St. John Daily Chronicle,

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, July 16, 1852. | Number 48.

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;—6s 3d 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* pay debts 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, 8 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 17 copies for One Year;

For $10 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

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

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST——PETERS STREET.
(opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson)

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

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel——*Post Office Building*
State street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6m

Notice.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of "Allison and Spurr" here, and "James Dewolfe Spurr and Co." at Liverpool, G. B., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims upon either of the above Firms are requested to render them for settlement; and all parties indebted will please make early payment to either of the undersigned.

EDWARD ALLISON,
JAMES DEWOLFE SPURR & CO.
By EDWARD ALLISON, *his Attorney.*
St. John, 1st March, 1852.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849.

First Supply of NEW SPRING
BOOTS & SHOES.
S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,
Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

New Boots and Shoes,

Just received from London per Steamer via Boston; LADIES English and French Satin SLIPPERS; Jenny Lind, Hungarian, Coronation, and Victoria Strapped and Walking *Shoes*; Ladies', Misses and Children's Prunella, Cashmere and Coburg BOOTS and Cossacks; Ladies', Misses and Children's SHOES, in great variety, with various other articles. (March 26.) S. K. FOSTER.

1852.
Spring Style of HATS.
G. D. EVERETT & SON,

HAVE just received, per *Duke* from Boston, their *Spring Style* of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities.

Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*

G. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and North side King-Street.
March 12.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Peters Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851. G. C. Lee, No. 7, 6m.

NEW BOOKS.

STEAM, SHIP, DOCK, AND RAILROAD—Harvey Lewis, 3s. 6d.

HAVING just received the latest Machinery, we can be prepared for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, Spindles, Window Frames, Banisters, 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.

TWINES & ANCHORS.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber: ASSORTED TWINES, from ¼ to 1 3-4 inch; Do. ANCHORS of all sizes.

April 23. EDWARD ALLISON.

NOTICE.

J. McL. SEELY has removed his Office to the City Wigwam' Brick Building, over the Telegraph Office, and opposite the new Post Office, where he will continue the business of

TRADE BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Having in May last resigned his Food business to RICHARD SEELY and D. V. ROGERS, and the receiving and surveying of Timber at Indian Town to Geo. W. Rogers, solicits for them that patronage so liberally bestowed on himself. 3m May 7.

INSURANCE.

British Institution, London and Edinburgh.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscribers. J. WOODWARD,

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY ULTRAMAR.

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 R. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PROTECTION 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 fare as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVIDENDS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus to 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.

Bathurst: Theophilus Deveber, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Peale, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rae, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.

[*Established in* 1836.]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £300 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

No. 17, King Street.
CHEAP
Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,

THE Subscribers will open their *New Store, No. 17, King Street*, on Saturday, May 1, with an extensive variety of new and fashionable GOODS imported by late arrivals, and manufactured expressly for this Establishment.

It being fitted up in the Modern Style and adapted to their trade, and as all articles will be marked at prices decidedly to the advantage of the purchaser; which combined will offer an additional inducement to our Customers and the public to continue their patronage. A Call is requested.

April 30, 1852. LOCKHART & CO.

FAR AGAIN.

AS a number of my friends have requested me to re-open my BOARDING HOUSE, I have therefore concluded to do so; and will be most happy to accommodate any of my old friends, or any of my new ones, and do pledge myself to give them as good Food, &c., and at as reasonable a rate, as can be obtained at any other House in the province.

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Indian Town, February 6th, 1852.

For Sale or Lease,
And immediate Possession given:—

A SAW MILL, with 300 acres of land attached, in upper Sussex, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Snider—Terms moderate. Enquire of

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
Feb. 27.

VEGETABLE SEED.

100 BUSHELS, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushels Bags.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
March 12. *Prince Wm Street.*

Garden and Flower Seeds.—The Subscriber has received per *Sir Harry Smith*, from London—A General assortment of Field, Garden, and Flower SEEDS. Warranted the growth of 1852. (April 29.) S. L. TILLEY.

A Notice of Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his business to the Store in the Waverly House, adjoining the store of B. O'Brien, King Street.

May 7. JOHN G. SHART.

POETRY.

(From Hoff's Instructor.)

THE DYING MAIDEN TO HER SISTER.

O! come, my sister, to my side,
And let thy hand in mine;
Thou art the first on all the brightest hopes
My heart must soon resign.

I feel a language fill my soul,
A language not of earth;
And as I am to utter years,
Can never feel again.

Together, we no more shall joy
To hear the evening breeze,
Nor stand beneath the evening sky,
To hear the first lark sing.

Not shall I see the lovely flowers
Around our cottage door;
And woodland heights, and pleasant haughs
Shall bloom for me no more,

Yet weep not so, my sister dear,
Nor vex thy kindly heart—
There is a happy, happy home,
Where souls shall never part.

I change this final meeting scene
For one that changeth not;
Nor shall the sentences of earth
Invade that blessed spot.

What, though the lovely flowers
Are fading from my sight—
What though to me you beauteous sun
Shall soon be quenched in night.

Earth's brightest sun, its sweetest bud,
Must fect beyond recall,
But the everlasting smile of Heaven
Both far surpass them all.

My sister! if, in future years,
Thy Cup be full of bliss,
Forget not, 'mid thy brightest hours,
That thou must come to this!

If anxious care thy portion be,
While latte life's varied day,
Forget not God! He will not let
Thee faint upon the way,

Her voice hath ceased—Death's chilly hand
Is laid upon the tongue,
That pour'd the sweetest melodies
That o'er on earth have rung.

Now all her sorrows on this scene
In time's last change are o'er;
Her happy soul to brighter climes
Hath fled for evermore.

(From the Royal Gazette, July 7.)

KING'S COLLEGE ENCAENIA.

The annual Sermon before the university was preached in the Cathedral on Sunday, June 20, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, A. M.

On Monday, June 21, the Terminal Examination was held, and on Tuesday and Wednesday the Candidates for Degrees were examined.

On Thursday, June 24, the Public Academical Act was held in full Convocation, the Chief Justice presiding as Chancellor. The Commemorative Oration was delivered by Professor Robb. Mr. Thomas A. Gregory read his Essay on "The Literary and Scientific Characteristics of the Nineteenth Century compared with those of the Augustan Age."

The following Students were admitted Bachelors of Arts:—

Neville G. D. Parker, G. Goodridge Roberts, Thomas A. Gregory, Chas. F. Street, William H. Murray, John Davidson, George E. W. Kuator, Beckwith Ii. Hartt.

The Chancellor presented to Mr. G. G. Roberts the Douglas Gold Medal which had been adjudged to him for his Essay read at the last Encaenia; and a similar Medal to Mr. T. A. Gregory for the Essay of the present year, also prizes of Books, as follows:

For general proficiency, entitling to the Monetary Class of the Examination for Degrees in Michaelmas Term, to Mr. G. G. Roberts, Brotier's Tactius.

For the same, at the Examination for Easter Term, to Mr. H. E. W. Kuator, Schoefield's Euripides and Bell on the hand; and to Mr. S. H. Sinnott, Dindorf's Sophocles, and Cicero de Fatibus.

For proficiency in the Mathematical and Physical Departments, to Mr. W. A. Murray, De Morgan's Differential Calculus; and in the Theological Department, to Mr. J. Davidson, Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History.

The Chancellor proposed as the subject of Essays for the Douglas Gold Medal of the ensuing year, "*Mahomet; his career, and its effects*;" and after making an impressive Address to the Students, he adjourned the Convocation.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Legislative Session has been closed by Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, with the following Speech:—

"I felt it my duty to terminate a session that has been protracted to a most inconvenient length.

"I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the public service. These shall be expended in the manner best calculated to meet the exigencies of the colony, and to promote the efficiency of the Government of this Island.

"In closing this, the last session of the present General Assembly, I must express my deep regret, that in place of the harmony and concord that marked the earlier part of your Legislative career, party animosities and acrimonious debates have occupied the time which might have been usefully devoted to the development of the resources of the Island, and the promotion of the welfare of its inhabitants; and I must also add, that I feel disappointment, that after four years' legislation, I have it not in my power to congratulate Newfoundland, on the benefits derived from your labours being commensurate either with the length of time consumed in your deliberations, or with the necessary expense with which the same has been attended.

"The Fishery news from Newfoundland is very cheering—the catch having been abundant.

Several P. E. I. and Nova-Scotia vessels have lately sold well in the Newfoundland Market—Brigantine from 116 to 123 tons bringing £950 cash.

The police interfered with the pastime of a number of fellows in Newfoundland who were hanging Sir Gaspard LeMarchant in effigy.—*Halifax North American.*

NEW POTATOES.—We have this morning been shown 12 samples of potatoes grown in the open air on Hay Park Farm, the property of Alexander Martin, Esq.; they were planted the last week in April—some of these potatoes are nearly full size. We believe this is a circumstance unprecedented in any year,—it is highly creditable to the enterprising proprietor, and a proof of the forwardness of the season.—*Courier.*

Louis Napoleon has threatened the correspondent of the English papers in France, with expulsion from that country, if they persist in disquisitions inimical to his rule. This breach upon the liberty of the subject they have very properly remonstrated against; and the papers with which they are connected defy his power. The British ambassador at Paris has applied to the French government for an explanation of the President's menace.

MISCELLANY.

THE POINT OF HONOR.

One evening in the autumn of the year 1842, seven persons, including myself, were sitting and sitting in a state of hilarious gaity in front of Senora Arguellas' country house, a mile or so out of Santiago de Cuba, in the Eastern intendencia of the Queen of the Antilles, and once its chief capital, when an incident occurred that as effectually put an extinguisher upon the noisy mirth as if a bombshell had suddenly exploded at our feet.—But first a brief account of those persons, and the cause of their being so assembled, will be necessary.

Three were American merchants—Southerners and smart traders, extensively connected with the commerce of the Colombian Archipelago, and designing to sail on the morrow, wind and weather permitting, in the bark *Neptune*—Starkey, master and part owner—for Morant Bay, Jamaica; one was a lieutenant in the Spanish artillery, and nephew of our host; another was a M. Dupont, a young and rich creole of mingled French and Spanish parentage, and the reputed suitor for the hand of Donna Antonia—daughter and sole heiress of Senor Arguellas, and withal a graceful and charming maiden of eighteen—a ripe age in that precocious clime; the sixth guest was Captain Starkey of the *Neptune*, a gentlemanly, fine-looking English seaman of about thirty years of age; the seventh and last was myself, at that time a mere youngster, and but just recovered from a severe fit of sickness which a twelvemonth previously had necessited my removal from Jamaica to a much more temperate and equable climate of Cuba, albeit the two islands are only distant about five degrees from each other. I was also one of Captain Starkey's passengers, and so was Senor Arguellas, who had business to wind up in Kingston. He was to be accompanied by Senora Arguellas, Antonia, the young Lieutenant, and M. Dupont. The Neptune had brought a cargo of sundries, consisting of hardware, cottons &c., to Cuba, and was returning about half-laden with goods. Amongst these, belonging to the American merchants, was a number of barrels of gunpowder that had proved unsaleable in Cuba, and which, it was thought, might find a satisfactory market in Jamaica. There was excellent cabin-accommodation on board Captain Starkey's vessel, and as the weather was fine, and the passage promised to be a brief as well as pleasant one—the wind having shifted to the north-west, with the intention it seemed of remaining there for some time—we were all, as I have stated, in exceedingly good humour, and discussing the intended trip, Cuban, American, and European politics, the comparative merits of French and Spanish wines, and Havannah and Albana cigars, with infinite glee and gusto.

The evening, too, was deliciously bright and clear. The breeze, pronounced by Captain Starkey to be rising to a fire or six knot one at sea, only sufficiently stirred the rich and odorous vegetation of the valleys, stretching far away beneath us, gently to fan the heated faces of the party with its grateful perfume, and slightly ripple the winding rivers, rivulets rather, which everywhere intersect and irrigate the Island, and which were glittering with the myriad splendours of the intensely lustrous stars that diadem a Cuban night. Nearly all the guests had drank very freely of wine, too much so, indeed; but the talk in French, which all could speak tolerably, did not profane the calm glory of the scene, till some time after Senora Arguellas and her daughter had left us. The Senor, I should state, was still detained in town by business which it was necessary he should dispose of previous to embarking for Jamaica.

"Do no go away," said Senora Arguellas, addressing Captain Starkey, as she rose from her seat, "till I see you again. When you are at leisure ring the *sonnette* on the table and a servant will inform me. I wish to speak further with you relative to the cabin arrangements."

Captain Starkey bowed. I had never, I thought seen Antonia smile so sweetly; and the two ladies left us. I do not precisely remember how it came about, or what first led to it, but it was not very long before we were all conscious that the conversation had assumed a disagreeable tone. It struck me that possibly M. Dupont did not like the expression of Antonia's face as she courtsied to Captain Starkey. The after-unpleasantness did not however arise ostensibly from that cause. The commander of the *Neptune* had agreed to take several free-coloured families to Jamaica, where the services of the men, who were reputed to be expert at sugar-cultivation, had been engaged at much higher wages than could be obtained in Cuba.—The American gentlemen had previously expressed disapprobation of this arrangement, and now began to be very liberal indeed with their taunts and sneers relative to Captain Starkey's negro principles, as they pleasantly termed that gentleman's very temperate vindication of the right of colored people to their own souls and bodies. This, however, would, I think, have passed off harmlessly, had it not been the captain happened to mention, very imprudently, that he had once served as a midshipman on board the English slave squadron. This fanned M. Dupont's smouldering ill-humour into a flame, and I gathered from a confused malediction that he had suffered in property from the exertions of that force. The storm of angry words raged fiercely. The motives of the English for interfering with the slave-traffic were denounced with contemptuous bitterness on the one side, and as warmly and angrily defended on the other.—Finally—the fact is, they were both flustered with wine and passion, and scarcely knew what they said or did—M. Dupont applied an epithet to the Queen of England, which instantly brought a glass of wine full in his face from the hand of Captain Starkey. They were all in an instant on their feet, and apparently sobered, or nearly so, by the unfortunate issue of the wordy tumult.

Captain Starkey was the first to speak. His flushed and angry features paled suddenly to an almost deathly white, and he stammered out: "I beg your pardon, M. Dupont. It was wrong very wrong in me to do so, though not inexcusable."

"Pardon! *Mille tonnerres!*" shouted Dupont, who was capering about in an ecstacy of rage, and wiping his face with his handkerchief. "Yes, a bullet through your head shall pardon you—nothing less."

Indeed, according to the then notions of Cuban society, no other alternative save the duello appeared possible. Lieutenant Arguellas hurried at once into the house, and speedily returned with a case of pistols. "Let us proceed," he said in a quick whisper, to the grove yonder; we shall be there free from interruption." He took Dupon's arm, and both turned to move off. As they did so, Mr. Desmond, the eldest of the American gentlemen, stepped towards Captain Starkey, who with recovered calmness, and with his arms folded, was standing by the table, and said: "I am not entirely, my good sir, a stranger to these affairs, and if I can be of service I shall"——

"Thank you, Mr. Desmond," replied the English captain; "but I shall not require your assistance. Lieutenant Arguellas, you may as well remain. I am no duellist, and shall not fight Mr. Dupont."

"What does he say?" exclaimed the lieutenant, gazing with stupid bewilderment round the circle.

"Not fight!"

The Anglo-Saxon blood, I saw, flashed as hotly in the veins of the Americans, as it did in mine at this exhibition of the white feather by one of our race. "Not fight, Captain Starkey?" said Mr. Desmond, with grave earnestness, after a painful pause; "you whose name is in the list of the British royal navy, say this? You must be jesting?"

"I am perfectly serious—I am opposed to duelling upon principle."

"A coward upon principle!" fairly screamed Dupont, with mocking fury, and at the same time shaking his clenched fist at the Englishman.

The degrading epithet stung like a scorpion. A gleam of fierce passion broke out of Captain Starkey's dark eyes, and he made a step towards Dupont, but resolutely checked himself.

"Well, it must be borne! I was wrong to offer you personal violence, although your impertinence certainly deserved rebuke. Still, I repeat, I will not fight with you."

"But you *shall* give my friend satisfaction!" exclaimed Lieutenant Arguellas, who was as much excited as Dupont; "or, by Heavens I will post you as a dastard throughout not only this Island but Jamaica!"

Captain Starkey for all answer to this menace coolly rang the *sonnette*, and desired the slave who answered it to inform Senora Arguellas that he was about to leave, and wished to see her.

"The brave Englishman is about to place himself under the protection of your ant's petticoats, Alphonso!" shouted Dupont with triumphant mockery.

"I almost doubt whether Mr. Starkey is an Englishman," exclaimed Mr. Desmond, who, as well as his two friends, was getting pretty much insensed; "but at all events, as my father and mother were borne and raised in the old country, if you insinuate that"——

Senora Arguellas at this moment approached, and the irate American with some difficulty restrained himself. The lady appeared surprised at the strange aspect of the company she had so lately left. She, however, at the request of the captain, instantly led the way into the house, leaving the rest of her visitors, as the French say, *plantes là*.

Ten minutes afterwards we were informed that Captain Starkey had left the house, after impressing upon Senora Arguellas that the *Neptune* would sail the next morning precisely at nine o'clock. A renewed torrent of rage, contempt and scorn, broke forth at this announcement, and a duel at one time seemed inevitable between Lieutenant Arguellas and Mr. Desmond, the last named gentleman manifesting great anxiety to shoot somebody or other in vindication of his Anglo-Saxon lineage. This, however, was overruled, and the party broke up in angry disorder.

We were all on board by the appointed time on the following morning. Captain Starkey received us with civil indifference, and I noticed that the elaborate sneers which sat upon the countenances of Dupont and the lieutenant did not appear in the slightest degree to ruffle or affect him; but the averted eye and scornful air of Donna Antonia as she passed with Senora Arguellas towards the cabin, drawing her mantilla tightly round her as she sweet by, as if—so I perhaps wrongfully interpreted the action—it would be soiled by contract with a poltroon, visibly touched him—only, however, for a few brief moments. The expression of pain quickly vanished, and his countenance was as cold and stern as before. There was, albeit, it was soon found, a limit to this, it seemed, contemptuous forbearance. Dupont, approaching him, gave his thought audible expression, exclaiming, loud enough for several of the crew to hear, and looking steadily in the captain's face: "*Lache!*" He would have turned away, but was arrested by a gripe of steel. "*Jeontez monsieur*," said Captain Starkey: "individually, I hold for nothing whatever you may say: but I am captain and king in this ship, and I will permit no one to board me before the crew, and thereby lessen my authority over them. Do you presume again to do so, and I will put you in solitary confinement, perhaps in irons, till we arrive at Jamaica." He then threw off his startled auditor, and walked forwards. The passengers, coloured as well as white, were all on board; the anchor, already peak, was brought home; the bows of the ship fell slowly off, and we were in a few moments running before the wind, though but a faint one, for Points Morant.

No one could be many hours on board the *Neptune* without being fully satisfied that, however deficient in duelling courage her captain might be, he was a thorough seaman, and that his crew—about a dozen of as fine fellows as I have ever seen—were under the most perfect discipline and command. The service of the vessel was carried on as noiselessly and regularly as on board a ship of war; and sense of confidence that should a tempest or other sea-peril overtake us, every reliance might be placed in the professional skill and and energy of Captain Starkey, was soon openly or tacitly acknowledged by all on board. The weather throughout happily continued fine, but the wind was light and variable, so that for several days after we had sighted the blue mountains of Jamaica, we scarcely appeared sensibly to diminish the distance between them and us. At last the breeze again blew steadily from the north-west, and we gradually neared Point Morant. We passed it, and opened up the bay at about two o'clock in the morning, when the voyage might be said to be over. This was a great relief to the cabin-passengers—far beyond the ordinary pleasure to land-folk of escaping from the tedium of confinement on ship-board. There was a constraint in the behaviour of everybody that was exceedingly unpleasant. The captain presided at a table with freezing civility: the conversation, if such it could be called, was usually restricted to monosyllables; and we were all very heartily glad that we had eaten our last dinner in the *Neptune*. When we doubled Point Morant, all the passengers except myself were in bed, and a quarter of an hour afterward. Captain Starkey went below, and was soon asleep, I understand, with papers in his cabin. For my part I was too excited for sleep, and I continued to pace the deck fore and aft with Hawkins, the first-mate, whose watch it was, eagerly observant of the lights on the well-known shore, that I had left so many months before with but faints hopes of ever seeing it again. As I thus gazed landward, a bright gleam, as of crimson moonlight, shot across the dark sea, and turning quickly, round, I saw that it was caused by a tall jet of flame shooting up from the main hatchway, which two seamen, for some purpose or other, had at the moment partially opened. In my still weak state, the terror of the sight—for the recollection of the barrels of powder on board flashed instantly across my mind—for several moments completely stunned me, and but that I caught instinctively at the rattlings, I should have fallen prostrate on the deck. A wild out-cry of Fire! fire!—the most fearful cry that can be heard at sea—mingled with and blightened the dizzy ringing in my brain, and I was barely sufficiently conscious to discern, amidst the runnings to and fro, and the incoherent exclamations of the crew, the sineway, athletic figure of the captain leap up, as it were, from the companion ladder to the deck, and with his trumpet-voice command immediate silence, instantly followed by the order again to fatten down the blazing hatchway. This with his own assistance, was promptly effected, and then he disappeared down the forecastle. The two or three minutes he was gone—it could scarcely have been more than that—seemed interminable; and so completely did it appear to be recognized that our fate must depend upon his judgment and vigour, that not a word was spoken, nor a finger, I think, moved, till he reappeared, already scorched and blackened with the fire, and dragging up what seemed a dead body in his arms. He threw his burden on the deck, and passing swiftly to where Hawkins stood, said in a low, hurried whisper, but audible to me: "Run down and rouse the passengers, and bring my pistols from the cabin-locker. Quick! Eternity hangs on the loss of a moment." Then turning to the startled but attentive seamen, he said in a rapid but firm voice: "You well know, men, that I would not on any occasion or for any motive deceive you. Listen, then attentively. You drunken brute—he is Lieutenant Arguellas' servant—has fired with his candle the spirits he was stealing, and the hold is a mass of fire which it is useless to waste one precious moment in attempting to extinguish."

A cry of rage and terror burst from the crew, and they sprang impulsively towards the boats, but the captain's authoritative voice at once arrested their steps. "Hear me out, will you? Hurry and confusion will destroy us all, but with courage and steadiness every soul on board may be saved before the flames can reach the powder. And remember," he added as he took his pistols from Hawkins and cocked one of them, "that I will send a bullet after any, man that disobeys me, and I seldom miss my aim. Now, then, to your work—steadily, and with a will!"

It was marvellous to observe the influence his bold, confident, and commanding bearing and words had upon the men. The panic-terror that had seized them gave place to energetic resolution, and in an incredibly short space of time the boats were in the water. "Well done my fine fellows! There is plenty of time, I again repeat. Four of you"—and he named them—"remain with me. Three others jump into each of the large boats, two into the small one, and bring them round to the landward side of the ship. A rush would swamp the boats, and we shall be able to keep only one gangway clear."

The passengers were by this time rushing upon the deck half-clad, and in a state of the wildest terror, for they all knew there was a large quantity of gunpowder on board. The instant the boats touched the starboard side of the bark, the men, white as well as coloured, forced their way with frenzied eargerness before the women and children—careless, apparently, whom they sacrificed so that they might themselves leap to the the shelter of the boats from the fiery volcano raging beneath their feet. Captain Starkey, aided by the four athletic seamen he had selected for the duty, hurled them fiercely back. "Back, back!" he shouted. We must have funeral order here—first the woman and children, next the old men. Hand Senora Arguellas along; next the young lady her daughter: quick!"

As Donna Antonia, more dead than alive, was about to be lifted into the boat, a gush of flame burst up through the main hatchway with the roar of an explosion; a tumultuous cry burst from the frenzied passengers, and they jostled each other with frightful violence in their efforts to reach the gangway. Dupont forced his way through the lane of seamen with the energy of a madman, and pressed so suddenly upon Antonia that, but for the utmost exertion of the captain's herculean strength she must have been precipitated into the water.

"Back, unmanly dastard! back, dog!" roared captain Starkey, terrible excited by the lady's danger; and a moment after, seizing Dupont fiercely by the collar, he added: "or if you will, look there but for a moment," and he pointed with his pistol-hand to the fins of several sharks plainly visible in the glaring light lit but a few yards' distance from the ship. "Men," he added, "let whosoever presses forward out of his turn fall into the water."

"Ay, ay, sir!" was the prompt mechanical response.

This terrible menace instantly restored order the colored women and children were next embarked, and the boat appeared full.

"Pull off," was the order: "you are deep enough for safety."

A cry, faint as the wail of a child, arose in the boat. It was heard and understood.

"Stay one moment; pass along Senor Arguellas. Now, then, off with you, and be smart!"

The next boat was quickly loaded; the coloured lads and men, all but one, and the three Americans, went in her.

"You are a noble fellow," said Mr. Desmond, pausing an instant, and catching at the captain's hand; "and I was but a fool to"——

"Pass on," was the reply: "there is no time to bandy compliments."

The order to shove off had passed the captain's lips when his glance chanced to light on me, as I leaned, dumb with terror, just behind him against the vessel's bulwarks.

"Hold on a moment!" he cried. "Here is a youngster whose weight will not hurt you;" and he fairly lifted me over, and dropped me gently into the boat, whispering as he did so: "Remember me, lad, to my father and mother should I not see them again."

There was now only the small boat, capable of safely containing but eight persons, and how, it was whispered among us—how, in addition to the two seamen already in her, can she take off Lieutenant Arguellas, M. Dupont the remaining coloured man, the four seamen, and Capt. Starkey? They were, however, all speedily embarked except the captain.

"Can she bear another?" he asked, and although his voice was firm as ever, his countenance, I noticed was ashy pale, yet full as ever of unswerving resolution.

"We must, and will sir, since it's you; but we are dangerously overcrowded now, especially with you ugly customers swimming round us."

"Stay a moment; I cannot quit the ship whilst there's a living soul on board." He stepped hastily forward, and presently reappeared at the gangway with the still senseless body of the Lieutenant's servant in his arms, and dropped it over the side into the boat. There was a cry of indignation, but it was of no avail. The boat's rope the next instant was cast into the water. "Now pull for your lives!" The oars, from the instinct of self-preservation, instantly fell into the water, and the boat sprang off. Captain Starkey, now that all except himself were clear of the burning ship, gazed eagerly with eyes shaded with his hand in the direction of the shore. Presently he hailed the headmost boat. "We must have been seen from the shore long ago, and pilot-boats ought to be coming out, though I don't see any. If you meet one, hail him be smart; there may be a chance yet." All this scene, this long agony, which has taken so many words to depict very imperfectly from my own recollection, and those of others, only lasted, I was afterwards assured by Mr. Desmond, eight minutes from the embarkation of Senora Arguellas till the last boat left the ill-fated *Neptune*.

Never shall I forget the frightful sublimity of the spectacle presented by that flaming ship, the sole object, save ourselves, discernible amidst the vast and heaving darkness, if I may use the term, of the night and ocean, coupled as it was with the dreadful thought that the heroic man to whose firmnes and presence of mind we all owed our safety was inevitably doomed to perish. We had not rowed more than a couple of hundred yards when the flames, leaping up everywhere through the deck, reached the rigging and the few sails set, presenting a complete outline of the bark and her tracery of masts and yards drawn in lines of fire! Captain Starkey not to throw away the chance he spoke of, had gone out to the end of the bowsprit, having first let the jib and foresail go by the run, and was for a brief space safe from the flames; but what was this but a prolongation of the bitterness of death?

The boats continued to increase the distance between them and the blazing ship amidst a dead silence broken only by the measured dip of the oars; and many an eye was turned with intense anxiety shoreward with the hope of descrying the expected pilot. At length a distinct hail—and I felt my heart stop beating at the sound—was hard ahead, hastily responded to by the seamen's throats, and presently afterwards a swiftly-propelled pilot-boat shot out of the thick darkness ahead, almost immediately followed by another.

"What ship is that cried a man standing in the bows of the first boat.

"The *Neptune*, and that is Captain Starkey on the bowsprit!"

I swung eagerly to my feet, and with all the force I could exert, shouted: "A hundred pounds for the first boat that reaches the ship."

"That's young Mr. Mainwaring's face and voice!" exclaimed the foremost pilot. "Hurra, then, for the prize!" and away both sped with eager vigour, but unaware certainly of the peril of the task. In a minute or so another shore-boat came up, but after asking a few questions, and seeing how matters stood, remained, and lightened us of a portion of our living cargoes. We were all there too deep in the water, the small boat perilously so.

Great God! the terrible suspense we all felt whilst this was going forward. I can scarcely hear, even now, to think about it. I shut my eyes, and listened with breathless, palpitating excitement for the explosion that should end it. It came!—at least I thought it did, and I now lay con-

[illegible] to my feet. So sensitive was my brain, partly no doubt from recent sickness as well as fright, that I had mistaken the sudden shout of the boats' crew for the dreaded catastrophe. The bowsprit, from the end of which a rope was dangling, was empty! and both pilots, made aware doubtless of the danger, were pulling with the eagerness [illegible] to gaze with arrested breath and fascinated stare at the burning vessel and fleeing pilot-boats. Suddenly a pyramid of flame shot up from the hold of the ship, followed by a deafening roar. I fell, or was knocked down I know not which; the boat rocked as if caught in a fierce eddy; next came the hiss and splash of numerous heavy bodies falling from a great height in to the water; and then the blinding glare and stunning uproar were succeeded by a soundless silence and a thick darkness, in which no man could discern his neighbour. The stillness was broken by a loud, cheerful hail from one of the pilot-boats: we recognised the voice, and the simultaneous and ringing shout which burst from us assured the gallant seaman of our own safety, and how exultingly we all rejoiced in his. Half an hour afterwards we were safely landed; and as the ship and cargo had been specialy insured, the only ultimate evil result of this fearful passage in the lives of the passengers and crew of the *Neptune* was a heavy loss to the underwriters.

A piece of plate, at the suggestion of Mr. Desmond and his friends, was subscribed for and presented to Captain Starkey at a public dinner given at Kingston in his honour—a circumstance that many there will remember. In his speech on returning thanks for the compliment paid him, he explained his motive for resolutey declining to fight a duel with M. Dupont, half-a-dozen versions of which had got into the newspapers. "I was very early an orphan," he said, "and was very tenderly reared by a maternal aunt, Mrs ———." (He mentioned a name with which hundreds of newspaper readers in England must be still familiar) 'Her husband—as many here may be aware.—fell in a duel in the second month of wedlock. My aunt continued to live dejectedly on till I had passed my nineteenth year; and so vivid an impression did the patient sorrow of her life make on me—so throughly did I learn to loathe and detest the barbarous practice that consigned her to a premature grave, that it scarcely required the solemn promise she obtained form me, as the last sigh trembled on her lips, to make me resolve never, under any circumstances, to fight a duel. As to my behaviour during the unfortunate conflagration of the *Neptune*, which my friend Mr. Desmond has spoken of so flatteringly, I can only say that I did no more than my simple duty in the matter. Both he and I belong to a maritime race, one of whose most peremptory maxims is is that the captain must be the last man to quit or give up his ship. Besides, I must have been the veriest dastared alive to have quailed in the presence of—of—that is, in the presence of circumstances which—in point of the fact, —that is"——Here Captain Starkey blushed and boggled sadly: he was evidently no orator; but whether it was the sly significance of Senor Arguellas' countenance, which just then happened to be turned towards him, or the glance he threw at the gallery where Senor Arguellas't placidity and Donna Antonia's bright eyes and blushing cheeks encountered him, that so completely put him out, I cannot say; but he continued to stammer painfully, although the company cheered and laughed with great vehemence and uncommon good-humour, in order to give him time. He could not recover himself; and after floundering about through a few more unintelligible sentences sat down, evidently very hot and uncomfortable, though amidst a little hurricane of hearty cheers and hilarious laughter.

I have but a few more words to say. Captain Starkey has been long settled at the Havannah; and Donna Antonia has been just as long Mrs. Starkey. Three little Starkeys have to my knowledge already come to town, and the captain is altogether a rich and prosperous man; but though apparently permanently domiciled in a foreign country, he is I am quite satisfied, as true an Englishman, and as loyal a subject of Queen Victoria, as when he throw the glass of wine in the Cuban creole's face. I don't know what has become of Dupont; and, to tell the truth, I don't much care. Lieutenant Arguellas has attained the rank of major: at least I suppose he must be the Major Arguellas officially reported to be slightly wounded in the late Lopez bucancering expedition.

From Late English Papers.

[From the London Globe, June 2]

EXPECTED COMMERCIAL CRASH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prudent men, who know the dangers of commercial prosperity, are beginning to look for the first signs of a coming crash in the United States. Its invariable forerunner—a general extension of credit beyond what a due regard to the casualities effecting the fulfilment of all commercial engagements would seem to warrant—has been broadly apparent for some time. The occurrence of some such casuality of sufficient magnitude to produce a movement of distrust in any one of the great centres of credit, is alone wanting to bring about a close comparison of pending engagements with the means of meeting them. The result of such a comparison, made, as it would be, in a spirit much less sanguine than that in which many such engagements have been, and are being, entered into, would probably end in marking, pretty accurately, the present deviation, if any, from the line of legitimate and prudent speculatian. It is not our purpose to excite alarm, but to forestal it. It is to the want of such a comparison as we allude to, make in time, that pecuniary difficulties, individual and national, are notoriously and almost invariably due. Whence—more especially as nothing is yet in view indicative of eminnent danger, or difficulty in withdrawing gradually and without loss from ventures not soundly based—such present discussion of subject as may prompt timely attention, and to avert any occasion for alarm, is now, more than at any other time, likely to prove profitable. And our interests in the commercial condition of the United States is more than sufficient to justify its careful examination here.

In some respect the monetary speculation of the United States resemble those of the same count y prior to the disastrous panic of 1837: but they have a character of their own distinctive enough to deprive the particular precedent of any special value as a warning. The native produce of the country has lately been both abundant and in good demand. The consequent rapid accumulation of capital in the hands of an enterprising people, in a country affording extraordinary facilities for enterprise, and especially prompting to forms of investment in which capital becomes fixed, and not susceptible of ready conversion, must always be a source of danger. The reason is apparent not only in the uncertainty attending all attempts to bring the future within the range of the present calculation, but more strikingly in the aptitude of individual speculators, when looking beyond the means within their own command, to count upon funds already reckoned upon by others. As soon as a promise to pay is made, the instrument of which is not probable, there is dangers. But speculation does not proceed far before promises are made which are not even intended to be fulfilled. The speculator in shares in a new company, for instance, often takes more than he hopes to pay in; hoping, instead, to sell at a premium to some body with more capital. But larger capitalists do not wish to take up the ventures of the smaller in numbers great enough to render such hopes reasonable; and not being found when looked for, or presented by numerous competitors for their aid, the too sanguine originators of the speculation, or those who, with means similarly defective, have been induced to take their places, are compelled to stay expenditures which on the faith of its consistence with the resources of the country had come to be regarded as, *pro tanto*, a proof of prosperity. At the end of the last year the railways in use in the United States—at it a end of twenty years from the time when their construction there was begun—had a total length of 10,915 miles. And we are told that there now in course of construction, extended to 10,900 miles. Railways in America are made quickly as well as cheaply. Being made quickly, the capital required for their construction is rapidly called up, and it is therefore, anything but unreasonable to assume, from those figures alone, that the capital required to be sunk in railway works and plant within the next three years—and the sinking of which cannot be interrupted except at a loss, the mere contemplation of which would produce a panic in the share market—is equal to the amount so spent during the preceding twenty years. And this, assuming that the lines already in construction or alone proceeded with, and no others begun till they are completed; and assumption not consistent with the circumstances which have led to this enormous extension of works yielding nothing, though promising much.

Another element of danger is observable in the California trade. This resolves itself mainly into a sending of all the necessaries and comforts of life [illegible] for gold. Whether the gold obtained pays for the commodities consumed in bringing it into the market, is a question not yet answered. Assuming that it does, the immediate effect may be allowed to be an increased demand for these commodities, and, so far as the demand may be continuous, a new and legitimate source of profit to their producers. Its ulterior effects are more questionabe. But even now the Californian trade was evidently an incidental effect not conductive to the safety of the American commerce. Those who do not go to the "diggings" yet share, more or less consciously, the dreams and the feverish desire for to get rich in haste which are carrying so many thousands there in person. The diggers are served with the means of life by others, who thought that service share their gain, with much also of their uncertainty. In short, the whole trade, and every operation in it, from the manufactories and warehouses of Boston, New York, and New Orleans, to the stores of San Francisco and the placers, shares the speculative character of the actual search for gold. And thus the gambling spirit, always ready, where money is plentiful, to take the lead in the commerce of America, is, at an unlucky moment, prompted to dangerous activity by an influence too new and too insidious in its operation to be easily detected or guarded against.

The effect is seen in an exaggregated estimate not only of present income, but of the endurance and probable growth of that income, and an accumulation—particularly visible in the published aggregate of railway engagements, but similarly existing, through less visible, elsewhere—of promises to pay based upon these exaggregated estimates. A sober comparison of the promises with the means, made now, for prudence sake, would either stay any increase of the former or confirm their (now suspected) expediency. In any event, time must soon force such comparison.

(From the *Times* Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, *May* 19.

The Premier and the Priest.—The Rev. Dr. Cahill has reopened his correspondence with the Prime Minister, encouraged probably to this fresh assault by a statement which appeated in the Freeman's *Journal*, to the effect that the reverend flagellator's first missive, directed to the same quarter, had been received with due attention by the noble Earl for whose instruction and guidance it was written. For offensiveness of language this last effusion casts the previous production altogether in the shade; and it is upon the whole, as rare a sample of the "humanities" as they are taught in St. Patrick's College as could be well conceived. The recent inauguration by the Archbishop of Paris of the French eagles furnishes the text of the sermon, and, after, a glorification of the Roman Catholic Church all over the world.

The recent debate on the Maynooth endowment, and the "lying abominations" uttered against that immaculate seminary, are also discoursed upon:—

"In reading the speeches reported to be delivered in the British Parliament during the last two years in reference to Ireland and Catholicity, one is irresistibly carried away by the combined feelings of contempt and indignation, to see the most enlightened Parliament in Europe or the world professing the doctrine of civil and religious liberty, and yet sitting night after night in a confederacy of religious persecution which has seldom been equalled, uttering notorious falsehood, making misstatements on matters of fact known to the whole world, publishing the most degrading lies, speaking obscenities unknown in the lowest haunts of London debauchery, and charging the Catholic faith, and the Catholic profession of upwards of 250,000,000 of the population, of the world, with crimes which our creed abhors, and at which our souls shudder. Where is the man of candour and of honor who must not look on this unceasing scene of shameful and disgusting public slander and filthiness as the forerunner of some terrible national catastrophe, where the seat of wisdom is changed into a den of jibes and buffoonery—where the temple of virtue is defiled by a loathsomeness of idea and language only understood in the vilest purlieus of iniquity, and where the assertions, and the assurances, and the oaths of one third of Her Majesty's subjects in these countries are set at nought and rejected with a ribald insult and a cowardly jibe, below the character of common decency, below the rank of the meanest breeding. Verily, my Lord Earl, you are very near some stroke of God's anger, and verily, the whole world will said that you richly deserve it."

The rev. Doctor, however, it will be seen, courts inquiry:—

"We do not dread an inquiry: the learning of the professors, the course of the studies, the salubriousness of the discipline, the decorous harmony of the public order, are so many points in our brief which must with the distinguished applause of the public inquirers. No, Sir, the inquiry which is offered in insult will and must eventuate in our advntage.

We teach the discipline and the doctrine to which 50,000 of the French host, clad in steel, bent the knee on the 10th of May. Do you hear me, my Lord? We preach the gospel, and we worship at the altar, and we bow before the cross, to which the glorious French legions offered their homage on the 10th of May, amid the discharge of 100 pieces of French ordnance. Are you listening to me, my Lord? We teach the treatises which Austria teaches, where your nation has been openly and publicly insulted—where your ambassador is at this moment barely tolerated, and where the person called 'Our own correspondent' is no longer permitted to publish his foul anti-Catholic slanders from Vienna to London. We teach the theology of Spain, which you predecessors in office have robbed of Portugal, which you Government bought and sold. We teach, with small difference, the theology of Russia, where your ambassador is at this moment obliged to act the part of Jack Pudding, and to bow consent to the doctrines, disfigured by the loathsome slime of your elegant friend, Mr. Spooner. I tell you, my Lord, with all the personal respect due by me to your high name and to your lofty station, that you will not persevere in your scheme of inquiry: and I further add, as a matter of course, that you will not withdraw the Maynooth grant."

And here are his reasons for believing that Ministers will not dare to lay their unhallowed hands upon the grant:—

"I do not believe that the Queen's Ministers will ever advise her to put her signature to a document which will contradict the act of her grandfather and her uncle, and which might expose our beloved Sovereign to the hatred of Europe which would brand her reign as going back on the road of civilization, alienate the affections of her devoted subject, and always brings to recollection that the whole scheme is founded on falsehood and vengeance. The withdrawal of the grant referred to would have the effect of making Ireland more discontented then at any period of our former history, agrarian disturbance would be multiplied, the lives of landlords would be more endangered, the country would become one howling desert, or be converted into one large military barrack. I cannot, then, imagine that any Government, however disposed to bigotry or persecution, could originate a law which must produce as its natural and necessary results such an aggregate of evils, and have the additional grievance of the whole system being based on the most notorious lies and the most loathsome bigotry. In the event of your success in this measure there could be no reasonable ground for continuing the temporalities of the church establishment. The Methodists think that your universities and your church teach the most damnable doctrines in reference to your bishops and your Thirty nine Articles. The Unitarians think the same, and that you are at once blasphemers and idolators. The Presbyterians say that a bishop is a public imposture; that the eigh millions and a half given to your bloated, plethoric church, is a national sin and a public robbery, and a hoary lie. The chartists insist that a cheap loaf is their Bishop, and that they will die sooner than give up their worship of cheap bread and cheap beef. If, my Lord, Mr. Cobden, or some such man, raise the cry of cheap church, in England, (Maynooth being no more). I undertake to say, from a very intimate knowledge of the premises, that in seven year he will carry his popular measure against your church through Parliament with the same wild enthusiasm with which Lord John Russell carried his late penal enormity against the Catholic church.

Dublin Church Sentinel.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE, in his harangue against MR. SPOONER's motion on the Maynooth grant, delivered himself of the following, as an argumen for the continuance of the grant, which, in our opinion, was one of the very strongest arguments for its withdrawal:—

"But when there was in Ireland a great establishment for the support of the Protestant religion, and when the Dissenters had their Regium Donum, don't let the government come down to take away the £29,000—[An Hon. Member—£26,000] and add another insult to the feelings of the Roman Catholic population (hear, hear). Did he know that *the house every year voted money for Roman Catholic endowments at Malta, Gibraltar, the Mauritius, and Canada, and that from India to Newfoundland Roman Catholic endowments were guaranteed by direct votes in that house!* [hear.] *In Ireland 280 Roman Catholic chaplains for gaols and workhouses were paid and supported by the votes of that house.* The government had done more, for, since 1832 *they had laid the foundation of the Hindoo college in India, and had also endowed a Mahomedan college with lecturers and professors.* Now, what did the honourable gentleman think of some of the peculiar rites of the Hindoo divines? (a laugh:) And what did the house think of the odour of sanctity which strained at the Roman Catholic gnat, and swallowed the Brahminical camel? (a laugh.)——which considered as idolatrous the doctrines taught at Maynooth, and overlooked the impure decent doctrines inculcated at Benares? (hear, hear)."

The above cannot even lay claim to originality, for HORNECK and HUME gave the same argument, in 1815, for passing the Maynooth Bill. The evils referred to, however, should any one seek their removal, would be, doubtless, defended by the same philosophers, on the ground that this disgraceful and most iniquitous conduct of the government and nation was quite justifiable as long as the Maynooth Bill was the law of the land!

Now, we trust, with the help of God, that State support shall be withdrawn from Maynooth, and then—the precedent on which grants for other idolatrous institutions have been given being withdrawn, as derogatory to the character of a Christian State—those grants must be withdrawn also, and thus the arguments and occupation of godless senators be gone for ever.

OSBOURNE bungled horribly when he called Popery "a gnat." It is not an insect, but "a beast with seven heads ten horns;" and this animal has been swallowed by the honourable member, heads, and horns, and all!

The Chronicle.

Saint John, July 16, 1852.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION AGAINST POPISH PROCESSIONS.

Some few, a meagre few indeed, of the old country Journals, which have come to hand, have complained of the recent proclamation, and denounce it as an unauthorised and arbitrary proceeding. We do not recognise it in this light, but on the contrary we look upon it as a timely act, and one which the exhibition of recent events imperatively demands; and further we consider this wholesome manifesto, as a good omen to the country, that the insolence of papistical aggression, whatever guise it may assume, will not be connived at, or tolerated by the present government, as it was by the last.

It appears from the proclamation, "that Roman "Catholic Ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their "order, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of "the Roman Catholic religion in highways and "places of public resort, with many persons in "ceremonial dresses, bearing banners and objects, or "symbols of their worship in procession, to the "great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of "our people, and to the manifest danger of the "public peace." It is also shewn, that these mummeries have been paraded "near places of "public worship during the time of divine service, "in such a manner as to disturb the congregation "assembled therein."

The 29th, clause of the Catholic relief bill of 1829, evidently comprehends such proceedings and renders them wholly illegal; therefore to have overlooked them, would have been not merely encouraging popery, but a virtual surrender of the great constitutional principle upon which Her Majesty holds possession of the throne of the United kingdom. To preserve the protestant character of the empire, is the first duty of the Sovereign. On the day of her coronation, our most gracious Queen solemnly swore, in the presence of her people, "to maintain to the utmost of her power, the "profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed religion established by law." It is in fulfilment of the sacred oath that the proclamation against popish processions has been issued. The aggressions of Romanism of late, have not only been flagrant and daring, but insidious and obtrusive beyond all former precedent. From the Emancipation of 1829 to the present moment, the Church of Rome has been gradually advancing her pretentions to supremacy, waxing bolder and bolder by the timidity or temporising policy of successive governments.

It is a difficult, if not an impossible matter, to argue with a Romanist. Tell him that you do not love his religion, and he asks the reason why; you answer, because it is a system of error and false principles, and it is doing him great harm, and when you attempt to prove this statement in many ways, and bring forward undoubted evidence from holy writ, your adversary at once retires from the controversy, and exclaims that you are insulting him! But yet, facts are facts, and with propriety you can calmly retort:—"my dear friend I am not insulting your religion, nor have I the least wish to insult it, and if I take your own bible, and your own books, and read what I find in them, and make remarks upon what I read, and if these remarks are fair and just, containing no misrepresentations or mis-statements, or false reasonings, then I maintain that I am not insulting your religion. I am only sifting it, I am only testing it, by way, if possible, of getting at the truth, and in this my endeavour you ought rather to aid me, than to throw obstacles in my way, for truth is the great object to be attained. The simple question is not whether I belong to the Romish Church, or I belong to the Protestant Church, but do I belong to the true Church, the Church which Christ and his Apostles founded."

In reference, however, to the late proclamation, it was not with the errors of Romanism that the British government had to contend, but with its impudent *scarlet*-faced assumption. The first effect of relaxing her political disabilities, was the Rebellion of 1798; and just after the same fashion has her gratitude been manifested for all subsequent favors. It was predicted from time to time, in the Imperial parliament, during the discussion of the Catholic Emancipation bill, by good natured, yet mistaken legislators, that by concession, the papist would become, if not a good subject, at least it would make him peaceable and law abiding. The prophecy has not been fulfilled, in any one particular. "Experience" says Dr. Johnston, "is the greatest test of truth, and it is continually contradicting the theories of men." It is by the ultimate consequences of their actions that the eternal distinction between virtue and vice is made apparent, and the reality of Divine superintendence brought home to the universal conviction of men.

The admission of Romanists into Parliament—after the most solemn pledges on their part, not to subvert or injure the Church establishment—instantly became the signal and afforded the opportunity for every species of aggressive virulence and hostile attack. The storm of agitation that was raised, swept away, with the aid of Lord John Russel and the whigs, ten of the ancient Sees of the Church in Ireland, and impaired its very existence by attempting to appropriate its revenues to secular uses. The grant to Maynooth was tripled and converted from an annual vote to a perpetual endowment. In the autumn of 1850, an attempt was made to plant a Romish hierarchy with its full staff of officials, in the heart of the empire, in violation of the law and setting at defiance the authority of the crown. As the writer of an admirable article in the June number of *Blackwood*, says:—

"We had a full-blown Cardinal strutting among us, fresh from the Flaminian Gate of Rome, declaring that he had come to annihilate our own ecclesiastical institutions, and proclaim our prelates, clergy, and ministers of all denominations impostors. Our country was coolly parcelled out to the Pope, under a fresh Popish jurisdiction; and he claimed every man, [illegible] among us as his, to be dealt with after his own Popish will, and according to the tender mercies of the Romish Church. Our Queen was ignored as a mere cipher, within these her own dominions, in the presence of her enthusiastic subjects. She was not even so much as mentioned—no, not even to commend her to the obedience and love of her Roman Catholic subjects;—there might have been no such person [illegible] not a moment in assailing with virulent abuse and falsehood. This person had no right to come to this country, as a subject of the Queen, in the capacity of a Cardinal, without the Queen's license; and his doing so was a contempt of her authority and of the law of the land. He came, too, in that capacity, as a Prince of the Court of Rome, a Privy Councillor of the Pope, a member of the College of Cardinals who elect the Pope, and may one day elect him, as is very probable at this moment, the last object of his ambition. He first assumed the character of Archbishop, in deliberate defiance of the law of the land; we immediately strengthened that law, declaring, in peremptory language, that he should not assume the title; but he has persevered, contemptuously disregarding the feelings and opinions of all of us, and that solemn act of the Legislature, to which (Queen, Lords, and Commons were heartily parties! Nay, he went on with supreme effrontery to complete the ecclesiastical arrangements of the Pope; and we saw bishop after bishop appointed under the prohibited designations; and ever since, and now, affecting to assume and exercise the prohibited functions and jurisdictions. He and his clergy deliberately, and in terms of ready contumely, reviled the Act of the Legislature, and ostentatiously proclaimed their disobedience to it. We do not pause here to ask how can this be borne by the protestants of England, Scotland, and Ireland; but, certainly, to inquire whether the Queen's Sovereignty has not been, and is not at this moment assailed and insulted?"

The *Times* mentions it as a report "that in "the immediate neighbourhood of Orchard-street, "a platform is erected, on which from time to "time, copies of the Protestant Bible are com-"mitted to the flames." No doubt that these incendiary acts are promoted by the wily Jesuits, in the pay of Rome, but whether they display a greater amount of stupid folly, or stupendous wickedness, it would be difficult to say. Do these wretched fools know, that within one mile of the scene of this periodical *auto da fe*, millions of protestant bibles, containing the pure and uncorrupted word, are annually published, and thence scattered to the four corners of the earth, diffusing light and holy comfort, and pointing out the means of salvation to fallen man in every part of the known world? Will the burning of a *dozen* of the "King James" version stop the mighty and irresistible progress of truth?

Nobody will pretend to say, that these burnings and fantastic processions are indispensable to the due observance of the Roman Catholic Religion; not at all, they are merely a hostile movement against the protestant religion, and if so, what becomes of the allegation so freely indulged in by the journals to which we have alluded at the commencement of this article, of tyranny, oppression and intolerance. Speaking of these processions a London exchange now before us, says,—"For some "time past the streets have been infested by a par-"cel of dirty people in the dress of Roman Catho-"lic ecclesiastics. They generally hunt in couples. "A more unpleasant sight cannot be encountered "in the course of a morning's walk, than a brace "of these dirty creatures, as they glide about "among the people, with downcast eyes and hasty "step." Of course their object is to familiarise the public with their presence! Let this go on with impunity, and by and by, Protestants would not have liberty to walk or worship. "We "should soon," observes our cotemporary, "have "the streets of London, Edinburg, Glasgow, and "every city and town in Great Britain, become as "the streets of Rome, along which swarms of "unwashed beings, in robes black, white, brown, "or grey, are to be seen passing at all hours of the "day, like clouds in a landscape."

In fact, processions are but another feature of popish aggression, and it is as necessary to enforce the laws against the one, as against the other, and in common with all loyal subjects, we rejoice at the promptness and decision which have characterised the Derby administration, as exemplified by the recent proclamation, and the determination thus shewn to *tread down* the slightest exhibition on the part of popery, to weaken in any one point, the stability of Protestant ascendancy, of which blessing we say, in all humility, and with heartfelt gratitude—*Esto perpetua!* The Royal proclamation has not come a day too soon.

The following article will give some idea of the annoyance to which protestants, even in protestant England, have been subjected by the performance of those superstitious mummeries, at which the proclamation is levelled:—

At Chilvers Coton, in Warwickshire, there is a Roman Catholic Chapel from which on Sunday, the 23rd of last month, a strange procession issued. A correspondent of *John Bull*, signing himself an "Elector of the County of Warwick," describes it as follows:—

"In front a large crucifix was carried by a man habited in a white surplice on a white gown, attended by two boys in white surplices over red gowns and with red caps on their heads, and by two clerks similarly habited, each carrying a burning light in a brass or gilt lamp on the top of a staff. This was followed by a number of the girls from the Popish school, dressed in white, with white hoods, walking two and two, and in the midst of them a female teacher in a white dress and with a white veil on her head, carrying a white banner with a representation of a virgin and a child embroidered on it in colours. After these came the school children and their teachers, both boys and girls, with crimson and white banners and flags; and after them the priest of the chapel decked out in full canonicals, with two attendants in black gowns and white surplices over them, and a crimson banner borne after him. The procession closed by the whole congregation of the chapel walking two and two, altogether about one hundred and fifty, most of them apparently Irish. In this order the procession marched from the mass-house at Coton to Weston Hall, the residence of Mr. DeBerry, a Papist, where it was met at the entrance gates by another procession, consisting of Mr. DeBerry himself, the congregation, and the scholars attached to Weston Hall Chapel. The two bodies together then proceeded past the hall to a spot in the pleasure grounds where an alter was erected, on which stood two branches of brass candlesticks and lighted candles in them and an image of the Virgin and Child about two feet high. Here mass was performed by the priest, who afterwards addressed the people on the use of processions and of prayers to saints and images. After the conclusion of the service tea was served in the pleasure grounds, and the party indulged in various games and pastimes till about eight o'clock, when the procession was re-formed and marched back by another road to the mass-house at Chilvers Coton."

But further to exemplify the *animus* of this barefaced violation of the Emancipation Act, we are told that "the priest chose to pass close under the windows of the Church at Chilvers Coton (where he knew that the congregation was then assembled) and on nearing the church the procession was [illegible] its pace and began to chant at the top of their voices, '*Ave Maria, Dei Mater, Ora pro his haereticis impiis.*'" The same annoyance was renewed on the approach of the procession to a neighboring Baptist chapel.

LIGHTNING RODS FOR HOUSES.

We extract the following article from the *Scientific American*. The extreme simplicity and economy of the arrangement, as described by our contemporary, strongly recommend its adoption; and as buildings in this Province are by no means exempted from injury by being struck with the electric fluid, of which several casualities have afforded melancholy proof, it it more than possible that the information now republished may be of service to many of our readers, who may feel disposed to secure their property from the risk of destruction by lightning.—*Ed. Chronicle.*

"E. Merriam, of Brooklyn City, who has long devoted his attention to electrical phenomena, and the best means of conducting it to the earth, affirms that rods can be put up at very little expense, and that no house should be without a rod. Iron wire of a sufficient size is manufactured at No. 17 Fulling Slip, this city, by Messrs Cooper and Hewitt, which answers every purpose for lightning conductors. It is put up in rolls of 63 pounds each, and is sold at three and one-fourth cents per pound.—A roll contains between four and five hundred feet. This wire is the size used on board of the public ships in the American Navy, and has never in any case failed to protect the ship and all on board from injury by lightning. These rods have never been known to fail, and may be implicitly relied upon. Any person of ordinary capacity can place these rods upon a building. Let the rod project above the chimney and the highest point of the building, and descend to and enter the ground or [illegible] be made to terminate in the source of the water, or in a cess-pool. There should be a rod to each chimney. A barn fifty feet in length should have three rods—one in the middle and one at each end. The rods may be made to diverge, and in that case require but a fastening at the top. These rods require no other pointing than what can be done with a file. Rods should be in one single piece, and not be allowed to come in contact with the spouts, metal gutters, or any metalic body presenting a greater surface than the rod to divert the lightning from its immediate descent to the earth. A lightning rod may be obtained and put up at a cost of fifty cents to a dollar each. They should be secured to the building by some non-conducting substance, such as glass retainers, which are employed on telegraph poles. Copper is a better conductor of electricity than iron, but it is far more expensive. Iron lightning rods should be painted with black paint having little oil in it. Some people have an idea that a rough rod, and one of a square or twisted form is better than a round smooth one. This is not so: a smooth rod is a better conductor than a rough one. The solid section of the rod is the grand object, but at the same time it is asserted by many that very small wires are perfect protectors, especially copper wires.

The insulation must never be overlooked, the conductor should always end in a moist place. If a building is situated on a sandy foundation, it is more subject to be struck by lightning than if it were situated in a wet place; great care must therefore be exercised to conduct the fluid by the conductor to the earth."

RECIPROCITY WITH A VENGEANCE!—Two years and a half have passed by since Jonathan was first allowed the privilege of calling at our North American ports, and thence, loaded with our staple exports, to sail to the ports of Great Britain, to the detriment of our shipping. Jonathan takes precious good care not to leave a shilling behind him, save his port charges, which are precisely the same in amount, as those levied upon British vessels.—Jonathan has rarely been known to buy a pound of beef from a St. John butcher, and he is so well found in every article pertaining to his ship, that his conduct excites no little surprise, if he is known to purchase the handle of a boat hook. And still, he has every immunity and privilege, which can possibly be enjoyed by a British shipowner. After participating in those advantages so long, what is the extent of "reciprocity" which he has granted in return? Can a British ship clear out with a cargo from New Orleans to Eastport? No, "that is coasting." Can she even enjoy this privilege between Eastport and St. Francisco, a distance of over seventeen thousand miles? "No" Jonathan sternly answers "that is coasting too!"

Our Imperial rulers, during the whig dynasty, were not satisfied with throwing the carrying trade between the Colonies and Great Britain into the hands of Jonathan, without the slightest equivalent in return, but it would appear that even the passenger and goods traffic, on our river, is to be wrested from us also, and placed in the charge of Yankee steamers, another trap on the high pressure principle having arrived in this harbour on Saturday last from some obscure river in Maine, or New Hampshire, where no doubt, in the estimation of a *discerning* public, she had worn out her welcome long ago. This patriarchial concern, is to ply on the river St. John forthwith. We conjure every patriotic man, woman and child, to withhold all patronage from this recent importation. It is well known that the yankees will not reciprocate our repeated offers to trade with them, without our Fisheries and the navigation of our River are thrown into the bargain, but we sincerely trust that our people will never think seriously for one moment of making such shameful sacrifices, for any benefit which Jonathan may offer, or under any circumstances whatsoever.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.—We have received communications from all parts of the Province affording the most gratifying accounts of the manner in which this memorable day has been celebrated throughout the country. We have not room for a fourth part of the letters which have come to hand, and we therefore trust that our correspondents will excuse the omission, in our present number, of their respected favours, as we are not desirous of making invidious distinctions, by giving publicity to some in preference to others. It will be gratifying to the brethren to know, that the glorious twelfth was never more gloriously celebrated in New Brunswick, than on Monday last, and that there is no falling off in the good, old, loyal, protestant principle, for which our country has ever been—and ever will be—remarkable.

[Extract from the Journals.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 19, 1850.

MR. J. EARLE by leave presented a petition from Peter Yeomans, Esq., and one hundred and two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Canning, in Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

And upon the question for the reception of the said Petition, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS—Hon. Mr. Rankin, Hon. Mr. Huntington, Earle, Vail, Smith, Wilson, Steves, Botsford, Ritchie, Ansley, R. D. Wilmot, Connell, Hayward, Taylor, Tibbitts, Baillie, Gilbert, McLeod, Brown, Potter, Boyd, Carman, S. Earle. NAYS—Barbarie, Montgomery, Read, Thompson, Landry, Woodward, End, Cranney, Jordan.

"THE CANADAS MUST NOT BE LOST OR GIVEN AWAY."—WILLIAM IV.

The vast sum of money which is soon to be expended on the new barracks at Halifax, which in the end we are told, will exceed £100,000 stg., and the recent offer on the part of the crown to purchase from the corporation of this city, the land comprising a portion of the barrack square, at the Lower Cove, the possession of which was recovered in contempt, a short time ago, and to give a full equivalent therefor, go to show that John Bull has not the slightest idea of parting with us, for a little while, at all events; the seditious wish of the uncourtly and fretful annexationist to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE BUNCK MONUMENT.—At a meeting of the Bunck monument committee, at Gagetown, on the 24th of June, it was ascertained that the funds now subscribed amounted to the sum of £[illegible], and it was resolved on the same occasion, that the sum of £25 be offered for the best plan of a monument for the construction of which the first named amount has been subscribed. Some ten years ago, if we recollect correctly, an amount nearly similar by patriotic citizens in this Province, was forwarded to Canada, for the object which it is now contemplated to carry immediately into effect.

THE ELECTION.—On Wednesday, the following were nominated Candidates for the honour of representing the County of Saint John, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Johnston, Esq., appointed Police Magistrate, viz:—Messrs. John Gerrish, W. A. Howe, and George G. Gilbert. The election comes off on Monday next.

THE ELECTION—REMEMBER ON CHAMPLAIN.—We are informed by some who knew Wm. M. Howe, Esq. retires from the contest.—*Morning News.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, the body of a Hibernian name unknown, was found floating dead in the Mill pond, in Carleton. The last that was seen of him, in his lifetime, was on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, when he was in a state of intoxication.

On the Wednesday following, as a man named John Hamilton, who has been employed for some time past in the saw-mill owned by Messrs. Dunham and Allen, in Carleton, was engaged in tightening a band, owing to the great velocity with which a six feet diameter drum was revolving, a portion of it—one quarter—flew off at a tangent, and struck the poor fellow on the head, fractually mutilating and killing him instantly. We understand that the deceased was an industrious, worthy man, and that he leaves a wife and one child, to mourn their untimely loss.

☞ "Explicator" and several other communications will be attended to in [illegible] ction.

THE MONTREAL FIRE.

The Montreal Herald of Saturday, gives an extended and quite intelligible account of the terrible fire which has just desolated that beautiful city. The fire began on the east side of St Lawrence street—which, running nearly north and south, divides the city into two nearly equal parts—in a house situated about half way between Lagauchetiere street and the fields. Thence it spread southward to the [illegible] ward to Dagueau street. Thence, driven by a strong westerly breeze, the flames swept on in a track from one-eighth to one-half of a mile wide, devouring nearly everything in its way—stone almost as readily as wood—for a mile or more in length. Among the more valuable buildings destroyed, were the Bishop's, or St. James church, a new and elegant stone edifice; St. James school-house; the bishop's residence, and a new and elegant palace, just completed for him; a row of five stone houses, called Cornwall Terrace, occupied by military officers, and other families among the most respectable in the city; the Hays House hotel, an immence block of four story buildings, with a theatre in the rear; St. Thomas church; a number of fine stone houses in St. Mary's street, including six or eight belonging to Chief Justice Sir James Stuart; one belonging to the widow of Judge Reed, and another, to Mr. Nelson. The fire of the Hays House communicated with the square contiguous, of well built stone houses, occupied by Hon. Geo. Moffatt, S. Benjamin, the Mess Houses of the 20th Regiment and of the Artillery, also by the Military Secretaries. It then made a clean sweep of everything eastward between the river and Lagauchetiere st.

The streets which were burned during the first day, were—St. Lawrence street, in which were consumed 19 buildings; Bignonne st., 45 buildings; St. Catherines st., 43; Sanguinet st., 61; Elizabeth st., 29; German st., 39; St. Constant st., 35; St. Dominique st., 27; St. Denis st., 34; Dorchester st., 39; making a total in St. Louis Ward, of about 291 houses destroyed, with an annual rental of £6,798. This was the work of Thursday, up to about 5 o'clock, P. M., when it was supposed that the fire was over. But in this they were mistaken, for in the course of another hour, the flames burst out anew, and raged during the entire night, sweeping through what are termed the Quebec Suburbs, including St. Mary's Vollingen St. Ignace, Panet, and Rossoud streets; Molson Terrace, Molson Place, Bateley Place, Brock street and Grant street; in which were consumed about 581 buildings, with an rental of £9,375; making a total of 1,060 buildings, estimated to be worth more than £200,000, to which is to be added furniture, goods and fixtures destroyed.—On this there is ascertained to be insurance to the amount of £68,225; of which the Etna, Protection and Hartford together have £25,000.

It is supposed that some ten thousand persons have been rendered houseless by this fire; most of whom were compelled to pass the first night in the open air. There were several cases of sun stroke during the days, the thermometer ranging up to 98; there were also some births in the fields, among the houseless ones. The Herald intimates that much blame is cast on the City Council, for not having a supply of water in readiness for such an emergency. The supply of water at the commencement of the fire is said to have been very short, and the flames were thus enabled to get great headway. One of the large water-tanks, at the Cote-a Baron, it is said, was empty, some alterations on it being in progress. At last accounts the city authorities, the military and civil officers of Government, were exerting themselves for the temporary accommodations of the sufferers.—A Provisional Relief Committee had been raised, and a thousand pounds placed at their disposal, to afford immediate relief to the poor and suffering; 200 military tents had been pitched for the shelter of a portion of the families; the emigrant sheds, which were empty, had been opened by Government; and large private buildings had also been offered to the authorities for a temporary shelter to the poor houseless families of the city; so that there is reason to anticipate that all will be provided for with least possible delay.

MONTREAL, July 13.

Aid to the Sufferers by the Montreal Fire.

The Provincial Government had placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee £2500, for the immediate relief of the sufferers by the fire. Private subscriptions are to be commenced immediately.

Four Days later from England!

The American steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Sunday last, with dates to the 30th of June. She brought out 123 passengers.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 27th.

The commercial news is dull. Cotton was drooping, and business was more sluggish in the manufacturing districts. The Flour market was firm, while Indian corn had advanced from 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

The Imper

Married.

On Monday last, by the Rev. J. W. D. Gray, Capt. Wm. J. Philbrook, of Saint John, of Bangor, State of Maine, to Catharine, second daughter of Mr. Francis Quigley, of this city.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. John McGinley, to Miss Sarah Buchanan, both of this City.

At Fredericton, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. C. [illegible] Louisa Richard, of Fredericton.

At Trinity Church, Digby, on Tuesday the 20th ult., by the Rev. A. Gray, Elisha W. B. Moody, Esq., of Yarmouth, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Stewart, Esq., of Digby.

Died.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. James Magee, formerly of Enniskillen, Ireland, aged 72 years.—Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Prince Wm. Street.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., Bridget Agnes, wife of Mr. John Doody, and second daughter of Mr. John McNamara, aged 26 years.

In the Parish of Westfield, (K. C.,) on the 5th inst., Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest child of Mr. Peter V. Laskey, in the 5th year of her age.

On the 6th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Rollings, aged 37 years.

At Gardner's Creek, on the 11th instant, Mr. James Kent, aged 72 years, a native of Norfolkshire, England. Mr. Kent was accounted as a teacher of schools, in the Parish of Simonds, for the last twenty years, and was much respected by all who knew him.

At Fredericton, on Friday last, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. John Davis, of that City, aged 19 years.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, on the 27th ult., Ann, widow of Mr. Garret Vanwart, aged 76 years.

At Yarmouth, on the 30th ult., in the 84th year of his age, Joseph Tooker, senr., Esq., an old and highly respected inhabitant of that place.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED—

Saturday—Barque Constant, Brandstreet, Bath, (Me.,) 2—Geo. Sutherland, ballast.

Schr. Herald, Cook, Yarmouth—R. Rankin & Co. fish.

Wednesday—Ship Mary Ann, Irvin, New York, 5—J. Robertson, do.

Holyoke, Perkins, New York, 5—W. & G. Carvill, do.

Brig. Harp, Cann, Boston, 3—Chas. McLauchlan, do.

Thursday—B. M. Prescott, Heard, New Haven, 7—T. McHenry.

CLEARED.

6th—Ship Alatm, Hoyt, Liverpool, deals; Brig Mary, Howell, Cork, do.; Thomas Wood, Nicholson, Yarmouth, Eng., timber and deals.

7th—Bark Sarah Louisa, Peaks, Bridgewater, timber and deals; Brig Mulgrave, Barclay, Kingstown, deals; Schr. Orion, Furness, Providence, boards; Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, fish and lumber; Blossom, Lawless, Pt. Ed. Island, ballast.

8th—Ship, Wm. Vail, Walmsley, Liverpool; Barque Sir Fowell Buxton, Woodcock, London; Brig Jarlen, Larson, London; Brig Velocity, Cook, Galway; schr. Pearl, McLean Boston.

9th—Ship Commodore, Pritchard, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c; Barque Fanoni, Wilson, Liverpool, timber and deals; Susan, Meredith, Cork, deals; Havanna, Smith, Cuba, boards.

10th—Ship Eva, Philbrook, London, deals; Cartastic, Devereaux, Liverpool, deals, battens, &c.; Cape Cod, Hopkins, Liverpool, deals, &c; Brig Rio Grande, Smith, Porto Rico, boards, shingles, and grindstones.

10th—Barque Forager, Spendlove, Hull; Schr. Independence, Sydney, C. B.

12th—Ship The Queen, Fimlie, Liverpool; Bos. Lerestadius, Grimsby; schr. Eliza, Gilliatt, Lynn.

July 13th—Brig Lucy Spear, Hanson, Pictou, ballast; Schr. Sheridan, Gloucester salt.

The steamer *Admiral*, when off Monhegan, on Friday morning last, about one o'clock, picked up the Captain and crew of the brig *Chateaubay*, Ring, master, of and from Windsor, N. S., for New-York, loaded with plaster. She spring a leak about nine o'clock on Monday night, and sunk at eleven. The crew had just time to get into a small boat. A heavy sea was running, and there was some danger of the boat being swamped when taken of. The vessel was not insured, and the captain and crew lost everything—could not save the papers of the vessel.

The brig reported ashore near Mount Desert, is the British Oak, from New York, for this port.—The crew have arrived at St. Stephens.

Spoken, June 25th, lat. 43, lon. 56, Thetis, hence for Dundalk; 1st inst., off Canso, ship David Cannon, for New-York; July 2d, Cape Hatteras, N. 30 miles, ship Perthshire, Creighton, from Mobile, for St. John; (no date,) lat. 48 51, long. 29 18, ship Wacousta, Skeene, from the Clyde, for New-York.

Arrived at Lepreaux, 11th inst., ship John Hancock, Burgess, from New-York. At New York, 10th, ship David Cannon, Robertson, Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, 8th inst., ship Nimrod, Nickels, this port.

The brig Richard Cobden, Elder, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 42 days out, put into Halifax, on the 6th inst.

Sailed from Trinidad, June, 16th, schr. Orion, Anderson, Boston. From New York, 8th inst., ship C. Holmes, St. John.

Arrived from St. John, June 12th, Victoria, at Dundalk; 14th, Messnie, Londonderry; 15th, Mary Ann, at do.; 16th, Standard, at Cardiff; Margaret, at Crookhaven Bay; Messenger, at Limerick; Allen Brown, at Waterford Point; 18th, Speculator, at Liverpool; Cornelia, at Leith; 19th, Scotia, at Liverpool; Trenton, at Gravesend; 20th, Antelope, at Liverpool; Pandia, at Gravesend; Countess of Elgin, at do.; Mary, at the Clyde; 21st, Amazon, at Hull; 22nd, Douglas, at do.; Amazon, at do.; Eudromia, at do. 23d, Ann, at Gravesend; Harlequin, at Hull; 24th, Louisa, at Liverpool Ariadne, at do.; Oromocto in the Clyde.

Sailed from Shields, June 21st, the Agenoria, for this port.—from Liverpool, 25th, ship Belmont, Doane, Quebec.—Cleared at Dundalk, June 23d, brig Sarah, De Wolf, this port.

Arrived at Liverpool, June 24th, ship Mary Caroline, Fox, Mobile.

Loading at Liverpool, June 26th, ships Crescent City, Pilgrim, and Southern, for this port.

Wexford, June 29.—The Ship Manhar, Scott, of and for Dublin, from St. John, with a cargo of deals, struck on the rocks west of the Saltees, on the morning of the 17th inst., got off with loss of rudder and fall of water, and anchored in seven fathoms. Two steam tugs were sent to her assistance from Dublin, and reached the ship at Kilmore. Her cargo will be saved, but the vessel, it is feared, will become a wreck.

PORT OF SHEPAY, June 11.—Arrived, barque Sir [illegible]—under, Blackburn, Liverpool, via Charlottetown, 8th, brig [illegible], New-York—do., 10th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 21st, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 24th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 1st, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 7th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 8th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 9th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 10th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 11th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 12th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 13th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 14th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 15th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 16th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 17th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 18th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 19th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 20th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 21st, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 22nd, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 23rd, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 24th, barque [illegible], Pictou—do., 25th, barque [illegible], 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REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his his Stock of DRUGS, &c., to No. 15, in block of BRICK BUILDINGS, recently erected in King Street, and a few Stores above the *Old Stand*, where, with largely increased facilities for doing business, and an extensive assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.,

expected by first arrivals from *Europe* and the *United States*, in addition to his present Stock, he is prepared to supply customers upon terms as favourable as any similar Establishment in the City.

He would avail himself of this opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their support.

H is Stock now on hand is comprised in part, of o thfollowing articles:—

63,000 feet CROWN and SHEET

WINDOW GLASS,

—OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES—

7x9, 8x10, 9x11, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 11x14 11x15, 11x16, 12x16, 12x18, 14x16, 14x20, 16x24, 21x25.

20 Casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
8 Bbls. *SPIRITS TURPENTINE*;
Barrels Copal and Japan VARNISH;
300 Kegs Brandram's No. 1, WHITE LEAD, assorted sizes;
100 Kegs Yellow, Black, Red, Green & Blue PAINTS;
Casks of PUTTY;
LOGWOOD, REDWOOD and FUSTIC, Ground and in Stick.

S. L. TILLEY.

—New Brunswick Agent for—

OLD TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA;
BLISS' COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL CANDY;
HOLLOWAY'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES;
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY;
DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA;
KIDDERS' HORSE LINIMENT;
HUNGARIAN BALSAM.

St. John, N. B., 12th March, 1852.

PAUSE! READ! CONSIDER!

FELLOWS' Compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA.

A New and the most valuable Extract yet introduced, which is put up in Quart bottles, is cheaper, more pleasant, and warranted superior to any sold. It is prepared from the best

Honduras Sarsaparilla Root,

combined with Yellow Dock and other valuable productions, which from their purifying effects on the Blood render it the best

Spring and Summer Medicine

in the World, purifying and cleansing, giving tone and strength to the whole system.

This Extract is the result of numerous experiments, and the Proprietors feel confident that they have arrived at that perfection in preparing it to which no other manufacturer has yet attained.—Every person has heard of Sarsaparilla. All have heard of its uses.—And many Physicians in this City are conscious of the fact that our Extract is far superior to those sold under the names of Townsend's, Sands, Bristol's, Brown's, or Bull's Sarsaparilla, inasmuch as it contains other prime remedies besides those used by the above named parties, is STRONGER, contains nothing but *Vegetable productions*, and is prepared *without boiling*, which causes it to retain all the volatile and active properties

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

We pledge our reputation on the truth of what we here state, that we believe it better in every sense than any other Extract of Sarsaparilla ever introduced.

Scrofulous disease, Cutaneous Eruptions, Rheumatic Affections, Syphilitic disorders, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Lung and Bronchial Affections, all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury, Impure state of the Blood or habit of the system, are some of the many diseases which are cured by the use of this Sarsaparilla.

FELLOWS & CO., *Manufacturers.*

Price 3s. 9d. per Bottle, 17s. 6d. 6 Bottles.
St. John, March 12, 1852.—6†

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WM. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, South wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an outdoor patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign, go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold by PETERS & TILLEY, No. 1, King Square, St. John, N. B.

Russian Hats!

Received at the Cheap Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 1, Prince Wm. street:

A STOCK of the KOSSUTH and MAYOLAT HATS; the Spring style of Gents' Satin Velvet Hats; Men's and Youths' fine Pearl Hats; fine Leghorn and Summer Hats, every style. Selling at our usual low prices.

Remainder of Spring importations daily expected
April 23. LOCKHART & CO.

The Fancy Arcade.

Corner of King and Cross streets, Saint John,

HAS just received from the United States, part of its Spring supplies, which, together with the great variety just arrived from Great Britain, will exhibit one of the most varied and largest stock of FANCY GOODS, JEWELLERY, PERFUMERY, and staple varieties in the Province.

CROUCH,
April 30.

REMOVAL.—BALLENTINE & BOWMAN beg to announce to their friends and public generally, that they have removed their place of business to the new Brick Building, in King Street, lately erected by S. L. Tilley, Esq. march 19.

Spring Style Hats.

JUST opened a few of the Spring Style Velvet HATS, at usual low rates.

March 26. LOCKHART & CO.,
No. 1, Prince Wm. Street.

New-Brunswick Branch OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs

Charles Tunnard, 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.
Robert E. Harvey, Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Thos. D. Hornby, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, 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 Survivorships.—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 become due.

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, corner of Prince William street and the Market-square in St. John.*

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.—6*.

NEW PROSPECTUS TO MECHANICS, Inventors and Manufacturers.

Seventh Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, respectfully announce to the public that the first number of VOLUME SEVEN of this widely circulated and valuable journal was issued on the 20th of September in AN ENTIRE NEW DRESS, printed upon paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes.

It is published weekly in Form for Binding, and affords, at the end of the year, a SPLENDID VOLUME of over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES, with a copious Index, and from FIVE to SIX THOUSAND *ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS*, together with a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of INVENTION & DISCOVERY throughout the world. There is no subject of importance to the Mechanic, Inventor, Manufacturer, and general reader, which is not treated in the most able manner—the Editors, Contributors, and Correspondents being men of the highest attainments. It is, in fact, the leading SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL in the country.

The Inventor will find in it a weekly *DIGEST of AMERICAN PATENTS*, reported from the Patent Office—an original feature, not found in any other weekly publication.

TERMS—$2 a-year; $1 for 6 months.

All Letters must be Post Paid and directed to

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
128 Fulton street, New York.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, at our regular rates, shall be entitled to one copy for the same length of time; or we will furnish—

Ten Copies for Six Months for	$8
Ten Copies for Twelve Months,	15
Fifteen Copies for Twelve Months,	22
Twenty Copies for Twelve Months,	28

Southern and Western Money taken at par for subscriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at their full value. October 10, 1851.

11th May, 1852.

OLD PORT, SHERRY, &c.—5 Qr. Casks superior Old PORT; 2 Hhds & 5 Qr. Casks Sherry; 75 Cases Superior HOLLANDS;—containing 15 double sized Bottles;
200 Dozen superior India ALE, Quarts & Pints;
100 Gross WINE CORKS;
20 Chests fine SOUCHONG;
Bags Old Java COFFEE—on Sale by

THOMAS A. PADDOCK.

UNION LINE.

THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT by the Proprietors for the Line of STEAMERS, between St. John and Fredericton—are as follows, viz:—

A STEAMER

Will leave Indiantown, for Fredericton, and Fredericton, for Indiantown, every morning and evening (Sundays Excepted) at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Excepted Monday mornings, from Fredericton, on which day the Boat will leave at 6 A. M. instead of 9 to enable passengers to take the Boston Boat, which leaves St. John every Monday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ ALL FREIGHT BY THE ABOVE LINE MUST BE accompanied by a Freight Bill, and the Freight paid on delivery of the Goods, excepting Way Freight which must be paid on shipment, unless accompanied by the owner, otherwise it will be taken to Fredericton and stored at the Owners expence.

☞ CABIN FARE BY THIS LINE 5s. TO FREDERICTON.

Freight 6d per barrel only.

For further particulars see printed lists of Fare and Freight.

☞ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Line of Steamers at Indian Town, will be in constant attendance to afford every facility to the forwarding of Passengers and Freight.

I. MERRITT, Agent.

N. B.—The above steamers will connect with Steamers Reindeer and Union, which will continue to leave Fredericton every morning for the Upper Country until the water falls to prevent.

FREIGHT will be passed through by these Boats to Woodstock and the Tobique, without any extra charge for reshipment at Fredericton.

Indian Town, May 14.

Steamship "ADMIRAL,"

ALBERT WOOD, Master.
(750 Tons,)

Two trips a Week.—Starting from the Boston, Steamboat Landing, near Reed's Point.

The following will be the New Arrangement until further notice.—

LEAVE SAINT JOHN ON WEDNESDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT and PORTLAND. Passengers forwarded thence by Railway to BOSTON.

Leave SAINT JOHN on SATURDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT and BOSTON, (not touching at Portland.)

RETURNING:

Leave BOSTON on MONDAY MORNINGS, at 12 o'clock, for EASTPORT and SAINT JOHN, (not touching at Portland.)

Leave PORTLAND on THURSDAY EVENINGS, after the arrival of the 2 1-2 o'clock, Train from Boston, for EASTPORT and SAINT JOHN. Passengers from Boston, wishing to meet the *Admiral* at Portland on THURSDAYS, can obtain through Tickets at the Eastern, or Boston and Maine Railroad Office, Boston.

The owners of the Admiral, determined to afford every accommodation to the Travelling Public, have at a great cost leased those extensive premises known as the Pettingell Property, near Reeds Point, and which will in future be called the Boston Boston, STEAMBOAT LANDING.

GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT,
May 28, 1852 *South Market Wharf.*

FOR

EASTPORT, PORTLAND, AND Boston.

THE superior sea-going steamer "*CREOLE*," C. B. Winchester, Master, having been thoroughly repaired, with new boilers, and in every way fitted for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public, will commence her regular weekly trips between St. John and Boston (touching at Eastport and Portland, both ways, until further notice) on MONDAY, May 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Eastport at 7 same evening. Returning, will leave Boston every Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock, and Railroad Wharf Portland, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Tickets through can be obtained, at either Eastern Depots, in Boston or of John Ferris.

Passengers by this route will be ticketed by Railroad from Portland to Boston, and Boston to Portland, if desired.

Fare and Freight as low as any steamer on the route.

GEORGE THOMAS.

FARE REDUCED TO EASTPORT, PORTLAND, AND BOSTON.

The Steamer MAID OF ERIN,

Having received New Boilers, and being otherwise fitted up in a good and substantial manner, will resume her trips to Eastport and Portland every TUESDAY Morning, commencing on the 9th March, at Eight o'clock, connecting with Railroad and Steamers *St. Lawrence* and *John Marshal* to and from Boston.

Cabin Fare to Boston,	$4, 50.
Deck " "	$3, 75.
Cabin " Portland,	3, 50.
Deck " "	$3, 00.

☞ Tickets to and from given at low rates.

Returning, will leave Portland every THURSDAY Morning.

For Passage or Freight apply to J. BROOKS, Central Wharf, Boston; L. BILLINGS, Atlantic Wharf, Portland; or THOMAS PARKS, Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

☞ The *Maid of Erin* will also leave for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS every Saturday Morning, at 9 o'clock, returning on Mondays.

PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT; SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE. *SAINT JOHN, N. B.*

MESSRS. KENNAY AND SCRIBNER, being now firmly established in the above business, offer for Sale, Piccolo, COTTAGE, and CABINET PIANOFORTES, warranted to stand the climate, superior to any instrument every imported. Prices as follows:—

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo	£30;		
Rosewood, O. G. Piccolo	£35;		
Do. Elegant do.	£40;		
Cottage $2 10s, Semi-Cabinet	£45;		
Full Cabinet £50; Elegant	£55;		

With French front, truss legs and circular bottom £60. The whole of the above instruments are 6½ Octave to the G above.

Every description of Horizontal Pianofortes made to order at equally low prices.

All Instruments made by K. & S. will be warranted for three years; and as they have materially reduced their prices of Pianofortes they hope by a strict attention to business, they will be enabled to secure public patronage.

E. Kennay can confidently recommend his Pianofortes to the Public, having been for many years engaged in one of the first establishments in London.

☞ Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

May 16, 1850.

FASHIONS!—The Subscribers have made arrangements by their Senior when in Paris last season, to receive a regular supply of the New Parisian Fashionable HATS, as early as they appear. Our Spring Stock of these Goods, to be opened by the *Doron* upon arrival, from one of the first houses in the trade, will convince our patrons that the newest fashions, with combined elegance, durability and cheapness, are at all times offered to our customers.

April 23. LOCKHART & CO.

NO. 1. WHITE LEAD.—Per Sir Harry Smith, from London 5 1-2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White Lead, in 112, 56, 28 & 14 lb. Kegs; 22 cwt. Colored Paints. (Apr 23) S. L. TILLEY.

SPRING AND SUMMER CAMPAIGN, 1852.

GRANITE HALL Back West, St. John.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

Any Garments purchased at this Establishment, not [illegible] may elapse, provided the garment is by no means injured. The object of the Proprietor being to try and please his customers, and thereby ensuring a continuation of patronage so generally bestowed on him.

THOSE BLACK CLOTH COATS, for 19s, 22s, 6d, 25s, 27s, 6d, 30s, 32s, 6d, 35s, &c., in Hunting, Codrington, Sack, or Frock Styles, warranted superior to any thing in the City for the prices, exquisite cut substantial work, and sound and perfect materials, combining cheapness, durability and neatness.

Superior Black Russell Cord Coats, for 14s only, a sample for article for Summer wear, well adapted for elderly gentlemen wanting a cool and easy garment.

Black Cassimere Pantaloons, plain and spring bottoms, for 20s, 22s 6d, better by 10 per cent than ever offered in the City before.

100 Grey Satinett Hunting Coats, for 30s only, warranted equal in point of strength and material to any made.

200 plaid, mottled, striped, and plain cloth doeskin, from 12s 6d upwards, in newest styles of cut and make.

500 cheap office, business and working Coats, from 4s 6d upwards.

1000 Vests in every shade, hue and texture, from 2s 6d upwards.

100 pair plaid, striped mottled and plain doeskins from 10s upwards.

200 pairs Satinett, Tweeds, and other woolen textures, from 7s 6d upwards.

300 pair Drills, Gambroons, Cantoons, &c. from 5s upwards.

BOYS CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

A splendid lot of Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroons, Summer Cloths, Silk and Satin Vestings, &c.

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE,

in the same good style that has produced so large a demand for orders in this department of my business from my numerous patrons.

A room in the Establishment exclusively devoted to this Branch.

Every description of Furnishing Goods, usually found in an establishment of this kind.

Silk, Beaver, Mole and Satin Hats, of the latest styles.

Felt, Glazed, Leghorn, and Pearl, in Kossuth Magyar, and Plumper Styles.

Cloth, Glazed, Tweed and Child's Fancy Caps.

Leather Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Valises.

Goodyear's patent Rubber Coats, Capes, Jackets, Pants, Leggings, Bags, &c., for sale at manufacturer's wholesale prices.

Country Merchants buying lots for retail, will always find a superb assortment of goods in my wholesale room, which I shall sell at the cheapest rates for Cash, or approved payments.

Purchasers may rest assured that they will get good sizes, and no bad stock or imperfect goods.

THOS. H. JONES,
Remember Granite Hall, No. 1, Dock-street.
June 4. St. John, N. B.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE above establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates, Ships' Camboosses, Cooking Ranges Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

ALSO—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS*, which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞ All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned

October 25. GEORGE CRAIG.

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 any 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 HARTT'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.

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

GLASGOW DYE HOUSE, King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and vicinity, for the support they have received, and beg to acquaint them, that they have taken the above Premises for another year, and hope for a continuance of their patronage.

All kinds of SILKS, Woollen, and Cotton Goods Dyed.—Also, Cashmere, and Plaid SHAWLS Cleaned and Pressed, (*colouring renewed*). Ladies' Dresses, Colourgs, and Orleans Dyed without taking them apart; likewise Gentlemen's GARMENTS. W. & P. would particularly call attention to Mohair and DAMASK CURTAINS, which they are prepared to Dye and Finish equal to new.

WESTERMAN & PERRY.

St. John, February 27, 1852.—3¾.

Rubber's Patent White Lead. ZINC PAINT.

THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is unrivalled in manufacture—healthful in use—beautiful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in Whiteness, Cleanness and Brilliancy of Color, and Permanent. Two hundred weight of this PAINT will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of white Paint made from lead and twelve *gallons of Oil*.

Further particulars will be given at another time.

A quantity of this Paint in Kegs of all sizes, is expected from London, about the end of this month.

JOHN KINNEAR.

April 2, 1852. *Prince Wm. Street*

M. H. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

A HEARSE always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.

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

October 3, 1851. [M. Freeman.]

SHARP'S Family Medicines.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

SHARP'S CONTOUND ALTERING EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.—Sarsaparilla has of late years been much used, and with great success, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alternative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, Diseases of the Periosteum and Bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting the flesh, tenderness of the part, tumors and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term of Cachexia, but which is not easy to define. In such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

This article, prepared by John G. Sharp, has performed numerous and most astonishing cures of persons who have for years been tortured with sores from head to feet, and others who have been sent up with Malarial Rheumatism, which they had been laid up with for 2 or 3 years. Prepared and sold by John G. Sharp, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. N. B.—Dose, a Wine Glass full, three times daily.

SHARP'S BALSAM of HOARHOUND AND ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Hoskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congested phlegm, and causing free expectoration.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief; and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.—Prepared by John G. Sharp, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Dock street, St. John, N. B.

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with Eau de Cologne.

This article is excellent for washing and refreshing the mouth, and alleviating Rheumatic Pains which are often mistaken for the Tooth-ache. It is composed of choice Turkey Myrrh, Camphor and Eau de Cologne. Prepared by John G. Sharp Chemist, St. John, N. B. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d each.

COCOA NUT OIL FOR THE HAIR.

This is one of the best articles ever offered to the public, for cleaning, strengthening, and promoting the growth of the Hair. Sold in pots at 1s, 3d, to 2s. 6d. each. Prepared only by J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c., St. John, New Brunswick.

Sharp's Camphorated Tooth Powder is superior to, and more agreeable than any other Dentifrice, for beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar with injuring the enamel of the Teeth, giving them a beautiful Pearly appearance. Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, at 1s 3d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sharp's Oriental Hair Wash, for restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and preserving the Hair.

This article is of unfailing efficacy for preserving Baldness, for aiding the Growth of the Hair to an extent surpassing belief. Prepared by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist and Druggist. (Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.)

Also, Sharp's Nutlitine Cream, for the Hair.—This Cream possesses the properties of promoting and strengthening the growth of the Hair, giving it a glossy appearance, rendering the most indifferible Hair perfectly pliable, and keeping it in strong Curl during damp weather or violent exercise, and preventing an accumulation of Scurf upon the Head. Prepared only by JOHN G. SHARP. Sold it bottles at 1s 3d. each.

To the Ladies.

Sharp's Celebrated Kalydor, for the Complexion

By applying the KALYDOR copiously, several times a day, and by letting it remain on, it will radically cure all Eruptions, Tetters, Ring Worms, Inflamed Eyes, Burns, Scalds, &c., &c.

Ladies suckling will find it an excellent remedy for allaying inflammation—cooling and refreshing the infant's mouth. It being perfectly innocent, the most delicate lady or child may use it with safety.

GENTLEMEN after shaving by applying the Kalydor and letting it remain on the face, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Prepared and sold by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist, Saint John, N. B.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

Bug Poison.

"The Dead Shot" Bug Poison—To those who are afflicted with these crawling, biting, and bothering tormentors of our nightly rest, the subscriber would humbly recommend this article one through application of which will exterminate them forever from your premises. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Sharp's celebrated vermin and insect EXTERMINATOR! for the destruction of Rats and Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Crickets, Bugs, &c., &c.

The "EXTERMINATOR" is designed to supersede the use of Common Poisons, by furnishing a preparation convenient and safe to sell, at the same time attractive to the Vermin.

Directions for using the "Exterminator."—Roll it up in pieces the size of a small marble, and throw it into their holes; or spread it on fresh baked bread, with a thin piece of wood, and cut it into small pieces and distribute it about the places they frequent.

Put up and Sold by the Proprietor, in boxes at 1s. 3d. to 2 6d. each.

☞None genuine unless signed

JOHN G. SHARP,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.
October 2. St. John, N. B.

Country Merchants, Store-Keepers and Venders

WILL find that in the FANCY ARCADE, corner of Kings and Cross Streets, Saint John N. B., is one of the most extensive and best assortments of FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, and useful Small articles, that scarcely any store can do without, and at prices to suit purchasers.

N. B. You are respectfully requested to inspect our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

May 7. J. CROUCH.

☞ Remember the *Fancy Arcade.*

FASHION—FOR 1852.

A MARVEL, King street, has received from Boston, this Season's style of HAT BLOCKS, which promises to furnish Gentlemen with FASHIONABLE HATS, of various qualities. Best SATIN HATS, with Fur Bodies; not surpassed by any in America, *only* 20s.; and other qualities proportionately low.

SILK HATS—3s. 3d., and upwards;
KOSSUTH Hats, with and without Plumes;
FELT HATS, various shapes and colors;
Cloth and Glazed CAPS, of every description;
GLAZED HATS, &c. &c.

☞ PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

ICE! ICE!

PURE ICE FROM LILLEY LAKE.

THE Subscriber having laid in a very large supply of the above article for sale the coming season, he therefore offers to supply on the following terms.

Private Families for the Summer, 10s
Boarding Houses for the Summer, 20s.
Steamboats, Confectioners, &c., at 7s. per cwt., delivered in any part of the city.

Ice Houses adjoining Rev. Mr. Irvine's Church, Great George Street.

March 12 J. E. GANONG.

EXHIBITION AT THE NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE

SOUTH SIDE KING STREET.

R. HUNTER

HAS received his Spring Importations, per ships "Europe" from Liverpool, "Sir Harry Smith" and "Parade" from London, and late arrivals from Boston and New York, and having leased the apartments over the Store, which he has fitted up as Warerooms, he has therefore been enabled by his additional room to enter more extensively into the business than formerly. He would therefore respectfully solicit the attention of his numerous friends and the public generally to his very large and varied assortment of CLOTHING, &c., which he offers by Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices, and which cannot be competed with by others in the trade.

R. H. not considering it necessary to state the number or quantity of each particular Garment in his Establishment, or their various prices, would merely say that he has the *largest* stock of Clothing perhaps ever offered for sale in this market, and of any quality and price that the purchaser may require.

The STOCK consists of superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Russel Cords Cassinett, Shepherd's Plaids, Satinetts, Moleskins, Cantoons, Gambroons, &c.

VESTINGS—In black and rich fancy Satins and Velvets, white Quiltings, Marseilles, &c. &c.

COATS—Superfine and blue Cloth, in dress, frock Shooting, and other fashionable styles.

VESTS—An immense stock of all qualities and materials.

PANTS—A great assortment, in all the various materials worn at present.

In the *Furnishing Department* will be found in very great variety—Gent's. White Shirts; fancy Regatta ditto; white and fancy Regatta Shirt Fronts and Collars; lamb's wool, merino and cotton Shirts and Drawers; Flannel Shirts and Drawers; silk and satin neck and pocket Handkerchiefs; satin Scarfs and Stocks; Opera and Demi Ties; Folded Muslin Cravats; Braces; Umbrellas; carpet bags; Cloth, Hair, and Tooth Brushes; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Gloves; Hosiery, &c.

Cloth and Glazed Caps; FELT HATS.

R. HUNTER.

N. B.—The Clothing having been all cut on the premises and made up by the best workmen the City can supply, cannot fail in giving general satisfaction.

Gent's who would prefer selecting the Cloth, can have their garments made to order in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

☞ No second price. All goods marked in plain figures. R. H. May 21, 1852.

GLASGOW HOUSE!

BALLENTINE & BOWMAN having Removed their place of Business to the Brick Building, lately erected in King Street by S. L. Tilley, Esq., beg to announce to the patrons of the

GLASGOW HOUSE,

and public generally, that they have received per Steamship *America*, via Halifax, a portion of their

SPRING STOCK,

consisting of the latest Styles of Tuscan, Rice, Dunstable, and FANCY STRAW BONNETS, Latte, Satin, French Gauze, and FANCY BONNET RIBBONS; GLACES & SHOE SILKS, in various Shades; Black and Coloured Gros de Naples; Fancy Neck Ties; Silk Bandannas; Collarets, Coloured Acorn-plaines, Coloured Satins, Persians, Sarsinets, &c., which together with their extensive and well assorted Stock now on hand will be found to contain all that is to be found in a respectable Dry Goods Establishment.

The extensive patronage awarded to the proprietors of the Glasgow House in their *Old Stand* will, they trust, be increased by the kindness of their friends and the public generally in their present new Store.

March 19. BALLENTINE & BOWMAN.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received per "Admiral"—