative report in the Missouri Inquirer:—

Here Mr. Singleton, of Andrew, rose from his seat and advanced to the side of his desk, towards the left centre aisle; when he had arrived at the front edge thereof, he, with his right hand, gripped for his ink bottle; a second clutch secured it. Drawing back, he threw it with much force towards and at Mr. Albin. The bottle, scattering its contents all along on its route, struck the desk of Mr. A. in front of him, and bounced off, carrying with it a handkerchief just glancing over the face of Mr. Darnes, of Scott, whose seat is about in a line with the seat of Mr. Albin.

Upon this, and quicker than we can pen the act, Mr. Albin drew from his breast a seven inch Colt's revolver, which he pointed with unerring certainty, and which he held with a wonderful steadiness directly at Mr. S. Gentlemen surrounding either party rushed towards them, not, however, until Mr. Singleton had stooped down in the attempt, as it would appear, to raise a spittoon. Mr. Glover of St. Louis, who happened near, caught the arm of Mr. A., and at the same time with his left hand forced the pistol upwards to the ceiling.

By this time the Speaker collected himself and ordered the parties under arrest.—Mr. A. made some resistance by words, but on recommendation of his friends, he left the jail in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. S. was not for the present molested.

THE PRESS.—Mr. G. W. Day, the Printer of the Intelligencer, issues no less than seven papers per week from his office, and one monthly besides. These are as follows:—The Religious Intelligencer (about 4700 copies) on Friday; the Christian Visitor (about 4100 copies) on Wednesday; the Central Presbyterian (about 1200 copies) on Thursday, formerly on Saturday; the Leader, morning edition, (about 3900 copies) on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and a weekly edition on Friday; the Casket (about 6000 copies) monthly. The influence of these papers over the Province must be immense, and while they retain their existence, it will be pretty hard to go back to the old days of exclusiveness in Politics.

Latest from Europe!

Arrival of the Alps.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Boston, March 20. The Alps from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst., arrived to-day. The British Government had been defeated in Parliament, 263 against 247, on Mr. Cobden's motion relative to the operations against Cuba.

A treaty of peace has been signed at Paris between England and Persia.

The latest report from Canton asserts that the fire kindled by the British bombardment had spread to the city proper, which was one sheet of flame when the overland mail left.

Provisions were more active. Teas had considerably advanced.

Consols 93 3/4 to 94 1/4.

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, March 19th.

Hon. Attorney General brought in a Message from His Excellency with reference to the appointment or re-appointment since the 1st of February, of any person or persons to the Legislative Council. No appointment provisionally or otherwise, had been made. His Excellency did not consider it consistent with the public interest to communicate as to prospective appointments, to vacancies in another branch of the Legislature.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, adhering to the Westminster Standards.

Hon. Mr. Gray explained the object of the Bill, and argued that this denomination having asked leave to manage their temporal concerns in a certain way, the House should allow them to do so.

Mr. Boyd said that if the Bill passed, it would lead to the most disastrous consequences to the Free Church. It interfered with the dearest rights and privileges of the members of that Church. By the present Act of incorporation the Free-holders and Communicants elect the Trustees; by this Bill the right is vested in contributors to the stipend. By another section of the Bill the management of the temporalities was placed in the hands of the deacons. If the members of the several congregations had asked for this Bill it would be all very well; but the only petitions in its favor were from the thirteen Ministers, and three or four of their creatures. He read two letters from parties in St. John, one, an elder in St. David's Church, protesting against the Bill, and showing that it had been concocted and brought forward in a suspicious manner. He thought the Bill should be postponed for 3 months; and if the people really wished it, they would have an opportunity of saying so.

Mr. Johnson opposed the Bill because he thought it interfered with the right of other Presbyterian Churches in the Province, and because it took away from the congregations certain rights which the House had no certainty that they wished to resign.

The Speaker thought the Bill highly objectionable.

Messrs. McAdam and Gillmor supported the Bill.

Mr. Kerr thought it had better be referred to a select Committee.

Mr. Botsford thought the Bill was wrong in principle, but that it should be referred to a select Committee.

Mr. Lawrence said that there was a petition emanating from a numerous and highly respectable meeting in St. John against the Bill, and there was nothing before the House to show that those whose rights it took away wished it to pass.

Progress was reported; and the Bill was referred to a select Committee consisting of Messrs. Kerr, Boyd, and McLellan.

House adjourned.

March 20th.

Read a first time, the Bill incorporating the St. Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company. The Provincial Secretary will move the House for the first time on Tuesday next and go into Committee on Supply.

Mr. McAdam asked questions of the Post Master General relating to his intentions respecting the carrying of the mails to and from St. Stephen's. The Post Master General replied—"I will answer to-morrow." On motion, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act relating to the establishment of a Board of Health in St. John. Progress was reported.

The Railway Bill was committed at 12 o'clock. Mr. McNaughton in the Chair. The Attorney General very briefly explained the nature of and reasons for the alterations of the Act contemplated by the Bill. Mr. Harding followed, condemning the conduct of the Government in the matter, and opposing the Bill. Mr. Johnson next took the floor, and had only fairly got under way at one o'clock, when the House separated.

After dinner Mr. Johnson resumed his speech on the Railway in opposition. Provincial Secretary followed approving of the Bill. Mr. Smith came next in opposition. Mr. Lewis in a brief speech expressed his determination to vote for the Bill. Mr. Gilbert was the next speaker, he denounced the whole Railway scheme, and should vote against the Bill. Progress reported.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the House the estimates for 1857; the expenditure £162,810; Revenue £162,900. On

motion of Mr. C. Parley, resolved that the House do on Monday next at 12 o'clock, go into consideration of His Excellency's Message, in answer to the Address relating to the appointments to the Legislative Council.

A Fredericton correspondent writes to the Freeman:

The closing speech of the Attorney General was very clever in all respects. You will remember having seen in the Reports of debates of the House some time since where it was reported that Hatheway gave the Attorney General a severe castigation for having called him an "untutored Indian." Well, I can assure you that of all the castigations that has ever been visited upon the head of a shuffling member of an assembly on this side of the Atlantic, the rebuke given to Hatheway was the most cutting and terrible. The Attorney Gen. began by saying that he did not call the hon. member for York, Mr. Hatheway, an "untutored Indian" as he Mr. H. had alleged for although he possessed the rudeness and cunning of the savage and savage life, yet together with that rudeness he possessed in a very high degree all the vices of civilization. He then described a scene in the gulf stream, where a ship under full press of canvas, the day fine and the sea smooth, is passing very speedily through the water, while in her wake are to be seen fish of various kinds gambling and dashing in every direction as if desirous to court inspection and admiration from those persons who are enjoying themselves upon the quarter deck. But said the Attorney General, yet a little further off, and in the still water may be seen a fish near the surface calmly and cautiously guiding along, but upon closer examination you see the blue body of a large fish from time to time approach the side of the ship and voraciously swallow up the oil of all sorts that is thrown to feed it by the passengers and crew. The scene is suddenly changed, a storm comes on, sail after sail is taken in, to ease the vessel and secure safety to those on board, all that scientific knowledge aided by nautical skill can suggest is effected, but to no purpose, and the ill-fated ship with her living freight are shattered and cast upon the stony waves. Then it is that you know this monster that appeared to glide so gracefully along when the weather was fine and all things prosperous; now, in the hour of peril and confusion you can see the merciless jaws of this fish destroyer spreading death and desolation around, and he with so hand had constantly fed it, is the first in this scene of confusion to perish upon its monster fangs.

The Opposition felt it so terrible an outing, that Smith, Johnson and Mitchell, said it was too bad; but as for Hatheway himself, he appeared as white as a piece of paper.

I have now filled my sheet, with perhaps nothing new to many of your readers; but, as I promised to write you, I have given my view of men and things as they appear to me. I may drop you a line again in a few days, if anything of interest turns up.

I remain yours,

FREDERICTON, 21st March, 1857.

Mr. Editor.—Not having seen my last communication in your paper, I had concluded that you was careless about what was passing in the Legislature; but another thought struck me that it must have miscarried, and might perhaps turn up yet.—I shall therefore once more essay to let you know what is passing. The Government keep pouring in document after document. Bill after Bill, but still the Opposition complain that they have nothing to do; in fact they do not seem willing to do anything, but oppose everything that comes before them. They made a great deal of fuss about the papers connected with Railway operations not being brought in, and now that they have got them, they seem unwilling to do anything with them. I should think, from the bulk of these papers, as brought in by the Attorney General, that there was matter enough in them to occupy the time of a select committee for at least ten days, but the fact is, as I am informed, they are afraid of burning their fingers with them. Boyd, I perceive, is busy making extracts from them, in order to prepare himself to do battle against any objection that may hereafter be taken on them. I presume he must be as good a judge in matters connected with Railway operations, as any member of the Opposition. There was quite a debate on a Bill brought in to incorporate sundry Presbyterian churches in the Province. Boyd took objections, and made a lengthy speech on the occasion, quoting letter and Church authorities in support of his objections. There was considerable talk on the subject, when it was agreed to by the mover of the Bill to refer it to a committee, and I suppose that will be the last of it. The Railway Bills were committed, the subject matter of which was not of much moment, merely to appoint three Directors instead of five; the Chief Commissioner to give bonds in two thousand pounds, and thus he alone would have power to check for or to draw money. The opposition knew it would be useless for them to attempt any amendment, and contented themselves by throwing ridicule on all the acts of the Government in respect to their Railway management. Two Members of your County are on the scrutiny committee between Lund and Tapley, consequently much of their time will be taken up; the Railway Bills will pass with a fair majority. Next week will be a busy one. The Budget for that time will be handed in, which must stop the clamor of nothing to do. I shall not trouble you again until I know what has become of the communication referred to.

Yours, &c.

FREDERICTON, 21st March, 1857.

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Taking a walk the other morning, before the people generally were up, I think it was about 6 o'clock, I saw Lord entering the House of Assembly, and passing these a few minutes afterwards, there he was working might and main among a huge pile of documents; and when he came to the breakfast table, only remained a few minutes and went back again to the House. I don't know but he may be annoyed at my alluding to this, and may guess the writer, but it is not a matter of moment to me; McADAM appears to be a person of few words. He is a strong Opposition man, but I do think he is sincere; he does not seek office, nor would he accept it if offered to him; from what I learn from those who know him, it would be more to the interest of his section of the country, to have him attending to his own large mercantile business, than spending his time here.—GILLMOR I have seen something of; he is, like myself, a temperance man; but he unfortunately carries this feeling too far in the House; he is an out-and-out prohibitionist, and feels keenly that his party in the Assembly "misses a figure" by introducing and forcing the prohibitory law upon the people. He speaks often, and is rather flippancy; his logic would answer much better for some other meridian than the legislative. He labors for his constituents, but his ideas of politics are too republican for me.

Your new Legislative Councillor, Capt. ROBINSON, is a working bee; he speaks better in the Council than he did in the Assembly; he is a man who may be depended upon—and prudent, honorable and straightforward; a good deal of the sailor about him, without any quarter-deck arrogance.—He is called by the Opposition a Tory, but there is not a more liberal gentleman in the Legislative Council.

I have now filled my sheet, with perhaps nothing new to many of your readers; but, as I promised to write you, I have given my view of men and things as they appear to me. I may drop you a line again in a few days, if anything of interest turns up.

I remain yours,

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SHERIFF'S SALES
to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of E. Lynott July 11.
Do. do. do. July 11.
Do. of John McConell Sept. 19
& Edwin R. Russell.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title and interest of **EDWARD LYNOTT**, of in and to the following piece or Lot of Land situated in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, at and bounded thus, to wit:

Northerly by the River Magogadavie, Southerly by lands owned by one Anderson, and being the Easterly half of lot numbered Fifty four, in the Mascaren Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. Lockyer to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution of the writ of Samuel Gentry against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy \$269 1/2, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
5th Decr., 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of Edward Lynott, to that certain LOT OF LAND, No. 53 in the Mascaren Grant, bounded on the North by the River Magogadavie, and containing 60 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Lockyer.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Ross against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy \$43 12 10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
31st Dec. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on Saturday the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of **JOHN MCCOULL & EDWIN R. RUSSELL**, of, in and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No. 40, Upper Mills Brook, Fiskehagan, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McCoull, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gillmer, Esq., against the said McCoull & Russell, endorsed to levy \$2423 11s 3d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, 10th March, 1857.

L. SCOTT & CO'S
RE-PRINT OF THE
British Periodicals

AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE
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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 51 Gold-street, New York.

Hennessy Brandy—Best Pale
GENEVA, &c.

USU Received—10 Hogshead Best "Hennessy" Brandy.
5 Do. do. Pale do. (Vintage 1855).
Per the Ann Rankin from London, via Saint John, 25 Hhds. best Pale Geneva, large "anchor."
20 cases do do do
1 Do. do do do
1 Do. do do do do
7 Hhds. Beidel and Raw Lined Oil
2 tons best London White Paint
32 casks London Bottled Butter, (quarts and pints)
J. W. STREET.
Oct. 20 1856.

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FRANCIS M'PHELM
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TWELFTH YEAR.

One Thousand Dollar Cash Prize.

The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 13th day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill-work, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. PATENTS granted, are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

\$1,000, in Cash PRIZES, will be paid (the 1st of January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—\$200 for the 1st, \$175 for the 2d, \$150 for the 3d, \$125 for the 4th, \$100 for the 5th, \$75 for the 6th, \$50 for the 7th, \$40 for the 8th, \$30 for the 9th, \$25 for the 10th, \$20 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$149. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 31, 1857.

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The "Scientific American" is published once a week: every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred Original Engravings.

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We have received

24 Cases Fall Goods,

—COMPRISING IN PART—
Marlborough and Vincennes Long Shawl DRESS GOODS, in Moldavians, Cardigans, Cobbees, Cashmere, Wines, Tammias, Mohairs, Grecian, &c.

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ODELL & TURNER.
St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1856.—61 pd.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and
Hoarseness.

BROTHLY, Mass., 23rd Dec. 1856.
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever used for Cough, Hoarseness, Inflammation, and the constant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. It cured me in ten days, and my family for the last two years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of all Coughs.

Wm. ENIGHT, M. D.
A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.
Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully testify your Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest disease of children. We of your family in the north appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

SHELLY CORNELL, M. D.
AMOS LEE, Esq., Montreal, L. A., writes, 24 Jan. 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in seven or eight weeks. I took many medicines without benefit, until I used your Cherry Pectoral, the first dose relieved the cough, and in three or four days I was completely well. Your medicine is the cheapest as well as the best we have, and I recommend you, Doctor, and your medicine, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma, or Phthisis, and Bronchitis.
West Massachusetts, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been suffering from alarming symptoms of Asthma, and in one evening I have had several attacks of a duration of the lungs for the last two years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.
A. A. RAMEY, M. D., Adams, Missouri, Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 4, 1856: "During my practice of many years I have not known equal to your Cherry Pectoral for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but its most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.
Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ALAN HORN, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.
DOCTOR AYER, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring with the most dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her any relief. She was at length cured by your Cherry Pectoral. This city, where we have seen her, is now a well, and she is now at home. We feel it a duty to inform you of this, and to thank you for the good you have done for her. She is now at home, and she is now at home, and she is now at home.

ORLANDO SHELLEY, of SUDBURYVILLE.
Consumption, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made for the purpose to break the high arch of its virtue.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been improved so far, that it is now possible to produce the most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best and most reliable of all purgatives, and that they will improve the system, and cure the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and that they will improve the system, and cure the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and that they will improve the system, and cure the most obstinate cases of Constipation.

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
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It is frequently expedient that my medicines should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral and Pills are made for the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British-American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has used, or received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, few have done so much for their composition as have these. Their life consists in their purity. I have known many powerful agents to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

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