PROFESSOR FARADAY ON TABLE MOVING.

From the London Athenæum.

The following account of the method pursued and the results obtained by Professor Faraday in the investigation of a subject which has taken such strange occupation of the public mind, both here and abroad, has been communicated to our columns by that high scientific authority. The subject was generally opened by Mr. Faraday in *The Times* of Thursday, it being therein intimated that the details were to be reserved for our this day's publication. The communication is of great importance in the present morbid condition of public thought—when, as Professor Faraday says the effect produced by the table turners has, without due inquiry, been referred to electricity, to magnetism, to attraction, to some unknown or hitherto unrecognized physical power able to affect inanimate bodies, to the revolution of the earth, and even to diabolical or supernatural agency; and we are tempted to extract a passage from Mr. Faraday's letter to The Times which we think well worth adding to the experimental particulars and the commentaries with which he has favored ourselves:

"I have been," says the Professor, "greatly startled by the revelation which this purely physical subject has made of the condition of the public mind. No doubt, there are many persons who have formed a right judgment or used a cautious reserve—for I know several such, and public communications have shown it to be so; but their number is almost as nothing to the great body who have believed and borne testimony, as I think, in the cause of error. I do not here refer to the distinction of those who agree with me and those who differ. By the great body I mean such as reject all consideration of equality of cause and effect—who refer the results of electricity and magnetism, yet know nothing of the laws of these forces—or to attraction, yet show no phenomena of pure attractive power—or to the rotation of the earth, as if the earth revolved round the leg of a table—or to some unrecognized physical force, without inquiring whether the known forces, are not sufficient—or who even refer them to diabolical or supernatural agency, rather than suspend their judgement, or acknowledge to themselves that they are not learned enough in these matters to decide on the nature of the action. I think the system of education that could leave the mental condition of the public body in the state in which this subject has found it must have been greatly deficient in some very important principle."

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF TABLE MOVING.

The object which I had in view in this inquiry was not to satisfy myself, for my conclusion had been formed already on the evidence of those who had turned tables,—but that I might be enabled to give a strong opinion, founded on facts, to the many who applied to me for it. Yet, the proof which I sought for, and the method followed in the inquiry, were precisely of the same nature as those which I should adopt in any other physical investigation. The parties with whom I have worked were very honorable, very clear in their intentions, successful table-movers, very desirous of succeeding in establishing the existence of a peculiar power, thoroughly candid, and very effectual. It is with me a clear point that the table moves, when the parties, though they strongly wish it, do not intend, and do not believe that they move it by ordinary mechanical power. They say, the table draws their hands; that it moves first, and they have to follow it,—that sometimes it even moves from under their hands. With some the table will move to the right or left according as they wish or will it,—with others the direction of the first motion is uncertain;—but all agree that the table moves the hands and not the hands the table. Though I believe the parties do not intend to move the table, but obtain the result by a *quasi* involuntary action,—still I had no doubt of the influence of expectation upon their minds, and through that upon the success or failure of their efforts. The first point, therefore, was, to remove all objections due to expectation, having relation to the substances which I might desire to use:—so, plates of the most different bodies, electrically speaking,—namely, sand-paper, millboard, glue, glass, moist clay, tinfoil, cardboard, gutta percha, vulcanized rubber, wood, &c.,—were made into a bundle and placed on a table under the hands of a turner. The table turned. Other bundles of other plates we submitted to different persons at other times,—and the tables turned. Henceforth, therefore, these substance may be used in the construction of apparatus. Neither during their use nor at other times could the slightes trace of electrical or magnetic effects be obtained. At the same trials it was readily ascertained that one person could produce the effect; and that the motion was not necessarily circular, but might be in a straight line. No form of experiment or mode of observation that I could devise gave me the slightest indication of any peculiar natural force. No attractions, or repulsion, or signs of tangential power, appeared,—nor anything which could be referred to other than the mere mechanical presure exerted inadvertently by the turner. I therefore proceed to analyze his presure, or that part of it exerted in a horizontal direction:—doing so, in the first instance, unawares to the party. A soft cement, consisting of wax and turpentine or wax and pomatum, was prepared. Four or five pieces of smooth, slippery cardboard were attached one over the other by little pellets of the cement, and the lower of these to a piece of sand-paper resting on the table; the edges of these sheets overlapped slightly, and on the under surface a pencil line was drawn over the laps so as to cover the whole from sight. Then, the table turner placed the hands upon the upper card, and we waited for the result. Now, the cement was strong enough to offer considerable resistance to mechanical motion, and also to retain the cards in any new position which they might acquire—and yet weak enough to give way slowly to a continued force. When at last the tables, cards, and hands all moved to the left together, and so a true result was obtained, I took up the pack. On examination, it was easy to see by the displacement of the parts of the line, that the hand had moved further than the table, and the latter had lagged behind—that the hand, in fact, had pushed the upper card to the left, and that the under cards and the table had followed and been dragged by it. In other similar cases, when the table had not moved, still the upper card was found to have moved, showing that the hand had carried it in the expected direction. It was evident, therefore, that the table had not drawn the hand and person round, nor had it moved simultaneously with the hand. The hand had left all things under it behind, and the table evidently tended continually to keep the hand back.

The next step was to arrange an index, which should show whether the table moved first, or the hand moved before the table, or both moved or continued together in motion. At first this was done by a pointer 10 inches long, fixed on a wooden foot like a pen, and resting thereon, which, a quarter of an inch beyond the table, was fixed on a wooden foot like a pen, and resting thereon, which, a quarter of an inch beyond the table, was fixed on a slip of Bristol board, and the latter was made of a slip of foolscap paper, and the latter was fastened to a long pointer of light wood, which, when laid down, extended 10 inches beyond the table, and could be read off by a person sitting near the table, and prepared to receive the hands of the table-turner. The other arm, of eleven and a half inches long, served for the index of motion. A coin laid on the table marked the normal position of the card and index. At first the slipping card was attached to the table by the soft cement, and the index was either screened from the turner, or the latter looked away; then, before the table moved, the index showed that the hand was giving a resultant pressure in the expected direction. The effect was never carried far enough to move the table, for the motion of the index corrected the judgment of the experimenter, who became aware that, inadvertently, a side force had been exerted. The card was now set free from the table, that is, the cement was removed. This, of course, could not interfere with any of the results expected by the table-turner, for both the bundle of plates spoken of and single cards had been freely moved on the tables before;—but now that the index was there witnessing to the eye, and through it to the mind of the table-turner, not the slightest tendency to motion either of the card or of the table occurred. Indeed, whether the card was left free or attached to the table all motion or tendency to motion was gone. In one particular case there was relative motion between the table and the hands; I believe that the hands moved in one direction; the table-turner was persuaded that the table moved from under the hand in the other direction; a guage, standing upon the floor, and pointing to the table, was therefore set up on that and some future occasions, and then, neither motion of the hand nor of the table occurred.

A more perfect lever apparatus was then constructed in the following manner: Two thin boards, 9 1-2 inches by 7 inches, were provided; a board, 9 by 5 inches, was glued to the middle of the underside of one of these, (to be called the table-board), so as to raise the edges free from the table; being placed on the table, near and parallel to its side, an upright pin was fixed close to the further edge of the board, at the middle, to serve as the fulcrum for the indicating lever. Then, four glass rods, 7 inches long and 1-4 inch in diameter, were placed as rollers on different parts of this table-board, and the upper board placed on them; the rods, permitted any required amount of pressure on the boards, with a free motion of the upper on the lower to the right and left. At the part corresponding to the pin in the lower board, a piece was cut out of the upper board, and a pin attached there, which, being bent downward, entered the hole in the end of the short arm of the index lever; this part of the lever was of cardboard; the indicating prolongation was a straight hay-stalk 15 inches long. In order to restrain the motion of the upper board on the lower, two vulcanized rubber rings were passed round both, at the parts not resting on the table; these, while they tied the boards together, acted also as springs, and while they allowed the first feeblest tendency to motion to be seen by the index, exerted before the upper board had moved a quarter of an inch sufficient power in pulling the upper board back from either side, to resist a strong lateral action of the hand. All being thus arranged, except that the lever was away, the two boards were tied together with string, running parallel to the vulcanized rubber springs, so as to be immovable in relation to each other. They were then placed on the table, and a table-turner sat down to them; the table very shortly moved in due order, showing that the apparatus offered no impediment to the action. A like apparatus, with metal rollers, produced the same result under the hands of another person. The index was now put into its place and the string loosened so that the springs should come into play. It was soon seen, with the party that could will the motion in either direction (from whom the index was purposely hidden) that the hands were gradually creeping up in the direction before agreed upon, though the party certainly thought they were pressing downward only. When shown that it was so, they were truly surprised; but when they lifted up their hands and immediately saw the index return to its normal position, they were convinced. When they looked at the index and could see for themselves whether they were pressing truly downward, or obliquely so as to produce a resultant in the right or left handed direction, then such an effect never took place. Several tried for a long while together, and with the best will in the world; but no motion, right or left, of the table, or hand, or anything else, occurred. [A passage from the letter in the "Times" is worth reproducing here, as illustrating in other words the value of this method of self conviction: "The result," says Professor Faraday, "was, that when the parties saw the index it remained very steady; when it was hidden from them or they looked away from it, it wavered about though they believed that they always pressed directly downward; and when the table did not move, there was still a resultant of hand force in the direction in which it was wished the table should move, which, however, was exercised quite unwittingly by the party operating. This resultant it is which in the course of the waiting time, while the fingers and hands become stiff, numb, and insensible by continued pressure, grows up to an amount sufficient to move the table or the substances pressed upon. But the most valuable effect of this test apparatus which was afterward made more perfect and independent of the table), is the corrective power it possesses over the mind of the table-turner. As soon as the index is placed before the most earnest, and they perceive—as in my presence they have always done—that it tells truly whether they are pressing downward only or obliquely, then all effects of table turning cease, even though the parties persevere, earnestly desiring motion, till they become weary and worn out. No prompting or checking of the hand is needed—*the power is gone*: and this only because the parties are made conscious of what they are really doing mechanically, and so are unable unwittingly to deceive themselves. I know that some may say that it is the cardboard next the fingers which moves first, and that *it* both drags the table and also the table turner with it." All I have to reply is, that the cardboard may in practice be reduced to a thin sheet of paper weighing only a few grains, or to a piece of goldbeaters' skin, or even the end of the lever, and (in principle) to the very cuticle of the fingers itself. Then the results that follow are too absurd to be admitted; the table becomes an encumbrance, and a person holding out the fingers in the air, either naked or tipped with goldbeaters' skin or cardboard, ought to be drawn about the room, &c.; but I refrain from considering imaginary yet consequent results which have nothing philosophical or real in them."]

Another form of index was applied thus: A circular hole was cut in the middle of the upper board, and a piece of cartridge paper passed under it on the lower surface of the board; a thin slice of cork was fixed on the upper surface of the lower board corresponding to the cartridge paper; the interval between them might be a quarter of an inch or less. A needle was fixed into the end of one of the index hay stalks, when all was in place the needle point was passed through the cartridge paper and pressed slightly into the cork beneath, so as to stand upright; then any motion of the hand, or hand board, was instantly rendered evident by the deflection of the perpendicular hay-stalk to the right or left.

I think the apparatus I have described may be useful to many who really wish to know the truth of nature, and would prefer truth to a mistaken conclusion; desired, perhaps, only because it seems to be new or strange. Persons do not know how difficult it is to press directly downward, or in any given direction against a fixed obstacle: or even to *know only* whether they are doing so or not unless they have some indicator, which, by visible motion or otherwise, shall instruct them; and this is more especially the case when the muscle of the finger and hand have been cramped and rendered either lingling, or insensible, or cold by long continued pressure. If a finger be pressed constantly in the corner of a window frame for ten minutes or more, and then, continuing the pressure, the mind be directed to judge whether the force at a given moment is all horizontal, or all downward, or how much is in one direction and how much in the other, it will find great difficulty in deciding; and will at last become altogether uncertain; at least such is my case. I know that a similar result occurs with others; for I have had two boards arranged, separated, not by rollers but by plugs of vulcanized rubber, and with the vertical index; when a person with his hands on the upper board is requested to press downward, and the index is hidden from his sight, it moves to the right, to the left, to him and from him, and in all horizontal directions; so utterly unable is he strictly to fulfil his intention without a visible and correcting indicator. Now such is the use of the instrument with the horizontal index and rollers; the mind is instructed, and the involuntary or *quasi* involuntary motion is checked in its commencement, and therefore never rises to the degree needful to move the table, or even permanently the index itself. No one can suppose that looking at the index can in any way interfere with the transfer of electricity or any other power from the hand to the board under it to the table. If the board tends to move, it may do so, the index does not confine it; and if the table tends to move there is no reason why it should not. If both were influenced by any power to move together they may do so—as they did indeed when the apparatus was tied, and the mind and muscle left unwatched and unchecked.

I must bring this long description to a close. I am a little ashamed of it, for I think, in the present age, and in this part of the world, it ought not to have been required. Nevertheless, I hope it may be useful. There are many whom I do not expect to convince; but I may be allowed to say that I cannot undertake to answer such objections as may be made. I state my own convictions as an experimental philosopher, and find it no more necessary to enter into controversy, on this point than on any other in science, as the nature of matter or inertia, or the magnetization of light on which I may differ from others. The world will decide sooner or later in all such cases, and I have no doubt very soon and correctly in the present instance. Those who may wish to see the particular construction of the test apparatus which I have employed, may have the opportunity at Mr. Newman's, No. 122 Regent-st. Further I may say, I have sought earnestly for cases of lifting by attraction, and indication of attraction in any form, but have gained no traces of such effects. Finally, I beg to direct attention to the discourse delivered by Dr. Carpenter at the Royal Institution on the 12th of March, 1852, entitled, "On the influence of suggestion in modifying and directing Muscular Movement, independently of Volition;" which especially in the latter part, should be considered in reference to table-moving by all who are interested in the subject.

M. FARADAY.

Royal Institution, June 27.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, August 8, 1853.

We copy the following from the *New Brunswicker* of yesterday:—

"THE REPORTED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.—For some time past, the small and disreputable portion of the press in this city, which delights in abusing the Government, and all in authority, has been circulating rumours of a dissolution of the House of Assembly this season. So long as these reports were confined to papers of this description, we did not think it worth while to notice them, the people well knowing their general character for veracity, and the slender means they possess of acquiring correct information, especially with regard to matters of such a nature. But when more respectable journals in other parts of the Province give credence to them, thereby misleading some honest and well-meaning persons, it is time that they should be contradicted, and the truth established. We have, therefore, authority for stating that there has not been, and is not at the present time, any intention on the part of the members of the Executive to dissolve the Legislature the present year. Our readers may fully rely upon this information. The Government cannot find a pretext for a dissolution, as the different members are working together with the greatest harmony, and doing everything in their power for the well-being of the Country. This appears to be fully understood and duly appreciated by the people, for there never was a time in the history of New Brunswick, when less political feeling existed than at the present, or when greater satisfaction was manifested at the proceedings of any previous Government.

When a new election is resolved upon, we shall give our readers ample notice, in order that they may be fully prepared for the contest."

With the first two paragraphs of the above article we fully accord; but when the *New-Brunswicker* assumes to speak with *authority*, and dogmatically asserts of its own knowledge, that there certainly will be no dissolution of the Assembly this year, we beg to doubt the authenticity of its information, and the positive correctness of its assertion. The New Brunswicker does not monopolise *all* the means of obtaining information on state affairs or cabinet movements, nor is it infallible in its *dicta*; and although we will not imitate its positiveness, in asserting on *authority* that there *will* be a dissolution and new election in 1853, yet we will say, that we have quite as good means of knowing as that journal has, and have quite as good authority for stating, that such a contingency *is by no means impossible*; nay, that it is at present not even improbable. Granted, that the Government really and truly are working as industriously and effectively as possible for the public good, (which we are well persuaded of,) yet it is just possible, that on this particular question of a dissolution of the Assembly, the members of the Executive may not be unanimous in opinion. The majority of them may even be opposed to such a measure; and we know that those of them who represent this County in the Legislature are so; but if it should happen that the head of the Government should strongly coincide in opinion on this point with the minority of his Council, the governmental *prerogative* of dissolution may possibly be exercised without further reference to that body. The New Brunswicker says, "The Government cannot find a pretext for a dissolution." We think it possible, that a very good pretext may be found in the narrow-mindedness, ignorance, selfishness, bigotry, obstinacy, injustice, meanness, and peculiative habits of many of the present members of the Assembly; and as it is scarcely possible to assemble together a *worse* set of legislators than the present (taken as a body), any change may produce improvement. If then the Governor should hold this opinion, and consider it a sufficient pretext, and at the same time strongly approve of the British policy of not suffering a Legislature to *die out*, the prerogative may be exercised without further consultation, and a new election may yet take place in 1853. We do not aver that such *will* be the case; we do not wish that it should; the country is too poor to bear the expense, and we consider it impolitic to expose it to the jangling strife and confusion of such frequent elections; but inasmuch as there is, (as we have shown,) a possibility of such an occurrence, and as the many symptoms of canvassing and manœuvring and electioneering tactics that have unfortunately been going on of late, certify that it is not even improbable, we think that every contingency should be on the alert in preparation for the struggle. The friends of those of our present representatives whose conduct is approved, should be carefully on the watch, to strengthen their interests and consolidate and secure their forces; they should remember, that their opponents will be vigilant and indefatigable; and they should therefore determine to be equally zealous and energetic, so as to give the enemy no advantage. Even should no election take place this year, it will be wise policy to be prepared; timely vigilance and precaution can do no harm; while, should the contingency actually arise, the benefits of forethought and pre-arrangement will manifest themselves—For ourselves, and all within our influence, we shall steadfastly advocate the interests of two of our present representatives, who have hitherto served us well, and who deserve the continued confidence and support of this constituency. A degraded portion of the press, characterised by utter want of veracity, by ruffianly vituperation, by systematically disloyal and treasonable principles, has incessantly poured forth all the bitterness of its rancour, all the venom of its personal malice and falsehood, on the devoted heads of the Hon. Messrs. Wilmot and Gray; and no language has been rejected as too foul or violent, with which to assail those gentlemen on every possible occasion. But the empoisoned shafts have constantly fallen powerless; their own violence has overshot the mark; the intended victims calmly and contemptuously disregard their fire and fury; they scorn to notice abuse from such a source; and the community laugh at the incessant volleys of filth that will not stick or soil. Messrs. Wilmot and Gray have ever nobly and consistently advocated the best interests of their country; they have patriotically laboured, as legislators and members of the Government, for the promotion of domestic prosperity. They have constantly inculcated the principles of loyalty, order and constitutional submission to authority; they have contended for a politic protection to our Provincial products, for the maintenance of our constitutional position as an integral portion of the glorious British Empire, and for the exclusion of foreigners from participating in privileges and resources which are exclusively our domestic property and right. With regard to Mr. Wilmot; it is universally admitted, by all who best can know, that the business of the Surveyor General's office was never better conducted than it has been under his supervision; and as for Mr. J. H. Gray, whom we consider as one of the hardest working members of the Government and of the Legislature, as he is also one of the most talented and gentlemanly, while he is at the same time (by the disputable portion of the press alluded to in the New Brunswicker) the "*best abused*" man in the Province, he is eminently deserving the support of this constituency. Mr. Gray has never held any office of emolument under the Government, although no member of the Executive labours more energetically than he does; he is constantly exposed to the badgering and worry of the many busy-bodies of all classes in this community, who take delight in teasing public men; and he bears it all with equanimity, courtesy and resignation. The loss of Mr. Gray from the representation of this City and County would be a serious misfortune; and it would be hard to replace him with a successor, equally intelligent, gentlemanly and efficient. We say, then, to our readers and the electors of the City and County of Saint John in general, be prepared for all contingencies, and whenever the occasion shall arrive, determine to secure a continuance of the valuable services of R. D. Wilmot and J. H. Gray as two of your representatives.

☞ [The following article we had prepared for publication last Friday, but want of space compelled us then to postpone it till to-day; and in accordance with our promise, we now give it insertion, although we really feel that the space given to any mere reply to the malicious vituperations of the *Freeman*, would be more profitably occupied by more important matter. The *Freeman* of last Tuesday, conscious of habitual want of veracity in its own columns, cannot believe that any other journal can utter truth; and therefore not only falsely states that we "take a week" to make our reply, when in fact and in truth we would have made that reply last week, had our space permitted us; but also sneeringly advises us "to take at least a fortnight." We would remind the Freeman that *truth* requires no delay; truth can be uttered spontaneously and at any time; truth requires neither premeditation, arrangement nor subterfuge; truth can be boldly and fearlessly uttered at all times, and as we profess to venerate and speak the truth (as far as our own knowledge or will extends,) and dauntlessly challenge the Freeman to prove the contrary, we would observe that the following article contains truth and nothing but truth; and we are willing and ready at any time to stake our veracity against that of the Freeman, before *impartial* judges, on any question and under any circumstances. We throw down the gauntlet on this point, and *dare* our adversary to the trial. As a general rule, we may say, that it was by no means incumbent on us to vindicate ourselves at all against the insinuations of a journal so often convicted of flagrant lui shood as the Freeman has been; and that if we had trented its remarks with profound contempt, we should have been perfectly justified. But inasmuch as there are *involuntary* inadvertencies to be explained, we will not for a moment condescend to be misapprehended, or to be suspected of *voluntarily* having stated what we knew to be incorrect. This explanation we give to the public, and not to the mendacious Freeman.]

THE "AFFRAY."

For be it from us to contend, that party feeling is any justification for illegality. Never will we uphold, that class distinction of any kind is a justification for crime. In a country like this, where *freedom* in every respect is constitutional, we will never advocate the right of any individual or set of men to oppress or injure others on account of difference of creed or policy. But this political axiom must be equally enforced on all sides. If A must not persecute B, B must not persecute A, and C must neither persecute nor be persecuted. Pots and kettles, pans and pipkins, must all swim alike, and never voluntarily come into collision. Let it never be supposed, then, that we advocate the cause of those who unfortunately broke the peace on the 12th of July, from any party feeling or prejudice. Our motto and guide of conduct is, "*fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*;" but we have sincerely desired to preserve those unfortunate young men from the misrepresentations, the falsehoods, and the malevolent incendiarisms of the Freeman, a slipshod, ratlike, inflammatory journal, which is ever animated by principles totally opposite to those above advanced, and is ever eager in endeavours to stir up party and religious strife and animosities in this otherwise peaceably inclined community. Cursed be such endeavours, and "*anathema maranatha*" be those who exert them. The *Freeman* of Tuesday, July 26th, quotes from the *Chronicle* of July 22nd, as follows:

"The evidence already given, has shown that the four accused young men are not Orangemen, and that the original "Cushing" version of the affair was a grossly false and exaggerated story. Yesterday, several respectable gentlemen, connected with the Customs Department, and also the Collector of the Port, in Saint John, were examined, whose evidence, if credited, will go far to disprove the unjustifiable misrepresentations of the Freeman."

And then exultingly goes on to say:

"But what will those who have taken their views from that paper think, when they are told that not a single person *connected* with the Customs Department has ever yet been examined in this case? Is there no *jesuitism* in this statement? We say again, that there is both jesuitism and falsity in the assertions of the Freeman on this point.

Again, Relying on the information given us, we supposed that the evidence given at the Police Office shewed, that the accused young men were not Orangemen. In this, it appears, that we were mistaken. We have no desire to make wilful misstatements; and it turns out that the information given us was intended only to convey, that the young men "*were not Orangemen*," not, that the "evidence" shewed that fact. This is the whole extent of our erroneous statement; which was indeed involuntary. On the other hand, we may boldly challenge the Freeman to prove, that they *are Orangemen*; and therefore we again assert, inasmuch as that paper has admitted, that "*The only statements from which any opinion as to the parties being Orangemen could be drawn were that they apparently belonged to a party which it is notorious met on that day at Finarince, to celebrate their festival*," that the original inflammatory assertions of the Freeman, "*Murderous attack by a party of Orangemen; brutal treatment of Women*," were grossly false, founded in party malevolence, and supported by wilful misrepresentation.

Moreover, the Freeman continues—

"It is said that 'the Cushing version of the affair was a grossly false and exaggerated story.' Now we never have known any statement of such an affair made by an eye witness, or even by Counsel when stating his case to a jury, more fully borne out by the evidence."

And yet, in a few paragraphs later, it admits that "There were, however, *some inaccuracies* in Mr. Cushing's statement. He stated that *ten* men jumped out of the waggons at once. There were only *five* in the first instance."

Whether this is a simple "inaccuracy," or a specimen of "second sight," or a sample of "seeing double," we will leave our readers to determine!

And lastly, we will observe, that although the Freeman jesuitically pretends to make no comments on the case (mauger all its previous violent partisan-like false assertions), yet in this very article, as will be seen by a brief specimen quoted above, and well knowing that in five days after its publication, the Court and the Jury must assemble to try the case, it endeavours by a critical comment on the facts and the evidence, to excite the feelings of the community, and to prejudice the minds of those who might become jurymen against the accused! But, thank heaven, we have in this community, men superior to such attempts; men who will not pin their faith to the mendacious assertions of the Freeman.

The Circuit Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Nisi Prius, for the City and County of Saint John, opened at the Court House on Tuesday last, His Honor Chief Justice Carter presiding. The Civil Docket contains 44 cases, only five or six of which are Remanets; and the Criminal business is larger than was expected, twelve indictments having already been found by the Grand Jury. Among these are, one case of murder, one of burglary, six of uttering forged Bank notes, one of assault and stabbing, one of obtaining goods under false pretences, &c. Only three civil causes have as yet been disposed of, and a fourth, a case of ejectment, is still in progress; immediately after which the Criminal business will be taken up.

Last night, three of the prisoners who were to be tried at this Court, succeeded in making their escape from the Gaol, viz.; Andrew Brown, charged with uttering forged notes, Patrick M'Quaid, charged with burglary, and James Barry, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. The High Sheriff has offered $250 reward for the apprehension of Brown, and $100 each for the capture of M'Quade and Barry.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from Mr. R. O'Brien, the July number of this best of the British monthly periodicals; reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co. of New York. Its contents are "Weiss' History of the French Protestant Refugees," "Legends of the Madonna, by Mrs. Jameson," Part VII. of "Lady Lee's Widowhood," "The Late Marquis of Londonderry," (a critical and historical notice of the celebrated *Lord Castlereagh* of George the Fourth's time,) "Paris Theatricals," "The Fine Arts and the Public Taste in 1853," "A Chapter on Life Assurance," and "Gold and Emigration, in their effects, social and political." Here is matter diverse enough for all tastes, and of a quality to satisfy the most fastidious; well worthy the established reputation of BLACKWOOD. [The Magazine is on sale by Mr. O'Brien, King Street.]

HONOURABLE MUNIFICENCE.—When the erection of the Suspension Bridge was first proposed, its enterprising projector, Mr. Reynolds, in the course of his peregrinations for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions for stock, requested the Hon. Charles Simonds, among others, to subscribe. Mr. S., however, not seeing at that time any great probability of the successful fulfilment of the undertaking, and remembering the unfortunate issue of previous attempts at Bridging the neighbourhood of the Falls, declined becoming a stockholder, but verbally promised to present Mr. Reynolds with One Hundred Pounds, whenever he should bring his project to a successful completion. This munificent pledge has been honourably redeemed within the last few days; the beautiful Suspension Bridge at the Falls having been for some time fully completed and in satisfactory operation, Mr. Simonds, though under no legal obligation, yet actuated by that respect for the inviolability of his word which is a principal characteristic of a gentleman, has transmitted the promised £100 to Mr. Reynolds; and we have great pleasure in recording so honourable a liberality.—*Observer.*

ENCOUNTER WITH THIEVES IN BOSTON HARBOUR.—*Boston, July 30.*—A desperate encounter took place last night between the new harbor police and the river thieves, who had been boarding and robbing vessels at this port, disguised in masks, and sometimes using chloroform. The robbers once seen leaving a vessel in a boat, and were pursued and captured. They attempted escape, and were again pursued, the robbers firing five times at the officers, who returned the compliment, but without effect on either side.

One of the robbers was finally struck down by a boat-hook, and the others were run down. They were armed with the six shooters, swords, and sent secret and searching letters, that had stolen some valuable goods. A third member of the gang was captured this morning. Upon them was found a large quantity, stolen from the brig Maria Wilkes, lying here July 30. The captain was put to sleep with chloroform, and robbed of $375.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—JAMES WATSON CHAMBERS, Esquire, and the Hon. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, are appointed Queen's Counsel in this Province. *By His Excellency's command.*

J. R. PARTELOW,
Secretary's Office, August 3, 1853.

MILITARY.—Captain Cator's Company of the 76th Regiment arrived on Sunday morning last from Halifax.

Captain Smyth has also arrived and assumed the command of the Artillery.

☞ H. M. Steamer Medea, Capt. Pudsey, sailed from Boston on Saturday afternoon for Halifax, with Earl of Ellesmere and family.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

(By Telegraph to News Room.)

HALIFAX, 4th August.

The steamer Niagara arrived this morning at 4 o'clock, with 115 passengers, and sailed again at 7 o'clock—weather calm—a dense fog.

The Niagara arrived home on the 17th (morning.) The Washington sailed from Southampton for New York on the 20th ult. Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. The Sarah Sands sailed from Liverpool, 21st, with 228 passengers for Quebec.

ENGLAND.—It was generally reported that Lord Palmerston would again take the Foreign Office, Earl Clarendon exchanging for Home Department.

The Government stated that a few days would terminate negotiations now pending, which, in fact, would, when would be published whether successful, or not.

Earl Portsmouth is dead.

The Queen's family is still with the exception.

PARLIAMENTARY proceedings chiefly of a local character.

Lord John Russell replied to Lord Derby that he doubted if owners of British vessels sequestrated in the Danube, had any claim upon Russia for neglect to keep the navigation open.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.—There is no doubt that the reception given by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the proposition of the Powers, was so favourable as to warrant an expectation that the question in dispute will be settled without further delay.

The Russian Chancellor is said to have declared to the French Ambassador that the Czar welcomed the arrangement held out for his acceptance—the only motive supposed to cause such delay, was the necessity of obtaining the assent of Austria, which consent is supposed to be now on the way to St. Petersburg. If the French proposal is the one ultimately adopted, it is a note formed by the French Government as a medium between the demands of Menschicoff, and the terms offered by Reschid Pacha.

It is difficult to say if the following important statement be premature, but it has had a good effect on public feeling—it came by telegraph 20th July, from St. Petersburg. *The Czar had actually accepted the proposals offered by France and England.* This news was reported to have been brought by steamer from St. Petersburg to Stettin, thence published in Berlin and Dresden, and telegraphed to Paris and London, where it much improved the funds.

FROM VIENNA it was also telegraphed to London, under date Constantinople, 11th. A conciliatory note just issued by Reschid Pacha is considered of a nature to bring negotiation at once to a conclusion. The feeling among commercial men is decidedly favourable.

The English and French fleets are still at Besika Bay.

General News scarce. No subject more nationally interesting than the weather.

The Sovereign of the Seas is up for Australia. The Great Britain undertakes to reach Melbourne in 65 days from Liverpool, or forfeit 40s. per ton freight.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the American Minister at Constantinople had addressed a Note to the Porte, announcing that the United States would associate with the Powers to support Turkish integrity, and would in future claim a voice in the affairs of Europe.

It was currently reported that the delicate condition of the Empress, required postponement of contemplated visit to Pyrenees. Good deal of gossip on the subject.

The French Press considers the Eastern difficulty as about over.

The prohibitions imposed by the ordinance of February 8th, 1826, will cease provisionally, as to corn and flour imported from British possessions in Europe.

The number of arrests consequent upon the supposed conspiracy discovered at the Opera Comique, is now over 200. Arago is so ill his life is despaired of.

SPAIN.—Three hundred millions emitted at lower interest to replace the floating debt.

GERMANY.—The Bavarian Government announces that a World's Exhibition will be held at Munich next year.

PRUSSIA.—The King has issued a Proclamation that he will dismiss from his service any officer, who marrying a Roman Catholic, shall bring up his children in that faith. This is intended as a protest against recent Papal encroachments.

AUSTRIA.—Blockade of Ticinese frontier is vigorous as ever, although some few of the expelled Citizens had been allowed to return to harvest their crops.

ITALY.—Exportation of breadstuffs prohibited. Guerrazzi, sentence is commuted into perpetual banishment. Artillery Magazine at Lambish accidently blown up.

Count Piedmonte Bonacossa was arrested and imprisoned for high treason.

A despatch from Milan, dated 17th, states Austrian Police are on trail of a projected insurrection in Central Italy.

The house of the London Times Correspondent was visited and some arrests of Italians took place. Recently a band of Hungarian prisoners, filling 17 carts, were taken into Perth, crime unknown.

RUSSIA.—Te Deums are said in all churches of the Principalities of the Czar and railroads, telegraphs, trade with rich districts of Southern Russia and Austria, are held out as inducements for Russian alliance. The Moldavians receive these promises cordially—the Wallachians coldly.

Notwithstanding the favourable accounts from St. Petersburg it is expected the Russians will hold on to the Principalities at present.

TURKEY.—Conspiracy discovered among the Imaums, students, to assassinate the Sultan and proclaim his brother. Fifteen were bow-strung. War party much incensed against pacific policy of Ministry. Difficulty in keeping the troops from committing some outbreak in their ardour against the Russians.

CHINA.—China papers report capture of Nankin by the Insurgents.

AUSTRALIA.—Dates 21st April. Mining generally prosperous. Imports wanted—prices ruled high.

TIMBER MARKET.—St. John Pine Timber in good demand.

CITY CUSTOM.

JAMES GARRETT & CO., would call the attention of their City Customers to r lot of French Satins and Silk Vestings, superior to anything of that description of goods heretofore offered for sale in this market. They will be made to measure at from 30s. to 35s.

Medicinal Uses of the Wild Cherry.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry had been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gave Wild Cherry Tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disorder; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound syrup of Wild Cherry bark and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the Wild Cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stage of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, etc., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—Price one dollar per bottle, six bottles for five dollars.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John, N. B.

☞ *Holloway's Ointment and Pills again Scorbutic in the Cure of a Bad Leg.*—Extract of a letter from Mr. Brotherton, of Stingrist, near Beetle, January 15th, 1853.—"To professor Holloway.—Sir—After my wife's confinement in 1848, she caught a severe cold, which settled in her right leg and foot, causing it to swell to an alarming size, eventually forming into seven ugly wounds, or sloughs, preventing her from attending to her domestic duties for more than a quarter of a year. My parents urged her to try your celebrated Ointment and Pills, which she at last consented to do, and I am happy to say they have effected a perfect cure."