SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 42.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

June.	R.	Sun. s.	Moon R.	w.
19 Saturday,	4	27 7 33	11 38	3 42
20 Sunday,	4	27 7 33	Morn	4 27
21 Monday,	4	27 7 33	0 6	5 18
22 Tuesday,	4	27 7 33	0 35	6 21
23 Wednesday,	4	27 7 33	1 7	7 22
24 Thursday,	4	27 7 33	1 39	8 25
25 Friday,	4	27 7 33	2 14	9 23

First Quarter 20th day, 2h 53m evening.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

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Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR, } Agents.
St. John, Dec. 24, 1846. Nelson street

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.
King William street, London.

ALL Persons Insured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.
Medical referee, Jogn Paddock, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

TORRYBURN HOUSE,
Seven Miles from St. John.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has fitted up the Building on the Premises lately purchased by him, on the road to Kingston, known as Black's Farm, seven miles from the city, as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where parties and families can be furnished with *Private Apartments and Refreshments,* and have every attention paid to their comfort and convenience.

May 7. JOHN BROWN.

Pine and Spruce **TIMBER,** *and* **RAILWAY SLEEPERS.**

PARTIES desirous of Contracting to deliver a quantity of PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER in the Months of May and June next, of specific dimensions; Also—200,000 Hackmatack RAILWAY SLEEPERS, to be delivered in April, May, June, July, and August next—will please apply to either of the Subscribers for terms and particulars.

THOMAS CORAM,
Jan. 29. NATHANIEL HICKS.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society
OF LONDON.

NOTICE TO THE ASSURED IN THIS OFFICE.

AT a Court of Directors recently held in London, the following resolution was passed, which is published for the information of the numerous parties assured by the above Society, who reside in this Province:

"Resolved, That persons assured by this Society be allowed to proceed to cross the Atlantic in Royal Mail or first class Steamers, or in first class sailing vessels, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, free of extra charge, and during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, on payment previous to embarkation of an extra premium of five shillings per cent, on the sum assured, for each passage.

W. J. STARR, } Managers & Agents.
F. R. STARR, } Nelson street.
March 12—3m. St. John, N. B.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

MR. G. BLATCH,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's new building, on the Western side of Prince William street. December 11.

REMOVAL.—W. F. BROOKS has removed his *HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING SALOON,* to King street, over the store occupied by Mr. J. Pine, where he will be found for a few weeks. His customers and the Public in general are invited to call at the above. May 7.

Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

Exchange, No. 17 Church-st.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment is prepared to furnish SUPPERS, &c., at the shortest notice. An experienced Cook having been engaged, who will prepare every article in a superior manner.

LUNCHES at all hours, and SOUPS from 11 to 3 o'clock, every day. *March 26th.*

Muscovado Molasses.

25 HHDS. best Muscovado MOLASSES,—bright, heavy and sweet;
25 Kegs best Leaf Hog's LARD;
5 Barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE;
10 do. Beeswax; 1 case India Rubber Shoes;
1 case Lamp Chimnies.
19th march. JOHN KINNEAR.

50 TONS Round, Square and Flat cast iron Bars, well assorted, for sale by
May 21 JARVIS & CO

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,
If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.
(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.
Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character,* and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency,* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Trial should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Costiveness of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache,	

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; James F. Cole, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Sheffield; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Bellevale.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

AGRICULTURAL.

LIME AS MANURE.—The addition of lime to land has, in nearly all cultivated countries extensively prevailed at every period of authentic history. In Europe its use has been universal and everywhere the same observation has been commonly made, and has become a proverb in every language. "Lime," says the proverb, "enriches the fathers, but impoverishes the sons." Laid on in repeated doses, and length of time, the luxuriant crops it raises at first, gradually fall off, till at length, even with the stimulus of larger doses, the land refuses to be excited.

A like result has been observed of late years from the application of gypsum, nitrate of soda, common salt and saltpetre. Their good effects were apparent for a certain number of years, but they gradually ceased to act, and the land was afterwards believed to be even weaker and less productive than before.

How are these results to be explained? Can this apparent exhaustion be prevented? Can it easily be remedied? Is it a necessary consequence for the use of lime and other substances mentioned? Is the manure or the farmer to blame for the result? Let us see. The plant carries away from the soil say ten substances.—The soil is deficient in one of these and the plant cannot thrive. The lacking ingredient say, is lime or soda. You add it, and the crops grow luxuriant. Rejoiced at this result, you add more lime, and your crops still grow well—for it requires the addition of 300 or 400 bushels to an imperial acre, to add only *one* per cent of lime to a soil which is 12 inches deep. But after many crops, the lime at length ceases to benefit the land, the lime was first added, and the farmer is at a dead stand.

Now, what has been doing all this time? He has been adding *one* thing only in his lime—while he has been carrying off *ten* things in his crops. Is it any wonder, then, that after a lapse of years, the land should become poor in one or more of the other nine? The iron smelter throws into his furnace his ore and his coal, but he gets no metal until he adds lime also. The lime being added, he can draw the liquid metal. He adds more lime, and procures probably more iron. But he soon finds the lime does no further good; he has melted out all the *iron*: the stimulus of the lime has no effect. He must add *ore* and *coal* again, and then he will obtain his periodical flows of metal. So it is with the soil. The farmer who hopes by the continual addition of *one thing alone,* to make his land produce continual good crops, hopes and acts against reason. It is his fault that the land has become exhausted, and the cure is in his own hands. Lime, therefore, *does not* necessarily "impoverish the soil." But any treatment will ultimately make the land poorer, which does not return to the soil *all the things which the crops have carried off,* and at least in equal proportion.—*North British Review.*

[The preceding remarks are very sensible and correct upon the point to which they apply relative to the use of lime.—But we suspect a case rarely occurs in this country, of the exclusive use of lime as a manure for any crop; hence the case must be rare where such effects from its repeated use, take place, as those above described. Lime cannot act as an impoverisher of the soil if judiciously used—and any farmer with a thimbleful of sense, we would suppose, would know that if he applied *nothing but* lime as manure for his soil, he would be pursuing an injudicious course. The writer asserts a most important truth when he says, "any treatment will ultimately make the land poorer which does not return to the soil, all the things which the crops have taken off, and at least equal in proportion;"—and when this truth shall become generally recognized by farmers, in practice, an important approximation will have been made towards perfection in agriculture.]—*N. E. Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

THE ADOPTED CHILDREN.

BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

A remarkable instance of the kindness of the Irish, for their offspring, came under my observation during a recent journey to the South, by what I was facetiously told was the quickest and pleasantest route—the lake—but which I found to be so much to the contrary as announced to quote the reverse; for we had not long been on our way, before the weather began to be what the sailors emphatically call "dirty," increasing at last to such a tempest, as I had no idea could be gotten up by any thing short of an ocean; but it is astonishing how ambitious these same lakes are; they had us completely at their mercy, and it was with great difficulty, and no little danger, that we made the shelter of an aboriginal lump of barrenness called "Manitou Island," where we were obliged to remain for five days.

Now, as the purveyors of these boats always calculate on making the passage in a given time, never provide more than an additional meal or two for adverse contingencies, and inasmuch as we had a few deck passengers—some 700—it is not at all to be wondered at that the provisions waxed alarming scarce. The deck passengers had nothing to eat and we had less; and out of our share, we had to support them; so as you may really imagine we were in a predicament.

At last an exploring party happened to blunder upon a cow. We would as soon have expected to see an elephant; but there it was—a living and breathing mystery—an organic remnant, a poor old antediluvian, cyeless, hornless, spiritless, bovine patriarch; and so, without venturing a remark, but with rather a mark of satisfaction, the attenuated specimen of antique zoology yielded up its existence. Indeed it was a mercy that we were at hand to extract its last breath, for it certainly had not sufficient strength to draw it; and so we had beef, doubtful in quality it is true, but a shade better than starvation.

During the continuance of our brief famine, the attention of one of our lady passengers was directed to an honest faced Irish labourer, who, with his wife and three children, was journeying to seek his fortune in the Far West. The children were perfectly beautiful—the eldest about seven years of age, and the youngest an infant. They became especial favorites with all on board, and were taken frequently in the cabin, for the purpose of being made most uncomfortably comfortable with sweet meats and other foreign and indigestible delicacies.

One day delighted with her little companions, our philanthropic fellow passenger was struck with a luminous idea. Addressing herself to me, she said:—

"I have taken an immense fancy to these little clean ragged children. I have none of my own.—This is a means very poor. I wonder if he would feel inclined to part with one of them! I would adopt and rear it as my own."

Although I had considerable doubt as to the result, I placed my services as a negotiator, and proceeded immediately upon my delicate diplomacy.—Finding my friend on deck, I thus opened the affair after some brief leaders.

"You are very poor, are you not?"

His answer was characteristic—

"Poor, sir," said he, "ay, if there's a poorer man than me troublin' the world, God pity both av us, for we'd be about equal."

"Then how do you manage to support your children?"

"Is it support them, sir? Why I don't support them any way, they get supported one way or another. It 'll be time enough for me to complain when they do."

"Would it be a relief to you to part with one of them?" I inquired.

I was too sudden; he turned sharply round.

"A what sir," he cried; "a relief to part from me child! Would it be a relief to have the hands chopped from me body, or the heart torn out of me breast! A relief, indeed! God be good to us! what is it you mean?"

"You don't understand me," said I; "if now it were in one's power to provide comfortably for one of your children, would you stand in the way of its interests?"

"No, sir," said he; the heavens knows I'd willingly cut the sunshine away from myself, that they might get all the warm of it; but do tell us what you're driving at?"

I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy to one of his children; and if he would consent to part with it, it should be educated and finally settled comfortably in life.

This threw him into a fit of cogitation. He scratched his head and looked the very picture of a bewilderment. The struggle between the father's love, and a child's interest, was evident and touching, at length he said:

"Oh, murther, would'nt it be a great thing for the baby. But I must go and have a talk wid Mary—that's the mother of thim, and it would'nt be right to be given away her children afore her face, an' she to know nothing at all about it."

"Away with you, then," said I, "and bring me an answer back as soon as possible."

"In about an hour he returned, leading two of his children. His eyes were red and swollen, and his face pale from excitement and agitation.

"Well," I enquired "what success?"

"Bedad it was a hard struggle, sir," said he, "but I've been talkin' to Mary, an' she says as it's for the child's good, may be the heaven's above will give us strength to bear it."

"Very well, and which is it to be?"

"Faix an' I dont know sir," and he ran his eye dubiously over both. Here's little Norah—s-h-e's the ouldest—she won't want her mother—so much—but then we've got used to her ways. There's little Biddy now—she's not so ould—but then—oh! *tears an' aigers*—it's meself that can't tell which I'd rather part wid least; so take the first that come's wid a blessin'! There, sir,—and he handed over little Norah—turning back he snatched her up in his arms, and gave her one hearty father's kiss—saying through his tears: "May God be good to him that's good to you; and thim that offers you hurt or harm, may their souls never see Saint Pether." Then taking his other child by the hand he walked away, leaving Norah with me.

I took her down in the cabin, and we thought the matter settled. It must be confessed, to my great indignation however, in about an hour's time, I saw my friend Pat at the window. As soon as he caught my eye, he commenced making signs for me to come out. I did so, and found he had the other child in his arms.

"What's the matter now?" said I.

"Well, sir," said he, "I ax your pardon for troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child or two, but we were thinkin' that may be it'd make no difference—you see, sir, I've been talkin' to Mary, and she says she can't part with Norah, because—she—creather as a look av her—but here's little Biddy, she's purtier far, an' av it's all the same, av yer plaze sir, will yer shap?"

"Certainly," said I, "which ever you like."

So he snapped up little Norah, as though it were some recovered treasure, and darted away with her leaving the little Biddy, who remained with us all night; but lo! the moment we entered the cabin in the morning there was Pat making his mysterious signs again at the window, and at this time he had the youngest, a baby, in his arms.

"What's wrong now?" I enquired.

"Be the hokey fly, sir, av it's meself that's almost ashamed to tell you.—You see I've been talkin' to Mary, and she don't like to part to Norah because she had a look of me, an' be me soul, I can't afford to part wid Biddy, bekase she's the very moral av her mother, but there's little Pandreen, sir. There's the troop of a Christian for you, two years old, and not a day more—he'll never be any trouble to any one, for av he takes after his mother, he'll have the brightest eye an' the softest heart on the top of creation; an' av he takes after his father, he'll have a fine broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. Will you swop, sir?"

"With all my heart," said I; "it's all the same to me"—and so little Pandreen was left with us.

"Ah, sir," said I to myself, as I looked into his big blue laughing eyes, "the affair is settled at last, but it wasn't; for six minutes had scarcely elapsed when Pat rushed into the cabin without sign or ceremony, and snatching up the baby in his arms, cried out: "It's no use, I've been talking to Mary, an' we can't do it. Look at him, sir—he's the youngest of the bunch. You wouldn't keep him from us! You see, sir, Norah has a look of me, and Biddy has a look of Mary; but, be me soul, little Pandreen has the mother's eye an' my nose, an' *bits on both on us all over.* No sir, no; we can bear hard fortune, starvation and misery, but we can't part from our children unless it be the will of Heaven to take them from us."

THE CLERKS IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The number of Clerks employed in the Bank of England is about eight hundred, and the salaries rise from £50 to £2,000 a-year. To reach a maximum salary such as that last named, requires years of steady perseverance, and great abilities for business. The posts immediately below those of the directors command these incomes, and do not, we imagine, extend beyond the head cashier's office, or the secretary's department. The more general average of the salaries in the Bank of England range from £170 to £300 a-year, and this may be rather over than under the mark, considering that, by the recent alteration of the charter, the separation of the issue from the deposit department, a number of additional hands were introduced, all at a low rate of salary. A person never can take office as a Bank of England clerk, till he is seventeen years of age, when his salary commences at £50 per annum; and never after twenty-five years of age, when he is paid £100 per year. In the intermediate years, up to the age of twenty-one, the salary increases at the rate of £10 per annum, but after that period the advance is restricted to £8 per annum. If a clerk enters between twenty-one and twenty-five, no difference is made in the scale of remuneration. He merely receives his £100 a year, the same as his junior in age, and gets no increase till after he is twenty-five. If he enters at eighteen years of age, however, he receives £60 a year; if at nineteen £70 a year, and if at twenty £80 a year. The situation of Bank clerks are earnestly sought for; like all other official and mercantile employment; but it requires influence as well as good security to obtain them.—*The City.*

THE PRAYER BOOK.—With the bible alone, and with no interpreter but man's frail intellect and fraiter heart, the descendants of Dr. Doddridge, and the inheritors of Lady Hewley's endowment for teaching orthodox doctrines, have in multitudes degenerated into heretics: with the Bible and prayer-book admitted to expound it, this society cannot. We know how this our deeply submissive homage to the prayer-book will offend many; but we have proved its necessity, as they have not.—It has been our lot to trace, step by step, the process of a noble intellect, coupled with a heart which painted above all things for truth, sacrificing to all that life held dear, until our own heart failed within us. We have seen this noble intellect deal with the Scriptures as an independent document to be interpreted solely by its own word, until this high and noble intellect fell from high faith into almost total disbelief. We have seen, in the writings which this intellect poured forth, arguments which ordinary minds could not reply to for a moment in the way of refutation by reasoning; and the issue has been a steadfast conviction that it is the most solemn duty of every English churchman, who is called to teach others, to make this clear to them—that the prayer-book is to be received as the only commentary of the Church upon those awful dogmas of divine revelation, of which words unexplained by visible action must be such insecure vehicles. And why should the Church be abused for this by the Dissenter, who expects that *his oral* teaching shall be as binding on his followers, as the Church expects its *written* teachings should be learnt and obeyed by its followers? The real difference is only one of mode; and whilst the theoretical philosopher, who, with a deep knowledge of the limits and imperfections of the human intellect, the human heart, and human language, should be called upon to judge between them, would not, for a moment, hesitate which to accept and which to abjure, we can, without this test, appeal to facts; we can say that the independent and oral interpretation of Scripture has crowded Christendom with sectarians, of all grades of orthodoxy, with heretics, polytheists, and atheist. We say, then, it is the duty and the privilege of every churchman to give the prayer book if he can, to whomsoever he gives the bible, and to explain why he gives it—that under God's blessing, it may save his reason from putting upon the Scripture such interpretations as the unchecked reason of thousands have put upon it.—*Church of England Quarterly Review.*

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF GLASS.—The Egyptians were well acquainted with the art, as it is evidenced by the specimens in the British Museum. Remains, &c. of glass and glass beads have also been found at Nineveh. Alexander Severus levied a tax upon the glass manufacturers of Rome, who were then so numerous that a principal quarter of the city was assigned to them. He observed that, "a probable estimate might be formed of their skill, by the fact, that the celebrated antique known as the Portland vase, was found in the tomb of the above-named Emperor, the skill displayed in the execution of this vase has never been surpassed nor equalled in the manufacture of glass; the white glass, being formed on a dark ground, has been drilled away, displaying for the ground the beautiful blue. The Romans, after their conquest of England, introduced among their other arts that of glass making; various specimens of their work are preserved in the British Museum, many of them exhibiting excellent workmanship. Those have been found at Canterbury, Reculver, Berkhampstead, Tooley Street, and Watling Street. The excavations of Pompeii has shown that glass was sometimes used for glazing. In the apodyterion of the baths, a skylight was placed in the archwell, 2 ft. 8 in. high, and 3 ft. 8 in. broad, closed by a single pane of coarse glass, two lines of an inch thick, and ground on one side, to prevent persons looking into the bath. Also in the depodyterium there was a window, having four panes. Pliny, in one his letters speaks of folding doors with glass panels."

"A more extensive use of glass did not take place until the spread of christian religion, when the windows of the churches began to be decorated, not only with transparent glass, but also with glass of various colours. The first notice we find of the introduction of glass for this purpose, is in the year A. D. 670, when Benedict Bishop brought artificers from Rome, and decorated the Church and Monastery at Wearmouth." Although the material was introduced thus early into England, there seems to have been but slow progress in its application to domestic purposes, and it was principally confined to ecclesiastical and palatial buildings. Chaucer in his 'Dreame,' describes the window of the chamber wherein he lay, as being

Well glazed,
Full clear not a hole erased,
That to behold it was great joy;
For wholly all the story of Troy
Was in the glazing wrought thus—
Of Hector and King Priamus.

"Stained glass was, indeed, the form in which it was more extensively used in both classes of edifices. The glass was for the most part, part stained or coloured throughout (pot-metal), such as in the draperies, &c.; whereas, in the faces and hands, plain glass, with the features painted thereon, was used. One of the pretences under which mendicant friars obtained benefactions from superstitious persons, was a promise to have their portraits kneeling to Christ, painted, and placed in the windows of their churches.

"The art of painting on glass for ecclesiastical purposes received a great check at the Reformation, though it still lingered in the escutcheons of the nobility in their great halls. The manufacture of plate glass was first introduced into England in 1673 at Lambeth, but not with ultimate success,—the first English establishment of any magnitude being that instituted in 1773 in the name of Governor and Company of British Castplate Glass Manufacturers, and which still continues its operations."

DIVERSITY OF FEATURES IN THE HUMAN FACE.—It is a very evident proof of the adorable wisdom of God, that although the bodies of men are so conformed to each other in their essential parts, yet there is so great a difference in their external appearance, that they may be easily and infallibly distinguished. Among so many millions of men, there are no two perfectly alike. Each has something peculiar which distinguishes him from all others, either in face, voice, or manner of speaking. The variety in face is the more astonishing, because the parts which compose the human face are few in number, and are disposed in every person according to the same plan. If all things had been produced by blind chance, the faces of men must as nearly resemble each other as eggs laid by the same bird, balls cast in the same mould, or drops of water out of the same bucket. But as this is not the case, we must admire the infinite wisdom of the Creator, which in diversifying the features of the face in so admirable a manner, has evidently the happiness of man in view. For if they resemble each other perfectly, so that they could not be distinguished each from each, it would occasion an infinity of inconveniences, mistakes and deceptions in society. No man could ever be sure of his life, nor of the peaceable possession of his property. Thieves and cut-throats would run no risk of being discovered, if they could not be known again by the feature of their face, or the sound of their voice. Adultery, theft, and other crimes would go unpunished, because the guilty could scarcely ever be discerned. We should be every moment exposed to the malice of wicked and envious men; and we could not guard against an infinity of mistakes, frauds and misdemeanors. And what uncertainty would there be in judiciary proceedings, in sales, transfers, bargains and commerce! What confusion in commerce! What frauds and bribery in respect to witnesses! Finally, the uniformity and perfect similitude of faces would deprive human society of a great part of its charms, and considerably diminish the pleasure which men find in conversing with each other.

The variety of features constitutes a part of the plan of Divine government, and is a striking proof of the tender care of God towards us; for it is manifest that not only the general structure of the body, but also the disposition of its particular parts, have been executed with the greatest wisdom. Every where we behold *variety* connected with *uniformity;* whence result the order, proportions, and beauty of the human body. Let all who consider this subject admire the wise arrangements of the great Creator.—*Sturm's Reflections.*

GEORGE THE THIRD.—The order of the Emperor of Russia to his clergy not to utter any praises of him in their sermons, &c., resembles an anecdote respecting our excellent monarch. "Our good old King," as he is universally styled, soon after his accession to the throne, attending Divine service in his chapel, at St. James's, was eulogised by the preacher in his sermon much in the same manner as the Emperor of Russia had been on the occasion alluded to, and therefore he next day sent a message to the minister, which should be written in gold, as a lesson for kings as well as ministers, applying him that "he went to church to hear God praised, and not himself," and desiring him to forbear in future from such improper topics.

ANCIENT RECIPE FOR A COLD.—As decreasing colds are very prevalent just now, and we daily hear from suffering friends that they have tried various remedies without avail, we copy the following prescription from an old black letter book, printed in 1503. It runs thus:—

"Put your feete in hot water,
"As high as your thighes;
"Wrappe your heade up in flannelle
"As low as your eyees.

"Take a quarter of rum'd grunelle,
"When in bedde, as a stone,
"With a number four circle
"We'll refresh your nose."