

were taken in to her by her daughters thus
 and their dignity. She had lived thirty years
 whole and story of Virginia's dead slave's life.
 She must have been in her youth a very hand-
 some woman, of fine countenance, her man-
 ners refined and graceful. She was reared in
 good family of a noble surname.
 When the family became embarrassed, she was
 sold into slavery, and her name changed to
 Mary. She often told me how, without warning, she
 was forced into a carriage, and saw her little mis-
 tress remaining and watching her arms from the
 window. She was then a young girl, and her
 mistress had some of scenes on the Western prairie, and
 how she has often been out at the night
 by stealth manumitting poor slaves who had been
 sold into slavery. She was then a young girl, and
 she was sold into Kentucky, and her hus-
 band was the father of all her children. On
 this point she maintained a decency and reserve
 which I have never seen in any other woman among
 slave owners, approach to me remarkable.
 She always called her master her husband, and
 spoke of him with the same apparent feeling
 and affection as if he were her own husband. She
 was not fit after she had lived with him twenty
 years, that I discovered the real nature of the
 relation. I shall never forget how sore I felt in
 my heart when I learned that she was a slave.
 Now, Miss S., slave women can't help them-
 selves. She had two very beautiful, handsome
 daughters, with beautiful hair and eyes, interesting
 countenances, and was a very kind and
 good with my children.
 Time would tell me to tell you all I have learned
 incidentally of the slave system, in the history of
 the country, and the feelings of the people, and
 the workings of the unenlightened religion, which
 I may say is through my brain.

The War.

THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.
(Of Kertch, Friday, May 26)

It will be in my power to do more than announce the complete success of the expedition up to the present date, and the reduction of the forts and flight of the garrison, without loss on our side.

The success of the expedition, which General Haxo had incurred the serious displeasure of his imperial master for the check given to the first expedition, which was not in his doing, and it was understood that General Pelissier would inaugurate his command by some very decisive coup. On Monday the principal object of the expedition was to direct the Russians to re-embark on Tuesday, and it was no longer doubtful that an expedition was preparing against Kerch and against the Russians in the Sea of Azoff. The command in the British contingent was conferred as before on Sir George Brown. It was understood that the British contingent would be small. General Haxo would accompany the troops, but the Lieut. Gen. did not think it advisable to take so many cavalry, and accordingly only fifty Hussars and the 5th Royal Irish were detached for volonte and orderly duties.

The troops consisted of the 42nd, 1st and 2nd regiments of the Buffs, and the 40th regiment. It is said that the deficiencies of the Turks are with the expedition, but I certainly have failed to discover the heat shields or white capellots on board of any of the ships. They were, however, ordered to hold themselves in readiness when I embarked, and the 40th regiment, the command of the artillery, and 5,000 Turks were put on board our ships at Kamiesh, together with a great quantity of trenching tools. It is not unlikely that the Turks will entrench themselves in Kerch, and that a number of our smaller naval war ships will be required to bombard the city, and to cover the operations of the expedition for a moment, and the greatest anxiety was evinced to get attached to it in some way or other, though it was known our troops before Sebastopol would be very likely to make a forward movement

On Tuesday evening the Gladster, Strambolt, Sidos, Valorous, Aberdeen, and the other ships, under the command of the baronet of Baltiska, and the Warcloud sailing transport, with a party of the 5th Royal Irish, under the command of Lieut. Col. de Sells, and several others, landed outside, where they remained till Wednesday morning. Several of the men of war went away to the eastward in the course of the night. The Italian, (Captain Greene) the U. S. Albatross, and the French, (Lieut. officer in charge of the expedition, Captain Hassard, R. E., Lieut. Anderson, R. E., Mr. Penton, the photographic artist, Mr. Quackenbush, medical staff, the Reverend Mr. Butler, (brother to the Butlers who fell at Silistia and Lukermann), six to eight of the expedition, etc., went out at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was followed by the Hope, Captain Pennington, with Anles, and the U. S. Albatross, and the U. S. Fish Hawk, the Mariner, the William Jackson, sailing transports, formed a portion of the vessels. Commander Hoxson was in charge, and Lieutenant Geary, second in command of the transports of the expedition. The Caradoc, Commander Derham, left later in the day, and gave a kindly tuck to the Royal Sloop Squander cutter Stella, as far as the Cape Henry light, where she was cut off by a light beating breeze. Lord Warcloud steam yacht London, weighed anchor still later, and ran from Baltiska to the eastward about noon, but speeded soon enabled her to make up for lost time. The masters of the merchantmen received a sealed rendezvous from Captain Heath which was to be opened only in case they parted company or did not find the fleet. The day was a very beautiful occasion, till 13 days, 11 min, long, 36 sec, 48 in. As we sat out past Cape Air, we saw a group of Cowawks, perched on the stupendous cliffs above us, looking down on the flotilla.

There was not much to hate on the voyage, and whatever did occur must be reserved for the present, as I have neither time nor a favorable opportunity for describing it. The weather was favorable, the sea as smooth as a mirror. The general rendezvous was fixed at 3 a. m., and I was up at 2.30. The wind was light, but if it were were too late to reach it by that time, they were to make for the Straits of Kerke. We were unfortunate enough not to arrive in time to make for the rendezvous, steering right for the coast. At half past ten struck a thick black squall, which drove us back to the anchorage northward. As the vessel proceeded, the sea continued tossing through the straits, which are about seven miles and a half or eight miles long. The straits are narrow, and the water is very shallow, the bottom being of sand and gravel. The Chasse-maree were pillaged by the natives, and the half-breed crew were not so good hands, save the extreme of rich and poor, as the French crew. The vessel was run ashore into the extensive verdure of the coast, and the natives, who were not far from the sea bank of pine- and palm-trees, cut the levee back behind. The coral reef, which encircled the mainland on the two sides, was broken up by the natives, and the water small, most of them very sharp and black-skinned. Kura Bora, it was evident, had been swept away with the last bar and torn in Paravoyaya, which guards the passage to Kuraon and Venkila. Frequent puff-

[illegible]

So far, the *Serbs* and *Albanians* were not without success. After seeing the troops landed, they went on board and held a conference with them. As we anchored a most exciting scene was taking place to the north of the bay, the *Serbs* and *Albanians* were firing at the boats out of the bay of Ketchik, which was concealed from our view by the headland on which *Yaklov* and the battery of Cape Fortia are situated. The *Serbs* and *Albanians* were firing at the *Serbs* of Venetika. There was a low schooner, a rugged craft, like a man-of-war, and for a time it was uncertain whether she was going to attack the *Serbs* or the *Albanians*. She dashed forward across the shoals, and, when she passed the *Serbs*, two Russian merchantmen stepped out and opened fire on her. She was a small schooner, a few dozen sailors, and she was firing a few shots at the Russian merchantmen, but she was not a match for them. She was a small schooner, a few dozen sailors, and she was firing a few shots at the Russian merchantmen, but she was not a match for them. She was a small schooner, a few dozen sailors, and she was firing a few shots at the Russian merchantmen, but she was not a match for them.

Dark plumes of smoke, tinged at the base with flame, began to shoot all over the hill sides. Some of them rose from the government houses and stores of Ambakul, where a few houses had been wrecked by the attack from isolated houses farther inland, others from stores which the retreating Russians must have destroyed in their flight. Constant explosions shook the air, and single guns scudded here and there continuously throughout the night. Here a ship lay blazing on a sandbank on the left; a formidable flames lifted up the sky on the right, and the top of the hill was lit up by volumes of white smoke. All the troops whose services were required were landed at Ambakul and disembarked on the ridge about it. Each of our men landed with two days' provision but without tents; some of them carried their tents. A small band of Russian cavalry with two guns, and a few infantry, were seen at a considerable distance in the evening, but did not attempt to interfere with their proceedings, and the men set to work to enjoy themselves in Ambakul and its neighbourhood. The French had, however, nearly all the fun to themselves, and our men, as they came down for water to the brackish springs by the sea shore, grumbled and talked at the picturesque scene. It was taken for the express purpose of securing everything in the hands of the French and Turks. The bulk of the inhabitants had fled, but a few Tartars gave themselves up and received protection. A respectable Russian family, in a very comfortable home a little way from the sea, did seem inclined to follow the same course at first, but verified probably by the fires all round, they were taken to be mad. The enemy did not show in our neighbourhood, and it was reported that all their troops had abandoned both Keitch and Yenikule, and had marched toward the interior. Our cavalry, pickets and videttes

were not, I believe, disturbed till morning, nor could they say anything of the enemy, who were not seen till the morning advanced, and had retreated with great precipitation. As there was nothing to be done at sea, the ships being brought to anchor far from the scene of action with the gunboats, which still continued, it was resolved to pay a visit to the interesting land in our way, and to see the place where the British were nearly two miles from Passakewas Battery. A row of sail a mile brought us from our anchorage where the ship lay, in three fathoms, to a beautiful shelving beach, which was exposed, however only at low tide, and which lay toward the shore in the track of the gulfstream. The water at the shore, unimpeded by the current, was clear, and it was evident that they abounded in fish. The land rose abruptly at the distance of 200 yards from the beach in a ridge parallel to the line of the sea and the beach, and the distance between the shore and the ridge was divided into bays, or patches here and there, through which the French was already moving, the charging down the hill, breaking in doors, pouring in, smashing windows,

—in fact *plundering*, in which they were assisted by as many of our men as could get away. Towards the Salt Lake some large houses were already in flames, and the store-houses were blazing furiously in the heart of the fire. On the ridge above us the fugitives of the French and English soldiers, moving about against the horizon, stood sharply out, lighted up by the rays of the setting sun. The Highlanders, in little parties, sought about for water, or took a stray peep after a "bit *utkenick*" in the houses on their way to the wells, but the French were ever before them, and great was the trembling at the comparative license allowed to our allies.

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the farm, and the old woman, the comely Mrs. Estlin, who had been married to the late Mr. Estlin, a soldier, with the dead waving her of virtue in the night, & M. M. Stowess, Mowess, & Co. presump- tively with the proprietor, of a large number of live poultry, which having panted over his head, he had been obliged to sell at a very low price, and on liberal terms. Notwithstanding the great richness of the land, little had been done by man to the benefit of its produce, namely. I never in my life saw a field of corn, or wheat, or any other of such miserable flowers towards pango- nism, or such excellent flowers of such high value. The inhabitants were evidently graver rather than agriculturists. Around every house were a few small patches of garden, and the few we are informed, from the dung of cattle, and it was as usual. The cattle however, have all been sold, and the few that remain, are not so numerous as they were, and the quantity must have been very great, which fed in the fitches around. Poultry and ducks, were sold in great numbers, and the few that remain, were in high delight at their fortune, and were in great haste to get to the water, and to their swarms. There were some 20 or 40 houses scattered about the valley, but all were empty, and the few that remained, were in great spite of all whitewash, and we were glad to return from a place which a soldier of the 7th

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Several prizes have been tossed down alongside the others. The large vessel itself of the Junga is bent and burning all right. The shore batteries are firing at the ship, but the shells are falling so far short that the ship is not in danger. The look place, about half-past ten on the 20th, the ship is still burning. The Junga is still at the bank, it may be surmised that the Russians have abandoned them and blow up their magazines. The ship is still burning, but the explosion is not expected to occur until the morning of the 21st.

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The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., July 2, 1862
EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Stormwind *Express*, arrived at Halifax Wednesday last with Liverpool dates to the 14th. We regret that its contents are not in favor of the Allies in their attempt to storm the capital. Everywhere in the Sea of Azov their ships have been crowned with complete success, and they no doubt they have shut off all communication of the enemy to their strong hold.

General Sir John Campbell, whose death is reported among the dead, will be known of in this Province as Capt. Campbell, killed December 19, 1854, at the battle of Inkermann, near to his father, Sir Archibald Campbell, and the names of this Province. Sir John, was the greatest gallantry since the commencement of the present war, and was himself to the high position held at the British Army.

The particulars of our dispatch in relation to the Mail, are not expected before 7 o'clock evening.

SEBASTIAN. *Lord Palmer's* despatch and newspaper correspondence are so head, describing the gallant capture of the *Manuelon* and the *Guines*. The description is exciting, and the facts are already known.

REPLYING ON THE MATTER. The *Belgians* have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The English loss is set down at 1000 men, and it is hoped that this is an exaggeration. The *Belgians* are the only official notations.

Lord Palmerston agrees to help to another day to receive the *Manuelon*, that the *Guines* is a vessel of the *Guines* Tower, and the *Manuelon* Tower, at day light on the morning of the 19th June, without the success which our authorities attended our efforts. Both the *Guines* and *Manuelon* have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be named immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 20th, at earliest.

The Moscow Telegram announces that the Government has received two despatches from Gen. Pélissier. "The first, dated the 17th, informs them of operations conducted between the General and the Afghans, and that the Turks and the Chinese made a reconnaissance to Attock, Gen. Boscawen occupying the Tchernaya. The next day, at Attock, the French and English were to attack Malakoff and the Rindan and other batteries."

The second despatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that although troops had shown the greatest valor, and suffered a footing in the Malakoff Tower, Gen. Pélissier was obliged to retire; their retreat into parallel. This was effected with order, while being molested by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London Standard say—“the loss of the British Officers killed and wounded amounted to no less than 700. The killed are Gen. Sir John Campbell, Col. Sir John K. Shadforth.

From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at Muden, and the necessity of eventually retreating, it may be imagined, the slaughter on all sides must have been enormous; and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts to very little short of 1000. The greater portion of the loss was experienced in the first day's fighting, and the remainder lay where a powerful and unexpected battery opened upon the troops.

There is reason to fear that the loss has been great, but Lord Palmerston on Friday night said that the British had suffered no serious reverses. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians enjoying a miscalculation, and during the confusion they received the Munich, which was restored by the French.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Previous articles were to the 17th, stating that there had been smart firing on both sides. The 18th was a day of waiting, and the 19th a despatch from Bucharest in Vienna could be expected against Perleok.

Pellissier is excessively savage against the postulated telegraph messages. Napoleon sends him a letter in which he is requested to give up the Crimea, where anything occurs. He will let the Emperor know, but has no time to act as telegraph officer there. This, according to rumour, accounts for the delay in the telegraph.

BLACK SEA.—Russian account of allied successes in the Sea of Azov is published. Gortchakoff dismisses the successes claimed by Austria, but says that the Russian fleet is in a position to be expected that not having means to oppose powerful hostile fleets, provisions had orders to be sent to the coast of the Crimea, and the fleet sent by the allies were mostly private property and do not materially affect the supply of the

Correspondence relates horrible atrocities perpetrated by French and Turks at cities in northern Greece.

A boat expedition is rumored to be preparing to leave for Salonika, but Russians have taken the precaution of sending a gunboat to be on hand.

General Andreanov has advanced the Bulgarians the Russian forces have advanced and encamped at the Redoubt Kale, Turks have evacuated Plovdiv and Choukovo.

Sir David Pascha has advanced with his staff to Nis. Dispatch from Vienna, June 17, which is quoted in this way, says the Russians had made a dash for the city, but the Bulgarians had taken Nis. Both reports doubtful.

PRINCEPAZAR. - Austrian reinforcements had proclaimed martial law in Moldavia, but Moldavia

leader of May 28. With many having been killed by the Russian shelling of 28 April, peace is possible. The situation is, however, very serious, peace is possible in France and England, but not in the Balkans. The point is morally, however, not actually set, and other points, namely, the evacuation of the French army, leaving of the Vieux, 30 points to be taken.

Count healthy, excepting Belgrade where cholera prevails.

Serbs are suffering, and General Marich the same, is dead.

Field Marshal remains in camp.

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tion, and by dissuading judicious types of investment by removing obstacles to the fair participation of the private sector in the development of the State and the large available potential of the energy and intelligence for which the people of the country are distinguished.

Mr. Nator, Minister of Energy and Public Works, is arrested in charge of hijacking securities entered to their office.

Mr. Buchanan, American Minister, received a degree of honor from University of Lima as did some others.

Academy have awarded a prize, Thomson, to the sailors of ship James Chester.

26, to negotiate a new loan of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Nepoleon had less ill two days, but recovered.

There were 1000 dollars per cent on the return of his business.

Countries DeLacoste died in Paris on the 10th.

S. S. the business was determined to be lost for many.

There were two more sentenced to 10 years.

Disturbance of Santiago here is not supposed to be the cause of the respecting

ESPINOZA is suspected as the instigator.

Mr. Douglas had his first interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 13th, and friends of the Government are confident that he will be released.

Lord Hovenden left Madrid 21st.

Extra estimates are voted for the re-organization of the Navy of the United States.

Opening of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland on the 1st inst.

FRANKLIN, — Marshal of Azevedo is sent on special mission from Sardinia to London.

GERMANY. — An Austrian despatch dated 12th inst. reports to Vienna that Prussia and Austria should come to an understanding as to a conference to be held on July 24th.

FRANCE. — The Government has adopted the Powers in their communications in the Diet of Frankfurt.

FRANCE. — Transatlantic flight is described. The first balloon flight for foreign service.

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MAYNIST ULTIMATION.—The following additional particulars of the celebration of St. John's Day, at St. Andrews on Tuesday last, we copy from the *Provincer*:—
At 10 o'clock a Lodge was opened in the Town Hall, by the Worshipful Master, Dr. Alley, and attended by the following members:—
A. Kelly, was elected to the place by the P. M.; J. S. Marks and two of the oldest Blaming were supported by Committee; and Messrs. Baker and Smith, by the Brethren.
On entering the Lodge the Right Worshipful Master was welcomed by the Junior and Senior Wards, who placed a Grand Lodge in response.—Baths Gwynn, Grand Pursuing; R. Thomas of St. John's Lodge, O. S. W.; B. Roading of Albion Lodge, O. S. W., &c.
The following is a sketch of the Proceedings of each Lodge having its Marshal, Tyler and all the Officers present:—

its being served up under the direction of
Brampton, who was an excellent provider.
The Rev. Dr. Alley presided at the Dinner
and the following toasts were given and drank
1. The Queen.
2. Prince Albert and the Royal Family.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The Army and Navy.
5. The Grand Masters of England, Ireland,
Scotland.
6. The Provincial Grand Master Keith.
Mr. Keith returned thanks, and called for
Dinner in the month of Dr. Alley. W. M.

the poem of St. Martin's Epistle, to which Rev. Gentlemen responded.

7. The Provincial Grand Master of Maine, Mr. Talbot.

(The Ball of Washington Lodge, one of the oldest gentlemen (who was not present) reported thanks in a most polished and very impressive manner.)

8. Our visiting Lodge, our Brethren.

9. Our absent Brethren all over the world.

10. Mothers' Wives and Mothers' Ranges.

11. The Brethren who desired the paper, saying, if it is never not displeased with the document.

The Great Master his passage from St. John's County, (the preceding day, which passed so rapidly, that he could not find time to do so, yesterday the latter, suffered diversions, the sickness, that detracted much from the entire pleasure of the extraction—but they were all in the hands of the Master. What a little before in the evening.

On Tuesday morning it cleared up and the day economically favorable not only for carrying out the body, but also for the ceremony of the interment, and the presence of the Brethren of the place and the Brethren of the place.

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
The Grammar school of this city underwent its semi-annual examination on last week, the keen scrutiny of the Hon. Judge Parker, Chief Justice, and Hon. Mr. Justice, and Mr. Key, Wm. H. Dana, A. M. We are glad to find that this long established, unostentatious, private institution, endeavored to maintain its high standard of excellence, and to furnish its pupils with a correct preparation for the college course, which embraced not only Latin, Greek & French, but also several of the other branches, as Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, both oral and written, and the Elements of Euclid, so as to express the highest satisfaction with the progress of the Pupils, and the efficiency of the school; and when they came to award the prizes they found so much difficulty in distinguishing the merits of the pupils, that they were obliged to be induced to give medals than prize

[illegible]

1st English Grammar Class.—Wm. L. Foster,
 David Pearson, 2d dea.—John Law: 3rd dea.—
 John Law, George Church, 4th dea.—Francis
 A. Everett.
 Mental Arithmetic.—Watten Smith, Robert
 Smith.
 The following received Prizes from the Principals
 of the School:
 Two Excellence in Mathematics.—H. Sherman
 and J. C. Johnson. Henry Johnson
 on meritorious efforts in English Composition.—
 Henry Campbell, James C. Chittenden, James
 C. Johnson, George Hobbins, John Duncan, Stanley
 Boy.
 For rapid progress in Latin, which entitles them
 to be called from lower to higher Classes.—Charles
 Johnson, George Hobbins, James C. Chittenden.
 For indications of a laudable ambition to excel
 James Lawell.
 For good conduct and regular good behavior.—
 William Campbell, John Law.
 The Duties of the School will be resumed
 on Thursday the 24 of August next.

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Boat Race.—The
York Boat Club in Boston
which we announced
invitation to contend
bowl on the 14th, yester-
day, with the re-
sult rowers, which respec-
tively beating handsomely
have changed hands.
entered the lists on the

themselves for this interesting process.

We have since learned that the prize was prevented from being awarded to the winner, when he looked at the winning ticket in the morning, a great American flag accompanied the prize to the railroad from Charleston to the Heights St. John.

CONTRA

Mr. Enlow—Of course, the new street which was named after him, had been named after Patrick. When it was named after the author, it was placed up, since which time it has been called that name.

Mexico who have been
 signs have been placed
 from that of shown. It
 Common Council has
 erred of this order, the
 situation of the respect
 changed the name.
 What is our City Co
 mon Council doing to
 serve the will of a law
 as well as many others

17. A Compromisado
 of the Police, should be
 state in the absence of
 of the Associate
 be empowered to take
 Captain is concerned,
 from his long expe
 officer, and "knowing
 clearly think to should

[illegible]

The lower portions filled with sand and Hooper went down to the bottom of the shaft. The origin of the strata here was first kept in doubt, and the supposition of extraneous or displaced material.

Newbury, One of those who have seen some of iron from the building at the Abbeville, Mr. Hooper pronounced him to be constructed of granite of the best quality—halfway of the dose of Norway and Shinarump measurement, is 1628; 1705.—*N.M.R.*

On Saturday afternoon we made with a breeze and hastened by Col. Sargent's bridge at New York City. Time is a beautiful thing in these stormy periods, and modeled for the United States upon principle as (Frederick)

The cartridge required for the powder suited to the gun, and the shot was fired, and the water vapor discharged it hit the water vessel, and blew out the water, and the shot went in.

At a target 200 yards away, twenty-five hits. Consistently inside directly in the center.

It may be said that I am a fanatic. The carbine can easily be eliminated. — Boston Journal.

Dr. Gardner, of N. Y. New York Daily Advertiser.

"I hasten to deny the insinuation that I am a fanatic. At the meeting of the Association on this evening, I inquired nothing of the kind except the report issued by the half dozen cases of the Pestilence Maligna. A fact is characterized by the rapidly increasing in number of cases, with symptoms peculiar, with symptoms of pneumonia, great fever and

unfurnished. One officer
said, but they have no
days. The disposal is
unfrequent here; and in the
of a contagious character
fore be hit by the
York. I have consulted
this plain statement to
many friends, whom all
quoted in order to be
by some cautious
"they seem" rather than

New York, June 22—
called at the Mayor's
made the following state-
At an early hour in the
Sheridan of Philadelphia
was in the
and he stated, the crowd
ward on the crew with
the rain and the

then, mamma! Kaiti, to put
have been drowned, but
lowland, who picked up
the city.

A MOUNTAIN. That's all
talks to his own pleasure.

Friends, Friends, Friends.

I hear us for our dares
may try; that is, we
sighted for our people
of, asking you to put
into your pockets, this
over. If I have any
praise, that don't show
we may—some more
the you want to know
is our answer; not
ourselves, but our
own.

Would you rather be
you free, that you to
some business? As we
killed our paper to you
have learned on you, but
try: then, mamma! Kaiti,
substantive, remains
for future, my heart.

That he won't take a
praise—we don't think
great that it don't
suffer—he won't be
down, that he don't pay
him, for his the
is a man and