St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVIII. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, September 30, 1853. | Number 1.

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;—$3 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.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LIWESLEY, *Zenas Ross,* } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
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, }
GEORGE THOMAS, } Esquires.
THOMAS BEER, K. N. }
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Offices—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 10.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1853.

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 ADJOINING MERITT'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 9. 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.

Inferior to none Manufactured.

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

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
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, begg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuns legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

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

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

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

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. TURGAR.
April 22. North Market Wharf.

HOUSE PAINTING AND GLAZING.—3 Cases containing a general assortment, in prices varying from 10d. to 10s., received by the *Lisbon*, and for sale at the Bible Depository.
July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

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. Lockhart, about twelve 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 of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three department—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 Arthmetic, 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 thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, &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 50s per quarter.

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

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 BUSINESS 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.

JAMES LUPTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

Begs to inform his friends that he has taken the shop in King street, well known as "*Tarbon'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, VELVET 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 PUBLIC AT LARGE:

J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of HARTT'S *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

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

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

M. N. 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, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.
October 3, 1851.

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 Washademoock 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.

HATS AND CAPS.
FASHIONS FOR 1853.

THE Subscriber having received his Spring Style of blocks, is now prepared to furnish Gentlemen with HATS of a very superior quality and of the latest Fashion at a reasonable price. Parties in want of a good HAT would do well to call at Magee's Hat and Cap Store, a few doors below the St. John Hotel.
April 1. A. MAGEE.

Shawls! Shawls!!
Received per steamer Cambria:

SILK, Checked, CASTMERE DE ECOSSE, Barege, Tissue and Damask Silk SHAWLS; Embroidered Cicassin, Alpaca and Merino ROBES. JAMES SMELLIE.

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,
No. 22 KING STREET, 20th OCTOBER, 1852

THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Decan* and late steamers, and is now in full receipt 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 Cassimere, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS;
Heavy SATINETTS—newest styles;
Doeskins and Cassimeres, BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS;
Fleece COTTONS, BED TICKS, DRILLS;
TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves
Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

Also—on Consignment, for Wholesale—

2 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINGS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.
Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

"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 *Bellerrigg* from Liverpool, and *Admiral* from Boston—The Stock comprises the following articles; Table, Dessert, 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 Cups*, Slates, Harps, Carpenters Pencils; Letter Paper; Buttons, shirt Studs; JEWELLERY, *Rings, Pins, Broaches, Watches, Bracelets*, Shawl Pins, Lockets, silver Spoons, Mugs, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses, Cash Boxes; with various other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Terms Cash.

W. B. NICHOLSON.
May 26. *Proprietor.*

AT THE
American Clothing Depot.
South side King Street.

A Fine assortment of Fancy DOESKINS and Scotch *TWEEDS*, a nice article for Summer wear—which will be made to order lower than at any other Establishment, as they were bought at Auction at one half the Sterling cost—a perfect fit warranted.
June 3. JOHN E. SMITH.

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

In Store—

10 Hhds. Brandy—*Martill'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.

OYSTER SALOON,
WATER STREET,
Two doors South Peters' Wharf.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for best of Good Things of this life.

MUTTON,

AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WINES, LIQUORS,

SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

THE hungry or thirsty have only to call, and make known their wants and they will be administered to, with Rail Road speed.

☞ **Dinners**—*served up at a minutes notice.*

St. John, June, 1853. JAMES KENNY.

New Brunswick Hotel.
Charlotte street, nearly 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 the rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 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 recive them.

The Sleeping 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 dtermined 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.

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 Valises, various qualities;
Oiled Silk, a beautiful article;
Children's BELTS, very pretty;
Peaks, Braids, Strags, Sweats, 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 8th. 12, North side King-street

ENGLISH HARNESS.—2 Sets superior London made Harness. For sale by

A. A. COUGHLAN,
July 1. No. 5, Prince Wm. street

Miscellany.

LIFE AT THE FIVE POINTS.

THE TWO PENNY MARRIAGE.

'Mr. Pease, we want to to be married.

'Want to be married—what for?'

'Why, you see we don't think it is right for us to be living together this way any longer, and we have been talking over the matter to-day and you see——'

'Yes, yes, I see you have been talking over matters over the bottle, and have come to a sort of drunken conclusion to be married. When you get sober, you will both repent of it probably.'

'No, Sir, we are not very drunk now, not so drunk but what we can think, and we don't think we are doing right—we are not doing so as we were brought up to do by pious parents. We have been reading about the good things you have done for such poor outcasts as we are, and we want you to do something for us.'

'Read? Can you read? Do you read the Bible?'

'Well, not much lately, but we read the newspapers, and sometimes we read something good in them. How can we read the the Bible when we are drunk?'

'Do you think getting married will keep you from getting drunk?'

'Yes, for we are going to take the pledge too, and we shall keep it, depend upon that.'

'Suppose you take the pledge, try that first, and if you can keep it until you wash some of the dirt away, and get some clothes on, then I will marry you.'

'No; that won't do. I shall get to thinking what a poor, dirty, miserable wretch I am, and how I am living with this woman, who is not a bad woman by nature, and then I will drink, and then she will drink—oh, cursed rum!—and what is to prevent us? But if we were married, my wife would say, 'Thomas'—she would not say 'Tom—you dirty brute,' don't be tempted; and who knows but we might be somebody yet—somebody that our own mothers wouldn't be ashamed of.'

Here the woman, who had been silent and rather moody, burst into a flood of tears, crying, 'Mother, I know not whether she is alive or not, and dare not inquire; but if we were married and reformed I would make her happy once more.'

'I could no longer stand the appeal,' said Mr. P., 'and I determined to give them a trial. I have married a good many poor, wretched-looking couples, but none that looked quite so much so as this. The man was hatless and shoeless, without coat or vest, with long hair and beard begrimmed with dirt. He was by trade a bricklayer, and one of the best in the city. She wore the last remains of a silk bonnet, and something that might pass for an old, very old dress, once a rich merino, apparently without any under garmets.'

'And your name is Thomas—Thomas what?'

'Elting, sir. Thomas Elting, a good true name and a true man, that is, shall be, if you marry us.'

'Well, well. I am going to marry you.'

'Are you? There Mag, I told you so.'

'Don't call me Mag. If I am going to be married, I will be called by my right name, the one my mother gave me.'

'Not Mag. Well, I never knew that.'

'Now Thomas, hold your tongue, you talk too much. What is your name?'

Matilda. Must I tell the other? Yes, I will, and I never will disgrace it. I don't think I should ever been as bad if I had kept it. That bad woman who first tempted me to ruin, made me take a false name. It is a bad thing for a girl to give up her name, unless for that of a good husband. Matilda Fraley. Nobody knows me by that name, in this bad city.'

'Very well. Matilda and Thomas, take each by the right hand, and look at me, for I am now going to unite you in the holy bonds of marriage, by God's ordinance. Do you think you are sufficiently sober to comprehend its solemnity?'

'Yes sir.'

'Marriage being one of God's holy ordinances, cannot be kept in sin, misery, filth and drunkenness. Thomas, will you take Matilda to be your lawful, true, only wedded wife?'

'Yes sir.'

'You promise you will live with her, in sickness as well as health, and nourish, protect and comfort her as your true and faithful wife; that you will be to her a true and faithful husband; that you will not get drunk, and will clothe yourself and keep clean.'

'Never mind answering until I get through. You promise to abstain totally from every kind of drink that intoxicates, and treat this woman kindly, affectionately, and love her as a husband should love his wedded wife. Now all this, will you, here before me as the servant of the Most High—in the sight of God in Heaven, most faithfully promise, if I give you this woman to be your wedded wife?'

'Yes, I will.'

'And you, Matilda, on your part, will you promise the same, and be a true wife to this man?'

'I will try, sir.'

'But do you promise all this faithfully?'

'Yes, sir, I will.'

'Now, Thomas,' says the new wife, after I had made out the certificate and given it to her, with an injunction to keep it safely—'now pay Mr. Pease, and let us go home and break the bottle.' Thomas felt first in the right hand pocket, then the left, then back to the right, then he examined the watch-fob.

'Why, where is it?' says she, 'you had two dollars this morning.'

'Yes, I know it, but I have only got two cents this evening. There, Mr. Pease, take them, it is all I have got in the world; what more can I give?'

Sure enough, what could he do more? I took them and prayed over them, that in parting with the last penny, this couple might have parted with a vice, a wicked, foolish practice, which has reduced them to such a degree of poverty and wretchedness, that the master power of rum could easily send its victim lower.

So Tom and Mag were transformed into Mr. and Mrs. Elting, and having grown somewhat more sober while in the house, seemed to fully understand their new position, and all the obligations they had taken upon themselves.

For a few days I thought occasionally of this two penny marriage, and then it became absorbed with a thousand other scenes of wretchedness which I have witnessed since I have lived in this centre of city misery. Time wore on and I married many other couple—often those who came in their carriage and left a golden marriage fee—a delicate way of giving to the needy—but among all I had never performed the right for a couple quite so low as that of this two penny fee, and I resolved I never would again. At length, however I had a call for a match to them, which I refused.

'Why do you come to me to be married, my friend?' said I to the man. 'You are both terrible drunkards, I know you are.'

'That is just what we want to get married for, and take the pledge.'

'Take that first.'

'No, we must take all together, nothing else will save us.'

'Will that?'

'It did one of my friends.'

'Well, then, go and bring that friend here; let me see and hear how much it saved him, and then I will make up my mind what to do; if I can do you any good I want to do it.'

'My friend is at work—he has got a good job and several hands working for him, and is making money, and won't quit till night. Shall I come this evening?'

'Yes, I will stay at home and wait for you.

I little expected to see him again, but about 8 o'clock the servant said that a man and his girl, with a *gentleman and lady*, were waiting in the reception room. I told him to ask the gentleman and lady to walk up to the parlor and sit a moment while I sent the candidates for marriage away, being determined never to unite another drunken couple, not dreaming that there was any sympathy between the parties. But they would not come up; they wanted to see that couple married. So I went down and found the squalidly wretched pair in company with a well dressed laboring man, for he wore a fine black coat, silk vest, gold watch chain, clean white shirt and cravat, polished calfskin boots; and his wife was just as neat and tidily dressed as anybody's wife, and her face beamed with intelligence, and the way in which she clung to the arm of her husband, as she seemed to shrink from my sight, told that she was a loving as well as pretty wife.

'This couple,' says the gentleman, 'have come to be married.'

'Yes, I know it, but I have refused. Look at them; do they look like fit subjects for such a holy ordinance? God never intended those who he created in his own image should live in matrimony like this man and woman. I cannot marry them.

'Cannot! Why not? You married us when we were worse off—more dirty—worse clothed, and more intoxicated.

The woman shrunk back a little more out of sight. I saw she trembled violently, and put her clean cambric handkerchief up to her eyes.

What could that mean; Married them when worse off? Who were they?

'Have you forgotten us?' said the woman, taking my hand in hers, and dropping on her knees; 'we have not forgotten you, but pray for you every day.'

'If you have forgotten them, you have not forgotten the two penny marriage. No wonder you did not know us. I told Matilda she need not be afraid or ashamed, if you did know her. But I knew you would not know us. How could you? We were in rags and dirt then. Look at us now. All your work, sir. All the blessings of that pledge and that marriage, and that good advice you gave us. Look at this suit of clothes, and her dress—all Matilda's work, every stitch of it. Come and look at our house, as neat as she is. Everything in it to make a comfortable home; and oh sir, there is a cradle in our bed-room. Five hundred dollars already in bank, and I shall add as much more next week when I finish my job. So much for one year of a sober life, and a faithful, honest, good wife. Now this man is as good a workman as I am, only he is bound down with the galling fetters of drunkenness, and living with this woman just as I did. Now he thinks that he can reform as well as me; but he thinks he must take the pledge of the same man, and have his first effort sanctified with the same blessing and, then with a good resolution, and Matilda and me to watch over them, I do believe they will succeed.'

So they did. So may others by the same means. I married them, and as I shook hands with Mr. Elting, at parting, he left two coins in my hand, with the simple remark that there was another two penny marriage fee. I was in hope that it might have been a couple of dollars this time, but I said nothing, and we parted with a mutual God bless you. When I went up stairs I tossed the coins into my wife's lap with the remark, 'two pennies again, my dear.'

'Two pennies! Why, husband, they are eagles—real golden eagles. What a deal of good they will do. What blessings have followed that act.'

'And will follow the present, if the pledge is faithfully kept. Truly, this is a good result of a Two Penny Marriage.'

"I WANT IT NOW."—Was the half uttered soliloquy of a despairing mechanic, on Saturday evening, as his employer told him to call on Monday morning for the six dollars due him. Monday morning! It is all the same to the mechanic. He has abundant credit with the butcher, the the baker, the coal-man, the grocer, in short with every body. They are all only too happy to trust him. If he wants to take a ride on Sunday with his family, to the High Bridge, the livery stable man is ready to furnish him with a carriage. If he has a fancy for a couple of wood-cocks, the game merchant will send him the nicest and fattest, and wait his own time for payment. Should wife or children want shoes, they can have an unlimited supply on credit. In fact, the mechanic doesn't really need money, everything he or his family may want can be got without money. But with the mechanic, the workman, the case is entirely different. Forced by the exactions of landlord to remove every year farther and farther up town, he has no chance to make acquaintance and establish a credit with the small, cautious German dealers of the avenues.—His butcher sells only for cash—the grocer will not trust—nobody will give a day's credit. Our poor mechanic has been working like a dog for those six dollars; they are worth twice as much to him now—to day—as they will be forty-eight hours hence. He meant to have taken an excursion to Hoboken to morrow, to let the wife and children breathe and rest. But now, your thoughtless, heartless, cruel inoffensive has made them all gloomy and miserable over Sunday, the poor man's precious holiday. He can't like you, go out and sorrow what he wants—nobody loves the *poor man's money!* and so he must go home with a heavy heart—feed his family on codfish and potatoes, and come to his work on Monday morning, grumbling and discontented just because you did not give yourself the trouble to be just. Shame on you, oh rich man!

DERRIANA:

HISTORY OF THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.

IN 1688 AND 1689.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, R. A.

Continued.

On the fifth of June, twenty-six bombs played against the city, by which many were killed and wounded. They broke down houses, shattered stone, and made great holes in the streets. On the seventh day, Mr. Edmund Stones, in the time of parade, went with leave from the rank to a little way beyond the Bog, when a French officer treacherously came behind him, snatched his sword out of the sash-band, and wounded him, but not mortally, in the side.

The enemy now increased their shells to a great size; some of them were said to weigh two hundred and seventy three pounds, but their fuses being prepared in an efficient manner, a great portion of them fell without bursting and did no damage. Such of them as did burst were very destructive, and the terror of them made the inhabitants leave their houses at night and lie about the walls, where they contracted disease which added to the prevailing mortality. Major Browne and Surgeon Lindsay were killed on the night of the 6th, as also Mr. Henry Thompson, public spirited surgeon of the city. The loss of Mr. Lindsay at this time was much felt, for he had been very useful to the sick and wounded soldiery. The bombs supplied only one convenience to counterbalance all the mischief they did; fuel was now growing scarce, and they saved the trouble of ascertaining which of the houses should be pulled down to supply it. One of the shells fell into the house of Captain James Boyd, broke down a side of it, and killed himself. Several others who were there at dinner in the house escaped the danger, though the shell fell near the room in which they were sitting. Another killed seven, and another three of the men of the garrison.

On the next morning the bombs began again, and out of two mortars thirty shells were discharged, some large and some small, which did great mischief. One of them fell on Major Campsie's house, sunk into the cellar, and struck the heads out of two wine hogsheads, but fortunately did not touch a large quantity of gunpowder which lay near them. Another fell on Captain Cairnes' house, breaking all the furniture and glass in it.—Another fell on Capt. Abram's house, and smeared it all over with some syrup which had been stored there; it also broke the Captain's under jaw. Three of them fell on the Market-house, which greatly defaced it, and spoiled the clock.

On the seventh, eleven bombs were shot into the city, with little or no damage to it; and in the meantime the spirits of the garrison were raised by the view of three small ships, the "Greyhound" frigate with two small ketches coming up the river towards Culmore. A boat was launched for the purpose of meeting them, but could not be moved from the shore, because the places for the oars had been made so near to one another, that the men had not room to row. The ship fired on the castle at Culmore, as soon as they supposed themselves within shot of it, but one of them freeing upon a bank by the tide, was much endangered by the enemy's cannon. The Irish called upon Derryman in derision to send down their sisters to mend her; but she soon righted, and with the others, got out of the range of the fire from the fort. In the life of James the Second, it is observed, that this vessel would have been battered to pieces, but that the gunners at Culmore were more of the best.

The bombs recommenced their work of destruction next day, no less than five and thirty at the city, being dropped into the city, killing some people and wounding many more, by shattering their legs and arms to pieces. One of them fell upon Mr. Moore's house, and drove a stone out of it, which killed a man at the Shipquay Gate, below the magazine.

On Sunday the ninth there was a parade of the garrison, in the city; the besiegers, in the meantime, permitted their commonade, not in honour of the sabbath, which they had never before this time observed as a day of rest from their fruitless labours at Londonderry, but because it happened to be the patron day of St. Columb Kill!

On the tenth, the Governor of Enniskillen having heard of the dreadful state of the Protestants in Londonderry, who, it was generally thought, would be obliged to surrender if not relieved in a very few days, marched with two thousand of his men on his way towards that city, and came that night to Trillick. The next morning he proceeded towards Omagh, and, on the way received a false information of that place having been abandoned by its garrison. Deceived by this news, some of those who travelled with the Enniskilleners, but were not under any command, went on before the main body, in hope of getting the plunder of the town before the soldiers got into it. Such was their incautious haste that they went near a mile before the forlorn hope, and the consequence was that when they got within three miles of Omagh, they were surprised by a party of the Irish that lay in ambuscade in a valley, and came upon them unawares. They all, however escaped safe, with the exception of Mr. Rowland Busby, a man in good esteem among all who knew him. After discharging his pistol at the enemy, he was in the act of wheeling round and retreating, when his horse fell with him to the ground, and before he could recover the saddle again, they came up to him, took him prisoner, and after bringing him a great way nearer to Omagh, cruelly murdered him. In this way indeed did they usually deal with all the prisoners who surrendered to them on promise of quarter. In the meantime the Governor of Enniskillen, with his party, marched within a mile and a half of Omagh.

On the next day he possessed himself of the whole town except the fort, which he invested; his men being good marksmen, as the Protestants generally were, placed themselves in the houses about it, and fired with such precision upon the besieged that not a man of them came in view after one of them had been killed and others wounded. In a few hours, however, an express arrived from Enniskillen, followed by several other hasty communications, informing the Governor and officers with him, that Colonel Sarsfield, with three or six thousand men, had advanced to Ballyshannon and laid siege to it, and that at the same time Colonel Sutherland had appeared with another army before Belturbet. Each of these places being in different directions, twenty miles distant from Enniskillen, the danger of an attack from these armies appeared imminent, and a consultation was held, when it was resolved that it was their most immediate duty to return to the protection of their town, than to proceed according to their previous purpose to the relief of another.—Some of the officers would have the town of Omagh burned, it being a great shelter and convenience to the Irish army on their marches through the country; but as it belonged to Captain Mervyn, a steady Protestant, it was saved for his sake; and on the next day the whole party returned to Enniskillen.

On the eleventh, two of the enemy's mortars threw no less than twenty-eight shells into the city of Londonderry. At six o'clock in the evening of this day a fleet appeared in Lough Foyle, which came up to the Three Trees, about an hour before midnight. A fluttering communication was made to the besieged this evening by one Dobin, who came from the enemy's camp, and told them that the Irish army, detached at the approach of the English fleet with troops on board, had marched to decamp the next night. This information, however, soon proved to have been premature. The mortality in the city, from various causes, became at this time very great, and from the commencement of the siege to this time, there were on an average, twenty buried in it every morning; in the Irish camp, in which we [illegible] of people which it contained, for the [illegible]