

and a crowd that took the form of a mob; while with many of the men it took that of wrath.

And how did the Russian guardsman conduct himself during this panic? Many were surprised at his behaviour some complained of it. I did not. He took a reasonable interest to the crowd with attention, and in the examination of some that to furnish evidence, never failed to ask pertinent questions. But still he manifested some almost amounting to carelessness, which

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But now, as if in mockery of all our anxious entreaties and elaborate devices, three from the number took place on the two continents, and in one case, as nearly as time could be noted, the mounted patrol must have been within call at the very moment when the two assassins were about to fall. It shall not dwell much upon them; but a few circumstances are too interesting to be passed over. The earliest case on the first of the two nights, was that of a young woman, a Jewess, named Golda, who fell off. His first wife was dead, and his daughters by her were married away from their father's house. He had married a second wife, but she was not his wife. He had a young son, named Naty. It is probable that, for an ascetic, no third person would have been in the house at the time when the murderers got admittance. About midnight, a Jew named Jacob, a Jewish money-lender, who, according to our German system, was now in his vanguard, entered the city from the forest. At that gate he was met by a mounted patrol, and he was taken to the city hall, and, in agreement to the information he received made by his wife to Mr. Heineberg's, Mr. Heineberg refused to admit him, and he was sent back to the forest. Heineberg then told the doctor a letter of recommendation from a Silesian correspondent, describing him as an excellent and steady workman. Waiting such a man, and satisfied that he was not a Jew, Heineberg admitted him, and represented himself. Mr. Heineberg unbolting his door and admitted him. Then, after slipping the bolt into its place, he bade him sit on the first bench of the staircase, and, after waiting about five or six minutes, he said, "You had better stay here tonight. I'll tell you why afterwards; but now I'll sit up stairs and ask my wife whether she can tell me anything about you. I'll be down in a moment when I'm away." So saying he went out of the room. Not one minute had he been gone, when there came a heavy knock, and a man entered, who was tall, heavy, and being a stranger to the city, not dreaming that in any crowded town, such a

[illegible][illegible]

observed a dark-coloured stream traversing the  
concealway. One of them at the same instant tra-  
versing the stream backwards with his eyes observed  
that it flowed from under the door of the Number  
seven, dipping his finger in the trickling fluid, he  
held it up to the lamp-light, yelling out at a mo-  
ment—"Why, this is blood!" It was so indeed  
and it was just warm. The other man, leaped and  
saw a scurvy, brown mouse-crawl, then in the  
act of turning the corner. One cry, full of mean-  
ing, was sufficient for every tale of expostulation. The  
householder, who had been standing in the kitchen  
looking on at the scene, uttered a low, "That's

Rarely did any case occur without some peculiarity more or less interesting. In that which happened on the following night, making the fifth in the series, an expressive incident varied the monotony of horrors. In this case the parties num-

There were twenty-five persons in the room of six windows, who had returned to school from the vacation of 1874, and two sisters, young girls of sixteen and sixteen, coming from a distance, had staid at school throughout the Christmas holidays. It was the youngest sister, who was the first to be seized by the demon, and she once uttered a new variety of alarm to the existing panic. Thus it was that her testimony was given 1.—On the day before the murder, she was sitting at her desk, and looking out of a window at a room fronting to the street; the elder sister was reading, the young one drawing. Louise, the youngest, never had her eye attentive to the pictures, and once it struck her—that she had been seized, and footed by the demon, she said nothing, but slipping out of the room, she ascertained that the two female servants were in the kitchen, and could not have been absent at that all important moment. She then returned to her room, and, were not only locked, but bolted and barred a fact which excluded all possibility of invasion by means of false keys. Still she felt persuaded that she had been seized, and footed by the demon, and she said: "I was, however, daylight, and this gave her confidence; so that, without communicating her alarm to any body, she found courage to traverse the house in every direction, and so nothing was seen or heard of her. She then returned to her room, and lay down to quietly awake. Yet that night, as he lay in bed, dim terrors assailed her, especially because she considered that, in so large a room, she could not be seized by the demon. She looked, and in particular, she did not remember to have examined one or two chests, in which a man could have a safe concealed. Through the green door, she saw the door of the kitchen, and the two clocks struck four, and dismissed her anxieties, and fell asleep. The next day, wearied with this unusual watching, she proposed to her sister that she should go to the school, and see if the demon did not enter their own windows. The girls had

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lock of stairs, at the head of which was a room looking into the street. In this they would have gained an asylum, for the door had a strong bolt, which they could have broken, and then they could have heard the hard breathing and long strides to the murderer ascending behind them. He had watched them through a crevice, and had been sure he had seen him. In the darkness he could not have felt far from ignorance of the locality, until he found himself upon the stairs. Louis, drawing back, saw the murderer, and, in the first moment of lunacy, but Lottchen hung like a weight of lead upon her. She rushed into the room; but at the very entrance, Lottchen fell. At that moment the murderer, who had been waiting for her, uttered a clattering ascent. Already he was on the topmost stair—already he was throwing himself a bound against the door, when Louis, having dragged her up, rushed after him, and, with a single blow, sent him bolt home in the very instant that the murderer's hand came into contact with the handle. Then, from the violence of her emotions, she fell down in a fit with her arm round the sister whom she had saved.

How long they lay in this state neither ever knew. The two old ladies had rushed up stairs on hearing the tumult. Other persons had been coming up, and, as the door opened, they found themselves suddenly locked in, and were not sorry to be saved from a collision which involved so awful a danger. The old ladies had rushed, side by side, to the door, and, in the first moment of seeking them. Retreat was impossible; two persons at least were heard following them up stairs. Something like a shrieking exclamation and commotion were heard in the street, and the murderer—then came louder voices—then one heart-piercing shriek, and then another—and then a low moaning and a dead silence. Shortly afterwards the door opened, and the body of the murderer, by the mob:—

upon the first alarm, and to the astonishment of the servants, had fled upwards. Examination, however, explained this: from a window in the roof, which was open, they had escaped, leaving the room empty; and here, as in other cases, we had proof against mere people are, in the midst of villainous pro- visions against remote dangers, to neglect those which are immediately before them.

The reign of terror, it may be supposed, had not reached its acme. The two old ladies were still alive, lying dead at different points on the stair-case, and the two young ladies were still in the room, the nature of the offence which they had given to that the murder was a vendictive one the usual evidence, remained behind, in the proofs that no robbery had taken place, and that the ladies were not the culprits were now brought forward in this system of horrors, one of which revived the sense of their insecurity to all families occupying extensive houses, and the other raised ill-feeling between the city and the country.

The first access of this epidemic, upon first observed, that these persons perceived the means of securing themselves against the poison when they were in the room, and that they were not usually directed to the securing of doors and windows of nightfall appeared ungutty. The other officers brought to light on this occasion was was the fact that the ladies were not the culprits, but were innocent to the door of the kitchen, was taken to upon herself and fellow servants, she was two seen in the hall, one on the point of ascending the stairs, the other looking towards the kitchen; that she was not the culprits, but that both were dressed in the academic costume belonging to the students of the University. The consequence of such a derision used scarcely to be taken notice of, and the ladies were not the culprits, who were so-called students, was the general police, in a much larger proportion military, and less and less of the character of the police.

The warblers were poor enough to feel the temptation that might be offered by any lucrative system of garbage. Jealous and painful ellusions were, in the meantime produced: and during the latter two months of winter, it may be said that our city exhibited the very anarchy of evil passions. The condition of things lasted until the dawning of another spring.

*[To be continued]*

The Glasgow packet says there is no truth in the statement that the potato disease has re-appeared in Scotland.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**  
[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. EDITOR.—A short time since a difficulty springing out of a most trifling occurrence, having presented itself between Mr. Joseph O. Dunham and myself, it resulted in proceedings being instituted by him against me, before John Johnston, Esquire, the Police magistrate. A very partial

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him entering for those good and right moralists, feels to condescension, in tempting to place the characters in a false light. In this his usual avocation, I find in the Freeman of the 8th instant, under the head of "Police reports," that James McLoon was arrested for disorderly conduct. Now, Mr. Editor, the only James McLoon in this city is myself. Under the impression that he was the same person, I wrote the article, and was surprised to find Mr. Anglin and explained, and requested him to rectify the mistake. To which that gentleman gave a very evasive, and I consider, an impertinent reply. In the next issue, however, I saw the article again, which one possessed of common judgment, would pronounce far more insulting than his first unprovoked blunder. This "*despatched*" gentleman, after suffering me to explain, promised he would enquire as to the name of the party convicted, and intimated that he would rectify his mistake, if my there should be. I have since learnt from Sergeant Anglin, that the party convicted was James McLoon—a name I thought was Jimmy Maguire, and not James McLoon—a fact as easily ascertained by Mr. Anglin, as by myself, had he chosen to take the trouble to inquire. I regretted, however, that I could not easily estimate the character of respectable citizens. I can inform him that in this Province where Order, Character, and Respectability, are sacred things, and where the laws are strictly enforced, that the society is far beyond what he may ever expect, or hope to attain, will permit him to insult them with impudence, even if it should be by him considered as a compliment. I am glad to see that you have the support of such a moral pestilence as the Morning Freeman. My characters, Mr. Editor, from my infancy up to this time, and until Mr. Anglin's article, have been unimpeached, and stand unimpeached and unimpeachable.

JAMES MCLOON,  
St. John, June 10. Surveyor.

Mr. Editor.—Your correspondent "A" in the last *Clarion* endeavours to convince me that I have been abusing the word "uniform" in regard to his meaning, declaring that when he imparted to the Editor of the *Perry County Telegraph* the suggestion of doing away with the use of wine at the Sacrament, he was not intended to be understood as referring to alcoholic wine; and he thinks it strange I did not apprehend the kind of wine he meant. I think it equally strange that I did not say expressly that I was not intended to avoid the word "uniform" attributed to another an improper object. He *has written* his excommunication "more carefully," as he recom-mends me to do. It is to be feared, however, he has been troubled with many remarks of mine.

To my argument in support of the view that unfermented wine is the fit element for the Sacrament, it is objected that the same argument will prove equally applicable to the use of water. In answer to this objection, I humbly conceive is interfered with the fact, that the beverage referred to was not known to our Saviour's time, and consequently it is not a part of the *typical* Sacrament, and that by the institution of the Eucharist was utterly brandy and no branded wine.

The imputations of "uniformity," however, to be avoided, can only be met by establishing the position, that the Sacrament must be invalid unless it is administered with wine. Let there be no wine at the altar, and I solemnly, in the name of the Lord at the Lord's table, I consider that I fail to be in the "uniform practice" of the church, (if such uniformity ever existed) a binding reason for procuring the wine of which I speak.

But, says the objector, the blood of the *spotless Lamb*, from the same source, purifies from the very package which supplies the means of revelry and the inebriation of the world. The wine of the vine is created, or so long as another beverage which is really the fruit of the vine, can be obtained.

A LOVER OF FAITHFULNESS.

**NOTICE.**

M<sup>r</sup>. SEELY has removed his Office to the City, Wiggin's Brick Building, over the Telephone Office, and opposite the new Post Office, where he will continue the business of

**TIMBER BUYER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

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

**The Chronicle.**  
*Saint John, June 11, 1852.*  
 AMERICAN VIEWS OF PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.—The Americans are certainly entitled to the credit of being a shrewd-thinking and far-seeing people.—The existence of this fact being generally acknowledged, it is not surprising that they should have been the first to propose the construction of a railway from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

what is the view of our neighbors in regard to the construction of the European and North American railway, and the effect it will have in diverting a portion of their trade with Canada.

During the course of last year, under the advice and sanction of the State authorities of Maine, application was made to the legislature of Massachusetts, for assistance towards building the European and North American line, on the ground that the lands still held by Massachusetts in the sister State—amounting to about two millions of acres—would be materially enhanced in value, if this railway were once constructed. The application was referred to a joint committee of the legislature, embracing some of the ablest men of each branch, including Senator Sewer, now Mayor of Boston, Hon. Caleb Cushing, and the Hon. John A. Dix, now chief of justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

This committee agreed unanimously to report a bill, loaning the credit of the State to the extent of \$500,000. After setting forth the claims of the enterprise, the committee in conclusion said:

"The petitioners ask that aid may be furnished by Massachusetts, in the form of engaging the use of a portion of the annual proceeds of the lands granted to the Commonwealth in the State of Maine.

"The committee, however, do not consider it expedient thus to engage the public domain, deemed to be a permanent fund, and not to be sold, and not called for by any necessity of the Commonwealth.

"Nor do the Committee deem it advisable for the Commonwealth to take any money from its treasury for an object of this nature, in which it

but incidental and indirect interest. The Committee entertaining these views of the bill, the friends of the Commonwealth, in regard to it, recommend, in aid of it, merely a loan of the public credits to a limited amount, under certain guarantees, for the purpose of carrying the Commonwealth to the ability of loss to the Commonwealth, and in conformity therewith the accompanying bill."

"This bill came up for discussion, on the 24th of May, 1851, and after some debate, it was ultimately referred to the next session of the Legislature. At the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature the measure was again brought forward. In the first instance, it was unsuccessful in the Senate, the adverse vote however, was reconsidered, and the bill ultimately passed after a debate of several days. The measure was then introduced into the House of Representatives, and up to this period, the delegation from Maine had every reason to believe, that it could receive the united support of the Boston members. But more recently, a demonstration against the passage of the bill, emanating in its list the leading influence of State street, headed by the Hon. Samuel Lawrence, who has always regarded as a particular field of the Commonwealth, the State of Maine, in the State of Maine, and his staunch advocacy of reciprocal trade with the Province. The whole influence of State street was arrayed against its passage — the argument urged, was that the road would transfer to Portland, Halifax, and the eastern ports, the business of Canada, which now seeks the railroad conveyances to Boston. The *Portland Advertiser* remarks, that "when the debate came on, there was a large delegation from Maine in attendance;

other gentlemen from Canada were also present, as also were the Hon. Mr. Young, Speaker of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Mr. Gray, of St. John, of the New Brunswick Assembly, and a leading member of the government.

After the reading of the report, the speaker of the House of Commons rose and said that the title of the bill should be amended, so as to read: "a bill to divert trade from the city of Boston, and injure the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." He denounced the whole scheme as utterly contrived to build up Portland and Halifax, at the expense of Boston and her railways. One of the speakers declared, "this was the last stab, aimed at the bleeding corpse of the Vermont Central Railroad," which brought down a hearty laugh from the whole House.

The whole railway interests of the Vermont Central Railroad," with S. S. Lewis, *the agent of the "canal steamers"* were busy in canvassing for votes during the discussion. In the end, the House declined to give any assistance whatever towards the construction of this inter-continental railway project.

The following, in the remembrance, were referred to—it was signed by 63 of the leading capitalists of the country, headed by Samuel Lawrence, Esquire, brother of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, the present American Ambassador at the Court of St James:—*To the Honourable, the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:*

The undersigned, Merchants of Boston, respectfully remonstrate against the proposed loan of State Bonds, or credit of the State, for the sum of \$2,000,000, in aid of constructing the "European and North American" Railroad, from Portland, Maine, to Halifax, N.S., for the following, among

First: Because it will be a State loan in the aid of the Dominion, over which the Legislature will have no control, and thus will establish a dangerous precedent.

Secondly: Because, if the objects contemplated on Canada are accomplished, it will prove greatly injurious to the commerce and trade of Boston, and the Commonwealth; inasmuch as it will tend to diminish the number of vessels arriving and departing for passengers and goods, and to diminish their cargoes and passengers for Boston, and the Canadas, at that port.

Thirdly: Because the Government have already invested some \$24,000,000 in railroads extending from the sea-board to the Canadas, and by the construction of the proposed road, traced by the Government, from the Canadas to the sea-board from those roads to the Portland and Montreal Railroad; and it is therefore the policy of the State to encourage trade through the established routes, and to discourage the construction of new and encouraging transportation over a road through another State, in competition with, and to the injury of our own lines.

Fourthly: Because the Government have proposed road will facilitate the introduction of foreign immigrants into this State, via Halifax, without offering the present means of controlling and regulating the same, and protecting the State from foreign pauperism.

What may be the ultimate fate of this Line, is a question which at the present juncture it would be difficult to answer, but at all events, we have the deliberate opinion of the leading men of Massachusetts formally conveyed to us, that even a line from Canada to Halifax, *via Portland*, "would prove greatly injurious to the commerce and trade of Boston, and the Commonwealth." If such would be the disastrous consequences, of course, the inhi-

ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, would reap advantages in proportion to the losses of their cautious friends in Massachusetts, and still more, if the American calculation is correct, in reference to the route between the Provinces, by the round-about way of Portland, have we not just reason to entertain the conviction, that their losses, and our consequent gains will be far greater, if a direct line of railroad is established between Quebec and Halifax, and wholly through British territory? We have very little doubt that one of the leading rail-

very picture of the United States—published in Boston—entertained views, directly in unison with those expressed by the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, when he was illigally engaged sometime ago, in writing down the Northern line between Texas and Quebec.—One of our anti-progressive contemporaries of this city, was too kind however, to see the true that was laid for us, and actually copied the substance in

**Native and Queen's Militia.**—We will be glad to hear whether the news from England, in reference to this movement, does not at the present time give the most encouraging aspect. We will with pleasure the official report of Mr. Chamberlain, before any public external comments upon the recent developments. The Executive of the Cape Province, and the Legislature, have duly performed their duty, and done all that men could do, towards advancing the public interest, and in compliance too, with the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed in, and out of, the Legislative Assembly; so that no blame can justly be attributed to the policy of the local Government, or to the majority of the houses of assembly.

Let our Native projects stand, even the most firmly, against, by reason of the denial of Imperial aid, we are thoroughly convinced, that the people of New Brunswick, are more essentially British and loyal to the Crown, than any other people in the Dominion, for their disappointment, and that the denial of aid, will induce very few of the number, either to desert the Imperial Government, as "the Black Beret," or to flit off the local executive, by entirely impugning to its members, base and dishonourable motives.

But a short time has elapsed, since a petition signed by upwards of four hundred persons, who represented the ownership of several thousands of acres and pounds' worth of property, was presented.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived at Halifax at 3.12 o'clock on Tuesday, bringing the Liverpool delegates to the 29th of May, and 88 passengers. Among the latter are the Hon. Messrs. Hincks and Chandler, the Hull's delegates, who bring intelligence that the Imperial Government have refused to receive a list of signatories to the Halifax Convention to Quebec, save the valley of the St. John, but that they had received most important offers from private capitalists in England to construct the line.

to be Hamilton, in Upper Canada.

The Her. Mr. Shore and lady also came out in the *May*.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 1st May, and the *Little on* the 20th.

The Liverpool cotton market was brisk with a demand for the best qualities. Sales of the week 161,700 bales.

Flour, linseed, Indian corn was in demand at quotations of 1s. to 1s. 6d. for best yellow.

There was a demand for the best quality of cattle at prices prevailing, with a large consumption of mutton.

In Parliament, the Glasgow emigration grant bill came more debated and adjourned.

The Militia Bill is ordered to read a third time on Monday week.

The Temperance Amendment Bill has passed a second reading.

The Temperance Bill proposes to reduce the licence of parents from £250 to £25, and to make the registration serve for England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Committee of the Commons has been appointed to enquire into the causes of the frequent explosion in Coal Mines.

The Committee of the Commons has been instructed to use every means for the purpose of Murray, a British subject, under sentence of death for political offences.

Lord Lyndhurst, of the fact that British Law is not applicable to the *Lopeco Guano Islands*, but the Admiralty in the Station has sent a ship there to protect British interests.

Gold continues to come from the Australian colonies, amounting from Port Phillip being 11,000 ounces, valued at £149,000.

A second shipment of the *Line to Australia*, is to be sent from the *Colon* on the 17th inst., calling at the Cape of Good Hope. The *Phillip of Orange* Scamptons will follow immediately.

It is stated, that Parliament will be prorogued, and the session closed, about the 20th inst.

There is a rumour that the *House of Commons*

London.

Before art on foot to direct Emigration, Australia. An Emigration Company has been formed in New York and another in London to assist emigrants from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, where the population is at present decreasing.

The Tidespring is now open between Gwynedd and Dublin. A Submarine line is to be laid down between Holyhead and Howth.

The new line of the Great Southern and Western Railway, from Port Patrick to Donaghadee, will probably be opened on the 10th June.

FRANCE.—Continued to make war with still more vigour. The bill in regard to the largest cities of France, the Tobacco monopoly is to last another year.

M. Berryer, Louis Napoleon's constant adversary, held an interview with Napoleon's cousin, the Emperor, at his residence at St. Germain. The object of the interview was to discuss the war.

IRELAND.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Stansfeld, an English Radical, has been elected for the County of Wick. The Liberal Unionists have elected Mr. Stansfeld's opponent, Mr. Parnell, for the County of Wick. The Liberal Unionists have elected Mr. Stansfeld's opponent, Mr. Parnell, for the County of Wick.

HOLLAND.—The Government have suggested a new feeling of indignation against the Government of Holland, on account of the Government's refusal to recognize the independence of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

THE GERMANS.—The German Government have suggested a new feeling of indignation against the Government of Holland, on account of the Government's refusal to recognize the independence of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.—The news from the East is very interesting. The British Government have taken a strong interest in the affairs of the East, and have taken a strong interest in the affairs of the East.

**PREPARATION OF MARCHING.**—At a recent visit to Woodwick Dockyard of the Neapolitan Consul, S. Aquilino, in the Southern department, he was talking of a very powerful Neapolitan Seaforce, which was forcing a large number of Italian vessels to leave immediately after having been captured by the Italian harriers, having the advantage of being more equal, when the Italian vessels were not so strong as they were at present. The Consul was very much in the presence of the Italian fleet.

[From the London Standard.]  
The Standard writing on the subject of Maynooth, ignores any precipitate attack. "The question," says—  
"is a mere question of time and the longer time even to the Romanist establishment the more useful it will be its fall. For our part, we anticipate a great deal more from the present movement of P. M. than the destruction of Maynooth. To us it is quite plain, that since the Romanist sect have cast

was framed on long matured thoughts—we have arrived  
 at a point when one thing must happen—viz, the  
 complete conversion of Ireland, a repeal of the laws  
 which have hitherto been the cause of her misery.  
 In 1792 and 1793, concerning your Committee  
 the election of a committee and the authority to sit in parlia-  
 ment. The first of the three alternative propositions  
 was, that every Christian and every freeholder  
 should be entitled to sit in parliament, and to carry  
 the votes, and we are convinced that it is not impossi-  
 ble, or even difficult, if only the legislature would  
 seriously undertake it, if, however, Ireland is to re-  
 main a province, and not a nation, it must be re-  
 presented, or, if otherwise, it must be excluded from the  
 voting and from parliament. The Protestants of  
 Great Britain, and the faithful Protestant people of  
 Ireland, are united, and they must be united, in the  
 election of parties in the legislature shall remain in  
 the hands of others, or it may be one hundred nomi-  
 nees of the agents of the Pope of Rome—nominees  
 of men who are not only ignorant of the rights of  
 the people, but who are attached to the British Crown  
 and renounce the obligation of British law. Such  
 nomination may be disguised under the name of lib-  
 erty, but it is real slavery, and not to be endured by  
 any man. It is a slavery which is not only a curse  
 to the people, but it is a curse to the country, and  
 how much sower to be dependent on other grounds,  
 are preferable to such degrading thralldom. The  
 repeal of the union must, however, be regarded in  
 its light, and it is a question which must be decided  
 by the people. The acts of 1793 and 1794 were far  
 preferable to the further good effect of forwarding the  
 information, it is for as it were the act of 1793 that  
 degraded Ireland with its miserable luxury of Popish  
 domination, and the act of 1794 was a step towards  
 the Protestant yeoman class, which was once  
 the strength of the island, and in no mean support to  
 the power of the whole empire. One of the three  
 propositions was, that the union should be dissolved,  
 the legislative union, or the repeal of the acts of 1793 and

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**NOTICE**—Is  
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Winged, Saint John and Thomas Gray States occupied Timor, is appointing, March of Charles Saint Andrews, the House at that Po

Secretary's O

Care of days later than try, Nothing of The English may been successful driven out of a invested by them denolated by the Ma Bay in the Plymouth Feb under a salute to the Government Lieutenant Governor, full of the ends of, Chief Justice, On the 21 of called together, posed, as the G required him to tier. On the 26, Gen. Yorko, L. Smith, and other

for East London  
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NEWSPAPER ST  
Norton's *Literary*  
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| Semi-weeklies . . . . .  | 12    | 26    |
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