preacher with his attendants ascended the hill upon which the church stood, they discovered a ship of war under sail at a considerable distance from their own shore, bearing away to the north. A sight so surprising in these seas inclined them somewhat to pay attention to the preacher's report, more particularly as on arriving at the side door of the church it was found to have been forcibly entered. Full conviction awaited them within; the preacher showed them the grave which he had seen open the night before. It was very easy to see that the stone which covered it had been raised and newly laid down again. The crow bars were put into requisition, and in the vault which lay below, was immediately discovered a new and richly decorated coffin. With almost youthful impatience did the aged man himself descend into the vault, others followed him; the lid of the coffin was raised, and the old man saw that his suspicions were verified. In the coffin lay the murdered bride. The magnificent diadem was gone from her head. The ball had penetrated the heart. The expression of deep sorrow was vanished from her countenance, a heavenly peace had glorified her beautiful face, and she lay there like an angel. The old man wept aloud, and threw himself on his knees by the coffin, praying for the murdered lady; and silent astonishment fell upon all those who were with him.

The preacher considered it to be his duty instantly, and without any disguise, to make known this occurrence to the Bishop of Zealand, as his spiritual head, and until he had received an answer from Copenhagen on the subject he required his friends on their oath to keep all profoundly secret. The vault was again closed, and no man dared to speak on the subject. Suddenly a respectable man made his appearance from the capital, he made strict inquiry to be shown the grave; commended the silence which had been observed on the subject, and sternly insisting that the circumstance should remain secret, and threatened any one who ventured to speak of it with the severest punishment.

After the death of the preacher it was found that he had given a narrative of this strange event in the register belonging to the church. Some persons believe it had in some way a mysterious connection with the rapid changes of dynasty which took place at the death of Peter the First and Catherine. But it would be difficult, if not impossible, to solve the deep enigma of this horrible deed.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Sept. 1, 1854.

The steamship *Europa*, with Liverpool dates to the 19th instant, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday.—The Washington sailed from Southampton on the 16th, with 240 passengers.

The following are the most important extracts:

THE WAR.

From Vienna, of the 19th, it is telegraphed that there is reason to believe that Prince Alexander Gortschakoff this morning acquainted the Austrian Government that so long as the Turks are in Wallachia, the Russians will retain certain strategic points in the Principalities.

Austria has given up the intention of proposing to the German Diet to put the Federal army on a war footing.

Prince Paskiewitch returned to Warsaw on the 13th, and will again take command of the southern army.

From the Danube.—The aspect of affairs on the Danube is quite unchanged. The Russians continue to fortify all the strategetic points as they advance.

The London *Daily News* contains a remarkable letter from a special correspondent, stating that the British troops encamped at Monaster, near Devna, are decimated by malignant cholera, totally destitute of medicine, fur:shing for want of food, and are discontented and almost discouraged. The *Times* correspondent partially confirms the fact.

From the Black Sea.—As yet nothing has been done. Constantinople letters speak of the expedition against the Crimea as still in progress, but the embarkation was deferred on account of the cholera. Important news from the East is not expected before the first week of September.

A Russian despatch from Odessa of the 6th, says that the allied fleets tried to land troops at Balaklawa.

The Crimea.—At Sebastopol, it was reported that Admiral Lyons bombarded Anapa 24 hours; result unknown.

The Russian fleet had come out of Sebastopol, was seen off Odessa, and returned in safety.

Asia.—On the 4th, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between Schamyl. The terms have not transpired; it is, however, understood that Schamyl insisted that the independence of Circassia should be recognized; in return he offers 50,000 mountaineers to act in concert with the Turkish forces.

It is said that Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians, but Russian reports state that Gen. Wrangle had advanced with Russian troops from Erivana, and defeated the Turks near Bajazid with great slaughter, captured 8 guns, and afterwards occupied Bajazid. Meanwhile, letters from Bagdad say that contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transport for an Indo-British force, which would arrive via the Persian Gulf, and be landed at Basra, at the mouth of the river Tigris.

The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to present to the Sultan 30,000 piastres and 12,000 horses annually while the war lasts.

FROM THE BALTIC.

Fort Tree and Fort Nottich, on Aland Island, have been captured; one by the French, and the other by the English. The loss of the allies is small.

The *Moniteur* announces that on the 7th and 8th Aug., the French expeditionary force was landed on the Island of Aland, north of the fortress of Bomarsund. At the same time, the forces of the French and English marines landed south of the fortress. The disembarkation was covered by the steamers, and was effected, the *Moniteur* says, without a man getting his feet wet. From the 7th to the 8th, the French erected their batteries, while the Russians destroyed their outworks and fell back on their main fortress. By the 12th, the fortress was completely invested. On the 14th, the Russians made a sortie, but were driven in. On the 15th, the French carried a redoubt of 8 guns, without losing a man. Another account says it was a strong fort, taken after several hours fighting. The bombardment of the main fortress was to begin on the 16th.

The reports in the English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians, and it was proclaimed by order of the French admiral from the pulpits of the churches, that the Russian sway over the Islands had ceased.

Great Britain.—The Washington, via Southampton, brings an account of the prorogation of Parliament, and the Queen's speech.

There is no political news. The Turkish loan of 5,000,000 sterling, guaranteed on the Turkish revenue and Egyptian tribute, was opened at Paris and London, and is already taken up at 2 to 5 per cent. premium.

Ireland.—The accounts of the potatoe disease in the north of Ireland are more discouraging. It seems to be spreading, though not rapidly. The cholera is severe in Belfast. There is a considerable increase in the sales of poor rates, first struck for the requirements of the present year, in the greater number of the Irish unions.

France.—The tree of Napoleon on the 15th (anniversary of his birth) the decorations were of great magnificence. Marshal Magnan received Prince Gorgon. A grand military review took place in the Champ de Mars, representing the siege of Sebastopol. The Emperor's absence was regretted by the Parisians; there were, however, rumours that a conspiracy had been discovered, and the Emperor's absence was precautionary. Russian intrigue is reported busy in secret circles.

An imperial decree orders the payment of the pensions of Napoleon I.

The Cholera is decreasing at Marseilles.

The *Moniteur* continues to give favourable accounts of the harvest, but the weather was unsettled and broken.

Spain.—The Cortes are convoked for November 15th, on the basis of the Electoral law of 1837. Ministerial appointments have taken place.

A riot had occurred at Tortosa; the rioters marched with cries of viva Espartero, viva the Constitution, viva Cabrera; and then rushed to the City Hall to demand the abolition of taxes. Finding there only Tacy, they beat him to death with sticks, tore out his heart, cut off his head, and flung his body into the river, together with all the public records. The Governor of the City was panic-struck, and did nothing. Don Franquet armed the citizens and took numbers of the rioters prisoners.

The disturbance at Barcelona on the 6th originated thus:—a battalion was on parade when the people called to the band to perform Riego's hymn. A soldier in the ranks called out in reply, *vivà Espartero*, on which the commandant drew his sword and run him through the body. The soldiers immediately turned on the officers and killed several including the commandant. Other troops joined in the excitement, and disorder spread, but the details, are kept secret. The battalion was threatened with decimation, but this was afterwards abandoned. Two or three of the ringleaders were shot.

The London *Globe* mentions a rumour current in diplomatic circles that the English and French ambassadors at Madrid are ordered to protest energetically against violence to any member of the Royal family, or any attack on Monarchical principles, but otherwise not to interfere.

Portugal.—Lisbon letters say that the Portuguese Government energetically denies all idea of fusion between Portugal and Spain.

Italy.—Cholera was slightly subsiding at Genoa; still seventy deaths occurred daily At Turin it is not severe. At Naples it was very violent. About 3000 had died in one week.

MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull all the week, and prices declined about 1-8d.

Breadstuffs.—The week opened with an advance, but fell off towards the close, the prices closing for Flour on Friday at barely previous rates; Wheat 3d lower; Indian Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. dearer, owing to the apprehension of the deficiency of the potato crop. On Saturday the market was very dull.

Provisions.—Beef slow and lower; no change in Pork.

Trade at Manchester quiet with less demand for yarns and goods, but without much change in price.

Barings' report Money in continued active demand. Consols closed at 93 5-8 to 93 3-4. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased to £26,200,000. Bullion in the Bank of France equal to £19,000,000 stg.

Freights at Liverpool.—Owing to free arrivals, freights had a downward tendency. Fine goods to New York 17s. 6d. Iron, &c., 18s. 6d. to 21s. Earthenware 8s. to 10s. Passengers £4.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Anglo-French forces have landed at Bomarsund, supported by the fleets.

Berlin, Aug. 15th.—The Vienna Conference is expected to re-assemble next week.

Paris, 16th.—Orders have just been issued for Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier at Turnu Severin.

Odessa letters of the 7th, says no real blockade exists at Odessa

Madrid, 16th.—The Juntas of Malaga and Sevida have refused to recognize the new government.

The Sultan's daughter, Princess Fatima, was married to Redschid Pasha's son at Constantinople on the 10th.

LATEST BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Basalisk has arrived at Dantzic with the news that Bomarsund surrendered on the 16th. Two thousand Russians were taken prisoners. The French loss was 160 killed.

A YANKEE ON ANNEXATION.

A Correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from St. Catherines, C. W. thus concludes one of his silly epistles:—

"Openly and undisguisedly liberty, independence of the mother country, and annexation to the United States, is talked in the streets, and canvassed in the quiet rooms. Concession after concession had been granted her Canadian subjects, but, like children tasting sweets, these subjects want more. They want to be freemen in the widest sense of the word—to be placed on a political and commercial level with their neighbours across the Lake and River. The Reciprocity Treaty just confirmed gives great satisfaction—as well it might, since it allows Canada to launch her products into our markets to her infinite convenience and profit. But even this measure has only augmented the dissatisfaction at any restraint to their prosperity. Canada must be free, and will be ere five more years are numbered. No Parliamentary tactics, no Ashburton diplomacy can stay the tide of feeling now clamouring for republicanism, and the good-natured Queen must lose her heretofore loyally tax-paying Canadian subjects. It is enough to know that Yankees are everywhere throughout these Provinces—that the people recognize them as good authority, and worthy of imitation, to be assured that the next treaty will legislate this part of the universe into the arms of Brother Jonathan, always providing that Fugitive Slaves shall remain unmolested, for Canada swears a bitter oath that these poor exiles shall never be harmed again."

This is a fair specimen of trash that finds its way in leading American Journals. The fact that "Yankees are everywhere throughout these provinces" sufficiently accounts for annexation being talked about at a Canadian watering place, while the acknowledgement so unwittingly made that the advantages or disadvantages of *rebellion* is "talked in the streets and canvassed in the quiet rooms" is a proof that a higher degree of liberty exists in Canada than ever did or ever will exist in the United States, for there a discussion similar nature would be tolerated not a moment. The poor, miserable monkey! Because he was allowed to spurt his treason as he might squirt his tobacco juice—unmolested,—imagines himself a "recognised authority!" *Freedom!* Why, they do not know the meaning of the word "freedom" in the United States; they never enjoyed a tithe part of the liberty with which the Canadians have been blessed. Canada enacts her own laws, regulates her own local affairs in the fullest sense of the term, and the Imperial Parliament have just admitted that the Canadians have the right to alter their constitution whenever they list! Instead of paying taxes to Queen Victoria, as this Yankee scribler represents, the people are entirely free from assessed taxes except for city and parochial purposes, and the revenues derived from import duties, and the sale of public lands, are under the control of the representatives of the people, by whom the chief part is appropriated for internal improvements; while they are protected by the army, navy, and *name* of Great Britain. The adjoining State of New York collects a large revenue, which she is obliged to send to Washington, for the purposes of the general government, while she is obliged to arm and train a militia for self-defence and to aid the southern planters in catching their run-away slaves! and she must also pay the expenses of her local government by direct taxation. Her legislature may enact laws, and her judges may sit and give judgment in accordance therewith, but the United States Court may reverse their decisions! In Canada no man can say to another "what doest thou?" unless he is committing some breach of a law made by the people's representatives for the proper government of society; but in New York a dealer in human flesh, or his agent, can say to that man *it is my property. Assist me to catch him, that I may put him in chains and hear him off to hopeless slavery;*" and the New York citizen is bound to obey! In Canada the fullest license is given to the discussion of public questions, but if you are in the Southern States and dare to say one word against slavery, you are immediately thrust into gaol; while in the Northern States you dare not express an opinion differing with the mob, or you may expect a nocturnal visit, and a ride on a rail by moonlight!

Looking Daggers.—We have just found out the meaning of the term he looked daggers at us. "There is a family in Newfoundland named *Stabb*."

SALARIES OF PUBLIC MEN.

Most of the salaries of our public men were fixed at a time of great commercial depression. The unparelleled prosperity of the last two or three years, however, has at least doubled the cost of living, so that £600 a-year now is no better than £300 would have been a few years ago. We are no advocates for high salaries, but we maintain that they should vary according to the cost of living, and the ability of the country to pay. If we adopt this as a rule, it must be acknowledged that our public men have not been fairly dealt with. They were paid certain sums as a fair remuneration for their services, the legislature when fixing the same taking into consideration the style in which public officers are expected to live, and as the prices of food, clothing, servant's wages, &c. have since doubled, they have a fair claim for increased pay. We do not advocate any permanent advance in the scale of public salaries, but respectfully suggest that the subject be taken up by the House of Assembly annually, and such advances made from time to time as the circumstances of the country would seem to warrant.

While writing on this subject we will call the attention of the public to a fact which we learned, accidentally, a few days since, and which struck us with the utmost astonishment. The wages paid our tide-waiters have never been increased and they still receive but *five shillings a day!*

When the tide waiters' pay was fixed at five shillings the wages of a common labourer was but three shillings per day. Why was this discrepancy made? Simply because men of more than ordinary strength and vigour were required—they must be ready for service at all times and all seasons, at the risk of their lives when they come in contact with smugglers, and exposed to every inclemency of the weather; and besides all this the responsibility resting upon their shoulders is very great. It was quite right, then, to fix the wages of tide-waiters above the wages of common labourers. A few years ago bread was three pence per loaf in this city, potatoes 1s 2d per bushel, meat 2d per lb., coals 20s per chaldron, cord-wood 15s per cord, and other things in proportion. Now bread is 6d per loaf, potatoes 5s or 6s per bushel, beef 8d per lb., coals 45s per chaldron, wood 42s per cord, and labourers' wages 7s 6d per day, and yet our tide-waiters have received no advance of wages! There has been culpable neglect somewhere, which is disgraceful to the Province, and the sooner the remedy is applied the better; the tide-waiters should receive at least seven shillings and sixpence a day, which would place them on an equal footing with ordinary labourers.

☞ At a Public Meeting, held at the Court House, on Wednesday, for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion on a thorough Drainage, Sewerage, and a supply of Water for the City.—A goodly company were assembled, and many Resolutions passed, some good, and some others good for nothing. Judge Parker in our estimation came nearest the mark of any of the speakers—He very properly said that the present generation could not afford to carry out all the public works that were necessary, they had already done much to improve the City, and borne the tax patiently and cheerfully. He therefore thought it would be doing quite their share of the business if they obtained the money, performed the work, and paid the interest in the meantime, leaving posterity to liquidate the debt. The Hon. John Robertson was for building Brick Sewers throughout the city taxing all properties whether improved or not for the payment of the same—the tax to be levied as follows, say one third on the properties on either side of the street, and the remaining one third as a general tax on the citizens. Mr. Jack was for doing the work piecemeal, extending over a space of twenty years for the final completion of the work, taxing the parties as the work progressed for the full amount expended. Doctor Botsford, as a medical man, gave it as his professional opinion, that the Cholera had established itself in our midst, and that nothing short of a thorough drainage, and a plentiful supply of pure water for the whole city would enable us to hope for its final extinction. That it was slowly but surely taking root in this city, and that the most energetic and strenuous measures were called for, to battle with it successfully. Many estimates of the cost were given at random, no one party being prepared with a probable estimate. Mr. Jack who held a Resolution, naming all the Commissioners, (among whom were not one Medical man,) presented it, was received, and on motions from other parties, Dr. Botsford and Mr. John Walker were added.

The estimates submitted ranged from 50,000 to £300,000. No resolution was passed for an application to the Legislature for a grant, in aid, altho' the question was put by Mr. Hooper, but not answered. It was also asked by a gentleman what steps would be taken for immediate fumigation and cleansing. The reply from the Chairman was that no resolution had been offered relative to that question, and that therefore he could not speak to it. Mr. O'Brien then addressed the meeting in his usual racy style, at the close of which it was dissolved.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the meeting:

It was moved by the Hon. Charles Simonds, and seconded by F. A. Wiggins, Esquire, and unanimously carried—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that it is absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the city and suburbs, that a sufficient supply of water be immediately provided, and that measures be adopted for the construction of proper sewers, with as little delay as the circumstances of this city and suburbs will admit.

Moved by William Wright, Esquire, and seconded by Hon. John Robertson,—

Resolved, That the management of Sewerage and Water Supply, for this City and Portland, be rested in commissioners; the number, qualification, and mode of appointment of whom shall hereafter be determined upon.

Moved by Hon. Judge Parker, and seconded by Henry G. Simonds, Esq.,—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to organise a plan, and prepare a Bill and Petition, to be submitted to the Legislature, at its next Session, the same having been first submitted to and approved of, by a meeting to be held here, after due notice be given for that purpose, in the public newspapers.

Moved by Beverley Robinson, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Botsford,—

Resolved, That the committee are hereby authorised to confer with the City Corporation, General Sessions, and the Water Company, and request their co-operation in these measures.

Moved by William Jack, Esquire, and seconded by Dr. Botsford,—

Resolved, That R. Jardine, F. A. Wiggins, Wm. Wright, B. Robinson, Rev. Wm. Scovil, W. Jack, E. E. Hazen, J. M. Robinson, John Owens, Robt. Reed, H. G. Simonds, John M. Walker, Dr. Wm. Bayard and Dr. Botsford, be the said committee.

Moved by Wm. Jack, Esq., and seconded by William Wright, Esq.,—

Resolved, That the Mayor, Recorder, Esq., the Chair and Judge Parker take the chair, respectively.

It was moved, that the minutes of this meeting be given to the Corporation, and the Chairman and Secretary, and the mover and seconder be a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

[Signed] Charles Johnston, Chairman,
John Born, Secretary.

N. P. Willis.—This distinguished American author has closed his literary labours in the *Home Journal*, and now lies sinking under consumption, at his residence on the banks of the Hudson.

☞ A western editor, in speaking of a female singer, says "Her voice is as pure as moonlight, and as tender as *a three shilling shirt!*"

JESUITISM IN ST. JOHN.

Last Tuesday's *Freeman* contained an attack upon a Protestant Clergyman unparaleled in the annals of this city. It charged the Rev. Mr. Ferrie with waylaying the congregation of St. Malachi's Chapel, (R. C.) and sallying out just as they were leaving the Chapel doors, on several occasions, and distributing tracts among them. It also compares him to the "Angel Gabriel," and the crazy Daniel Pratt, &c. The article then proceeds thus:

"One of these tracts, headed "the Star of Hope" and containing some 100 lines of common place stuff, has been handed to us. Were it not for the gross insult offered to an entire congregation we could only laugh at the silliness of the man who sought to earn a martyr's or confessor's crown by distributing such papers in the streets of St. John."

* * * *

"If he persist in his foolish attempt to insult, he will not be molested, though he certainly must expect to be laughed at, as were the Angel Gabriel and Daniel Pratt, junr., and the other crazy men."

The above jesuitical language is easily understood, "I won't harm thee," said a quaker to a dog, but he thrust him into the street and cried "mad dog," and the animal was hunted down and destroyed. "Farmer so and so is a heretic, and deserves to have his property destroyed, but don't you set fire to it!" This has been the advice given a thousand times from the Roman Catholic pulpits in Ireland, and invariably the proscribed farmer's stacks of hay and grain have been set fire to a night or two after the caution was given.—We can assure the *Freeman* that its language is fully understood.

Mr. Ferrie has replied through the columns of a contemporary, and states that his meeting the Roman Catholics as they came out of their chapel was purely accidental. He adds that for some time he has been accustomed to distribute religious tracts on the Sabbath, and will continue to do so.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The English papers condemn the destruction of Greytown as one of the most cowardly acts of aggression, on a defenceless place, ever recorded in the annals of warfare. A correspondence has just taken place betwixt Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan the American Ambassador on the subject. The former claims a joint protectorate of Nicaragua, under the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty, which Mr. Buchanan denies, and claims for his country the sole protectorate. A pretty protectorate it is, truly! to destroy the only town on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus on the principal route to California, because the inhabitants would not wink at the perpetration of a savage murder! Last advices from Washington state that the President is fitting out a squadron to compel the British to evacuate Nicaragua, and to take possession of it for the United States. If he attempts to play this game he will probably meet with rubbers.

The fact is, the President is a man of exceedingly low character—a third-rate lawyer in a small town—a debauchee and gambler, and by some said to have been a blackleg—he was elected by the slave-owners, rowdies, and filibusters, whose king champion he is, and there is but little doubt but he will do his utmost to extend and consolidate American power in the south, so that when his term of service expires the free States shall be powerless in Congress. The war between Russia and England is favourable to his views. He has instructed M. Soule, the American Minister at Madrid, to endeavour to purchase the island of Cuba, and if he cannot succeed he will encourage the filibusters, or perhaps pick a quarrel with Spain that will lead to an open rupture between the two countries. In the mean time he will seize upon the weak States of Central America, which the United States solemnly promised to protect, and, probably, take another slice from Mexico. Every thing portends that unless the European struggle is brought to a close sooner than we have any right to expect, the Grasping Yankees will seek a quarrel with Great Britain, as they did in 1812.

Great Railway News!—Two or three weeks since the *New Brunswicker* came out with a pompous announcement that the steam cars had commenced running on the Shediac railroad; that they ran a distance of *two miles* (!) and would run several miles further as soon as a certain bridge was completed, &c. We gave it an insertion at the time for what it was worth as did other journals. The 'Courier' of Saturday last, however, finding it had been deceived, apologised to its readers, for having inserted the aforesaid paragraph, and *then* the 'New-Brunswicker' (in its Tuesday's issue) says his informant misunderstood the matter, and that the cars were not running by steam, but by—*horse power!*

Popular Paper.—The increased demand for paper having created a great and increasing difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply of rags, several scientific men have recently been experimenting upon other material. At length, it appears, the desideratum has been discovered. The editor of the *Providence Journal* says—"We write this upon paper made from wood; and very fair paper it is; not such as a lady would select for her notes of ceremony, but firm, smooth, and easy to write upon. It is made from poplar, upon Roth's patent by Plather & Smith, of Lee, Mass." We hope it will soon become *popular*.

King's College Commission.—The Toronto *Colonist* states "the Rev. Dr. Ryerson has been requested by the Government of New-Brunswick to act as a Commissioner to enquire into the affairs of King's College, Fredericton, "We consider this a very judicious move on the part of our Government.

Crops in Canada.—The *State of Maine* (Portland paper) says that Canada has raised for export this season, a surplus of twelve millions of bushels of wheat, being an increase of five millions of bushels over the surplus of last year!

Novel Horse Race.—A novel race came off at Montreal recently. It was run by car or cab horses; "a prize being allotted to the *first* and the *last* horses, and each horse being ridden by the owner of another horse." A man named Ganther, was thrown from his horse and killed.

Love and Smoke.—The longest railway in the world is said to be the "Illinois Central." The Halifax *Colonist* states that the shortest railway in the world (and most crooked) is the one contracted for at Halifax, which is 6 miles, 44 chains, and no links, and adds "though ours is *shorter* than the Illinois Central, it will be *longer* before it will be finished."

Crooked Policy.—The Halifax *Colonist* insinuates that the policy of the Nova Scotian Government is so crooked that they are constructing a crooked railway when they might have built a straight one!

Population of Portland.—The census of Portland, St. John, has been recently taken, and the number of inhabitants is reported to be 25,118.

Drunkenness.—The Boston city authorities have determined to publish, the names of all strangers found drunk in the streets. We vote that our city authorities reciprocate.

Fuss among the Romans.—American papers state that a serious feud exists between the *native* Roman Catholic Priests and those who have emigrated from Europe, and that the Pope is about to send out another Nuncio to endeavour to heal the difference.

Gross Outrage by a Fashionable Dentist in Philadelphia.—Stephen T. Beale, a dentist, in Walnut Street near Twelfth, had a hearing before the Mayor Conrad, upon the charge of gross outrage on a respectable young female who went to his establishment for the purpose of having her teeth attended to. The female is but 19 years of age. In her testimony before the Mayor, she stated that she had been in the habit of visiting Mr. Beale's for the purposes of having her teeth attended to. Her family also visited Mr. B's. for the same purposes. She continued her testimony in the following words:—I arrived in town on Friday last, about 9 o'clock. I got out of the cars at Eighteen and Market street, and walked to Mr. B's. I saw nobody at Mr. B's. save the girl who let me in; I saw Mr. B. in the parlor, and with him went into the office, which is in the second story back room; I took off my bonnet, and took a seat in the operating chair; Mr. B. gave me a book to look at, and said some of his workmen wanted him to attend to some work; he left the room and returned after a short absence; he commenced to fix my tooth; it was very painful; it was to be plugged; he then wanted to put something in my tooth to kill the nerve; I told him I did not wish it done, it would be so painful; he proposed to give me ether, which I consented to; he gave it to me for some time, until I was stupified; he did not continue to operate upon the the tooth; he perceived (sometimes after I took the ether) that I was conscious; he proposed to take the tooth out. After describing the manner in which her person had been violated, she thus continued: While under the influence of ether I felt benumbed and ached, but I was perfectly conscious all the while I could not speak nor move; he gave me more ether and pulled my tooth; screamed when he extracted the tooth; I got out of the chair, and he helped me to a rocking chair, and then he brought another lady up stairs to fix her teeth. After relating a conversation that took place between Mr. B. and the lady she continued; I sat a while and he introduced me to the lady; I put on my bonnet, and he went down to the door with me; when I left it was twelve o'clock; he told me to come at 2 o'clock to day; no one came into the room from the time I entered it with him, until the lady; he shut the door, saying the smell of ether would go over the house; I asked him to stop an omnibus and he said I had better walk; I walked to third Lombard streets; no attempt was made to operate on my teeth until he committed the outrage upon my person; I was not conscious that Mr. B. was preparing another tooth for plugging. Held in $500 to answer at Court.

Teachers in the Slave States.—The editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, in an article deprecating the employment of nothern men as teachers in the south, thus holds forth:—"Let Shentsjoslab sell his pictured frauds, Hezekiah vend his ligneous nutmegs, Barnabas put shoes on our feet, Shineas thrust his hats upon our heads, Ephraim sell us codfish of most rare antiquity, Gideon retail clocks much to his own personal advantage, and Nehemiah get Connecticut hay for southern horses, but let *southern teachers educate southern youth*. We care not from which of the free states the itinerant Ichabod comes, let the answer always be the same. * * * * And so long as the college and the pulpits of the North resound with the fiercest bitterest, most lawless and brutal villification of southern men, let every southern college, and the pulpits of every southern church, be closed against Yankee professors and Yankee parsons." This is loving very!

Arrivals.—Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, and General Gore, Commander in Chief of the Forces in the Lower Provinces, arrived here from Halifax on Saturday last, and took up their quarters at the St. John Hotel. On Monday they proceeded to Fredericton, the object of the General being to review the troops stationed in that garrison.

☞ The Executive Government held a sitting at Fredericton last week, and the *Reporter* says it is probably the last at which Sir Edmund Head will preside in this Province, as he will take his departure for Canada immediately on the arrival of Sir Charles Manners Sutton, who, it is said, will sail from Liverpool for this country to-morrow.

Melancholy Accident.—Peter Clinch, Esq., while mounting his horse on Tuesday morning, at Magquadavic, was thrown upon the ground, and it was feared that he had received a concussion of the brain.—[News

Mr. C. has since died from the injuries received.

☞ The celebrated preacher J. S. Orr, called by many the "Angel Gabriel," arrived in this city last evening. He held forth on King's Square this morning, and, we understand, he will do so again at half-past six o'clock this evening. He was annoyed and jostled by a mob of rude boys to-day, but we hope that our Police will see that such conduct shall not be repeated with impunity, for without arguing the question whether this open air preaching is *judicious* or not, it is certainly *legal* and the preacher is entitled to the protection of the laws.

Lady Fracas!—The Halifax *Colonist* states that "a number of respectably dressed young women appeared at the Police Office on Tuesday last, as principals and witnesses" in a rather gallant affray, that took place on the Sunday evening previous. The marks of a parasol and scratches were visible, and the young lady who "went in" to administer summary chastisement for a supposed insult, was soundly rated by the Magistrate, and fined 20s.

☞ The London *Times* is opposed to the national festival being given to France this season, lest the news of a battle should arrive in the midst of the rejoicings, when, even if it were a victory, there would be many left to mourn for those who had fallen.

Sandwich Islands.—American papers state that the purchase of these Islands have been determined upon, and add "It is said that the King demanded five millions of dollars for the transfer, and that the Commissioner has agreed to it.

Lady Shoemakers.—A large portion of the most fashionable ladies of Detroit manufacture their own boots and shoes!

Drought and Fires.—Nearly all our exchanges complain of the Drought, and of destructive fires in the woods, Rain is very much wanted in various parts of this Province.

THE FRIENDS OF PROTESTANTISM,

Are respectfully solicited to subscribe their Mite for the purpose of erecting a MONUMENT to the Memory of the Good Samaritan,

Squire MANES,

who sacrificed his life on the Altar of Benevolence, rendering his services, regardless alike of creed, sect or denomination.

Persons intending to subscribe will please leave their names at the Chronicle office, where every information may be obtained.

We earnestly recommend the following Address to the Public; and we earnestly beseech all liberal minded men to send in their donations without a moments delay, thanking God at the same time that their own families have been spared, and that they are in a position to aid the distressed families who require our aid as well as sympathies at this time:—

RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE.

From personal observation, and from information by different members of the relief Committee, it has been ascertained that there are still 27 families, representing 180 individuals, or thereby, in a state of complete destitution, caused by sickness and bereavement during the prevailing epidemic; and the Board of Health having found it necessary to close the Relief House at Portland Bridge and the Alms-house, the undersigned have been appointed a sub-committee to raise funds to afford a temporary relief in food, to the most necessitous. They therefore respectfully request those who may feel disposed to aid in this benevolent object, to hand in their contributions to any of the members of the Committee, or James McMillan, their Treasurer, at as early a period as possible.

James A. Harding, *Chairman*,
William Scovil, A. M.,
William Donald, A. M.,
George Armstrong,
William Ferrie, A. M.,
James Manchester,
John Boyd,
James McMillan, *Treasurer*.

☞ The *News* of this morning found a range's mess! The "Yankee Trick" complained of is many years standing. So long ago as 1847 the Messrs. Ham shipped a cargo of boards to N. York, which were appraised at just double the amount of the sworn invoice, and they were thus compelled to pay a duty of forty per cent, instead of twenty per cent!

☞ *Holloway's Pills, a Certain Cure for Indigestion, Liver and Bilious Complaints.*—These Pills are the finest stomachic and most invigorating medicines ever known for weak stomachs. Persons of the most delicate constitution may use them with perfect safety. A few doses improves the tone of the stomach, and induces healthy digestion, by which many sufferers are restored to a state of vigorous health, which they never dared to anticipate. Holloway's Pills are equally efficacious for bile, sick head aches, liver complaints, and affections of the lungs, and may be resorted to at any season without fear of danger arising from catching cold whilst taking them.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

Has until within a few years, been generally considered INCURABLE, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we might mention Laennec and his friend Bayle—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease MAY BE CURED, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized. The remedy which we now offer, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has been well tested in all complaints for which it is recommended.—A Physician in Maine says:

"I have recommended the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. S. L. TILLEY,
Agent for New Brunswick.

☞ Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food invariably restores health, without medicine, inconvenience, or expence, as it saves fifty times its cost in other medicine. We extract a few out of 50,000 testimonials of cures, which had resisted all medicines.—"Cure No. 180, "Twenty-five years nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's food in a very short time.—W. R. Reeve, Pool Anthony, Tiverton." Cure No. 4208.—"Eight years dispepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious food in every short time.—Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

Cure No. 1784.—Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Barre's admirable Health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food.

Moffatt, Scotland Magdalena Purvis.

More ample details than our space permits will be seen in Messrs. Du Barry's advertisements.

Married.

On the 24th inst., at Christ Church, Parish of New Bandon, by the Rev. N. Disbrow, Mr. John E. O'Brian, Merchant, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. James Meahan, all of Bathurst.

Died.

On Tuesday, Mr. James Cooper, Saddler, in the 36th year of his age.

On Saturday evening, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Gilchrist, Mr. William Martin, in the 73d year of his age, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. John McLardy, aged 52 years, leaving a wife and family to mourn their loss.

On Monday, James, youngest son of Geo. G. Dunbrack, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Suddenly, Aug. 29th, Jane, wife of Mr. James Cooper, aged 31 years, a native of Dungivan, County of Londonderry, Ireland. On the same day, William Richard, aged 9 years and 10 months, eldest son of Mr. James Cooper.

On Saturday last, Emily, infant daughter of W. H. Hatheway, Esq., aged 4 months.

On Saturday evening, 26th inst. Jessie Thompson, infant daughter of Mr. J. M. Decker, aged 8 months.

At Fredericton, on Saturday morning, of consumption, Caleb, youngest son of the late Christopher Smiler, in the 24th year of his age.

At Carleton, on Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Samuel Adams, wife of Mr. S. Adams, of Portland, aged 37 years, leaving a husband and one child to mourn their loss.

At Aile-aux-noix, Canada West, on the 8th ult., Lieutenant Walter J. Britain, of the Canadian Rifles, in the 26th year of his age.

[Lieutenant B., was son of John Britain, Esquire, of Kingston, King's County.]

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived—

Saturday, Steamer Governor, Wood, Portland—Geo. Thomas, merchandise.

Steamer Eastern City, Fields, Boston,—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.

Monday, Schr. Groveland, Kavanagh, Boston, 2—master, assorted cargo.

Tuesday, Brig Rosewell, Hobbs, Savannah,—T. E. Millidge, pitch pine.

Brigt. Vitruvius, Parker, Philadelphia, 10—J. W. M. Irish, coals.

Thursday, Schr. Helen Hoben, New York, 7—gen. cargo, T. McIlenry.

CLEARED—

Aug. 28th—Bark Matilda, Sprague, London deals; Eclipse, Torrance, Whitehaven, deals; brigt. Skylark, Black, Waterford, deals; schr. Eva, McDonogh, Galway, deals.

Aug. 29th—Ship Africa, Jordan, London deals; schr. Mary Grattan, Sloan, Boston, boards; Garland, McLean, Boston, lumber.

30th—Ship Middleton, Delany, Liverpool timber and deals; Lawrence Frost, Gardner, Liverpool, deals; John Baring, Ward, Cork, deals; brig Remembrance, Potter, Newcastle, deals; Owen Varra, Stanius, Galway, deals; schr. Wm. Wallace, Sharp, Boston, laths and molasses.

Board of Health Notice.

Extract from the Minutes.

St. John, 16th August, 1854.

ORDERED, That the Committee of the Board of Health, in the Parish of Portland, be authorised by this Board to have the Houses therein generally fumigated; and that when houses are closed they are hereby authorised to open the same, and that Public Notice thereof be given to go into operation on Tuesday next.

In consequence of the above Order, the Board of Health hereby calls upon the Inhabitants of the Parish of Portland, to use every means in their power to aid the Committee in carrying it out, and they request that every owner of premises will see that all nuisances are removed, and also procure the necessary Fumigating Material, and personally attend to its being used, wherever ordered by the Committee, or the owners or occupiers may thank the same required.

THOMAS McLAVITY, *Clerk.*

Fumigating Material.—Manganese, Salt, and Sulphuric Acid—can be obtained gratis at the Drug store of W. O. Smith, Esq.

Glass, and Glassware.

Now Landing, from the Brig "Leadbeater":—

70 BOXES Diamond and Fluted Window GLASS;
5 Boxes Ruby, Green, Blue, Yellow and Lemon colored Glass;
230 Boxes 8x10 to 12x18 Window Glass;
100 Cases large sizes, 18x24 to 30x40;
60 Glass Milk Pans, 16 to 21