with the commendations of the disguised ambassador, by his royal master to the forgiveness and kindness of the empress, amply secured his pardon. But it was on condition that he should resume his disguise and remain in her service.

Alone in his tower (for Nadege had disappeared) and he knew enough of the cruelty of Elizabeth to

on direct inquiries as to her fate, La Chetardie after a few weeks fell ill; and fortunately, even at the price, to escape from the silken fetters of the enamoured Czarine, he departed under the care of the imperial physician, for the more genial climate of France, not without reiterated promises of return, however, and offers, in that event, of unlimited wealth and advancement.

But, as the Marquis made his way slowly toward Vienna, a gleam of light dawned on his endeavors. The Princess Sophia Charlotte was newly affianced to George the Third of England, and the daughter of the house of Mecklenberg had been the playmate of Nadege Stein from infancy till the time when Nadege was sent to the Czarina by the Duchess of Mecklenberg. Making a confident of the kind physician who accompanied him, La Chetardie was confirmed by the good man's better experience and knowledge, in the belief that Nadege had shared the same fate of every female of the court who had ever awakened the jealousy of the empress. She was doubtless exiled to Siberia, but, as she had committed no voluntary fault, it was probably without other punishment; and, with a playmate on the throne of England, she might be demanded and recovered ere long, in all her freshness and beauty. Yet the recent fate of the fair Eudoxie Lapoukin, who for an offence but little more distasteful to the Czarina, had been pierced through the tongue with hot iron, whipped with the knout, and exiled for life to Siberia, hung like a cloud of evil augury over his mind.

The marquis suddenly determined that he would see the affianced princess, and plead with her for her friend, before the splendours of a throne should make her inaccessible. The excitement of this hope had given him new life, and he easily persuaded his attendant, as they entered the gates of Vienna, that he required his attendance no further. Alone, with his own servants, he resumed his female attire, and directed his course to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The princess had maintained an intimate correspondence with her playmate up to the time of her betrothal, and the name of Mademoiselle de Beaumont was passport enough. La Chetardie had sent forward his servant, on arriving at the town, in the neighbourhood of the ducal residence the reply to his missive was brought back by one of the officers in attendance, with orders to conduct the demoiselle to apartments in the castle.

He was received with all honour at the palace gate by a chamberlain waiting, who led the way to a suit of rooms adjoining those of the princess, where after being left alone for a few minutes, he was familiarly visited by the betrothed girl, and overwhelmed, as formerly by her friend, with most embarrassing caresses. In the next moment, however, the door was hastily flung open, and Nadege, like a stream of light, fled through the room, hung upon the neck of the speechless and overjoyed marquis, and ended with convulsions of mingled tears and laughter. The moment that he could disengage himself from her arms, La Chetardie requested to be left for a moment alone. He felt the danger and impropriety of longer maintaining disguise. He closed his door on the unwilling demoiselle, hastily changed his dress, and, with his sword at his side, entered the splendid reception room of the princess, where Mademoiselle de Beaumont was impatiently awaited.

The scene which followed, the mingled confusion and joy of Nadege, the subsequent hilarity and masquerading at the castle, and the particulars of the marriage of the Marquis de la Chetardie to his fair fellow maid-of-honour, must be left to the reader's imagination. We have room only to explain the reappearance of Nadege at Mecklenberg.

Nadege retired to her turret at the imperative command of the empress, sad and troubled; but waited wakefully and anxiously for the re-entrance of her disguised companion. In the course of an hour, however, the sound of a sentinel's musket, set down at her door, informed her that she was a prisoner. She knew Elizabeth, and the Duchess of Mecklenberg, with an equal knowledge of the Czarina's character, had provided her with a resource against the imperial cruelty, should she have occasion to use it. She crept to the battlements of the tower, and fastened a handkerchief to the side looking over the public square.

The following morning, at daylight, Nadege was summoned to prepare for a journey, and, in an hour, she was led between soldiers to a carriage at the palace gate, and departed by the northern egress of the city, with a guard of three mounted Cossacks. In two hours from that time the carriage was overtaken, the guard overpowered, and the horses' heads turned in the direction of Moscow. After many difficulties and dangers, during which she found herself under the charge of a Mecklenbergian officer in the service of the Czarina, she reached Vienna in safety, and was immediately concealed by her friends in the neighbourhood of the palace at Mecklenberg, to remain hidden till inquiry should be over. The arrival of Mademoiselle de Beaumont, for the loss of whose life or liberty she had incessantly wept with dread and apprehension, was joyfully communicated to her by her friends; and as the reader knows some of the passages in the early life of the fair-faced beauty in the French court in the time of Louis XV.—the Marchioness de la Chatardie.

THE BALTIC.—The Memel correspondence of the *Daily News* writes on the 26th:—"When the Driver, Commander Gardiner, was sent into Baltisch Port, to serve the vessels lying there with the official notice of the blockade, she found among others an American barque, called the Sammy Appleton, of Boston U. S., a fine craft of about 900 tons register, whom she also served with a warning to clear out within six days. A day or two afterwards the Driver being out cruising, fell in with this very same American, and an officer of the Driver was sent on board to examine the ships papers. They were found perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The American captain objected to this, and being to make difficult which excited the suspicion of the British officer, so he insisted on their production, which was at length complied with, and from which it appeared that the Sammy Appleton had just landed at Baltisch Port 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 cwt. of cotton, as the ostensible part of the cargo. 'Oh, ho, you have been landing rifles, have you, my friend?' quoth the lieutenant. 'Now we'll just search your hold; and, taking the carpenter of the Driver with him, as is usual in such a cases, he proceeded to examine and ransack the hole of the American ship, but without finding anything suspicious. 'You may thank your stars, my man,' said the lieutenant to the skipper, when the search was concluded, 'that I found no arms on board your vessel; for had there been one single rifle more than than the number of hands on board, you would have been rabbed, as sure as my name is ——.' 'Ah, I calculate I was too wide awake for you Britishers this time,' Yankee, chuckling with delight; and I reckon I'm on the safe side of the hedge now.' Nothing could be done, and the Driver's boat shoved off. I may add that the Sammy Appleton entered the Sound on the 15th of March, and arrived at Baltisch Port on the 12th of April. It was her Majesty's sloop Geyser, 6, Commander Roderick Dew, which captured the greater part of the prizes off Riga, and the way she did it was as follows:—They had heard from one of the vessels they had boarded that several merchant ships were lying half loaded outside the bar of Riga, and completing their cargoes by means of some steamers plying between the vessels and the shore. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, the Geyser, accompanied by another steamer I believe the Arethusa, stood in towards the land, so that they arrived at daybreak, and under cover of the morning fog, and by keeping close to the shore, came upon them suddenly, with three small steam-tugs alongside, in the act of discharging. Into these tugs the crews of the merchant vessels had taken refuge, when the Geyser, seeing this move, fired a ball from one her bowchasers at the steam tugs, which immediately caused them to throw up the sinking ships, and take to their oars. The Geyser, then proceeded leisurely up captured them (about 22 in number), and towed them away. Prize crews were afterward put in, and they were navigated to Elsinore, *en route* for England."

The *London Herald* has a request to the effect that a friend of Sir Charles Napier has sent him a letter in defence of the conduct of Messrs. Hulford and Co., (late J. Paul, Graham and Co.) Their debts are £660,659, including £592,372, creditors secured.

GENERAL CANROBERT.—A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from the Crimea, endeavors to account for General Canrobert's resignation of his command in this wise:—There were two principal schemes for action. One, suggested by the Emperor, was the sending of a number of troops to Eupatoria, and a march from north to south to effect a junction across the Russian lines with the besieging army. Another, which was the plan conceived by General Canrobert himself, was to march from south to north, to reverse in fact, the turning march performed after the battle of the Alma. General Canrobert saw difficulties in the way of the Emperor's proposal, but he made great and unsuccessful efforts to induce Lord Raglan to concur in his own. Two councils of war were held in quick succession, at the second of which Omar Pacha was present. At this second council Lord Raglan, with difficulty was brought to consent to the proposition, but the next day he sent word to General Canrobert that he could not spare a man from the trenches. Canrobert was so disheartened at this, that he sent off at once the telegraphic despatch requesting to be superseded.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Duffett:—Sir: Having noticed a communication in the *Religious Intelligencer* of the 1st of June, signed James Lake, Springfield, K. C., in which said *gentleman* gives his "friends," what he presumes, an account of the time when the Rev. John G. Flanders became a "British subject," or rather "Took the Oath of Allegiance," as prescribed by Law before any person, not being a natural born "British Subject" can receive any particular remunerative privilege of the Government; which "Oath" was taken by the Rev. J. G. Flanders at the time when he received license to "solemnize Matrimony." The said J. G. Flanders emigrated to this Province from the neighboring Republic, in 1829, since then he has maintained a consistent christian course, and has on all occasions shown himself to be a "British subject" in the highest sense of the word; and on very many occasions, has the writer heard him earnestly express his opinion in favor of British Laws, and British customs, as being the best and most salutary of any "under the sun," also has he heard him when supplicating the throne of God's rich grace, thank Him for granting him the privilege of being one of the subjects of Her upon whose possessions the sun is said "never to set". There are hundreds who can testify to the same things. In 1851 he joined the "Loyal Orange Association" in which he took the following obligations without any "hesitation, secret reservation, or mental reservation whatever, viz:—

"I do solemnly and voluntarily swear, that I "will to the utmost of my power, support and "defend Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, "and her lawful heirs and successors in the sov-"ereignty of Great Britain and Ireland, of these "Provinces dependent on, and belonging to the "said Kingdom; so long as he, she, or they, "shall support and maintain the Protestant reli-"gion, and the laws of this country; that I will "to the utmost of my power, defend her against "all traitorous conspiracies and attempts what-"ever, which shall or may be made against her "person, crown or dignity; that I will do my "utmost endeavors to disclose and make known "to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all "treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts "which I shall know to be against her, him, or "any of them; that I will, when lawfully called "on, assist the civil and military powers, in the "just and lawful discharge of their official duties, "in repelling and subduing every enemy who "may seek to disturb or injure the Queen, the "Protestant religion, or this Country in general: "that I will steadily maintain the Connexion "between the colonies of British North America "and the Mother Country; and be ever ready to "resist all attempts to weaken British influence or "dismember the British empire; that I am not nor "ever will be a member of any Society, or body "of men, who are enemies to Her Majesty, and "our glorious Constitution;" and further "I like-"wise solemnly and voluntarily swear, that I am "a true and faithful subject of Her Majesty, and "that I will to the latest moment of my existence "preserve and maintain a faithful and steady "allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain,—being "Protestant."

In June 1854, he was elected Chaplain of the Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick, and in 1855 he was unanimously re-elected. The object of the said James Lake and his "friends" in publishing the above referred to communication, being to lead those of their party, who are credulous enough to take with anything which might injure the Rev. J. G. Flanders, to believe that he swore falsely at the last General Election! Upon which occasion he attested that he was a "British Subject," which they are preaching from "Dan even to Beersheba."

By your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall again refer to the said civic gentleman and his "friends."

I am, &c.,
A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Springfield, K. C., July 6th, 1855.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor.—Our new Government boasted loudly, that they would furnish a panacea for all the evils complained of relative to the mining for Coal in this province, and the Attorney General assumed the responsibility of relieving the country of this incubus, accordingly he brought in a Bill, which passed the House, permitting persons to obtain a licence and raise coals on their own ground, *if any coal was there!* But sir, juggler and all as is our Attorney General he could not find a KEY to unlock the 45 miles square, already locked up, and the key in the pocket of speculators, in short, the whole coal district of the Province. This piece of patent legislation, sir, may couple well with the law to prevent taking fish in the spawning time on the southern shores of Grand Manan. The law virtually says this, that you may *if you can* take the fish when they are not there, but it is unlawful to take them *when they are there!* What a glorious batch of Noodles!

A VOICE FROM GRAND LAKE.

MUTINY AMONG THE FOREIGN LEGION.—On Tuesday last, Major Wise, and officer of the Foreign Legion, reported to Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, that one of the companies stationed on Melville Island, had become refractory, and refused obedience to their officers. Sir Gaspard promptly took the affair in hand himself, and ordered a party of the 76th, to march in haste with him to the Island. In arriving there he had the mutineers called together instantly. He then ordered the 76th to load with ball cartridge. Having thus got ready for the work, His Excellency threatened the Foreigners that he would have any of them shot at once that dared to disobey; he then called the Ringleader, Sergeant Nielly, and told him that he should be tried by Court Martial and shot, if found guilty, and degraded him in the face of his followers, and depriving him, with a knife or scissors, of the stripes on his coat denouncing his rank; and Sir Gaspard followed up these measures by ordering the whole faction, about 50, to the military prison at the Citadel. The out break, it is said, was owing to a stoppage of part of the pay the men understood they were to receive, for outfit and rations. Sir Gaspard's position, as Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, and Commanding the garrison of Halifax, may be extremely enviable; but since the charge of the Foreign Legion was given to him and Lieut. General Gore I fit the city, he has brought himself into sad repute by occasional displays of power in a style derogatory to a gentleman, if not to an officer of high rank. Desertions from the garrison have lately happened to an unusual large extent, not less than eleven men having escaped from the service during the past week. Hardly 250 men have yet been procured for the Foreign Legion, although the enlisting of so small a number, has probably cost £50 a man.—[Halifax Recorder.

Showers of brimstone have fallen in Mississippi lately. It has been dried and proved to be genuine.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., July 10, 1855.

The latest news from the seat of war is highly important. The French and English at the same time invested

ets. The British in number not over 2,000, under command of General Eyre, penetrated and held possession of a section of the city for 17 hours—but owing to the overwhelming force to which they were opposed retreated again under cover of the night. The band of heroes of both nations are daily decreasing the avenging circle with which Sebastopol is surrounded. "The war goes heavily on," and the day when the flags of the Allies shall float on the walls of the impregnable city is close at hand. The great feature of the last intelligence is the death of the gallant and patriotic commander-in-chief, RAGLAN, a man that must be lamented by not only his comrades in arms, but by every lover of liberty. On the verge of 70 years of age, he has swayed to the moment of his death the destinies of the world and commanded the allied armies, the *elite* of the two greatest nations on the earth. Laboring under every disadvantage in an enemies' country, far from home, assailed by disasters unparalled, privations of every description, a ravenally managed commissariat, hurricanes, loss of transports, no roads, provisions, and munitions of war to be carried where there was not the semblance of a pathway, on the backs of his ransacked, disease, but not disheartened Troops.—Add to which a most inhospitable climate and a towering fortress bristling with a thousand guns of the heaviest calibre and stone walls invulnerable to all the world, save the undinching heroes who now invest it, and we shortly to become its masters.—But the Hero of a Thousand fights is gone, covered with the glories of ALMA, INKERMANN and BALAKLAVA—he now rests in peace. "He'll never march again." But a grateful country will render his memory immortal, he will live in the brazen statue, he will live, yes, live for ever in the archives of the nation, and better than all, he will live in the heart of his beloved Queen, and in the hearts core of the British people. But the theme is too exciting—we drop the pen. "Peace to his manes."

HALIFAX, June 18.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at half past 10, a. m.

THE WAR.

July 3.—Lord Raglan was buried with all the pomp which circumstances permitted. There are rumours that Gen. Pelissier is about to be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 18th the Allies have been strengthing their advance against the Malakoff, and Pelissier's latest telegraph, July 4th, says his works are progressing satisfactorily.

Gen. Simpson's telegraph of the 4th is merely "Nothing new since my last."

Accounts by telegraph have all already stated the main facts of the unsuccessful attack on Sebastopol, on the 18th June. Papers by the Canada now contain despatches from Raglan and Pelissier—giving full details, these and camp correspondence make plain the causes of repulse. Gen. Mayran's French division is on its way to attack the fort on the extreme right, by Catacomb harbour, and commenced the action prematurely, before the other division had taken up their ground. Mayran fell, mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into disorder, the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division as it came up under Gen. Brunet, and shattered it badly. Brunet also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although Gen. Autemarre had meantime reached the Malakoff Tower. Retreat was effected in good order but with great loss. When Raglan saw the defeat of the first French division he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan to effect a diversion in favour of the French; although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French should have captured the Malakoff inasmuch as the Malakoff a gunn quite command the Redan. So far as civilians at a distance can judge, Raglan's order to attack was a great error for the British storming party not being sufficiently strong to carry the work, were repulsed with much slaughter. A curious incident in that Gen. Eyre with 1,000 British penetrated into the suburbs of Sebastopol itself and held possession of the houses of one street 17 hours, but being totally unsupported retired at nightfall. The inference is—that had the assault been general or systematically planned the city would have fallen, or at least its first line of defence might have been carried. French letters, June 23rd, say the army was full of confidence. Approaches were pushing forward to Malakoff Tower and French Battery, 50 guns were nearly completed on the point of Careening Bay to keep off the Russian ships. Their fire having caused much loss on the 18th.

A Vienna paper says, that Gortschakoff has sent for 24,000 more men, and has reinforced Liprandi's army with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians under Omer Pacha and Gen. Marmora, have made excursions into the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya, without meeting any resistance.

Numerous works of art, captured from the Kertch Museum, and Gen. Wrangel's private collection, are on the way to Paris.

Mr. Stowe, Commissioner, sent by the *London Times*, to the Crimea to administer the balance of the hospital fund, fell sick from over exertion; routine excluded him from the hospitals he was ailing. He was carried in a scorching sun, to a church at Balaklava, where he died, a victim to official inhumanity.

The Turco-British contingent now numbering 8,000 is in camp near Demoudere.

Careful estimates show that this war has already cost half a million lives, and no destructive battles.

BALTIC.—A despatch from Berlin, July 4th, states that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed.

Russian accounts say, June 18th, that the allied flotilla of 180 guns fired eight hours against batteries at the mouth of the Narva without effect. They then withdrew to Seskar island.

June 20. The allies made descent on Kotka island, destroyed the telegraph, and burned government stores.

22d. Occasional shots were exchanged between the gunboats employed in shore and the Revel batteries.

24th. The allied steamers took soundings in Nystadt roads, while others fired some hours on the port of Revel without effect.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes the correspondence respecting the recent affair at Aango, stating that the flag of truce was not visible; and also accusing the English of making an improper use of flags of truce generally.

July 6th. The bulk of the allied squadron are lying off Cronstadt.

Business in Parliament was not important.

Lord Grosvenor's Bill to stop Sunday trading is withdrawn, after having caused riots in Hyde Park.

Roebuck and Duncombe were refused a Committee of inquiry into the brutal conduct of the Police in these riots.

On Friday night, Milner Gibson asked government for an explanation as to Lord John Russell's recent conduct at the Vienna conference.

Lord John Russell replied, stating among other things that Great Britain never contemplated to restore Poland and Hungary.

Cobden, Roebuck and Disraeli attacked Russell, after which the matter subsided.

Gen. Peel will move the previous question against Roebuck's vote of censure.

Lord Elgin it is said will be appointed Post-master General.

The magnificent iron paddle wheel steamer Persia, of 3,850 tons, 1000 horse power was launched on the Clyde July 3rd, for the Cunard line, and will be ready to sail in October.

M. Peterson, the Prussian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, was recently intercepted on board the French steamer from Southampton to Lisbon having been on a secret mission to France and England. The American minister to Portugal, they say, discovered him.

Another demonstration against Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday trading bill took place in Hyde Park, on Sunday, July 1st, and exceeded in numbers and size the one of the previous week. The scene is beyond description—of the lowest computation upwards of 100,000 were present. The proceedings were commenced by a man who attempted to address the crowd, which the police

scene of confusion. The constables staves were knocked off, and several carriages, which were bold enough to venture were hooted, and the horses frightened by the mob. Several of the ringleaders were taken into custody, but not without giving great trouble to the police, who were, in many instances, compelled to use their staves in a very severe manner.

FRANCE.

On July 5th, the Legislature voted the loan of 750 millions of Francs. In addition to the new loan, an increase of taxation is proposed, viz., one third increase of duty on all spirits, 10 per cent on railway passengers and goods, and a new war "Decime" of indirect taxes, which is expected to produce seventy millions of Francs per annum.

The Emperor's speech is variously commented on, but on the whole is regarded favorably, and the hit at Austria is well merited. It is reported that the Austrian minister has asked for explanations.

The following is the speech delivered by the Emperor in the Legislative Assembly at its opening on the second of July:—

Messieurs Senateurs and Deputies: The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session, had already made such progress that I should be obliged to call you together, when they came to a termination. Unhappily, the Conferences at Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country, and to your own judgment. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the questions before you. One year had already passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to enlarge her force in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favor the adhesion of Austria, and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe. In that situation, the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formed.

Before our successes, a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England, would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle, and of the sacrifices already made? Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace, and to give an unchangeable proof of their moderation; we, restricting ourselves to ask in the interest of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood, which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river. Well, all these propositions which I may call magnanimous disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Conferences. We demand in the interest of humanity and of justice the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession, under the exclusive protection of the Sultan; in the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe. We demanded that Russia should limit to a certain degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, and thus reduce a number which she could only maintain with aggressive objects. We demanded in the interests of Austria, and of Germany, a better Constitution for the Danubian Principalities that they might serve as a barrier against the repeated invasions of the North.

Russia, who had consented in theory to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, if negotiations failed. Austria, it is true, proposed to secure by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the Russian ships of war to a number exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities. To except such a proposition was impossible, for it had in on manner bound Russia, and on the contrary, we should have apparently sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea. The war had to follow its course. I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers. I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated abroad, always remained pending and the nature of the circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is therefore with regret that I abandoned the idea.

My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment bill. There will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regulation of the administration of a Recruitment bill.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for as you are aware, a nation must neither abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct, and the will to act conformable to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential missions, it must learn to support at times the trials which alone can bring to mind and restore to its the rank to which it is entitled.

SPAIN.—A despatch via Marseilles of July 6th, states that a rising has taken place in Catalonia. Difficulty is nominally respecting the rate of wages. Two manufacturers had been assassinatnated at Barcelona.

The Time correspondent says the Spanish Minister at Paris had a long interview with the Emperor on the state of Spain, and Napoleon expressed his determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isabella.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs at Liverpool quiet, with moderate sales in Wheat and Flour at last week's prices, while Indian Corn has been quite neglected at nominally 1s 6d to 2s decline.

Cotton had receded 8-16d. Sales of the week, 48,000 bales.

Liverpool Provisions.—Beef without demand. Nothing going in Pork. Tea and Coffee dull Sugar in good demand; stock small prices looking up.

Iron continued in good demand at firm prices Rails £7 5s. to £7 10s.

Money easy, though perhaps not quite so cheap as before the publication of the French loan.

Consols closed at 91 1-4 to 91-3.

Freights from Liverpool to the United States quiet, and slightly easier.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived 1st Gloucester, 30th, Admiral; 29th Paladin, at Hull; 3d, Persia, Gloucester; W. S. Lindsay, Gravesend—all from St. John.

Sailed, 6th Perseverance, from Liverpool, for this port.

The Juliana was fallen in with, lat. 42, long. 26, waterlogged.

THE BOSTON DEFALCATION.—The defalcation of the Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, in the large sum of $500,000, which sum he has been withdrawing from the funds of the company for almost ten years, is another astounding evidence of the danger of placing too much confidence in a reputation for integrity and honesty. So many accidents have occurred within the last few years, to warn us of this danger, that it would seem the part of prudence to take some step which shall effectually prevent a recurrence of such crimes.—The man ought to be left to the unrestricted management of large amounts of money, no matter how honest or faithful he may be. The temptation to use it for illegitimate purposes is too strong for most minds to resist. Positive, at the outset, scruples and hesitation and no thought of doing any permanent injury to themselves or others.—By little and little, they fell into the snare, until exposure ends in ruin.

We learn that there is no law by which the late Treasurer can be made answerable for his crime, and he is still at large and likely to remain so.—[State of Maine.

The deaths in Boston for the week ending Saturday last, amount to only 49. In some of the wards there was not a death. The city of Boston at present is in a healthy state.

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.—This truly loyal and useful association, has bloomed, bloomed, and borne fruit in this Province. On its introduction many were the difficulties and oppositions with which it was assailed. We trust, however, that the day has gone by in this Province, when opposition will be offered to a protestant community,

pation from religious intolerance; a period in England's history that all classes and denominations of men have cause to bless, for the proud position that little isle holds among the nations of the earth. It is highly gratifying to us to be enabled to state that although processions were got up in almost every section of the Province, not a single instance of opposition or ill feeling was manifested throughout the length and breadth of the land. A very large party left this city in the Woodstock, accompanied with a Band, and spent a most hilarious day at Gagetown, all having returned without the slightest accident or disunion. Indeed the day was all its warmest friends could desire it, and proved to an approving world that Orangeism is one of the surest bonds of indissolubility between the Colonies and the parent Isles, and under whose Ægis, in the fullest sense of the word exists Civil and Religious Liberty.

THE 12TH, AT NEWCASTLE, GRAND LAKE.—The Brethren of No. 25 Queen's Blue, headed by the Master, Brother R. P. Yeomans, assembled at their Lodge Room at 11 o'clock, and opened Lodge. After preliminaries the lodge closed, and the doors were thrown open, and the Hall was soon filled to hear an appropriate discourse from Brother the Rev. W. A. Troop, who did ample justice to the glorious cause. After the sermon, they proceeded in procession to the place prepared for a substantial repast, when "*The day, and all who honored it*," was drank, with other appropriate toasts, when they separated, with a lively hope that they might meet again, and enjoy a similar pleasure on the next glorious twelfth.

In the evening Brother Troop, gave a lecture in the Hall on the rise and progress of Orangeism, which afforded much delight to the Brethren assembled.

REVOLUTION IN POSTAL AFFAIRS.—We regret to learn that by an imperial order, all newspapers, both from and to the Colonies, must be pre-paid at the place of mailing, or they will not in future be forwarded. This we view as a great public calamity, nor can we devine the cause, unless it is from the immense bulk of periodicals which arrive by every mail. We cannot but think this a most impolitic measure, as the rapidity with which the news arrives, the quantity of English papers read by the Colonist, binds them, and identifies them with the people at home, to such a degree, as almost to make them forget that they are out of the Isles, while the witholding that kind of intercourse, will go further than any other circumstance to wean us off, and cause us to look upon ourselves as a separate people.

LONG LOOKED FOR, COME AT LAST.—It affords us much pleasure to learn that the Common Council have at length concluded to finish the "BATT TOWER," as at first contemplated. The unsightly and gigantic skeleton is at length to be clothed, when we hope to hear that our sotemporary of the News, who has long been labouring under hallucination in consequence, being settled down, and like the Tower clothed sitting, and in his right mind.

LITERATURE.—In addition to the many splendid works published by the London Printing and Publishing Company for which Mr. ROOKE HENTON of this city is agent, we have just been handed the first number of a new and elegant edition of the History of England, with superb steel engravings by the best masters of the day. The work is edited by Thomas Gaspey, Esquire, a gentleman fully adequate to the importance of the undertaking; the whole forming an additional monument of the progress of civilization, and the improvements in the arts and sciences emanating from our beloved Fatherland. The work, when the style is taken into consideration is unusually cheap, and no one possessing a truly British heart, can call his library complete, without the possession of this beautiful periodical.

GRIFFITH'S AND BATES' Nautical Magazine for July is on our table, and as usual full of important *matters and things*, inventive and highly useful to our naval architect, as well as instructive to all who are either concerned, or take an interest in Navigation. It has always our best wish for its being favorably received.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

J. Warren Tracis, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the County of Queens, in the place of Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Esquire, resigned.

Charles R. Hatheway, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte.

Lawrence St Laren, Esquire, M. D., to be a Coroner for the County of Kent.

James B. Johnston, Esq., to be Inspector of Schools for the County of Northumberland, in place of William Wilkinson, Esquire, resigned.

Henry Dwyer to be Inspector of Schools for the County of Kent, in place of James Wheten, resigned.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 9th July, 1855.

William Carpenter to be a Commissioner to expend 25 Pounds, granted in aid of individual subscription, towards the erection of a Wharf in the River Saint John, in the Parish of Wickham, County of Queens, at the division line of lands owned by William Carpenter and William Shaw.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 11th July, 1855.

BYE ROADS—SAINT JOHN.

Thomas Davidson to be Commissioner to expend £15, granted in 1854, for the road from Little River to Red Head.

No. 836—For Jas. Conway read John Conway.
No. 808—For N. B. Patterson read R. B. Patterson.
No. 814—For Robt. Paine read Robt. Power.
No. 823—For John Tims read Wm. Evans who is appointed to expend his $5, under that number.

BYE ROADS—QUEEN'S.

No. 176—Arch. M'Allister is appointed Commissioner to expend the grants included under this No., in room of Joseph Coy, Esquire, who declines to act.

BYE ROADS—WESTMORLAND.

No. 387—Joseph Bellivou is appointed Commissioner for road round the Cumberland March to Powell's, in room of Jos. Richard, who has removed.

The following gentlemen were elected office bearers of the Chamber of Commerce, 10th July, 1855:—Hon. John Robertson, President; Robt. Reed, Esq., Vice President; Edward Dolby, Secretary & Treasurer. Council—F. A. Wiggins, Joseph A. Crane, Wm. Thomson, Joel Rogers, George Smetharland, John W. Ludlip, William Wright, John A. Morrison, Thomas Vaughan, and George Thomas, Esqrs. Board of Arbitration—Charles M'Laughlan, Edward Allison, Robert Jardine, John Duncan, Isaac Woodward, and John M. Walker, Esqrs.

RAIL ROADS. An Editorial on this subject prepared for this impression, has been crowded out, but will appear in our next.

☞ We are indebted to Valentine & Co's Express; Express to Colonel Favor for late files of American papers.

THE STATE OF ANTICOSTI.—This interesting section of Lower Canada, appears to be bursting into notice, and bids fair at no distant day to become another New Brunswick. A little over 70 years since, this Province was, what Anticosti now is, a desert and a howling wilderness. The island, like this Province, before the arrival of the

fruitless, and a useless spot on the waste of waters. The awful stories of shipwrecks, starvation and "all the ills that flesh is heir to," have hitherto formed part of, or rather the whole of its history. The nautical disasters however, with which its shores have been strewed by vessels bound for the Canadas, have made it necessary for the Legislature of the Lower Provinces to establish a light-house station on the South-west side of the island. Partial explorations have consequently taken place, and the result is, that instead of a useless heap of sand banks and rocks, it turns out to be a teeming but an unappropriated land. In a commercial point of view it is calculated to take the lead of both Newfoundland and Lower Canada. Situated at the entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence about 400 miles east of Quebec. The circumstance of its being surrounded with the ocean, renders the climate less severe than in Lower Canada, and affords open navigation two months longer than the port of Quebec. It is about 130 miles in length and 35 in breath, a little less than the size of this Province. Its shores are indented with many fine Harbors, and it is said although the vegetation round the shores is stunted, that the interior has a fine growth of timber principally tamarack, and suitable for ship-building. The surface of the land generally a level, there being no mountains but many beautiful lakes, the entrance to which from the sea, abound with salmon and salmon trout, and the interior waters with the finest kind of trout, and in great abundance. Minerals of various kinds already have been discovered, & show an indication of great wealth. Nor are its agricultural facilities at all to be despised, natural wild meadows, and intervale lands like the interior of this Province are very extensive, and invite the hand of the cultivator, while the shores of this *Terra incognita*, literally swarm with all the varieties of sea fish, and are annually visited by our enterprising neighbours from the Republic. The lands like all the Crown lands of Lower Canada, are open to British subjects, and we have no doubt, might be obtained in large blocks, as were the lands of this country at its settlement, and if selected in localities suitable for towns and cities, would enrich beyond calculation the children of their first owners. We would suggest the propriety of a Land Company being formed here, an exploring expedition being fitted out, and an application being made to the Legislature of Canada for extensive grants.

And our word for it, in a very short period it would become both a populous and a thriving Colony. The isle is quite as large as "Prince Edwards," and possessing all the facilities for producing wealth, could not fail in the hands of an industrious people to develope its inexhaustible resources. There is no problem involved in the experiment, as hundreds of American schooners, annually "draw on its banks, and are never refused a discount." The fish alone until other resources could be made available, would when bartered in the United States furnish all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. Where are our enterprising young "Bluenoses," who will go up and "spy out the land?" Its minerals alone are a great inducement, it is known to abound in coal and iron, and who will say like California it does not furnish an auriferous soil, and the precious metals. Our fellow Provincials may rest assured of one thing, that if they neglect to avail themselves of this golden opportunity, it will be greedily seized by our grasping neighbours.

☞ The *Head Quarters* says that the Rev. Mr. Brooke, Presbyterian Minister of this place, has the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by King's College. All who know the genuine worth of the Rev. gentleman will acknowledge that the above act confers honor upon both donors and receiver. We copy the following notice from the *Royal Gazette* of the 4th inst.:—

"We are authorised to announce that at a Convocation of King's College, recently held, it was determined to confer on the Rev. John M. Brooke, of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, the degree of Doctor of Divinity."

THE TIMBER TRADE.—A petition has been presented to the Governor General, by Timber Merchants and others, interested in the trade of the Ottawa and its tributaries, praying him to order in Council, that the regulations by which increased ground rent or forfeiture of license is made the penalty of non-manufacture of timber, be suspended until the present depression of Commerce has passed away. The prices of timber in Great Britain are said to be so as would not warrant any merchant in paying within twenty-five per cent of the first cost of Ottawa timber.—*Montreal Transcript.*

At Pontotoc, Miss., on the 11th of June, Prof. Clark S. Brown, teacher of an Academy there was killed by a young man about 18 years of age, named Keith Wray. Brown had punished Wray's brother, a pupil aged 12 years, and had expelled another brother for insolent remarks upon the subject. Keith Wray, armed with a pistol and bowie knife, met Brown on his way from school, made insulting remarks to him, and struck him with his fist, and then stabbed him six or eight times with his bowie knife, killed him instantly. He was arrested and held for trial. Mr. Brown was a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a man of excellent character. He has left a wife to whom he was lately married.—*Concord Patriot.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday forenoon, a little girl about eleven years of age, daughter of a man named Ellison, living in Golden street, off Waterloo-street, while gathering chips and shavings in the Cathedral, was struck on the head by a small piece of timber that fell from a scaffolding near the roof where carpenters were at work. The poor child lived but a few minutes after.

It is really surprising that many such accidents do not occur at all buildings in the city, as children suffered to run at large, or sent to collect old wood, and so on, heedlessly expose themselves every moment to the greatest danger.—*Freeman.*

On the 15th of June last, three boys—two of them brothers named Wm. and Benjamin Smith, sons of a widow woman living in Lower Cove, and a colored boy named Adams, went out boating and were not afterwards heard of. Nothing was known of their fate until Sunday morning, when the body of Benjamin Smith was found in Anthony's Cove, Red Head. The face and hands were all destroyed and it was by means of his clothes that he was identified. It is but too certain that the other boys shared the same fate.—*Ib.*

On Sunday evening, the body of an infant was discovered, partially buried in a box marked "sugar crackers," in a field near the Valley Church.—*Ib.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, are a certain cure for Scurvy.—Edward Hope, of Harbour Grace, Newfo