SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1847.

The Weekly Chronicle

Volume II. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utrique." Number 14.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Devebar & Son. west side Prince William street.

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

Any person forwarding the name of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Hand-bills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

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.

Aug.		h.	Sun. s.	Moon h.	m.
31	Saturday,	4	49	7 11	0 28
1	Sunday,	4	50	7 10	1 27
2	Monday,	4	51	7 9	10 40
3	Tuesday,	4	53	7 7	11 21
4	Wednesday,	4	54	7 6	Morn.
5	Thursday,	4	55	7 5	0 4
6	Friday,	4	56	7 4	0 53

2	27				
2	11				
2	58				
3	47				
4	39				
5	40				
7	6				

Last Quarter, 3d day, 9h. 29m. morn.

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 more years, or for life, with the option of participation in profits or the Premium.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

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, } AGENTS.
FREDERICK R. STARR, }
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. Huntington, 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 assured 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, JOHN PATERSON, 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—100,000 Hackmatac 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 C. ORAM.
Jan 22. NATHANIEL HICKS.

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. Being 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.*

Time 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,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Gravel,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities.	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever
Headache,	cause, &c., &c.

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 P. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

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

CITY STOVE STORE,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per schooner *Three Sisters* and *Meridian*, a further supply consisting of—

COOKING STOVES, various new patterns.
FRANKLINS, do. ditto;
AIR TIGHT STOVES, new ditto;
for Wood and Coal, suitable for Halls, Parlours stores, offices, &c.

CABOOSE STOVES for ships' Cabins and Forecastles.

On Hand—A variety of bedroom Franklins with place for Kettle; Stoves of different kinds; Register Grates; Oven Mouths; Andirons, &c. &c.:—Sheet Iron Stoves, stove Pipe, Tin and Hollow Ware.

Daily expected:—Ships' Cambooses and other stoves in great variety.

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead, &c. made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Nov 27. W. WESTLOTORN.

SUGAR, &C.

Received this day per schr. *Victoria* from Halifax
36 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR;
65 brls. do do (first quality.
11 bags COFFEE. 3 tons LOGWOOD.
For sale by May 7. J. R. CRANE.

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 Britain 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.

Mr. A. Mackenna,
Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.

OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.
June 12, 1846.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of *SUMMER CLOTHING*, which, with a variety of BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, and a general assortment of everything in his line, he is determined to sell as low as any person in the trade. [June 25.] JOHN BOWES.

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.*

SUGAR, PORK, &c.
Ex Martha Greenow, from Halifax:
43 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
95 barrels Mess PORK;
65 Bbls. Nova scotia ditto;
35 do. do. BEEF;
57 boxes 8x10 GLASS; 20 quintals POLLOCK;
200 prime HAMS—For sale low from the vessel.
June 11. HANFORD & SWEET.

Miscellany.

JERUSALEM BY MOONLIGHT.

The broad moon lingers on the summit of Mount Olives, but its beam has long left the Garden of Gethsemane and the tomb of Absalom, the waters of Kedron, and the dark abyss of the vale of Jehoshaphat. Full falls its splendour, however, on the opposite city, vivid and defined in its silver blaze. A lofty wall, with turrets and towers and frequent gates undulates with the unequal ground which it covers as it encircles the lost capital of Jehovah. It is a city of hills far more famous than those of Rome; for all Europe has heard of Sion and of Calvary, while the Arab and Assyrian and the tribes and nations beyond, are as ignorant of the Capitolion and Aventine Mounts as they are of the Malvern or Chiltern Hills. The broad steep of Sion, crowned with the tower of David: nearer still, Mount Moriah, with the gorgeous temple of the God of Abraham, built, alas! by the child of Hagar, and not by Sarah's chosen one; close to its cedars and its cypresses, its lofty spires and airy arches, the moonlight falls upon Bethseda's pool; further on, entered by the gate of St. Stephen, the eye, though 'tis the noon of night, traces with ease the Street of Grief, a long winding ascent to a vast cupolaed pile that now covers Calvary, called the Street of Grief, because there the most illustrious of the human, as well as of the Hebrew race, the descendant of King David, and the divine Son of the most favored of women, twice sank under that burden of suffering and shame which is now throughout all Christendom the emblem of triumph and of honor; passing over groups and masses of houses built of stone, with terraced roofs or surmounted with small domes we reach the hill of Salem, where Melchisedek built his mystic citadel; and still remains the hill of Scopas, where Titus gazed upon Jerusalem on the eve of his final assault, Titus destroyed the Temple. The religion of Judæ has in turn subverted the fanes which were raised to his father and himself in their imperial capital, and the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob is now worshipped before every altar in Rome: Jerusalem by moonlight! 'Tis a fine spectacle, apart from all its indissoluble associations of awe and beauty. The mitigating hour softens the austerity of a mountain landscape magnificent in outline, however harsh and severe in detail; and, while it retains all its sublimity, removes much of the savage sternness of the strange and unrivalled scene. A fortified city, almost surrounded by ravines, and rising in the centre of chains of far-spreading hills, occasionally offering, through their rocky glens the glennis of a distant and richer land! The moon has sunk behind the Mount of Olives, and the stars in the darker sky shine doubly bright over the sacred city. The all pervading stillness is broken by a breeze, that seems to have travelled over the plain of Sharon from the sea! Or is it the haunting voice of prophets mourning over the city that they could not save! Their spirits surely would linger on the land where their Creator had deigned to dwell, and over whose impending fate Omnipotence had shed human tears. From this mount! Who can but believe that, at the midnight hour, from the summit of Ascension, the great departed of Israel assemble to gaze upon the battlements of their mystic city! There might be counted heroes and sages, who need shrink from no rivalry with the brightest and the wisest of other lands: but the lawgiver of the time of Pharaohs, whose laws are still obeyed; the monarch, whose reign has ceased for three thousand years, but whose wisdom is a proverb in all nations of the earth; the teacher, whose doctrines have modelled civilized Europe;—the greatest of legislators, the greatest of administrators, and the greatest of reformers—what race extinct or living can produce three such men as these? The last light is extinguished in the village of Bethany. The wailing breeze has become a mourning wind; a white film spreads over the purple sky; the stars are veiled, the stars are hid; all becomes as dark as the wave of Kedron and the valley of Jehoshaphat. The tower of David merges into obscurity; no longer glitter the minerats of the mosque of Omar: Bethesda's angelic waters, the gate of Stephen, the street of sacred sorrow, the hill of Salem and the heights of Scopas, can no longer be discerned.—Alone in the increasing darkness, while the very line of the walls gradually eludes the eye, the church of the Holy Sepulchre is a beacon light.—*D'Israeli's Tancred.*

FIRST PIANO IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.—During the summer following the termination of the Black Hawk war—being among the first of the down east emigrants to the country then barely evacuated by the red men of the forest—Dr. A. of Baltimore removed to what has since become a small town near the Illinois river, by the name of P——. The doctor's family was composed of three young ladies and his wife, all of whom were performers on the piano, and one of them the possessor of the instrument in question.

As is usually the case in all newly settled places when a "new comer" makes his appearance, the neighbours (that were to be) had collected together for the purpose of seeing the doctor's "plunder" unpacked, and making the acquaintance of its possessor.

Dr. A's "household" was stowed away in seven large wagons—being first packed into pine boxes, on which there were painted, in large black letters the contents address, &c.

One wagon after another was unloaded without much sensation on the part of the little crowd of lookers-on, except an occasional exclamation similar to the following, from those who had never seen the like before.

"Glass! This side up with care! Why I thought this are feller was doctor. What on yearth is he going to do with that box full of winders?"

"This side up with care!" exclaimed one.—"He's got his paragoric and ile-of-spike fixins in that. Won't he fizic them agur fellows down on the river!"

In the last wagon there was but one large box, and on it was printed the words "Piano Forte—Keep dry and handle carefully." It required the assistance of all the bystanders to unload this box and the curiosity excited in the crowd upon reading the foregoing words, and hearing the musical sounds omitted as it struck the ground, can only be gathered by giving a few of the expressions that dropped from the spectators.

"Pine fort!" said a tall, yellow haired, fever and ague-looking youth; "wonder if he's afeered of the Injuns? He can't scare them with a pine fort."

"Keep dry" was spelled by a large, raw-boned man, who was evidently a liberal patron of "old bald face" and who broke off at the letter "y" with "D——n your temperance karactus—you needn't come round here with tracts!

He was interrupted at this point by a stout built personage who cried out:

"He's got his skeletons in ther, and he's afeered to gin them licker, for they'll break out if he does! Poor fellers!—They must suffer powerfully."

"Handle carefully," said a man in a red hunting shirt, and the size of whose "fist," as he doubled it up, was twice that of an ordinary man. "That's some living critter in ther. Don't you hear him groan?" This was said as the box struck the ground, and the concussion caused a vibration of the strings.

No sooner had all hands let go of the box, than Dr. A. was besieged by his neighbours, all of whom were determined to know what were its contents, and what were the meaning of the word "Piano forte." On his telling them that it was a musical instrument "some reckoned that it would take a tarnal sight of wind to blow it;" others that "it would take a lot of men to make it go!" &c. The doctor explained its operations as well as he could, but still his description was anything but satisfactory, and he could only get rid of his inquisitive neighbors by promising a sight at an early day.

Three days—days that seemed like weeks to the persons above mentioned—elapsed before the premises of Dr. A. were arranged for the reception of visitors; and various and curious were the surmises among the settlers during this time. Dr. A and his "plunder" were the only topics of conversation for miles round.

The doctor's house had but one lower room, but this was one of double the ordinary size, and the carpets were all too small to cover the entire floor; hence a strip of bare floor appeared at each side of the room. Opposite to, and facing the door was placed the "Pine fort." All was ready for the admission of visitors, and Miss E., was to act as the first performer. The doctor had but to open the door, and half a score of men were ready to enter. Miss E. took her seat, and at the first sounding of the instrument, the whole party present rushed in. Some went directly up to the "critur," as it had been called, on account of its having four legs—some, more shy, remained close to the door, where, if necessary they could more easily make their escape; while others, who had never seen a carpet, were observed walking round on the strip of bare floor, lest by treading on the "handsome kalkeg," they might spoil it!

The first tune seemed to put the whole company in ecstasies. The raw-boned man, who was so much opposed to temperance tracts pulled out a flask of whiskey, and insisted that the "gal" as he called Miss E., should drink. Another of the company laid down a dime, and wanted "that's worth" more of the "Forty pains," as the name of the instrument had come to him after travelling through some five or six pronunciations. Another with a broad grin on his face, declaring that he "would give his claim and all the truck on it, if his darter could have such a——fixed!" The "pine fort" man suggested that if that was "agur fellows had been in the Black Hawk War, "that would have——the Injuns, like all——!"

It is needless to say that it was late at night before Miss E. and the other ladies of the house could satisfy their delighted hearers that they were all "tired out." The whole country for twenty miles round rung with the praise of Dr. A.'s "consarn" and the "musikle kubbard!" The doctor immediately had any quantity of patients,—all of whom, however, would come in person for advice, or for a few "agur pills," but none of whom would leave without hearing the "forty pains."

With an easy way and a goodnatured disposition Dr. A. soon formed an extensive acquaintance, obtained a good practice and became a popular man. He was elevated to some of the most responsible offices in the gift of the people—one of which he held at the time of his death. So much for the charms of a Piano Forte.

A FRENCH ROMANCE.—A Paris letter-writer alluding to the approaching marriage of General Lamoriciere says that the intended bride "one of the richest heiresses is the kingdom, gifted moreover with youth, beauty and great intelligence, had long been solicited by her friends and persecuted by her relations to consent to divers matriages proposed by them in turn and all of course of unique and unexceptionable parties. Worn out by these repeated annoyances, disgusted and disappointed with the failure of the various tests to which she had submitted the divers suiters for her hand, she at length declared to her astonished relatives that she had taken her own cause in hand and selected a husband for herself. If the astonishment was great at this avowal, how much greater did it become when it was known that the choice had fallen upon Gen. Lamoriciere, who was serving in Affrica, whom she had never seen, and knew only through report. However there was no remedy; the young lady is at her own disposal. So Lamoriciere, was written to immediately, and although not least among the wonderers at his own good fortune was nothing loth to profit by it. He immediately obtained leave of absence, and the affair is settled to the satisfaction of all."

ALE OF A NAME.—One of our exchange papers states that their is now in Canada, a settlement of the Glengary Highlanders, who emigrated there some fifty years ago, with Bishop M'Donald, who have preserved their religion, language, habits &c., unadulterated. About one thousand eight hundred occupied the original settlement, and what is more singular, their names are nearly all alike: In Sir Francis Bond Head's "Emigrant" an instance is mentioned where a case was tried, in which not only the names of both plaintiff and defendant were M'Donald, but each had selected a counsel of that name; the twelve jurymen were all M'Donalds, and so were almost all witnesses! The four members of Parliament from the county in which this settlement is situated, bear the same name. The Sheriff is a M'Donald, and so are their vicar general, and most of their priests, and their Bishop.

THE REASON WHY.—A woman in Devonshire, England, lately caused her boy to be christened, telling the minister his name was *Acts*. Being asked the reason of so odd a name, she said her husband and herself were religious folks, that having named four other boys for the Evangelists, they intended to continue with the Apostles.

WHITEWASH.—It is said that a pint of varnish mixed with a bucket of whitewash, will give it in a great degree the qualities of paint, and it will withstand all kinds of weather. As this is the season for whitewashing, a knowledge of the above may be of some use to our readers.

SWEETEN LIFE.—Oh, how glorious to make every thing pleasant—to throw sunshine upon every cloud! Sweeten life by smiles, kind words and sunshine.—Make joy to spring in your path and love to glow on every face. Instead of showing angry feelings to the boy who swept dirt upon you, say to him with a smile—'My dear little fellow, be careful,' and pass on. Depend upon it, the boy will not trouble you again. To the man who puts his doubled fist in your face, say—'My dear sir, have more respect for yourself,' and it will change his mind in a moment. Do you ever meet with a person down at the heel? squeeze his hand and point him to an acre of sunshine resting on the far hill. Has poverty brought your friend the blues? open your heart and your purse. A large heart and bright dollars will sweep the clouds from his face.—Sweeten life we repeat. There are sorrow and pain and disappointments enough in all conscience, without your adding to the amount. There is a loud call for smiles, love, kindness, sweet words and cheerful looks.—If you have nothing else, these you can bestow, and add a large amount to the stock of human comfort and happiness.

THE GOOD MAN'S DEATH.—The recent sudden departure of a distinguished philanthropist, recalls to mind a passage in Carlyle's eloquent notice of the death of Goethe:—

'The end! What a solemn meaning lies in that sound, as it peals mournfully through the soul, when a living friend has passed away! All is now closed, irrevocable: the changeful life picture, growing daily into new coherence under new touches and hues, has suddenly become completed and unchangeable; there as it lay, it is dipped at this moment in the ether of the heavens, and shines transfigured to endure even so—forever. Time and Time's Empire, stern, wide, devouring, yet not without their grandeur!—The week-day-man, who was one of us has put on the garment of Eternity, and become radiant and triumphant. The press is all at once the past. Hence is suddenly cut away, and only the backward vistas of memory remain, shone on by a light that proceeds not from this earthly sun.'—I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

OCCUPATION FOR CHILDREN.—The habits of Children prove that occupation is of necessity with most of them. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly developed physical necessity, and if not turned to good account will be productive of positive evil, thus verifying the old adage, that "idleness is the mother of mischief." Children should be encouraged, or, if indolently disclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of the services of others as possible, fitting them alike to make a good use of prosperity and to meet with fortitude any reverse of fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank, however exalted, in which such system would not prove beneficial.—*Hints on the Formation of Character.*

GOOD ADVICE.—Dow, jun., in his sermon of last week, gives the following very excellent advice to the young ladies of his flock:—"The buxom, bright eyed, rose cheeked, full breasted, bouncing lass—who can darn a stocking, mend trousers, make her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, chop wood, milk cows, wrestle with the boys, and be a lady withal in 'company,' is just the sort of a girl for me, and for any worthy man to marry—but you, ye pining, moping, lolling screwed up, wasp waisted, putty faced, consumption mortgaged, music murdering, novel devouring daughters of Fashion and Idleness—you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraints—more kitchen and less parlour—more leg exercise and less sofa—more pudding and less piano—more frankness and less mock modesty—more breakfast and less hustle. Loosen yourselves a little; enjoy more liberty, and less restraints by fashion—breathe the pure atmosphere of freedom, and become something as lovely and beautiful as the God of Nature designed."

LIFE THE WORLD OVER.—When Peter of Cortona was engaged on a picture for the royal palace of Pitti, Ferdinand II. particularly admired the representation of a weeping child. "Has your majesty," said the painter, "a mind to see how easy it is to make this very child laugh?" And suiting the action to the word the artist merely depressed the corner of the lips and the inner extremity of the eyebrows when the little urchin seemed in danger of bursting his sides with laughter who a moment before seemed breaking his heart with weeping. If this is true in the world of art, it is eminently true in the world of living men. Slight, very slight are the causes that make or break the happiness of life. The touch of a brush can dim heaven with a cloud or brighten the prospect in the far horizon.

SUBSTITUTE FOR FLOUR FOR STIFFENING CUFFS, &c.—M. J. Wilson has liberally made public that by a simple process the meal of horse chesnuts may be used for stiffening cuffs, &c.; the consumption of flour for this purpose is annually very large, all of which may thus be saved to the stock of food.—*Mark Lane Express.*

A large quantity of horseflesh, salted and smoked so as to resemble beef, was lately seized in Birmingham, on a ship which had long been for cheap and savoury meat.

The churchyard is the most [illegible] things of this world are d[illegible]

RECIPROCAL SERVICE.—"Pay me what you owe me," said a man to his friend. "Perhaps it does me more good than you, for I particularly necessary that I should have the money first.

CHINA.

(From the *China Mail* of April 22 y)

HONG-KONG, APRIL 22.

Shortly after the arrival of the last mail from England rumours prevailed that a military expedition was about to be fitted out, but for what purpose was not generally known, until, in the afternoon of the 1st of April, its destination was announced to be Canton. We shall here confine ourselves to a narrative of events, most of which, except the military operations in the river, came under our personal observation.

The course to be pursued towards the Chinese government having been decided upon, General D'Aguilar immediately issued an order directing the troops to embark that night, and notwithstanding it was then past four o'clock in the afternoon, the entire force available, somewhat under a thousand men, together with their guns, materiels and stores, were all on board shortly after midnight.

The naval force consisted of her Majesty's ships Vulture and Espiegle, the hon. company's armed steamer Pluto, together with the Corsair, a small merchant steamer plying on the Canton river (which having entered the harbour that evening was taken up by Captain Macdougall for the expedition), and a lorcha hired for the artillery, and fitted up in the course of a couple of hours by Col. Brereton as a gun boat.

Next morning, the 2d of April between two and three o'clock, the three steamers were under weigh, the Vulture leading and towing the artillery lorcha and two large Chinese boats containing the sappers with scaling ladders, &c. About nine o'clock the Vulture entered the Bocca Tigris. The steamers were at their guns, the troops told off for landing and Captain Macdougall running his ship as near the shore as possible, anchored within pistol shot of the batteries on the Anung hoy bank, having the formidable forts on the North and South Wantong Islands within range on the other side. As the anchor was let go the boats were lowered, and in almost shorter time than it can be described, a strong detachment, under the command of Major Aldrich, was landed with the general, and the three forts of Anung hoy, mounting upwards of 200 guns, were in our possession. The guns were spiked, and a large quantity of ammunition destroyed.

In the meanwhile Colonel Brereton, who had left the Vulture at the same time as the other force, proceeded with the troops under his command to the forts on the North and South Wantongs, and having entered them without opposition, spiked more than 200 guns and destroyed their magazines.

Thus in the course of a few hours, those five formidable batteries, mounting upwards of 450 large guns, had been disarmed, and the safe communication of the expedition with Hong Kong so far secured; and in effecting these important objects the utmost care was observed to abstain from offering personal injury to the Chinese in the various forts, and not even the most trifling article of property was carried away or destroyed by the

In the course of the afternoon the steamers arrived at Whampoa, as did also the Espiegle during the night. The Vulture's draft of water preventing her from ascending higher, his Excellency Sir John Davis, the General, and his staff, moved into the Pluto on the morning of the 3d; the troops were transferred to the two smaller steamers and the boats of the Vulture, which were towed by them; and the expedition ascending the river, arrived about half past nine o'clock at the barrier, a strong row of stakes extending from bank to bank, with only one opening, and defended by four strong forts.

An intelligence of the seizure of the Bogue Forts had arrived at Whampoa before the squadron, it must have been known in Canton the same night; and it was not therefore considered likely that these works would be yielded without a struggle. The plan of operations—that the two forts to the left should be simultaneously attacked, was carried into effect by the Pluto with one division of the boats, anchoring abreast of Napier's Fort, and a strong party was landed under the direction of the general, whilst the Corsair and the boats she was towing disembarked her force under Colonel Brereton at the fort nearest the barrier. The gates of both forts were blown open by the engineers, their garrisons escaped by the rear, the guns were spiked, and the magazines blown up, and the boats with the two columns under Col. Brereton and Major Aldrich, supported by the steamers, pulled across to attack the forts on the other bank of the river.

Here it was evident that the Chinese had determined to make a stand, and as the boats came within range, both forts opened a brisk fire of round shot, and, when they drew nearer, of grape. They were immediately replied to by the Pluto, Corsair, and the artillery gun boat—the boats with the troops pulling steadily towards the forts. The firing continued until the men landed, and then seeing the force formed on shore, the enemy abandoned their works by the rear. The fire of the Chinese was remarkably well directed, and it is only wonderful how the detachment escaped without serious loss; the steamers and boats were crowded with men who had barely standing room; the round-shot striking close to them, and several passing between the masts and funnels of the steamers, the grape shot also falling thickly around the boats of Colonel Brereton's division; and we are assured that it is solely owing to the accurate judgment of that distinguished officer, that there was not a long list of casualties; for observing that the the guns were in the act of being laid for the direction of the boats, he requested the naval officers to steer upon the angel of the fort, and the very instant after their course had been changed, a shower of grape fell within a few feet of them. The tide was running strongly, and such is the current of the Canton river, that if a boat had been sunk, no man in her could have been saved. Nothing [illegible] be better than the conduct of the soldiers, for [illegible] by the troops, who landed and formed in perfect order. The fire from the steamboat was exceedingly good; every [illegible] long gun of the Pluto told upon Creek Fort, and one of her shells [illegible] of the work. The guns [illegible] (one of copper, in particular, with an 8 inch bore) were [illegible] blown up, but private property respected.

"The expedition up the river, and situated at the confluence of Canton and the [illegible] stage [illegible]