one bird in the snare,' said another, 'for the cry of the jackal is but double. Where are the *kodimies* —the pickaxes?'

"'All right,' said the former; 'but the *roomal* is round Bala Ram's waist, whose turn it will be to give our new guest a quiet sleeping-ground.'

"I was not ignorant that the *roomal*, or kerchief, was the noose wherewith their victims are strangled, and shuddered as I observed four men issue from the opposite jungle. The Thugs hailed each other with affected joy, pretending that by some mischance they had wandered from their proper path.

"'And lo! brethren,' said one of the newly-arrived, "we had the good fortune to meet a fellow traveller, who is willing, for the sake of society, to accompany us to Nagpore, and who is in fact, on the look-out for a kinswoman of his—a young maiden who has been carried away by a band of robbers from her parents, as they were proceeding to Secundrabad. You remember the suspicious men, accompanied by a female, who implored our interference, but was prevented by them from informing us what hergrievances were, who met us yesterday? Well, they talkeyd on know of going on to Oujain to-night, and if we are astir by the first cry of the quail in the morning we may chance to come upon them before they start; and none of us will grudge to assist our young friend here, if the girl should prove the right one."

"The stranger, whose countenance I could not discern, expressed his thanks, and the party seemed busily preparing to bivouac for the night, when one of the new arrivals exclaimed, 'Bala Ram, fetch me a glass of water.' Bala Ram arose and jingling his *lota*—a metal gugler—as he proceeded to the streamlet, I saw him at the same moment untwist the long scarf that girt, his waist, and gathering it together in certain folds, whose intention I could better guess than explain. I whispered to my men who were breathlessly awaiting my orders, to keep silent until I gave the word of attack, for I saw that the moment was near. Bala Ram made some noise in bringing the water, and coming towards the four who sat together, their backs towards him, offered the *lota* to him who had demanded it.

"Perhaps our brother will drink first?" said he, offering it to the stranger, who rejecting it with thanks, expressed a desire to repose himself, and made a movement.

"'Stop friend said the Thug; 'there are thistles there. Bala Ram will bring the large extra mat.'

"At this moment Bala Ram stood directly in front of me, and a few paces behind the victim, who was as were others, in a sitting postute. I saw that but one method was left me; and as I beheld the coiled up noose in the hands of the executioner, I presented my pistol at his head. In another instant the fatal scarf was thrown—I fired—gave the signal for attack—and in less than five minutes the whole, with the exception of one many were in our power. I found the victim—no other, as long ere this you have guessed, than Hafez Khan—struggling on the ground, the noose round his neck, but without having occasioned any serious injury. Bala Ram, shot through the very topmost principle of his particularly high *pugree* (turban), lay howling behind him; and his comrades, to a man, were in a condition of despicable panic. The jewels which Hafez, with a ridiculous ostentation, bore about his person, had excited their cupidity; but their services in the cause of Thugge are over Hafez will accompany me to your camp before another day terminates, and we hope to be of use to you if you have not already succeeded. Your Fakeer appears to be a daring fellow."

I need not monopolize the contents of this letter, but had the intense satisfaction of obtaining the consent of the fair Nargisi—perfectly recovered from all the fear and fatigue with which her strange and perilous adventure had for a time overwhelmed her—to interpret the intelligence it contained to her. A very graceful creature she was! a very gentle, modest dignified girl! and, although a Mussalmanee, not concealing that the frequent society of good Mrs. Wolfe had, in some measure, influenced her opinions regarding the *sahiblogue* (British gentry) most favourably. But my tale is almost told.

In a few hours Hafez was my guest, and Captain Crawford, fine fellow as he was, assured me that there would be no future sacrifice of human life at the Pagoda; and I have reason to know that he kept his word. Nevertheless, there was a report that the head Brahmin of that establishment had died during the celebration of an important holy rite, which was interpreted as an omen of the most favourable kind!

Safely arrived at head quarters, it was not many weeks thereafter when in lines of our regiment a grand festival was held on the occasion of the *shadee*, or marriage of Hafez Khan, newly promoted havalder, to the adopted daughter of the retired Soubadar, his father. And now that some ten years have passed since then, I can truthfully assure my readers, that both Hafez and his *one*, his *only* wife—the still lovely Nargisi—are alive and blest in each other, not the less happy for being surrounded by a thriving group of little Mahomedans and Mossulmanees, who call them *Ma, Baap*; i. e. Mother and Father.

[*From the Woolwich Gazette.*]

LAUNCH OF THE "ROYAL ALBERT," AT WOOLWICH.

The day appointed for the launch of this splendid screw steamship of 121 guns having arrived, numbers of persons of all ranks of society, from the humblest to the highest in the land, visited Woolwich Dockyard, to witness the entrance into her future element of one of the finest specimens of modern Naval architecture. * * *

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, arrived at the Dockyard a few minutes before one o'clock, their arrival being announced by a Royal Salute, fired from the Mortar and Howitzer Battery in the Garrison.

Her Majesty, on entering the Royal booth, seemed much pleased and affected by the scene,—the view being truly grand. The broadside and stern of the vessel reached to a height of 66 feet, being the most prominent object; while on seats at a moderate elevation there were thousands of the nobility, and ladies and gentlemen surrounding the vessel on shore, and all simultaneously rising, the gentlemen waving their hats and cheering and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs with much zeal. The river, crowded with all descriptions of craft, from the light wherry, filled with its living freight, to the London steamers, with their paddles deep in water, and the more stately Admiralty yacht, the *Black Eagle*, with her decks crowded with nobility and attendants on Her Majesty, and the *Fingard*, *Fairbrother*, *Cygnet*, and *Charger*, dressed with all their flags, the excitement, with its dense mass of human beings, the music, and flags that floated from every mast, were truly enchanting. The band of the Royal Marines played the National Anthem; the cannon roared the salute; and the loud cheers of a loyal and enthusiastic people, gave to the scene at this moment a degree of interest, scarcely, if at all equalled by any which was called forth by any other event of the day. Sir James Graham, immediately after presented Commodore Jam Shepherd, Superintendant of the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, and Colonel Whinyates, C.B. K.C.H., Commandant of the Garrison, to the Queen.

The photographic artists from the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art were present, by order of the Admiralty, and stationed at the east side of the stern of the ship, to give a faithful representation of the scene—which they happily effected; and the negative pictures reflect great credit for the manner in which the time of their representation has been chosen. The photographic process was again had recourse to when the ship entered the water, and has a fine effect. * * * Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal Family were then conducted over a crimson covered floating or path-way, along the entire broadside of the ship to her bows, the Commodore-Superintendant leading the way, and followed by the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Lords of the Admiralty, and foreign ministers. Sir James Graham then explained the different matters connected with the launch to Her Majesty.

Moving over the stage at the bow of the vessel, which was also covered with crimson cloth, Sir James Graham explained to Her Majesty the manner in which the christening of the floating bulwarks of this coutry is performed by breaking a bottle of wine on the bows of the ship. The bottle for the *Royal Albert* was of clear crystal, filled with cherry, and covered with fine thick Honiton lace, and having two very handsome wreaths of roses, thistles, and shamrocks from Kew Gardens entwined round it, and attached near the top and bottom by silver cords, and it was also suspended by silver cords to the bow of the Royal ship. To the great delight of the assembled spectators, the Queen herself advanced to the bows of the ship, and Mr. William M'Pherson Rice, Master-Shipwright, having been presented by Sir James Graham to Her Majesty, placed the bottle into her hand, and the bottle was broken by Her Majesty, who at the same moment emphatically exclaimed, "God bless the *Royal Albert!*"—[Long and continued shouts and a Royal salute from the Garrison announced the completion of the ceremony of christening the *Royal Albert* by the Queen.]

After a pause in examining the beautiful mallet made from piece of wood of the *Victory*, and chisel provided by the Master-Shipwright for cutting the cord, Her Majesty was pleased to command that the Commodore should re-conduct her to her booth, and return to cut the cord.

While Her Majesty was descending the steps from the platform the workmen employed in knocking out the blocks gave three cheers, and Her Majesty graciously turned around and bowed to them.

On again arriving at the Royal booth Her Majesty signified her pleasure to the Commodore that the ship should be launched, when he immediately returned to the bow to cut the cord, and, after a short suspence, this magnificent ship began to move and gliding slowly and majestically into the Thames, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers, the bands playing "Rule Brittania" and the "National Anthem," and a third Royal salute from the Mortar Battery in the Garrison.

Cards of the dimensions of the *Royal Albert*, beautifully printed on satin and mounted on richly embossed boards surmounted by the Royal arms in gold, were presented to the Queen, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, to the Duchess of Kent, to the Princess Royal, and the other members of the Royal family, by Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor of the Navy. Cards of the dimensions, printed on satin and mounted on embossed boards, without the Royal arms, were also presented to each of the foreign ministers.

We had the honour of printing these highly approved cards at our office of the *Army and Navy Register and Woolwich Gazette*, and we subsequently printed on satin and mounted the following more detailed dimensions of the Royal ship, and they have also been highly approved:—

DIMENSIONS OF THE "ROYAL ALBERT."

The *Royal Albert* was designed by the late Master-Shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard, Oliver Lang, Esq.

Her keel was laid down on the anniversary of Prince Albert's birth-day, August 26, 1842. She was originally constructed for a sailing ship-of-the-line, and was proceeded with as such, till January, 1852, when she was ordered to be altered to a screw ship-of-line, and was, in consequence, lengthened about 14 feet at the stern, to give space for the screw-propeller; by this increase of length the tonnage (builders' measurement) was increased by about 261 tons.

	ft.	in.
Length extreme	272	2
Length between the perpendiculars	232	9
Length of keel for tonnage	193	6
Breadth extreme	61	0
Breadth for tonnage	60	2
Breadth moulded	59	4
Depth extreme	66	6
Depth in hold	24	2

Burthen in tons, 3,276 4-94.
Number of guns - 121.

Engines by John Penn and Son, on their patent trunk principle of 500-horse power.

The carpentry of this magnificent ship differs in many particulars from the ordinary modes in ship-building; and evidences the great mechanical skill of the constructor.

On his demise in April, 1853, the task of completing this vessel devolved on the present Master Shipwright, William M'Pherson Rice, Esq., in the fulfilment of which much good taste and ability have been displayed.

This beautiful vessel is a fine specimen of Naval architecture, and reflects the highest credit on all who have been engaged in her construction.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—In midsumer last year, a merchant fitted out a vessel from the Clyde for Melbourne—he being owner of both ship and cargo. She carried out a number of passengers, and in sailing the crew was a poor boy, who was taken out free for his labour. When the vessel arrived at Melbourne, the owner sold the cargo, and shortly afterwards the vessel, and remitted the proceeds to his friend at home. This poor boy got employment in one of the emigrant ships and Melbourne, carrying cargo, a very profitable trade, and he last week remitted £10 of his savings, accompanied by a letter, in which he says, "I am well employed, and saving money. You may perhaps be aware that the ship I came by was sold here, and the owner is driving a cart through Melbourne, the captain is employed as a labourer about the wharves, while a young gentleman, a relative of the owner, is carrying a hod in a brick store."—*North British Mercury.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

No Quackery—No Deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favour.

We cut the following very valuable and important testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the spicy and highly respected Daily Evening Transcript:—

Providence, April 16.

We take pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine, and in doing so feel that we are doing our duty. We do not say this from mere hearsay, or from the examination of the large number of certificates from authentic sources, (and persons, too, whom we know to be responsible,) of the wonderful cures wrought by this truly remarkable discovery, but from a personal acknowledgement of several speedy cures effected by it, in cases of Coughs, Colds, and Diseases of the Lungs.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. S. L. TILLEY.

☞ *Holloway's Ointment and Pills a Universal Remedy for Old Wounds and Obstinate Sores.*—Mr. John Mackie, proprietor of the "Northern Ensign," Wick, informs Professor Holloway, by letter, dated April 3rd, 1851, "That he is aware of numerous instances in which Holloway's Ointment and Pills have been of the greatest service to sufferers in that part of the country, more especially as regards wounds of long standing, and that he could, if permitted, give the names of many respectable parties who have been entirely cured by their use."—No family should be without a supply of these excellent medicines which are so justly celebrated throughout the civilised world.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

ARE—Boston, Sculley's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., June 30, 1854.

☞ Further English news is momentarily expected by way of New York, but the Telegraph Wires being down to the Westward, nothing can arrive by that means at present. The following are the principal items of intelligence by the Atlantic at New York:

HARD FIGHTING AT SILISTRIA—SUCCESS OF THE TURKS!

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Sunday, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

Desperate fighting continued at Silistria. On the 7th, the Turks made a *sortie* and destroyed the Russian report says that Mussa Pacha, commander of Silistria, was killed.

It was thought the Turks would hold out until the arrival of the Anglo-French reinforcements.

Admiral Napier's fleet was off Sweaborg on the 7th. The Russian fleet remained under the protection of the shore batteries.

It is reported that the Czar refuses the last Austrian note, and that he threatens to invade Transylvania.

Secret negotiations between Austria and Prussia still continue.

MARKETS.—At Liverpool, the market for Breadstuffs was dull, and no change in prices. Western Canal Flour 39s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. Corn 49s. to 49s. 6d. Provisions were active.

At a recent meeting in London, the Rev. Canon Stowell stated that there were 305 military officers in the Eastern expedition who are bound together to remember each other in prayer—that they will pray for each other daily—that they will pray for each other on the eve of battle, and, if possible, in the very raging of the battle.

Captain Maxwell, of the East India Company's service, is the correspondent for the *Morning Chronicle* in the Turkish camp. The *Times* is represented by M. W. Russell, a barrister; the *Illustrated London News* by Mr. Crowe; the *Daily News* by Mr. E. Godkin, author of a "History of Hungary," and the Rev. J. Cook Richmond, an American clergyman, whose name is familiar to our readers through his squabbles with the Austrian police. The papers recently published by the government of the United States represent him in a very eccentric light.

A large number of English Yachts have set out for the Baltic, to witness the "shelling" of some of the Russian forts.

A Russian East Indiaman, having twenty-one hands on board, and laden with rice, mahogany, and other valuables, has been taken possession of by the Rose, revenue-cutter, and brought into Sheerness, through the instrumentality of an English pilot, whom the captain, to his sorrow, had taken on board to pilot him up the channel.

A vessel has been ordered to prepare at Woolwich for the reception of Russian prisoners of war—the Dvonshire, formerly a divisional ship at Chatham. A government officer has also visited and inspected the old Sussex county gaol at Lewes and reported that it may be made available for the reception of Russian prisoners. The seamen of the Argo, one of our prizes now in Liverpool, have been placed on board the Crocodile, off the Tower. The forty prisoners of war who were previously there, have entered the British merchant service.

The new gun-boats building by the Admiralty are to carry guns of the heaviest calibre used in the navy, and to be propelled with screw machinery, placed under the water line, so as to be altogether out of reach of sl ot. They will also be the swiftest steamers in the fleet.

The French Army numbers 450,000 fighting men, subdivided as follows: 100 regiments of infantry; 30 battalions of chasseurs de Vincennes, Zouaves, and other special corps; 60 regiments of cavalry; 17 of artillery, horse and foot; and 3 regiments of engineers. The health of the troops is well cared for; the medical staff comprising no less than 1253 members.

The Naval Gazette of St. Petersburg says that on the 12th of April last, the corvette *Ariadne*, 12 guns, and the brig *Orphed*, 6 guns, were, by order of Baron Meyendorf, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, given as a pre-ent to the Greek government, with every thing on board.

A painful occurrence has taken place at Scutari. On the night of the 13th of May, two officers of the 93d Highlanders, Ensign Crowe, and Lieutenant W. L. Macnish, were returning from the Scutari barracks to the encampment. A heavy storm, accompanied by torrents of rain broke out, and turned the little ravine which borders the barracks into a roaring torrent. In crossing this ravine, the two officers were carried away. Ensign Crowe managed to save himself, but Lieut. Macnish was washed into the sea.

A very extensive brevet will shortly take place. It will be the last of the kind, and therefore take in every officer whose position gives him any thing like a claim to advancement. All vacancies will afterwards be filled up as they may occur, on the seniority principle.—*United Service Gazette.*

The midshipman on board the Tiger, who lost both his legs in resisting the capture of that vessel by the Russians, is a son of Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, the Recorder of Newcastle.

The family of captain Gifford, late commander of the Tiger, have heard from him. He is a prisoner of war at Odessa, and speaks very well of his treatment by the Russians.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—It is currently stated that King Frederick William has openly declared, "Whilst he reigns at Berlin not a Prussian gun shall be fired against Russia."

A letter from Singapore, dated 19th April, contains the following paragraph regarding Russian vessels in the Eastern Seas:—"Our Admiral keeps his eye on the Russian fleet in these quarters. He is now at Singapore, with the Spartan, Rapid and Lily. The Barracouta is due, and the Sybil and Winchester are on their way to this port."

It was rumored at Constantinople that General Osten-Sacken was mencaed with disgrace, and that he will in all probability be degraded to the lowest rank and sent to Siberia as a private soldier, notwithstanding the Grand Cross of St. Andrew given him for the "victory" he gained at Odessa. The letters say that he stands changed with not having applied to its proper use a large sum of money sent some time since by the Emperor of Russia for the defence of that city. An inquiry was instituted after the bombardment, and the result has been highly unfavorable to the integrity of the parties to whose hands the funds happened to be entrusted.

On Thursday last, the Admiralty gave notice at Lloyd's, that a ship was required to convoy 920 tons of provisions and 100 pieces of ordnance to the Mediterranean, for the use of Her Majesty's naval forces employed in the Black Sea; also, that several ships of from 500 to 600 tons burthen, were required to convoy draughts of regiments, each numbering about 436 rank and file, from the River Thames, Portsmouth and Cork, to Quebec.

THE BALTIC.—ATTACK ON HANGO AND GUSTAFSVARN.

Hange letters of the 21th contain some interesting details of the attack on the fort of Ekness, near Hango, on the 20th, by the Hecla and Arrogant; their object being to cut out a barque which took shelter under the guns of this fort. A brisk fire was opened from the fort, which was smartly returned by the English vessels. After several hours, engagement the enemy retired, leaving several killed and wounded. Captain Hall landed and captured some guns as a trophy. The barque was taken. The lieutenant of the Hecla and two seamen were severely wounded, and one man was killed. The Arrogant had two men killed and three wounded. Russian loss unknown, but supposed to be considerable. The vessels on returning into Hango Bay received three cheers from the squadron. The Duke of Wellington hoisted the signal "Well done Arrogant and Hecla."

On the 22d, the Dragon, Basilisk, and Magicienne, tried the range of their shot and shell on the fort of Gustavsvarn. They anchored off at a distance of about 1500 yards, and kept up a constant bombardment for two hours. A great many of the shot and shell fired by the Dragon pitched on the enemy's fort, and must have killed several of the men stationed at the guns, besides causing great destruction to many portions of the fort itself. The Dragon was struck by no less than 20 shot, 8 each of which penetrated her hull, one of them entering her shell room, but caused no material injury. One man had his leg shot off and is dead. The Magicienne dropped some shells in the centre of the fort, which appeared to cause much damage. The Hecla also tried the effect of her large pivot-gun on a smaller fort, but was ordered to cease firing.

It was expected that the fort of Gustavsvarn would be attacked on the 23d by a portion of the fleet. Four line-of-battle ships would take it easily enough.

During a cruize in the Gulf of Finland, the Dragon took two merchant vessels, lying under the batteries of Revel, and received no damage from the guns.

The Emperor of Russia, in consideration of the so called brilliant exploit at Hango, has raised the lieutenant-colonel who commanded the batteries to the rank of major-general, and distributed various orders, together with a gratuity of one silver rouble to each man engaged.

THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing from Kiel, May 24, says: "Availing myself yesterday of a kind invitation given me by some French officers to visit their ships, I proceeded on board the Gemappes, of 92 guns, and must confess that after having gone through the whole of this splendid vessel, having a crew of 950 men, besides its usual complement of marines, and one company of 137 officers and men belonging to the Austerlitz, my impression is very strong in favour of the French navy making itself a glorious name during the present conflict against Russia. I managed to be on board during the crew's dinner hour, and witnessed the most perfect state of discipline and comfort among the men generally. Their fare consisted of well cooked beef, soup, and vegetables, with a ration of wine (Bordeaux) afterwards, instead of our men's grog. In the morning, the crew have coffee, with a ration of brandy, and a couple of large biscuits, in a square form, and of very excellent quality. In the evening they have another ration of brandy or wine, instead of tea or coffee. I visited also the sick ward, in which were a few patients, suffering principally from colds and trifling accidents. The greatest care and attention appeared to be bestowed upon them, and all viewed the surgeon who accompanied me with kindly recognition. The crews of all the ships appear in excellent spirits, and ready for any thing. They are busily employed in procuring water from a river close at hand, and storing it on board of the respective ships, in consequence of which there has been no time for exercising at the guns; but some manœuvering upon a grand scale is to take place soon. Eight ships of the line and frigates are for sailing, there being not one 'screw' among them. The whole force consists of 3 liners, 4 frigates, and 3 steamers,—938 guns, with 11,640 men."

CORRESPONDENCE.

RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Editor,—There appears to be a vast discrepancy existing between the nomenclater of the United States, and that of the British North American Colonies. In the neighbouring Republic the word Reciprocity signifies, "the good old rule, the simple plan, that they may *take* who have the power, and they may *keep* who can." In short it is the grab game they practice, and one at which Brother Jonathan is no slouch, but fully as well acquainted with the "long odds," as any black leg within the bills of mortality. When a diplomatic trial of skill occurs between Brother Jonathan and John Bull, the Boy invariably puts the Fix on the OLD GENTLEMAN, the latter seldom arriving at the actual facts, until like the tricks of "LITTLE SICKS" he finds a paper kite tied to his tail, and he stands confessed the jest and laughing stock of surrounding nations. Does the "old one" in the plentitude of his kind heartedness toward the down trodden, steal a few negroes from the Chesapeak? he is sure to be indicted in thrice the value of the "*human* cattle. Does the Rebellious Boy want the exclusive trade of the British West Indies? to the annihilation of Colonists trade in that quarter, a bluster about "burning villainous salt petre," and a threat to increase the Tariff on the products of the British Loom, is certain to effect their purpose. Does Jonathan discover gold in California, a row is instantly kicked up relative to the Northwestern boundary of the Universal Nation, and some cute trapper, in Astor probably dictates; the Whig Radicals consent, the line is established, and the "Stars and Stripes" supplant the "Cross of St. George." Are the Yankees in need of *large fine Pines*, American juggling is instantly brought into play. "Presto." A River's name is changed, the St. Croix is no place, and the Monument and Marshill, are just a *little* where Jonathan pleases to locate them. And now another vision floats before the eyes of the *dutiful and grateful* Boy. Old Mr. Bull and his unalienated children have got a Fishing Station, and Brother Jonathan "calculates" that this is another fish for his nets. What then? why the Old Gentleman is again assailed, and every wile quirk and turn is resorted to, to persuade the world, and John Bull especially, that three miles from British land, *is not* three miles, but that our grasping neighbours are fully entitled to "locate" the three miles in the heart of our bays and rivers. This plea then is insisted on, and carried with such a high hand, that the Old Gentleman becomes testy, and sends out his Bull Dogs to hunt the poachers off his ground;—and here for once Jonathan is foiled, but not discouraged, he bides his time!! England is engaged in a European war, he begins to guess again, he calculates it is "a pretty good time," to invade and annex "*Cuby!*" and not a bad time if "Old Man John" should demur, to walk into Canada, take possession of the Country, reapture "them are tarnal Niggers," and making the Provinces Slave States, leaving the darkies, like Noahs Dove, no place on which to rest their feet.

But the "mighty nation" "never give it up so" they try again, and finding on this occasion they cannot bully John Bull, they resort to another expedient; they wheedle; they become sweet on Old John; they offer—yes, they offer, what they have rejected for the last twenty years. They offer Reciprocal trade between the Colonies and the Great Federal States. Now then "Uncle Sam" you have come to your senses at last. Let us see what you call Reciprocity. We, the Colonies, have long since granted Registers to American built Ships. Have you, or will you grant American Registers to Colonial built vessels? Why NO! That would be an injury to our trade.—Will you grant us the Coasting Trade of the United States, as we have long since granted you? Well NO! We cannot do that, because you see it rather hurts our folks. If we give you unrestricted ingress and egress to the St. Lawrence, the St. John, and all other of our water privileges, will you give us equal privileges through the New York Canals? Why NO! We have no power to command the State to do so. You refuse to abolish the Fishing Bounties? Why not exactly, that must rest with the Legislature, to deal with as they see fit. You say you will give us a right to fish in your waters as an offset for the Fisheries of the whole shores of the Province? Yes, but you must not catch either our Shad or Turtle. Thank you for nothing Brother Jonathan—why we happen to be posted on that point, and Bluenose knows as well as Jonathan that shad and turtle form the whole list of fish of any value in the waters of the Union. Then thus it is, that the Reciprocity so called, if the Provinces can be fairly sucked in to meet Jonathans terms as was that pompous old lady Asnaurrow, will amount to just this—*First*, that the Americans have full power not only to take the fish when and where they please in British waters, but will so annoy Provincial Fishermen, that in a short time not a British fishing boat will be seen in british waters, as was the case at Grand Manan when they were only permitted to fish thro' courtesy. *Secondly*, the whole of the Coasting trade of the Provinces will fall into their hands, in much the same way as already has the carrying trade between the Provinces and Europe, and a Colonial vessel will like the Unicorn be a thing to be talked of but never seen.

Thirdly, the natural productions of the United States, and Agricultural implements are to be admitted free to the Colonies. Such is the ingenuity of Brother Jonathan that under this head every conceivable manufacture will be arranged, and the Pauper labor of the States will glut our markets and starve out Mechanics.

Fourthly, a full and free navigation of all our rivers.

Now then Jonathan here is full scope for you to use your cuteness in the contraband trade, with a first rate chance for you to rain Provincial revenues and enrich yourself. Indeed it were tedious in the unlimited scope in which you expect to revel, to attempt to enumerate the chances you will have of despoiling the Provinces, reducing them to poverty, and preparing them for annexation. The treaty so called as we view it, is like Pandora's Box, replete with all the ills incident to the Provinces, but wanting this redeeming quality that it has not Hope in the bottom. Our Delegates to Canada Messrs. Chandler and Partelow, if they *have* not already been instructed to do so, should from the mouth of a monster Indignation Meeting of the citizens, be told that if they dare to tamper with our inalienable rights, or barter away the Fisheries, that the people of this Province, whose servants they are, will on their return, visit them in a manner which their conduct would deserve. N. B. You may shortly hear again from me on the importance of *permitting* our own Mechanics' to do our own work.

Yours, &c. LEGION.

KING'S COUNTY ELECTION.

From an early hour on the day of nomination, Kingston was alive with Candidates and their whippers-in, and at 1 o'clock, one of the previously rejected Members was the first to occupy the platform, although in courtesy one of the late Members was entitled to the precedence. However, in his usual incomprehensive style, he commenced to contradict sundry reports of his intimacy with the Priests—that he never entered a Chapel, nor did he mean to do so, which was not very complimentary to those who were supporting him, and after a few coughs and hems, made so sudden a retreat that his friends could nowhere find him, as they had a few questions prepared to put to him touching his qualifications.

Mr. M'Leod next occupied the stage, and in a straight-forward and manly speech justified all his acts and deeds during the last House of Assembly, much to the satisfaction of the audience; and to his credit be it spoken, he fearlessly acknowledged that he had supported the Orange Bill, and would do so again, if returned, which elicited long and loud bursts of applause from those present, (with a sprinkling of Kentish fire.) He also gave good reasons why he was not favorable to Municipal Corporations at present.

Mr. Ryan next advanced, and after following his colleague through the mazes of the late administration, endeavoured to prove that they both promoted as far as they could, the prosperity of the Province. He had and would stand by the Bill, if he was returned—not, however, to the prejudice of any other class, but in equal justice to all. This was received with acclamation; but in the heat of the moment Mr. R. injudiciously animadverted upon the conduct of Doctor Earle's friends at Hampton. It was supposed this would operate against him, but it was soon discovered that it would not make more enemies than he had already in that quarter, and that, like the former speaker, he would also be sure of his election.

Dr. Earle next made his appearance, and in the crack speech of the day—taking a wide range—embracing the Fisheries, Reciprocity of Trade, Education, &c. &c. elicited, very deservedly, much applause; but as he had not elucidated his former conduct, nor did he state what his future course would be as regarded the Bill, you could easily perceive it was no go. He gave the last speaker a severe castigation for the ungenerous aspersions cast upon the people of Hampton.

Mr. Purdy then jumped upon the stage, and in a very laconic and truly novel style, said he was their man; that if he could not *say*, he would *do* what was wanted. This was put forth so significantly, that bets were immediately taken that he would be the third man.

McMonagle then with much diffidence exhibited his honey head. As it was the first time he had mounted the rostrum, he said his lips were dry, notwithstanding he delivered a long and very comprehensive explanation of his political views,—enumerating the many advantages to be derived from annual Parliaments, vote by Ballot, Municipal Corporations, and a variety of other crotchets, but kept a wide berth of the Bill. His speech was well received, and was very creditable from a tyro in politics.

Mr. Wilmot with much fluency and perspicuity commented upon the state of Trade, the nature and necessity for protection to all articles that could be produced in the Province; entered largely upon our Financial system, the necessity of developing the resources and productions of the country, and took the trouble to shew, from the late census, the statistics of this County in particular. Acknowledged that he belonged to the Reformed Church, but would support the interests of all denominations if returned. Condemned all party spirit, and said he would not be made a tool in the hands of any designing men. That he would act independently for the general good, and devote his whole energies to that end.

Perkins was next on the stand, who with both hands extended, beat the air violently for twenty minutes,—condemned almost every measure passed by the late House—recommended all men to abandon tavern keeping as he had done, and become temperate, as money made in that way would not have a blessing; and if the constituents of King's would only return him, he would prove a panacea for all the ills of which we complain.

Flaglor now addressed the crowd in quite a masterly speech, embracing all the favourite topics of the day, not forgetting the exploded theory of free trade. It was thought by a few, that had he been educated in a better school, and trained in the country, instead of the flats at St. John, he would prove good bottom. The "Sons" having refused to accompany him to the starting-post, he was thrown on the low side of the course, consequently his chance of running well was but slight, notwithstanding his wind did not fail him.

McLeod, Ryan and Purdy were elected.

Kingston, June 27, 1854.

(*From the Brantford Expositor.*)

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—It will be seen, by referring to our advertising columns, that the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, will take place in Brantford on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and following days, for the election of Grand Officers for the current year, and for the consideration of such other business connected with the prosperity of the institution as may be brought before them. Although a great deal has been said about discension and division in the Orange ranks within the past year, (by those who know but little of the society's affairs) we are assured by officers, well acquainted with the working of the institution, that its increase in number has exceeded any previous year, and that the society was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at the present moment. The bigotry and prejudice that heretofore existed against the institution is fast dying away; and those who once regarded an Orangeman as a being filled with religious rancor and bigoted intolerance, now look upon him in his true character, as an individual who faithfully regards the Protestant religion, and the law of the country in general, as a lover of rational liberty, desirous of improving society and not capable of persecuting any on account of either his political or religious opinions.

On many occasions lately we have received the pleasing intelligence that grand demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to Queen and country have taken place throughout the Province in which Orangemen have taken a very conspicuous part, without the slightest offence to any party. This is as it should be. In different parts of the country, soirees, have been got up for the benevolent purposes of the society, in aid of distressed members of the order—The widow and fatherless; and what is most astonishing of all, is the fact, that very many who, not long ago, were decidedly opposed, are now the firm friends and advocates of the institution, so that ere long the Orange Society will have no enemies save those who are enemies to our Queen and country, and the Protestant religon.

The Cape Breton News of the 10th inst., informs us that inconsequence of the indisposition of the prosecuting officer, Mr. Henry, the trial of Mr. Martin for shooting Mr. Dodd, the seducer of his daughter, cannot be proceeded with in the present Term. Mr. Martin, through his Counsel Mr. Wilkins, moved for bail, but could not procure it, and afterwards by several affidavits setting forth the improbability of his receiving a fair trial at Cape Breton, moved for the transfer of the case to Arichat.—*Reporter.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic despatch received on Wednesday evening, says, a boat, in which were Judge DesBarres, and Ed. B. Sutherland, Barrister, crossing the Bras d'or Lake, near Wycocomah, was upset, and one of the parties, Mr. Sutherland, drowned.—*Halifax Sun.*

GOOD NEWS.—We take the following from the N. Y. Express:—Provisions are coming down at last. Our cattle market report this morning shows that beef has fallen $2 per cwt. Flour is from $1 to $1 50c. lower than it was this day week. The supplies are ample; are accumulating; and there is little or no demand for foreign shipment.

☞ Public attention is called to Mr. J. Crouch's Prospectus in this day's paper, for a grand distribution of Freehold Property. Those desirous of acquiring a Lot of Land, with the chance of becoming possessed of an elegant suburban residence in a fashionable locality, for a small consideration, had better apply early, as the list no doubt will be very soon made up to the required complement.

FATAL ASSAULT.—We learn by telegraph from Fredericton this morning, that a man named McShay, during some altercation with an Indian in his employment on a raft, struck the latter with a handspike, which caused his death. McShay was forthwith apprehended.

NEW YORK JOURNAL.—The Monthly part of this excellent Periodical for July has been sent to us by Mr. B. O'Brien. It abounds with Illustrations and useful reading matter, which are its best recommendation.

THE ELECTIONS.—The three old members have been returned for King's County, by large majorities. At the close of the poll the numbers were—McLeod, 1251; Ryan, 1233; Purdy, 895; Earle 762; Vail, 566; McMonagle, 424; J. L. Wilmot, 241; Flaglor, 122; Perkins, 83; Baxter, 26.

QUEEN'S.—Messrs. Gilbert and Ferris have been elected.

ALBERT COUNTY.—Messrs. Lewis and M'Lellan were a tie, each polling 241 votes. The Sheriff declared in favour of the latter.

RESTIGOUCHE.—Hon. Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Botsford elected.

SUNBURY.—The election for this County took place on Tuesday last. The following was the state of the poll at its close—Hayward, 336; Lunt 331; Burpee, 239; Tapley, 168; Smith, 114; Scoullar, 70. Messrs. Hayward and Lunt returned

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—Messrs. Gilmour, McAddam, Brown, and Boyd have been returned. The following were the numbers at the close—Gilmour 1292; McAddam, 1182; Brown, 1037; Boyd, 973; Chandler, 853. Four members.

☞ We shall be able to give full returns of the members elected in next issue. Scrutinies and Protests are the order of the day, so closely have the elections been contested.

The Scrutiny for County of St. John, will terminate to-morrow, Ritchie and Godard so close that it is impossible to tell who will be returned

EMIGRATION.—The Packet ship "Liberia," Captain Crinkshank, arrived here on Saturday evening, after a passage of 28 days only, bringing 305 steerage and 9 cabin passengers, all in good health. The Liberia was in excellent order on arrival, and landed her passengers in first rate condition, thus furnishing another proof of the successful management of the Black Ball Line.

Aboy about 12 years of age was lost overboard, while fishing on the Banks of New Foundland, although every effort was made to save him, not only by the boats of the ship, but by those of a fishing vessel close at hand; he was unable to sustain himself in the water until the boats reached him.—*New Brunswicker.*

☞ The force for the protection of the Fisheries this season will be smaller than for several years. The available vessels are as follows:—Daring, 12, brig sloop, Commander Napier; Buzzard, 6, paddle, Com. Doble; Dartis, 2; Daring, 2, Govt. schr Alice Rogers, 2, hired schr.; Sarah Adelaide, 2, hired schooner.

☞ We are glad to learn that at Gabarus, Louisburgh, and Main-a-dieu a considerable number of Spring Mackerel have been taken there recently.—*Cape Breton News.*

☞ Despatches have been received at the State Department, Washington, from England, which announce that the British Government have come to the determination of taking possession of the port of Sitka, and other Russian ports of Pacific.

CHOLERA.—There were fifty-seven deaths from Cholera, reported at New-York last week. The victims were of a class who inhalit unhealthy localities.

By telegraph from Quebec, we learn that the Provincial Legislature, was prorogued on Friday last, and that a dissolution of the Assembly would immediately follow.

WOODSTOCK, JUNE 28.

Harding party have protested against proceedings of Sheriff,—they wanted more time to get prepared, and Sheriff would not give it. English proving votes, and will be returned.

☞ The Mail for England will close on Monday next, at 6 p. m.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION,
BY THE BISHOP OF FREDERIC