(*From the Christian Times.*)

IMPRISONMENT FOR READING THE BIBLE.

Florence, March 30, 1855.

Another Tuscan Protestant has been made to feel the vengeance of the Popish priests. Domenico Cecchetti was seized last Sunday morning, at half-past four, hurried away from his children to the prison of the Bargello, condemned without any trial, without any witnesses, by the Council of Prefecture, to a year's confinement in the Penitentiary of Imbrogiano, near Modte Lupo, whither he was conveyed in chains on the following morning; the crimes for which he was consigned to a dungeon being the possession of one Bible and two Testaments, and the avowal, when examined by the Chancellor of the Delegation of Santa Maria Novella, that he considered Jesus Christ the sole head of the church. The circumstances which led to his arrest are characteristic of the spy system now prevalent throughout Tuscany, and so honourable to the man against whom it was directed, that I make no apology for communicating them with as much fulness of detail as your column will allow. Domenico Cecchetti is a workman employed in the tobacco manufactory of M.M. Emanuel Fenzi and Co., the well known bankers, who have for years farmed this monopoly. He was one of the best workmen in the establishment, earning five paulsi a day, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his employers in the highest possible degree. His age is about forty-three; and as he is a widower, with four boys, of whom the eldest is sixteen and the youngest six, there had devolved on him not only the task of maintaining his family, but of discharging all those domestic duties which are a mother's peculiar province. And those duties he has discharged so well that his four boys is patterns of good conduct, and the whole neighbourhood are wont to speak of Cecchetti's children as the models of what children ought to be. The two were already employed in the tobacco manufactory, where they, too, earned on an average, a lira a day each. Cecchetti lived on the first floor of a house in the Via Taddea, close to the tobacco manufactory. In another small apartment on the same floor was lodged a young man, the apprentice of a vintner in Borgo La Noce. He was struck by the good conduct of the young Cecchettis, and by the excellent and kind bearing of his father, and in the course of conversation and familiar intercourse at length learned that the father was in the habit of reading with his children and his friends the Bible. And in casual chat with his own master he repeated this circumstance to him, expressing his belief that the Bible could not be such a very bad book after all, when it produced such happy fruits. A few days afterwards the vintner went to confession at San Lorenzo, and there mentioned to the confessor that his apprentice had been talking to him about Diodati's Bible, which he thought not so bad as it had been represented. The priest immediately interrupted the confession, and refused him absolution. Next day he met Priest Baratti the first curate of San Lorenzo, and one of the fiercest and most relentless persecutors of the Tuscan Protestants. "Why, what is the matter with you," said Curate Baratti, "you seem so dull?" "Ah, Curate no wonder; yesterday I was refused absolution." "Refused absolution," rejoined the curate, impossible! refuse absolution to so good a Catholic as you. There must be some mistake; come to my house and confess to me, and I hope it will prove nothing.' The vintner made his confession to Curate Baratti, and received absolution, all snug and comfortable; and Curate Baratti lost no time in denouncing Domenico Cecchetti to the Tuscan police as guilty of the crime of Protestant propagandism, and requiring them to watch over his proceedings, and if possible, to seize him in the act. Accordingly, some months ago, four gens-d'armes suddenly entered Cechetti's house, about nine o'clock in the evening. They expected to have found him in company with two other inquirers, reading the Scriptures; they found, only another fellow-lodger, named Cioli, who had come to repay Cecchetti the sum of five paulsi, which he had borrowed on the previous day. But they seized and carried off in triumph one copy of Diodati's Bible, and two copies of the New Testament. Cecchetti heard nothing more about the matter for nearly ten weeks. On the morning of Wednesday, the 14th inst., he received an order to appear before the delegates of Santa Maria Novella, in the afternoon of the same day. Then and there he was examined by the Chancellor of the Delegation, and required to declare why three copies of Diodati's Bible and Testament were found in his possession. "Indeed, Signor Delegato," was the answer, "I only wish there had been five instead of three, for there are five of us, my four boys and myself, and we require a bible a-piece." The Cancelliere successively interrogated him as to his opinion regarding Mass, confession, the authority of the Pope, on all which points he stated his opinion without reserve. He replied that Jesus Christ had been offered up once as a sacrifice for the sins of mankind; that no sacrifice was, or could be wanted. He said:—"As to confession, when I have sinned it is my duty to confess my sin, first to Almighty God, and implore his pardon; then to my brother, if I have sinned wrongly against my brother; to you, Signor Cancelliere, for example, if I have offended you. As to the Pope being head of the church, I know," he said, "no headship save that of Jesus Christ. The Pope is a constituted authority, like you, Signor Cancelliere." Before that examination terminated, the Cancelliere of the Delegation had, I doubt not, acquired the conviction of Jacques, that—

"Out of these convertites
There is much to be heard and learned."

But, respecting certain matters, he neither heard nor learned anything from Domenico Cecchetti, though again and again was returned to the charge. Neither wheedling nor bullying could induce him to reveal the name of one of the Christian brethren with whom he read and discoursed upon the Scriptures. His answer invariably was:—"On all points regarding myself I will answer you without the slightest reserve; but questions likely to commit my brethren, I cannot and will not reply to." The Cancelliere, finding the attempt hopeless, then read over the minutes of the examination. Cecchetti himself perused it, and signed the same; and so, for the time, the affair terminated with the dismissal of the accused. The paper thus obtained was submitted to the Council of Prefecture, which on the avowals it contained, sentenced Domenico Cecchetti to a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary of Imbrogiano. Imbrogiano was formerly a villa of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, in which they solaced themselves after the cares of state with rural pleasures; and as it was designed for the Protestant subjects of Leopold II., and in that character, doubtless, affords him as much pleasure as he is capable of receiving. On the morning of Sunday, the 25th, the gensdarmes were charged with the execution of the sentence. They entered the house of Domenico Cecchetti at half-past four, and told him that they were sent to convey him to the Bargello, from whence he was not likely soon to return. Hastily kissing his four boys, he bade them farewell, leaving them in the care of Him "with whom is strength and wisdom, and whose are both the deceived and the deceiver." On the following morning he was met at a quarter to seven, guarded by two gens-d'armes, heavily ironed, pale but calm, on his way to the ferruginous of the Leghorn Railway, by which he was to go to Monte Lupo. On the preceding facts I shall offer but one word of comment. Never was there a case which more imperatively required, which more more completely justified the the sympathy of all European Protestants, and the interposition of all Protestant Governments. It is well that our attention should be turned to the Oriental Christians who have groaned under the whip and scourge of Moslem domination; but let us not on that account, forget the countrymen of the Guicciardini and Machiavelli, or overlook the harrowing fact that all Italy is rife with the wholesale persecution of such men. Nor is such persecution unconnected with the great struggle in which we are engaged. "My respect for the independence of the states is well known," said the late Emperor Nicholas to Sir H. Seymour; "and the proof is that I supported the Grand Duke of Tuscany against the Protestant aggressions of the English government!" Perhaps the Russian envoy, Count Leon Potocki, who dined yesterday with the Grand Duke Leopold, was charged by the dying Autocrat to reiterate the same advice. He is said, at least, to be the bearer of such counsels to the Neapolitan court, as the executioner of the Poles might fitly bequeath to the jailer of Poerio.

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

The following are the names of the Commissioners appointed to expend the sums granted for Bye Roads in this County:

Peter Dewar. From the forks, near Morrison's to Fraser's mill, to Gardner's creek, by way of Dewar's, £10.

William Daley. From Tynemouth to Fraser's Mill, 8.

John Howe. From Sand Point to Valley church 4 of which to be expended between Sand Point and John Howe's farm 10.

James Brown. From Frasers mill to James Browns, on the line laid out by Cunninghams, to continue from thence to Ten mile creek, 8; for the road past Brown's mills to new bridge, 8.

William M'Affee. From the forks, near the late M'Crackens to County line, 6.

John Johnston. From Hibernia settlement road to Quaco road, 7; from Quaco road to county line Mill and Church road, 15; from Quaco post road through Ryan settlement, to forks of road near the late M'Crackens, 12; to repay John Simon and Francis Johnston, for rebuilding bridge on church and mill roads, 12.

Robert Moore. From West beach to Black river road, 8; from near Ellisons, past Whites, to road leading from Morrisons to Fraser's mill, 10.

James Howard. For the road called Browns road, commencing at Berrys, 27 10; from Browns road through Greer settlement, 7 10; from M'Cumbers hill toward Melvin beach, 10.

William Henty. From Sands road to Town plat road, 5; for the road lately opened by Robinson to Henty road, 5.

Hugh Farrie. From the Saint Andrews road, near Graces, to the Nerepis road 10; from Nerepis road to Macnamaras 10.

John Varnent. For the Valley road, past Armstrongs to Milligans, 20.

David Hunter. From near Botsfords mills to Lower Loch Lomond road, 8.

F. S. Jones. From Black settlement road to Quaco road, 15; from Loch lomond road to intersect back road by way of Ratcliffs mills, 5; for the road recently laid out by commissioners, commencing at road leading from Four mile wood road towards Smiths mill, 15.

H. Sands Armstrong. From the head of First Loch lomond to Kings county line, 15.

James Love. From the Milligan road past Cains towards south stream, 7 10; 2 10 of which to be laid out on road towards Robert Hamiltons.

M. Whooten. From Westmorland road thro' Golden Grove settlement, including rebuilding bridge, 28.

John S. Parker. From Tynemouth creek bridge to western extremity of Quaco, 10.

Thomas Davidson. From Little river to Red Head at Anthony's line, 12.

George Ball. From Anthony's line to Balls mills 10

John G. Tobin. From M'Coskerys, Kennebecasis, to Indian Town road, 18.

Robert Bowes. For Village road, by way of M'Nameas, to the county line Kennebecasis 5; from Loch Lomond road, near Battrims, through Church land settlement, 15; for road round Jerys hill, Golden Grove, 10.

William Clark. From Dipper Harbour road, near Belmores clearing, to Downeys head of the basin, 7; from Dipper Harbour bridge to county line, 5.

John Mawhinney. For the last mentioned road along county line to basin, 5.

James Robertson. From Black Beach to Frenchmans creek, 10; from St. Andrews road at spruce lake, through Pisadunes, to Irish town, 15; from Saint Andrews road, near Browns, to meet road from Saint Andrews road at spruce lake to landing at Pleasrunce at stoney creek bridge, 5; to open road and cut down hill at Scillances beach to Irish town, 5; from spruce lake mills, along north side until it strikes the road from Nerepis to St. Andrews road, 12; from Irish town past John Tiners to Bay, 5.

Richard Bradley. From Frenchmans creek to Saint Andrews road, 15; from Frenchmans creek to Bradleys beach, 5.

George Mullins. From Dipper Harbour to chance harbour, 10.

James Hayes. From Narrows of Musquash river, east side, to saint Andrews road, 5; from the said road past Gilbert Warnes, round Musquash, to Little Dipper harbour, 6.

James Conway. From saints Andrews road, by settlement in rear of Menzies lake, to connect road from Nerepis road to McNamaras farm, 10.

James Gault. From south Bay mills to saint Andrews road, by Robertsons lime kiln, 5.

John Jordan, Junior. For the road through Riley and Hill settlement, 5; from Meeting House in Black settlement to Black river road, 7; from Isaiah Gable's to Black settlement, to intersect Mountain road at Collins, 6; from Cody's to the Forks of Black river and Hibernia roads on the old line, 5.

N. B. Patterson. From Tufts mill to Big Salmon river road, 5.

Philip Mosher. For the Mount Theobold road, 20; from Mahars west line, through Henry settlement, to Town plat road, 10; from western extremity of Quaco towards Tynemouth creek, 20; from Vaughans creek road to Mount Theobald road, 15; from county line to Town plat in Quaco 15; from county line, near Tikers bridge to Quaco (old Quaco road) and to complete alterations round Crook's hill, 25; from town plat road, through Hunter settlement, to post road near T. Kinnears line, 10; from Great Salmon river to county line towards Shepody road, 9; from Quaco road towards Henrys past James Fattersons, 10; from Brown road to Vaughan creek road, 10; from Vaughan creek road, past William Blacks, to old Quaco road, 20; for Vaughans creek road, 35; on the north end of the Town plat road, commencing at county line near Tabors bridge towards William Henrys, 10.

Thomas Garnett. From the Black river road, past Naves, to intersect Mountain road, 5.

Hugh Lynch. From Millican's road through the settlement of Marsh, Vaughan and Campbell, 7 10.

John Wallace. From Emerson's creek to Gardner's creek, including hill and bridge, 15.

William Davidson. From Hardings mill to old Quaco road, past John Davidson's, including bridges carried away in November last, 20.

Valentine Harding. From Harding's mill to Mahars west line, 3; towards rebuilding bridge on road leading from Mahars west line to Quaco, per commissioner Hardings certificate, 10.

William Evans. From Black river road to Evan's cove, as laid out by Deputy O'Ketcher, 5; from Black river mills to Morrisons cove, along the shore, 5; from Dowds road, west beach, ending at Morrisons 10.

John Bain. From John Bains to Tynemouth 7.

Joseph Wallace. From Little salmon river mills to county line, including bridge, 20; from Walton Goose creek, Bay shore, to county line towards M'Laughlins, 10; for that portion of the road in Saint John county from Point Wolfe to M'Manus 6.

Joseph Mercer. From new Loch Lomond road towards Joseph Mercers, 5.

Frank M'Gaire. From Little River to Loch Lomond road, 20.

Oscar Hanson. From the saint Andrews road towards Musquash Bay to county line, near Hansons mills, 12; from saint Andrews road to Lepreau Basin, 12.

James K. Howard. For new road from Hibernia settlement, 10.

William M'Grigor. From Golden Grove road to M'Gregors mills, 5.

John S. Parker. To open a road from Tynemouth creek to Quaco Post road, being continuation of the line opened by Parker and Lovett, 5.

Robert Paine. For the M'Neal road at Black river, 5.

John Doolin. From the Marsh road towards Portage Cove, 10.

Ephraim Tredwell. From Hugh Lynchs to county line, 5.

James Stackhouse. From the Stackhouse road, so called, commencing at near Haywards gate, 5.

Hugh Davidson. From Saint Andrews road to Musquash river opposite Menzie's vicinity of Davidsons mill, 10.

Aaron Hastings. For the road towards Loch Lomond, 10.

Samuel Cunningham. From Fisarinco to the landing on Bay shore, 5.

Robert Power. For road through Bloomsbury settlement, 15; from Codys to Black river, 20; to build a bridge on Emersons creek, 5.

Robert Moore. For a road from West Beach, and from Andrew Moores past Connaghers, 10.

William Hawkes. From Little river to M'Kenzies at Mispeck, 25; from M'Kenzies, Mispeck, to Black river, 25.

John Morrison. From forks of the Black river road to Ten mile creek, 25.

James Brown. From said road to Quaco road 25, towards rebuilding bridge on the road leading from Loch Lomond, 13 4.

John Tabor. On the road leading from shore, west beach, at Evans, through settlement to Black river road, 5.

Hugh Lynch. Balance due him for building a bridge across Thoroughfare at 2nd Loch Lomond, 8 15.

R. B. Patterson. For money expended by him in repairing road near Salmon river, 4; for the Salmon river road from Browns corner 15.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., May 25, 1855.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA" AT HALIFAX!

The English Steamer arrived at Halifax Yesterday morning, May 24th.

The would-be an assassin of Napoleon had been condemned to death.

The Emigrant Ship John, from Plymouth to Quebec, was wrecked with considerable loss of life.

The English Press admits that hopes of peace have fled; that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe, consequently that France and England must fight it out.

The London Times publishes a remarkable article expressing these views. Times has also an editorial on behalf of the Government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace. Some, however, think different, and Earl Grey in the House of Lords has given notice of motion for 22d, that an Address be sent to the Queen deploring the failure of the negotiations, and stating as the opinion of Parliament that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which the Allies might have obtained all the advantages that can reasonably be demanded from Russia. Milner Gibson made similar motion in the Commons. Correspondence from the Camp April 27th, explains the difficulty of the siege, but states confidently that the Allies advances are winning ground, bit by bit, and that while the works so advanced, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege.

Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive he will enlarge the circle of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions.

April 28th, Canrobert writes to the Emperor that the English army has recovered its health and efficiency and is on cordial terms with the French.

LATEST—OFFICIAL.

Sebastopol, 16th.—Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the Allies right advanced trench this morning, but were driven back; a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious.

(Signed) Raglan.

General Mamora had arrived with 4,000 of Sardinian troops. Procrastination and jealousies are damaging the proposed scheme of a Turkish contingent commanded by English officers of the Indian army. Not a man has yet been raised for the contingent.

BALTIC.

English fleet is working up the Baltic towards Gothland as ice permits. It is said that France asks permission to establish a French camp, on Swedish territory, if defeated Bomarsund will be repaired and fortified by the Allies. Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White Sea.

The following is from the London Standard:—"Very extraordinary circumstance reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to truth. By letters from St. Petersburgh it appears that a fine American frigate-built Ship recently arrived at Port Baltic; it was stated that the vessel had on board 800 bales cotton, but the correspondent of our informant visited the ship and found in addition to the above, she had 50,000 Rifles and 5,000 Revolvers.

BRITAIN.

In Parliament it was stated that Lord Dundonald's proposal to blow up Russian fortifications, is submitted to scientific committee, including Faraday, Playfair and Graham. A motion for select committee to inquire as to the impracticability of uniting the British and Indian armies, was lost. Bill to suppress Gretna Green Marriages was also lost. Second reading of Bill permitting marriage of the deceased wife's sister was carried by small majority. The Bill removing the Newspaper Stamp was read third time and passed.

Layard has temporarily postponed his motion of inquiry into management of Army and Navy.

Roebuck's Committee is still in session. Sydney Herbert, Admiral Dundas examined. Lords Aberdeen and Derby cited to give evidence.

Movement in favour of Administration. Reform gains ground, and indignation meetings against administrative mismanagements continue to be held. Lord Palmerston is rapidly becoming unpopular as his predecessor, Lord Aberdeen, was.

The Queen gave a State Ball on the 9th. United States Minister, Secretary, Attache, and Miss Lane were present.

Champion of Seas arrived at Liverpool, from Melbourne, fifth February. News unimportant; gold quoted at £3 15s. 9d. per oz.

FRANCE.

New loan 700,000,000 francs is at present under consideration by Council of State. The police say they have discovered a vast plot, with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote insurrection, and hence Pianori's execution will be postponed, to postponed, to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt was made it was freely stated in various cities of Italy, Spain and Germany, Napoleon was dead and Paris in insurrection.

Eminent Army.—As it is quite probable that this office will in future be an appointment of the Executive, and is an office of great importance to the settlement of the country, it becomes an important duty of the Government to select a man perfectly competent to the efficiently filling the office. There is no doubt that a number of applications will be made by persons who are wholly inadequate to the task, and in order to discover the person best suited to the office, we think the Government should require a written essay from each applicant, setting forth his views for settling the country most advantageously. This while it would furnish the Executive with many plans of settlement, would also enable them with certainty to select the most suitable person.

☞ During the past week the weather has been unusually cold for the season of the year, and on Monday the weather assumed the appearance of winter, the city being visited by a violent hail storm.

Killing no Murder.—All the parties accused of murder, and for whom the Grand Jury at the past sessions found true bills, have been allowed to slip through the halter.

Consistency.—Messrs. Jardine & Co., although the head of the firm is President of a Society for the promotion of productive labour in this Province, informs the public through his advertisements, that he prefers encouraging the Domestic labour of the United States to that of this Province, by advertising Rakes direct from Boston.

New Brunswick Fatt Cattle.—The handsomest sight in the shape of Beef ever exhibited in the Province of New Brunswick, is now on view at the stalls of Mr. Godson, No. 4., and Mr. Bookhout, No. 8., Butcher's Market. Go and see what New Brunswick can do—and we have it from experienced people that it could not be excelled in England.—The cattle was raised and fed by Mr. Dickson, Point de Bute, Westmorland, and have taken the prizes for four successive years. The steers were six years old, and weighed respectively 2,585 and 2,474.

☞ We are always pleased to notice the progress of Improvement, and increasing enterprise, in any branch of manufacture, industry or art, in our own community. It was with much pleasure, therefore, that we recently paid a visit to the elegant Daguerreotype Rooms of Mr. T. H. Ellison, at the corner of King street and the Market square, and inspected the beautiful collection of Apparatus and appliances of every description, for the purposes of that interesting and most useful art. But our admiration was particularly excited, by the exhibition of numerous superb specimens of a new branch of the Daguerreian process, just introduced into St. John by Mr. Ellison, who has acquired a thorough practical knowledge of it, at an expense of about $400. It is an invention, by which Daguerreotypes are first taken on Glass, and then perfectly transferred to chemically prepared paper, by the agency of light; the pictures so transferred being then called Chrysotypes. These can be taken of any size, and an unlimited number of copies on paper can be transferred from the original Daguerreotype. The paper copies have all the appearance of a first rate Copper or Steel Engraving; and can of course be framed or used in any way at discretion. This invention is a most ingenious, beautiful and useful improvement in the Daguerrean Art; and we should advise every one to call and inspect the superb specimens exhibited at Mr. Ellison's elegant establishment.—*Observer.*

Queen's Birthday.—We are happy to state that notwithstanding the efforts of Radicals and demagogues, to alienate the feelings of the People of this Province, that the "light of other days" is not yet extinguished. The day has been celebrated by the closing of all Public Offices, and the firing of Royal Salutes not only by the military in Garrison, but, also, by the Black Ball Liners, the property of J. & R. Reed, Esquires, of this City, long may they live and prosper under the Queen, whom they delight to honour.

Nova Scotia Elections.—The Elections come off on Tuesday. The returns for many places not yet heard from. The Radical government it is supposed will be beaten. Howe and Fulton were rejected at Cumberland.

☞ Our subscribers in St. Martins are informed that the bundle is regularly mailed, and should reach its destination on Saturday evenings. We are inclined to think that the fault is up your way We have made complaint to the proper authority.

☞ Communication from King's County will be attended to next week.

Starvation at the Five Points, N. Y.—The ladies of the Home Mission in New York, have issued a stirring appeal on behalf of the destitute poor at the Five Points in that city. They say:

"It is well known to those who are acquainted with that locality that hundreds of families have sold or pawned the last article of furniture or apparel to procure food, and are now left on the bare floor, without bedding or fuel, and not knowing where they may get the next mouthful to eat. Persons in these circumstances (many of them sober, industrious people) are throughing the lodging-house daily, and from stern necessity many are denied relief. This state of suffering is increased daily, and the starving must be fed.—It will require not less than one thousand loaves of bread daily to keep the destitute from suffering with hunger.

A Curious Incident.—A short time since a young lady in Roxbury trod upon a needle and run it into the ball of her foot, through an india rubber shoe. Her mother immediately drew out the needle, and nothing more was thought of it, though about a quarter of an inch of the point and of the needle was broken in extracting it from the foot. Some six or eight days after this young lady felt a slight prickly sensation just above the ankle, and on putting her hand upon the spot found the lost point of the needle just making its way through the skin. Thus in about a week's time the needle found its way through the foot, ankle, and leg to the knee.

Russian Prisoners.—There are at present nearly 3000 Russian prisoners distributed in the various prisons and barracks of England; each man costs on an average £20 a year for his clothing and maintenance, so that the annual expense of these alone will be £60,000.

All vessels leaving guano at the Island of the Mexican republic are prohibited from shooting birds on them, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

(FOR THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE.)

Mr. Editor,—In the *Morning News* of Wednesday last, I observe a notice of a Fire Screen, and spoken of as a highly useful and ingenious invention, now in use in the United States, and patented by a Newark, Young, Davis, and Brown, of Canada, the Screen is carried on a platform, on low wheels similar to those of a Gun Carriage, and can be set up in a few minutes, the frame is Iron rods, with cross bars of iron, and shingled, so to speak with squares of fine wire gauze, hooked on to the frame, similar to hooking on a blower, and when set up in a narrow street or alley, is capable of protecting from the heat of the burning buildings, (altho' only a few feet from the Screen,) two Engines, with their working gangs of hands. That the thing is all that it is said to be, by those who have demanded for it, a Patent in the United States, I never doubted, yet strange to say, the Screen is not of Canadian invention, but was invented about twelve years since by the Subscriber, in this City, and offered by him to the consideration of the Common Council, and the Public, a plan and description of it was published in the *New-Brunswicker*, but was not appreciated, by this Community. So true is it, "that a prophet hath no honour in his own country." It is quite probable now that it has become a Foreign invention, that the authorities may deem it necessary to import this really useful machine. This is not the only trick of the kind to which I have been subjected. In 1832, I published in London a *Hand Book, or Emigrants Guide for the Province*, 200 copies of which I distributed gratuitously among the Public Bodies of this Province, which was neither appreciated nor acknowledged, altho' "the Book" had the effect of bringing many persons of wealth to this country, and who are now spending their money among us. Recently, however, "Montgomery Martin, who is publishing a Colonial Magazine in London, has made honorable mention of the Book, and copied it nearly entire in his very Popular Periodical, There is another use to which this "Book" has been appropriated, that of its being Pirated by some more favoured individual, and recently published *here* with a great flourish of drums and trumpets.

JOHN HOOPER.

Newfoundland.—A large proportion of our sealing fleet have now returned, and we are in a position to form a pretty accurate estimate, of the result of the voyage which we regret to say, must prove a most unfortunate one. We had an unusually mild winter up to the 1st March, inducing the belief that in some former seasons, a want of ice would be experienced. But about the date we mention, characteristics of the weather for the two previous months changed entirely, and we have since had weather of an unusually severe description. It appears that the vessels encountered heavy ice, and in unusual quantity, and with the severe frost we had in March, accompanied by light North and North East winds, the greater number were frozen up tight and deprived of all chance of prosecution the voyage. Of the vessels that have returned (and the best are always first), only one exceeds 3000 seals. We do not think the average will be over 500 seals, which will give an aggregate of about 200,000—or one third of a good year's catch. The weight of the seals is unusually light so that the produce of oil will be even less than the number of seals would indicate by reference to the yield of ordinary years.—*Newfoundland.*

The Newfoundland Sub-Marine Telegraph.—We learn that Mr. Field, the managing director of the company for laying down a submarine telegraph wire between London, Newfoundland and New York, has just returned from Europe, where he is said to have made a very favourable contract for the Submarine cable to connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton. This cable is to be 70 miles in length, and is to be ready for shipment on the 1st of May. The company confidently expects to have telegraph communication established between New York and St. John's Newfoundland, by the first of July next. It may not be generally known, that when this telegraphic communication is completed, it is intended that the Collins steamers shall call at St John's on both their outward and inward voyages. The enterprise is of the utmost importance to the neglected, but extensive and important colony of Newfoundland.—*Boston Traveller.*

From all accounts, the missionaries of the Mormons are proselyting vigorously in Europe just now. We are informed that more than five hundred Latter Day Saints arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, on Saturday, in the ship Juventa; and four hundred and twenty four other zealots reached the same port a few days previous all bound direct for Great Salt Lake City.—*Boston papers.*

How Russ is the Crimea.—The London Times in one of its April leaders, recalls the interesting fact that many years ago the great English philanthropist, Howard, the most Christ-like of men, visited the Crimea and Sebastopol, in his European tour of mercy, authorized by a ukase of the Emperor of Russia to enter the State prisons and ameliorate the condition of convicts and criminals.

Balloon Travelling.—Mons. Godard, the aeronaut, left New Orleans on Sunday, the 20th ult., in his balloon, and travelled 310 miles in six hours, when he landed his passengers at Port Gibson, Miss., and then resumed his voyage.

Seeing the Elephant.—Passengers who travel by the New York and New Haven cars have a grand chance of 'seeing the elephant.' Going from New York, the cars pass the farm of P. T. Barnum, a mile or so before reaching Bridgeport, Ct. On that farm, and in plain view from the railroad, an elephant may be seen every pleasant day, attached to a large plow, and doing up the "sub-soiling" in first rate style, at the rate of above three distinct double horse teams. The animal is perfectly tractable. His attendant rides him, while a colored man guides the plow. The elephant is also used for carting large loads of gravel in a cart arranged purposely for him, and in drawing stone on a stone boat or drag, in piling up wood, timber, &c., and in making himself generally useful.

New Quilting Frames.—Mr. Jonathan Ellis, of Cresent Street, in this city, has exhibited to us a new kind of quilting frame, which promises to supercede the old fashioned fellows that were in the habit of driving a man out of his own house. The affair is a sort sorte of cross between a windlass and a net bedstead, resulting in neither, but in a portable and convenient quilting frame, in the use of which the good lady is obliged to occupy but one side of the room, where she may quilt during the whole session of the legislature, and disturb nobody. Every husband, who "has the spirit of a man in him," and insists on being captain of his own house, will take one of Ellis's compound windlass, cot bed, saw horse, and loom quilting frames.—*Agr.*

Carrots.—Of all green crops, this is the most valuable. It stands almost any frost. It is eatable from the time it is large enough to handle, until it has acquired a hard, close heart. It is a crop to put in every bit of otherwise idle ground; it can can be planted between rows of any thing and every thing, either to be eaten as greens, when large enough, or left to cabbage on the coming of other crops. Nor is the use of this excellent vegetable over when the full grown cabbage is out for the sprouts which follow are equally good. Planted out to cabbage, they should be eighteen inches apart in the rows and the rows two feet asunder. When the best part of the cabbage is cut, other may be planted between the rows, the ground being first dug, and the stumps first taken up and planted close together in some otherwise useless spot, and yield a mess of greens when scarcely any thing else is to be had. The seed is but little object; sowing, therefore, to provide at all times plants to put out is a necessary precaution.

Cranberry and Rice Jelly.—Boil and press the fruit, strain the juice and by degrees mix it with as much ground rice as will, when boiled, thicken it to a jelly. Boil it gently, stirring it, and sweeten to your taste; put it into a basin or forms, and serve with cream or milk.

Another Weapon of War.—The Boston Bee says that a gentleman in Norwich has invented a machine which is capable of throwing, with great force, one hundred cannon balls in a minute; and this without the use of powder or any other explosive agent. Centrifugal motion is the principle by which the power is obtained.

Alderman Tandy Royce has been nominated Lord Mayor of Dublin, for the year 1856, in succession to Sir Edward M'Donell.

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 Boyle—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages where the lungs are not completely disorganized. The remedy which [illegible]

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."

From the Boston Daily Bee, March 29th, 1849.

"CURE YOUR COUGH.—Are you afflicted with this distressing nuisance, get rid of it. You have only to procure a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam to remove this. It seldom fails when taken in season to effect a cure, and always relieves even the worst cases of diseased lungs. Many physicians recommend it to their patients, and speak of it in the highest terms in letters to the proprietor, citing cases of cures where other means had failed.

Look out for imitations and counterfeits. Remember the original and only genuine article always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS, upon the outside wrapper.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John.

Married.

By the Rev. I. E. Bill, on the 15th inst., Mr. Warren Laskey, to Miss Albinen Ryder, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Thomas Kaye, to Miss Eleanor Alexander, both of St. John.

Died.

On Sunday evening, after a lingering illness Henry Cairns, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

The following deserved tribute to the memory of deceased, we take from Freeman, of Tuesday:

Few men enjoyed to a greater degree the esteem and respect of their fellow citizens than Henry Cairns, the father of the New Brunswick Press. Many years ago, when party politics were not dreamt of, he published the *Courier*, now the most profitable as well as one of the most respectable and influential papers in the Province. The success of Mr. Chubb, as a publisher and newspaper proprietor, was unparalleled in the Province, as it was unprecedented; yet none envied him, for—kind obliging, and unobtrusive—he made many friends and no enemies, but he was ever a lover of fair play and ready to defend the wronged or oppressed. He was in all respects a good citizen and estimable man; when the Executive of the Province, the last time they exercised the right of appointing a Mayor of St. John, selected him to fill the highest office in the City in which he had spent youth, and manhood, and old age, the choice was universally approved of.

On Saturday morning, William Hutchinson, Esq., Watchmaker, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 15th inst., after lingering illness of three years, Robert Howard, Esq., a native of Chester, England, in the 63th year of his age.

On the 18th inst., in the 28th year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. Joseph Brown, and the youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Leonard, deeply and deservedly lamented.

On Tuesday last, of consumption, Jane Eliza, wife of Mr. John Raymond, aged 26 years.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Denis Lawlor, in the 67th year of his age, a native of Cork, and long resident of this City.

In Fredericton, on Sunday last, in the 44th year of his age, Mr. William Grigor, a native of Aberdeen,—formerly, editor of the *Head Quarters*, and lately a Reporter of the debates of the House of Assembly.

At Digby N. S., on the 21st ult., Mrs. E. Henderson, a member of the Episcopal Church and a zealous friend of the institutions connected with it in that Province. Mrs. Henderson, was for eighteen years the unwearied superintender of the Sunday school at Digby, and left bequests, at her death, both to it and to the Diocesan Church Society. She was also, on a late occasion, a liberal contributor, to the Funds of King's College at Windsor.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived—

Friday—Brigt. Martello, Hall, Boston, 3—Stewart & McLean, ballast.

New Brig Arburn, Smith, Granville—G. Bent, ballast.

Schr. Sea Bee, Pote, Boston, 5—E. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.

Stmp. Reed, Philadelphia, 14—Roberts & Co., coals.

Humming Bird, Chisholm, New York,—Master, general cargo.

Morning Star, Crisp, Charlotte Town, 10—B. Tilton, oats, barley, &c.

Acadia, Flewelling, Boston—Master, furniture.

Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston—L. W. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Ship Miles, Standish, Coffin, Bath,—J. D. Purdy, ballast.

J. G. Richardson, Lewis, Wiscasset, 1—Cudlip & Sulider, ballast.

Schr. Mender, Masters, Portland—Geo. Eaton, Bricks.

Tuesday—Brig Martello, Haley, Boston, 1—master, ass'd cargo.

Thursday—Brigt. Benj. Franklin, Chutts, Alexandria, 12—Hall & Fairweather, flour & corn.

Barque Liverpool, McKay, Grangemouth, 60—Cudlip & Sulider, coals.

TO LET.

THE Building on the corner of Nelson and Smith streets, opposite Dixon's Lumber Yard, lately occupied by W. WESTLOTORN, Enquire at the *Chronicle Office.*

May 18.

SPRING IMPORTATION.—*Assorted Crates.*—250 assorted Crates EARTHENWARE, selected and packed suitable for country trade, and guaranteed free from Breakage—offered very low for Cash, by FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,

April 26 Dock-street.

Great American Lake Shore RAIL ROAD.

THE Undersigned having been appointed a Ticket Agent for the above RAIL ROAD, is prepared to forward Passengers from ST. JOHN to all parts of the WESTERN STATES, via NIAGARA FALLS, and BUFFALO. Persons procuring through Tickets at St. John will avoid the inconvenience of getting Tickets at the different Rail Road Stations, and get their Baggage checked through, thereby avoid the trouble and expence of handling, and save from two to five dollars on their passage, and inconvenience of getting money changed.

☞ Passengers by this route can go from BOSTON to CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, in 48 hours, or lay over at any place they chose and resume seats at pleasure.

☞ TICKETS to be had of HOWARD DIXON at the Office of R. S. Dixon, Nelson street, Saint John, N. B. The Subscriber having travelled in the Western States will cheerfully give any information required.

May 11th, 1855. HOWARD DIXON.

FARMERS' IMPLEMENTS.—[illegible] Freack Patent RAKE. For Sale by LOCKHART & [illegible] No. 17 King-Street.

March 12.