St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing.

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 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.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

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

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST,
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, } Esquires.
GEORGE THOMAS, }
THOMAS BIRD, R. N. }
L. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

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

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

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADDINING MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

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

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

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

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.
May 6. JOHN E. TURNBULL

Soap and Candles.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

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

Superior to home Manufactured.

☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. JAMES MCFARLANE, Messrs. FLEWWELING and READING, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.
JOHN BROWN.

We have obtained the Pattern.

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

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

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£20	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	25	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	30	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, rose legs, and carved bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-3 Octave to A above.

N. B.—All Pianofortes manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of Repairs and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 19th.

R. W. 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.

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

IN STORE.—30 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
Aug. 26th. E. ALLISON.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

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

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

JAMES LOFTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

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

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

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

TO THE GENTRY AT LARGE:

I. LOFTON respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of HARRY'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.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

MONUMENTS,

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

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

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

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

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

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,
No. 22 KING STREET, 30th OCTOBER, 1853

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

Winter and Staple Goods,

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

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

ALSO—*on Consignment, for Wholesale*—
2 cases GERMAN HOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDIONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Pocketbooks, Wallets, &c. very cheap.
Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

New Brunswick Hotel.
Charlotte street, opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 60 or 70 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Dining Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.

Good Hostlers are always in attendance.
July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR.

REDWOOD! REDWOOD!!—Landing per Schr. *Ont*—2 Tons Redwood.
July 29. S. L. TILLEY.

"LOOK SHARP!"

you want to Purchase Cheap Goods call at the
Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse.
STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET,
FIRST STORE,
"Sign of the Knife and Fork."

WHERE you will find one of the best assorted Stocks of CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS ever imported into this Province, Wholesale and Retail Purchasers would do well to call and examine the Stock before going elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase at this Establishment.

Just received the Spring Supply, by the *Liberia* and *Bellerurrig* from Liverpool, and *Admiral* from Boston—The Stock comprises the following articles; Table, Desert, and Carving KNIVES, in Ivory and other handles; butcher, bread, and farrier's Knives; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Bladed spring Knives, with various handles; RAZORS; of different makers; SCISSORS of every description; all kinds of BRUSHES and COMBS; tall and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, of various qualities; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottled CRUET STANDS; Tea and Coffee POTS; SPOONS; Alabata SPOONS and *Forks*; Fluid Lamps; Snuffers and Trays; *Tea Trays and Waiters*; Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Cream Jugs; *Pistols; Revolvers; Guns; Sugar* Bowls; hot water Kettles; Fire Irons and Fenders; *Gun Caps*, Slates, Harps, Carpenters Pencils; Letter Paper; Buttons, shirt Studs; JEWELRY, *Rings, Pins, Brooches, Watches, Bracelets*, Shawl Pins, Lockets, silver Spoons, Mugs, Portemonies, Pocket Books, Purses, Cash Boxes; with various other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Terms Cash.

W. B. NICHOLSON.
May 26. Proprietor.

NEW STYLES.

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

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

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

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

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

Hats and Caps made to order.

☞ The highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.

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

Freehold Property for Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

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

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

Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention, if left at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.
April 22. North Market Wharf.

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

In Store—
16 Hhds. Brandy—*Martell's*; 10 Hhds. 25 Qr. Casks ditto—*different brands*; 30 hhds. GENEVA—*Anchor Brand*; 6 hhds. 4 quar. casks superior SHERRY WINE; 10 cases, 2 dozen each, CHAMPAGNE, (English Importations); 20 hhds SUGAR; 25 brls. New York Mess PORK; 10 casks Paris White; 2 tons London White Lead; 25 bbls ROMAN CEMENT (English) for sale by *July 1.* CUDLIP & SNIDER.

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.
Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes the attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

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

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

☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.

C. H. BARTLETT.

MAHOGANY.

10,000 FEET of very superior MAHOGANY, just received, will be sold cheap, in the log, or in boards, to suit purchasers.

Also on hand—large lot of Mahogany VENEERS—brauch, plain, and mottled.

JOHN DUNN,
Cabinet and Chair Maker,
June 3. Princess street.

TWENTY-PENNY CUT NAILS.—1000 LBS. 20d. CUT NAILS—for sale cheap by A. A. COUGHLAN.
Aug. 6th. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

ENGLISH HARNESS.—2 Sets superior London made Harness. For sale by A. A. COUGHLAN,
July 1. No. 5, Prince Wm. street

BOARDING.

MRS. BITTERS, can accommodate several Gentlemen with comfortable APARTMENTS.—Residence corner of Germain and Queen streets.

Select Reading.

The Russian Emperor.

The following extract from a letter to the New York *Post*, narrates an event in the life of Nicholas not generally known. It will be interesting to our readers, just now, as in some degree characterizing the monarch who is about to unkindle the fires of war, and set the whole of Europe in a blaze.

A historical incident of the deepest interest in the life of Nicholas, elucidates well the character of the man. The incident occurred in 1837, soon after his accession to power, and may be fresh in the memory of our readers. Those who are acquainted with the history of the country know that in all times past the barons of Russia have ruled the country—not by legal power, but by force. Their power extends even to the Emperor, and when the Chief of the State became inconvenient to them, he was unceremoniously put out of the way. Soon after Nicholas came into power, it became apparent to the nobles that they had a man to deal with who was likely thwart their plans, and give them trouble in future. In fact they saw right, for Nicholas had determined to break up this domineering power, and forever place a veto on its existence. A conspiracy was entered into by a certain number of leading nobles to take the life of the Emperor. To carry their project into operation, they commenced tampering with the army, and finally succeeded in buying over, with money and promises four regiments of 800 men each, with their officers. The chief of the plot was the commanding officer of these four regiments. A grand review was to take place on a certain day in the presence of the Emperor. These four regiments were to be formed into hollow squares, and when the Emperor passed between to review them, they were to fire on him, and then give battle to the balance of the regiments on review, if they saw fit to attack them. A very simple plan of murder it was without complication

At twelve o'clock on the night before this review a man, deeply disguised in furs presented himself at the office of the grand chamberlain of the imperial residence, and demanded to see the Emperor. He was at once informed that the Emperor had retired for the night, and that he could not be seen by any body. The man took the chamberlain aside, and told that he must see the Emperor, and that it was a matter of the greatest importance, a matter even of life and death; and after much expostulation, he gained an interview.

The visitor was one of the nobles engaged in the conspiracy, whose consience was to active, and who had determined to save the life of his sovereign. He revealed the entire plot to the Emperor, giving him such proofs as satisfied him of the entire truth of his statements. The Emperor thanked him, promised to remember him in future for his devotion, and gave him directions how to avoid suspicion of having betrayed his fellow conspirators.

The Emperor then again retired to rest. The next morning he sent for a few of the principal officers who were to be in command at the review that day, and who he knew were fast friends of his. Quietly and without emotion, he revealed to these astonished men the cold-blooded plot which had been concocted against him, and the terrible vengeance he intended to wreak. He then gave them their orders. Without any show of design, the four revolted regiments were to be isolated, and placed at one side of the main body. All the other regiments were to be provided with ball cartridge, and the infantry, with one hundred cannon loaded with grape shot, were to be drawn up on the side next to the doomed regiments.

Everything was arranged according to the wishes of the Emperor, without any serious suspicion on the part of all but the few persons in the secret that anything unusual was to take place.

When the hour appointed for the review arrived, the Emperor, dressed in *grande tenue* as a general of division, rode on to the ground rapidly, followed at some distance by a brilliant suite. He advanced immediately, and without seeming to make it a particular object, towards the refractory companies. Riding up to the nobleman who stood at their head, and who was the principal conspirator, he coolly laid his hand upon his shoulder, quickly presented the muzzle of his pistol to his face, and without a word blew his brains out. He then waved his hands to the officers in command of the infantry, struck his spurs into his horse's flanks, which quickly bound to one side, and the whole of the hundred cannon opened their deadly volley of grape shot into the midst of the unresisting men.

Their cries for mercy were unheeded, and in a few minutes of time the whole of those 3,200 men lay stretched out on the plain. The few who recovered from their wounds were exiled into Siberia; and to this day the numbers of those regiments have remained a blank in the Russian army.

By this bold stroke, Nicholas at once broke up the power of the barons, and he did more—he fastened himself in the affections of his people. In a nation like that of Russia, such a stroke as that, by a young man of twenty-eight, was well calculated to give him a power of the most durable kind.

Since that time the nobles have struck before his will, while the great body of his subjects have worshipped him. His words is the divine law; and whenever he points to, his devoted people will follow, with a unanimity and an enthusiasm which was not surpassed even in feudal days.

A MODERN ROMULUS.—The following almost incredible narrative may be relied on. We should not think of offering so strange a story to our readers were we not in possession of warantable evidence as to its truth:—English paper.

Wolves are numerous in certain parts of Oudh, and carry off many children annually. Still few or no attempts are made by the natives to destroy them. This is partly because the wolf is held in superstitious veneration by most of Hindoos, and partly for a reason which would seem incredible, if the crime of murdering children for the sake of their ornaments were not common throughout India. When a wolf carries off a child, he generally devours it at the mouth of his den, rejecting any ornaments of gold and silver which the victim may have worn. These are afterwards found and sold by the low order of natives, who derive a considerable profit from this hideous traffic. Men thus enter into a kind of contract with the wolves, for their mutual advantage. The wolf stipulates for life, and unmolested liberty to steal children and eat them. The man bargains for the ornaments of the children, and as the wolf is in sensible to their value, the contract is fulfilled without any sacrifice on either side; and generally speaking, it is faithfully performed by both man and wolf. But, strange to say, there are occassion, and not unfrequent ones when the wolf breaks the contract by devising into humanity. The wolves of Oudh have risen, as it were, in a pack, to vindicate the character of their race. The Lara that suckled Romulus and Remus was, after all a genuine she-wolf, deeply imbued with the milk of human kindness.

About three years ago, a trooper in the Oudh service, while out on duty not far from Sultangoor, saw a large she-wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps, and a boy. The boy was on all-fours, and seemed to be on the best possible terms with the old dam and the three whelps, and the mother seemed to guard all four with equal care. The trooper watched them unperceived, until they had slaked their thirst and were returning to their den. The trooper then urged on his horse, hoping to cut off the boy's retreat, but the little fellow ran on all-fours as fast as his companions, and as the ground was broken the trooper's horse could not overtake them before they reached the den. A number of people were immediately assembled with pick-axes, to unearth this strange family. While they were digging, the old wolf, the whelps, and the boy bolted forth. The trooper pursued them on horseback, and as the ground in the direction of their flight was more even, the troopers was able to head them, and turn them back on the crowd of men, who secured the boy, and let the wolves escape. We now continue the narrative in the words of our informant:—

"They took the boy to the village, but had to tie him, for he was very restive, and struggled hard to rush into every hole or den they came near. They tried to make him speak, but could get nothing from him but an angry growl or snarl. When a grown-up person came near him he became alarmed, and tried to steal away; but when a child came near him he rushed at it with a fierce snarl, like that of a dog, and tried to bite it. When cooked meat was put before him he rejected it in disgust, but when any raw meat he was offered, he seized it with avidity, put it on the ground under his paws like a dog, and ate it with evident pleasure. He would not let any one come near while eating, but he made no object to a dog coming and sharing his food with him. The trooper remained with him four or five days, and then returned to the governor, leaving the boy in charge of the Rajah in Hasunpoor. He related all he had seen, and the boy was soon after sent to Captain Nicholet's commanding the first regiment of Oudh Local Infantry at Sultanpoor, by order of the Rajah of Hasunpoor, who was at Chandour, and saw the boy when the trooper first brought him to the village. This is from the Rajah's own account of what had taken place.

"The boy lived under charge of Captain Nicholet's servants until August, 1850, or nearly two years. During this time he had never been known to speak; but one day he put his hands to his head, said "it ached," and asked for water. He drank it and died. While in Captain Nicholett's household, he was very inoffensive, except when teased; he would then growl surily. He learned to eat anything that was thrown to him, but always preferred raw flesh. He refused to wear clothing of any description in the coldest weather A quilt stuffed with cotton was once given to him when it was very cold but he tore it in pieces, and eat a portion of it, cotton and all, with his food every day, as a kind of condiment. He was particularly fond of uncooked bones, which he masticated with as much ease as meat. He would eat half a limb at a time, without any apparent effort and held earth and small stones in high estimation as an article of food. His features were coarse, his countenance repulsive, and his habits very filthy. He delighted in the company of dogs, jackals, and other small four-footed animals, which he would make his trencher companions. He understood little of what was said to him, and paid no attention to what went on around him. He would never play with children, and formed no attachment with man or beast. He once became on intimate terms with a pariah dog, but when the dog was shot he did not seem to regret his death in the least. He used signs when he wanted anything, pointing to his mouth, for instance, when hungry. He would never willingly remain near a human being.

"This poor creature was recognized by his parents; but they soon became disgusted, and deserted him. His age, at the time of his death, was apparently twelve years."

SCATTER BLESSINGS.—I don't know of anything in the world that makes a body feel so good as to scatter blessings. Good temper, good luck, a good wife, rosy children, are all well springs of pleasure, and they'll make almost any man live long in the land, but this scattering kindness and mercies, with a generous hand—oh! it is the most splendid thing ever heard to make a man completely comfortable—to give him songs in the night, and an ocean of delight by day.

If there is anybody living, who thinks his match for misery can't be found, I wish he'd come right here to me, and I'll put him on the right track for somfort. This whining, this being unhappy, how it makes a man feel, and what a shame it is to him. A very unhappy man told me he was so miserable that he didn't care for anybody, and that made him miserable. He didn't like it much that I wouldn't put the horse behind the cart just as he put him, but wasn't I right? I don't know a great deal, and I never expect to, but my restless, wandering eye has at last discovered the lucking-place of pleasure. I know the secret of happiness, yes, I do. Scatter blessing—run with your bucket and help fill the ocean of happiness. Don't begin and beg off as Moses did, and talk about your "slow tongue," your humility—don't be too modest—do good, and let your name shine as the stars, and your lowly deeds burn on the firmament.

Don't be frightened because you are not quite as big as everybody else—because you are not quite as showy as Goliath Gath; run straight along with your bucket, and pour it into the ocean of human happiness. Don't tremble on the road for fear you'll meet some mighty man who'll ask you about those few sheep you left in the wilderness. Go ahead with you bucket—get through your business, and you'll go home with a light heart, and your face won't look so like Old Hundred as it did before. You won't have to say that you live in a bright little world of delight, but that your face is so elongated by your discomforts, that no yard-stick can measure it.

Oh! scatter blessings—it's holy—it's sublime to do it. Scatter blessings, and comforting angles will be your guard—you'll not be in trouble like other men, or plagued like other men, and a joy 'that passeth understanding' will fill your heart. —*Exchange.*

TWO WAYS OF DOING THING.—We were passing leisurely along one of our streets the other evening, watching the sports of a group of youngsters, when our ears were assailed by the sharp, angry tones of a woman.

One of the boys turned his head, giving at the same time a rather undignified shrug then resumed his play.

"Do you hear what I say, John Smith? March quick, or you'll catch it, I tell you!"

We rather think Johnny did "catch it," for we heard after we had passed, a jerk and a slap, accompanied by a smothered yell as the door was violently slammed too.

We went on our way, doubting whether this course of treatment was exactly the best under the circumstances, particularly as the countenance of the lad indicated the greatest good nature.

As we were cogitating the matter, we turned the corner, and came upon another group of lads in front of a house, the door of which at that moment opened.

"While!" said a mild and pleasant voice.

"Did you call, mother?" asked one of the boys, coming on to the side walk.

"Yes, my son, it is getting late—have you not played sufficiently to-day?"

"I should like to stay out a little longer if you please."

The mother patted the boy on the head, and smilingly said, "I should not object it it were not past your bed time. Have you tongues, Willie, the lines you repeated to me this morning?"

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes one healthy, happy and wise,"

chimed in the boy, quickly. "Yes, mother, I remember them. Good night, Tommy; good night, Harry;" and taking his mother's hand, he went cheerfully into the house.

This set us again cogitating. Our thoughts ran on the laws of kindness and force. What would be their effects on the two lads who had been subjected to them? Is it not this inevitable tendency of one to beget kindness, gentleness, obedience—and of the other obstinacy, ill-temper, disobedience?—No one will dispute this, we think.

Men are but children of a larger growth. As with the child, so with the man. You can lead him better with the gentle hand than drive him with the rod.

DERRIANA;

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

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Continued.

On the morning of the tenth of July, ten shells were thrown into Londonderry; some of them fell into the old church and opened many of the graves. In one of them, which is now in the possession of William Marshall, Esq., Secretary to the North-West Society, there was no gunpowder; it contained several copies of the following address:

"TO THE SOLDIERS AND INHABITANTS OF DERRY.

"The conditions offered by Lieutenant-General Hamilton are sincere. The power he hath of the King is real; he no longer imposed upon, by such as tell you the contrary; you cannot be ignorant of the King's clemency towards his subjects. Such of you as choose to serve His Majesty shall be entertained, without distinction in point of religion. If any choose to leave the kingdom they shall have passes. You shall be restored to your estates and livings, and have free liberty of religion, whersoever it be. If you doubt the power given to General Hamilton by the King, twenty of you may come and see the patent, with freedom under the King's hand and seal. Be not obstinate against your natural Prince; expose ourselves no longer to the miseries you undergo, which will grow worse and worse if you continue to be opinionate; for it will be too late to accept of the offer now made, when your condition is so low, that you cannot resist the King's forces longer.—July 10th, 1689."

No reply was made to this proposal. The day Rosen wrote to the deluded Prince, informing him that he had received eighty waggons, from which were loaded with swords without belts, and observing that the soldiers would be obliged to carry them constantly in their hands. The other waggons were loaded with powder, ball, &c., and twenty thousand pounds in silver. This convoy was sent from Dublin to Londonderry escorted only by a quarter-master and twelve troopers, and it lay for three nights within sight of Enniskillen. On the same day a regiment of infantry, with some Scottish officers, embarked at Carrickfergus in three frigates, commanded by Monsieur de Quesne, who in a few hours afterwards, meeting with two privateers, captured them, after an hour's hard fighting, with the loss of some of the Scottish officers, who were killed. De Quesne putting some of his equipage on board one of them, sent it to Dublin, and proceeded on his course for Scotland, where he safely landed the men he had on board, and this reinforcement, small as it was, proved a great encouragement to Lord Dundee, in raising the Highlanders to make one great effort in the cause of the unfortunate James. The French officer who commanded the two prizes sent by De Quesne to Dublin, captured another on his passage, which had been employed to carry letters from Marshal Schomberg to General Kirk and other persons. By these letters, it appears that King William intended to send an army of twelve thousand men for the relief of Londonderry, upon which the following observation is made in the life of James II:

"Effectual order will be taken that this descent shall not find us unprovided; for Derry is vigorously attacked, and Kirk, seeing that he could get no succour into the place, has landed at a little island three miles distant from it, where he is intrenched in expectation of succour from England. In the mean time, the rebels of Enniskillen are straightened on all sides, and the Duke of Berwick, in a little encounter he had lately with them, has cut two companies of foot to pieces, and taken several prisoners."

The latter part of this passage contains a specimen of the many falsehoods and exaggerations, conveyed to the ear of this deluded Prince, by the hordes of flatterers surrounding him; this cutting of two companies to pieces, as already mentioned, was but the killing of five-and-twenty men, and the wounding of some others, with the loss of twenty-six prisoners, by the Enniskilleners, in what they termed the action of Corenegtade, on or about the seventh of July.

The besieging army demanding a parley with the defenders of Londonderry, on the eleventh of July, the latter thought it advisable to grant it, and treat for a surrender of the city. Most of the ships they expected to relieve them had disappeared, provisions were growing extremely scarce, and therefore it was an object to gain time by the negotiation. Six Commissioners were chosen on each side, and Saturday the thirteenth was appointed as the day of meeting for arranging the terms of the treaty. Colonel Hugh Hamill and Thomas Lance, Captains White and Dobbin, Matthew Cocken, Esq., and Mr. John Mackenzie, were appointed Commissioners on the part of the city; Colonels Sheldon, Gordon O'Neill, and Sir Neill O'Neill, and Sir Edward Vaudry, Lieutenant-Colonel Skelton and Captain Francis Morrow, were nominated on the Irish side. While this matter was occupying the attention of the officers and chief men of the city, a ball came through one of the pieces of timber which barricaded the outside of Butcher's gate, and killed a man in the street. In the evening the Governor drew five or six men out of each company, and sent them towards a trench near the gallows, which he lined with them, as those who had sallied from the city were approaching with colours flying; upon which Governor Mitchelburn commanded his men to retire within the trenches, but not before some of the enemy came over the ditches, and fired a few shots at them. This detachment from the city did not behave with the spirit which characterized every other body of men that sallied from it during the siege. After a short pause, they dropped out one after another towards Bishop's gate, nor would they or any of them return to the position they had left, notwithstanding the orders of the Governors or their officers, but stood pushing and thronging each other at the gate, which was kept shut for a long time, in order to force them to go back. All efforts to compel them to do so proved ineffectual, and they got into the city in a most unsoldierlike manner. This night four shells fell into the city, but did no damage. In this and the two preceding days, the report of several pieces of cannon in Lough-Swilly excited a strong sensation of hope in the distressed city.

Next day, being the twelfth of July, the inside of Butcher's gate was secured by heaps of sods and stones, to repel the balls from the heavy battery which almost constantly assailed it. An Ensign and thirteen Irish prisoners were humanely liberated this evening, who, while their guards were weak with hunger, had been in danger of losing their lives from the same dreadful cause. This day the Rev. Andrew Hamilton and Mr. John Rider arrived at the English fleet, and went on board Major-General Kirk's vessel. They spent two days with that officer, giving him an account of the state of affairs at Enniskillen, in which, at that time, there were about seventeen troops of horse, thirty companies of foot, and nine troops of dragoons. The foot were armed with fire-arms, which was not the case with the horse and dragoons. Kirk had but few arms to spare, but he gave these gentlemen in addition to his former great to the garrison, twenty barrels of gunpowder, six hundred muskets, and a thousand muskets, together with pistols and match proportionable, eight small pieces of cannon, and a few hand grenades. He also gave them commissions for a regiment of horse, consisting of sixteen troops, to contain fifty private men in each troop, besides officers for a regiment of dragoons, consisting of twelve troops, with the same number of men in each; and for three regiments of foot, and an independent troop of horse, to be attached to each regiment; each regiment of foot to consist of eighteen companies, whereof two companies were to be grenadiers, and sixty private men in each company. Kirk had no private [illegible] but sent the Enniskilleners some very [illegible], viz, William Wolseley, Esq., to be commander-in-chief, and Colonel of their horse. Captain William