OTECTION
NCE COMPANY.
lford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825
$150,000 Dollars,
ease to Half a Million of Dollars.
the first named sum, $150,000 is
securities, and on the shortest not
ed and applied to the payment o

having been appointed Agent for
any, will issue Policies for Insur-
Houses, Stores, Household Fur-
ture, &c. &c., against
DAMAGE BY FIRE,
any similar institution; and will
ention to the survey of premises,
n which insurance is desired.
writing (post paid) from other
ince, describing the property to be
ceive prompt attention—The cor-
description shall on all occasions
part of the applicant.
W. H. SCOVIL.
3d sept. 1840.

IE HARTFORD
surance Company,
HARTFORD, (CONN.)
insure every description of property
or damage by Fire, on reasonable
mpany has been doing business for
y-five years, and during that period
their losses without compelling the
stance to resort to a court of justice.
s of the company are Elphalet Ter-
Ville, S. H. Huntington, A. Hun-
Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F.
, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.
LIPHALET TERRY, President.
es, Secretary.

ber having been duly appointed as
bove company, is prepared to issue
urance against Fire for all descrip-
ty in this city, and throughout the
asonable terms. Conditions made
very information given, on applica-
JOHN ROBERTSON.
July, 1837.
is the first agency established by this
St. John.

9—200 Empty FLOUR BARRELS.
o JOHN BOWES.

rior Congo TEA,
, Hock, Moselle and Chablis.

x Prince Albert, from London, viz—
ESTS very superior Honorable East
dia Company's CONGO TEA;
sparkling HOCK;
do. CHAMPAGNE,
(Sillery Mousseux.)
do. Moselle;
Scharzberg Muscatel ditto;
Braunberg do. ditto;
CHABLIS.
red for sale by
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
Prince William street.

For Sale,
E PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
RFUL Low PRESSURE STEAM
GINE, nearly finished, applicable
d or Marine purposes, to be bad on
ms, on early application to
THOMAS BARLOW & CO.
A variety of Cooking Stoves, Frank-
and Ship Castings. Mill, Ship, and
, with every description of Machinery

house on the Mill Bridge, corner of
June 21.

Teas.
ESTS of Blackish Leaf and Fine fla-
our Congo TEAS. Just received and
applied for immediately.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

l and Navy Bread.
BARRELS best quality Navy Bread
Barrels PILOT BREAD, landing
y JOHN ROBERTSON.

ugar, Paints, Coffee, &c.
ribber has received and offers for sale,
LCES REFINED SUGAR;
And to arrive, daily expected:
heads Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
for sale very low, to close several
accounts:
ondon WHITE LEAD and GREEN
INT;
RUM COLOURING;
Kanaster's" TOBACCO;
avana COFFEE.
W. H. STREET.

REMOVAL.
scriber has resumed Business in the
n the South Market Wharf, next ad-
of Mr. JESSEY HAYCOCK, where he will
d Superfine and Fine FLOUR, Rye
RN MEAL, which will be sold *Cheap*
JOHN BOWES.
ast.

CHEAP SHOES,
FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.
Corner of King and Germain Streets.
bscriber has this day commenced selling
e Balance of his Stock of Summer
SHOES, at the following reduced prices,
y: s. d.
rench Kid Slippers, 5 0
lack Prunella Boots, 4 6
eal Skin Shoes, assorted, from 2 0
ine Spanish Leather and Rus-
sia Kid, from 3 9
ashionable Victoria Shoes, 5 6
s of all kinds, from 2 3
Boots and Shoes, from 9d. to 1 0
do. of finer quality, from 1 3
th's and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every
at equally low prices.
S. K. FOSTER.

ndia Rubber shoes,
Women's and Children's **India**
bber shoes, for sale at *Foster's Shoe*
er of King and Germain streets.
4.

CRUSHED SUGAR.
ex Mary Caroline, from Liverpool:—
HDS. Crushed SUGAR;
2 hhds. Epsom SALTS.—For sale by
13. JARDINE & CO.

A CARD.
bscriber tenders his services to the Pub-
BROKER, GENERAL COMMIS-
ENT, and AUCTIONEER, and from
knowledge of business, flatters himself
o give satisfaction, as far as fidelity and
will warrant. Those who entrust busi-
care, may rely on punctuality, so essen-
mes.
n his general knowledge, and the facili-
d him in the public offices at the seat of
nt, will be happy to attend to Land sales,
ring of Timber berths, &c.
letters sent by Mail, to be pre-paid.
G. WOODS.
cton, Dec. 16.—8t

, PORK, BEEF.—Four hundred bags
ALT, 30 barrels PORK, 20 do BEEF.
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
ary.

THE

Weekly Chronicle

Terms,—15 shillings per annum:] *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. VII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1843. No. 31.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

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

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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.

APRIL.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	H. W
1 Saturday,	5 44	6 25	8 32	11 55
2 Sunday,	5 42	6 26	9 34	0 28
3 Monday,	5 40	6 28	10 35	1 3
4 Tuesday,	5 38	6 29	11 35	1 43
5 Wednesday,	5 37	6 30	*morn.*	2 26
6 Thursday,	5 35	6 31	0 26	3 16
7 Friday,	5 33	6 32	1 13	4 21

First Quarter 7th, 6h. 32m. evening.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq., President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days. Director next week: L. H. DeVeber.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Wishart, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq., Manager.—Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: James Kirk, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVING'S BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sunday's excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

The FIRST PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for

The Hair! the Skin!! the Teeth!!!

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL,

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The only article that produces and restores HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE BROWS; prevents hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life: changes grey hair to its original colour—frees it from *scurf*, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing hair, it keeps it firm in the *curl*, uninjured by *damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance*, or in the exercise of *riding*. To *Children* it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

ON PURCHASING, **Beware of Counterfeits!!** ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" and see that those words are on the envelope, with the signature and address, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.
Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraven on the back of the envelope nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters—WITHOUT THIS NONE IS GENUINE.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (containing four small,) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Rowland's Kalydor,

A preparation from *Oriental Exotics*, is now universally known as the *only* safe and efficient *protector* and *beautifier* of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all *pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles*, and other unsightly *cutaneous defects*, in healing *chilblains, chaps*, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin pleasantly soft and smooth. To the *complexion* it imparts a juvenile roseate hue, and to the *neck, hand* and *arm* a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Rowland's Odonto,

or,

Pearl Dentifrice,

A WHITE POWDER of Oriental Herbs, of the most delightful fragrance. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them *delicately white*. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the *Gums*, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy *red*; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

☞ NOTICE—The name and Address of the Proprietors,
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,
are engraved on the Government stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR" and ODONTO;" also printed in *red* on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the lure of *being cheap*.

Be sure to ask for "*Rowlands*" articles.
Sold by Dr. WM. LIVINGSTONE, St. John, N.B.

☞ The following is a literal copy of a Petition presented by the Cryer at a recent County Court in this Province. The original is in our possession:

To the Honourable Court now Convened at ——.

May it please your Honours I have served as Cryer twenty six years. As Constable twenty one. As Assessor of Taxes twenty one. Collector of taxes twenty one. Commissioner of Roads twenty three. Surveyor of Roads five. Inspector of Weights and Measures five. And Hog Reefe one. By adding all together the sums Total 118 years I served as assessor for 14 years without Pay. And as Cryer for twenty shillings per term the business of the County was generally done in two days but as the business of the County increased I found it but poor pay I made application to the Honourable Court to excuse me from serving —— Esq. was then first Judge I was called before the Court and was told by Judge —— that the Court considered the Assessor a hard duty without pay and it was not every one in the parish competent to fill the office and as he was at that time a member of the Provincial Parliament if I should continue in Office he would endeavour to have a Law pass to pay the Assessors which he did and if I should continue to serve as Cryer the Court had concluded to pay me ten shillings per day the same (he said) as the Cryer had in St. John which sum I have been always paid until the last year.

My order on the Treasurer for the last year was as follows viz:

March 2 days	£0 15 0	£1 0 0
July 5 days	1 15 6	2 10 0
October 2 days	0 15 0	1 0 0
For Candles	0 2 0	0 2 0
	£3 7 6	
Candles for October	——	0 0 7½
		4 12 7½
		3 7 6
Balance due me According to agreement		1 5 1½

Which I think is my just and Lawful due, and if your Honourable body should think that 10s. per Day is too much to pay your old servant (which sum I believe is paid to every Cryer in the province) I hope that you will pay me off and excuse me from serving in any office in the Parish but if you should conclude to pay me as usual I am willing to serve in any office that Your Honors should think I might be of service to the parish I would beg leave further to state to Your Honourable body the sum of £6 15 6 which was due me in July and October 1841 I did not receive until the 20th day of October 1842 which the lawful interest on it would be 9s 9d and likewise what was due me in March, July and October for 1842 I did not receive until 13th of February 1843 the interest would be 3s 1d making the Interest of the whole 12s 10d and then I had to take a note on —— for the Money which cost me a hard day's ride to get the Money.

I have the Honour to subscribe Myself
Your Honours Most Obedient humble servant
March 7, 1843 ——

P. S. I was appointed Surveyor of Roads in 1801 and have been a parish officer ever since

Long time I've went through Cold and heat
The Parish business to complete
Which added little to my Wealth
Except in gaining of my Health
Which was more pleasing to my mind
Then gold and silver ready coined
And should you conclude to reduce my pay
Then from the service I must go away
And as my time will then be out
My pay will be ready without doubt
If I could have it at the day
My dunning Creditor I could pay
Or it would help to buy some rum wine or beer
The heart of your old Cryer to cheer.

You will except of my thanks
For the Honour you have done me
The Hogs was all yoke,d
Except what out run me
I was true to what I was intrusted
The theif was then taken
If I.m not mistaken
And your rates all fairly adjusted
And your Roads is now done
That your carriage can run
You can go and return home with pleasure
The Weights was all tried
And the bad laid aside
And the knave had to keep a just measure
The rates were collected
And no one excepted
For each one then had to pay
From the great and the small
I collected from all
Except them that did run away

Your old Hog Reeve
Constable Assessor of Taxes
Commissioner of Roads
Inspector of Weights and Measures
And Collector of Taxes

(From the Bermuda Royal Gazette Extra, March 3.)

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Steam Company's Vessel the Dee, arrived last evening from St. Thomas, bringing us large files of Papers from the several islands, with the exception of Trinidad.—Knowing how intense the public feeling is for further information relative to the effects of the Earthquake which has recently visited that portion of the Western hemisphere, we take an early opportunity of laying before them the subjoined letter addressed by the commander of the Dee to the Governor of Barbadoes.—This Earthquake has laid waste Guadaloupe, Antigua, and Nevis and has much shaken St. Lucia, Dominicia, Barbadoes and even British Guiana itself. At Barbuda, too, every stone building is level to the ground except the small building used as School house. Some injury was done to several houses at St. Vincent.—The accounts from Guadaloupe and Antigua, are distressing in the the extreme.—"They are in those places without food, shelter or clothing."—Point Petre in Guadeloupe, is utterly destroyed—5,000 PERSONS KILLED, besides 600 wounded!!!—We shall give further details in our Gazette on Tuesday next.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET DEE,
Barbadoes, Feb. 13, 1843.

Honourable Sir.—Having been Master of the "Pique" Frigate in June 1835, when your Excellency took passage in her to Quebec, and being now Commander of the Steam Packet passing through the West India Islands which have been recently visited by an Earthquake. I beg leave most respectfully to give you a brief account of what information I have obtained from each Island, remaining from 1 to 1½ hour at each place.

On reaching St. Thomas on the 9th instant from Jamaica and St. Jago de Cuba, I learnt that the shock of an Earthquake had been felt there 10 30 of the 8th inst. But fortunately without doing any damage: from thence I proceeded through the Islands as follows:—

TORTOLA.—At the 10 30 a. m., a severe shock, but not injured, lasted 4 minutes.

ST. KITTS.—Houses much shaken, but not materially injured, lasted 3 minutes.

NEVIS.—Charlotte Town Court-house to the ground. Bath House much damaged, custom-house partly down, and all the mills in the Island more or less injured, nearly the whole of the Town destroyed, most of the wood built houses are left standing, all the stone buildings are so injured that they must be taken down and rebuilt, estimated damage at £50,000, only two mills on the Island that can be worked.

MONTSERRAT.—Wesleyan mission house so much injured must be taken down, the whole of the mills on the Sugar Estates unfit for use, several large fissures (from land slips) appear on the sides of the hills, lasted 2 minutes, six lives lost, the whole of the stone buildings more or less injured, and at present not inhabitable.

ANTIGUA.—This Island has suffered most severely, the whole of the churches and mills throughout the Island being a heap of ruins. The organ in the Church of St. John's totally destroyed; the Dock Yard at English Harbour is sunk considerably, many parts being under water, the whole of the stone houses in a completely ruinous state, the walls partly or wholly down; the water tanks containing nearly 11,000 tons of water burst with an awful crash; the Earthquake lasted about 4 minutes. Mr. Hart, clerk in charge of the Dock Yard, English harbour, states that 3 clocks in the neighbourhood stopped at 10h. 40m. a. m. Precise accounts had not been received from the interior. It is ascertained that 40 lives had been lost—fears were entertained it was short of the actual loss. The Governor's house (Down Hill) is partially destroyed, with nearly all its furniture; the Ridge Barracks much damaged; the Custom House, Court House, and Wesleyan Meeting House destroyed.

GUADELOUPE.—The next Island visited was Guadeloupe, the accounts from which are truly appalling and heart-rending. The whole of the town of Point a Petre is no more. It appears this was centre of the dreadful calamity. I relate as near as possible the account as given me by an eye-witness of the scene. (Mr. Risely of Philadelphia.) At about 10h 30m a. m. of the 8th instant, in company with 150 or 160 persons, I was breakfasting at the Hotel situate in the large square, when all of a sudden a dreadful noise not to be described, with a rocking movement was felt; being near the door I instantly rushed out and perceived the building falling in every direction. I perfectly recollect what happened for the first 15 or 20 seconds, and saw many persons either wounded or killed; the whole of my fellow companions at breakfast I never saw again! In the midst of all this calamity the earth in several parts of the town opened to a considerable extent, when volumes of water spouted forth with awful fury to the extent of an hundred feet perpendicular in columns of several feet in thickness, momentarily and most awfully swallowing up hundreds of the inhabitants, the earth closed again. What followed for 20 seconds after I have no recollection of—on recovering I found myself beside 3 dead bodies, in the midst of a heap of ruins, my clothes torn, and my hat broken. My son, a child of six years of age, most providentially escaped unhurt, finding him shortly after on a heap of ruins. The scene which presented itself was more than words can express. Thousands were buried among the ruins living and raising their voices for succour, many were saved; but alas, the work of destruction was not finished; a cry of fire was heard which proved to be true: what the Earthquake and water begun, the fire finished.

The survivors are left in a most destitute state, being without food, clothing, and houseless; despatches were immediately sent to the neighboring towns and Islands, informing them of the state of the town, who promptly responded to their call, and immediately the Governor of Martinique ordered the steam ship Gomez to load with provisions and clothing, and forthwith proceed to Point a Petre; all vessels in the harbour at the time were detained and not allowed to leave the port; a Proclamation was immediately issued by the Governor, declaring all ports in the Island of Guadaloupe free for all commodities, and also for timber for building purposes.

At the time of the fire the heat was so intense, that the iron safes with gold and silver in them melted, and became consolidated masses. The work of plunder commenced by some of the negroes, when it was found expedient to call out the military, and report says many of the negroes were shot in attempting to resist the military. Several French ships of war have repaired to the spot and on Sunday the 12th instant, were to bombard the remaining standing walls. How the fire originated has not been ascertained; some suppose it from the earth, others that it was from the stoves. Loss of life cannot yet be ascertained, variously reported, at 4000, 5000, and some say 6000 souls. Basseterre has not sustained any injury.

DOMINICA.—Violently shaken—no real mischief done—Refugees arriving from Gaudaloupe.

MARTINIQUE.—Shaken but no injury in town—the sugar mills a little damaged.

ST. LUCIA.—A little shaken but no injury.

At the time of the Earthquake the ship was off the Island of Porto Rico, no shock was felt on board.

I have the honor to remain, honorable Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) WM. HELMSLEY, Capt.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles E. Grey, Knight, Governor and Vice Admiral of Barbadoes, &c. &c.

The following is a copy of the communication of the Governor of Gaudaloupe to the Governor of Martinique:—

"Point-a-Petre (in ruins), 9th Feb. 1843.

"GOVERNOR.—A dreadful earthquake has just plunged in consternation the colony of Gaudaloupe. I write to you in the midst of the ruins of Point-a-Petre, *which exists no more*. If you are more fortunate than we, send us food, especially biscuits, for we have no ovens, all is destroyed. I write to you in the midst of 15 000 inhabitants deprived of an asylum and of bread. Make haste: the hungered have not time to wait.

"Your all-devoted,
"GOURBEYRE, Rear-Admiral."

Martinique and Dominica have suffered very little. The Soufrirce in Gaudaloupe had not exploded as was supposed; there was at the time of the Earthquake a family visiting the Volcano. They were placed in imminent danger by the fall of one of its peaks; but fortunately escaped unhurt. Slight shocks had been felt every night since.

ANTIGUA.—The Town, (St. John,) I am told, presents one scene of destruction, the poor unfortunate merchants, many of whom were burnt out about a year and a half ago, and were recovering from their losses, and rebuilding their stores, are again ruined. My poor friend Athill, in the pride of human wisdom, thought that he would provide for future casualties, and erected a fire-proof store all of arches at the expense of £1000 sterling, and in one moment it was a heap of ruins, proving to him, poor fellow, the immutable truth, "That except the Lord build the house the labour is but lost."

A private letter from Barbados, says the Legislature of that Island had voted 15,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers from the Earthquake,

EFFECTS OF SMOKING.—The celebrated French chemist, M. Vauquelin, in his 'Consul aux Fumeurs,' says, "the most lamentable of the effects of tobacco-smoking are developed in its slow, imperceptibly progressive action on the dental system, upon which it acts in two ways—by its essentially irritating property, and the continued change of temperature in the mouth. Another inevitable result arises from the habit of smoking; which is the formation of tartar. The irritation arising from the effects of smoking has been attributed to the empyreumatic oil which it furnishes. Chemical authorities state it to possess a deleterious property of such activity, and of such an acrid nature, that mere contact with it will blister the skin. When concentrated, and applied in the quantity of a few drops only upon the tongue, it will deprive any animal, of the size of a cat, of life."

SALT.—In the interior countries of Africa, the greatest of all luxuries is salt. A child there will suck a piece of rock salt, as if it were sugar. The poorer classes of the inhabitants are, however, so very rarely indulged with this precious article, that to say a man eats salt, with his victuals, is the same as saying he is a rich man. The long use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt, that no words can sufficiently describe it.—*Parke's Tra.*

First Protestant Chapels in China.—Mr. Struck a Missionary in connection with the American Baptist Board, removed from Macao, and took up his residence at Hong Kong on the 19th of March last. Not being in possession of funds, he made application for assistance on the spot, and speedily raised $1700 towards building chapels and school rooms. Sir H. Pottinger made him a free grant of ground, and gave $50 towards the erection of "Queen's Road Chapel" A church was formed on the 15th of May, which now contains nine members, and meets in the new chapel opened on the 19th July. Another chapel called the Bazaar was completed in June. These are the first protestant chapels which have been built in China. It is intended to build a third in another part of the Island. Mr. Struck has been joined by Mr. and Mrs. Deans (who removed from Baugkok in consequence of ill health.) and by Mr. Roberts from Macao. They have visited and preached in many villages, and call earnestly upon their countrymen for a reinforcement, to improve the favourable openings which present themselves. One Chinaman and two others have been baptized.

A CURE FOR FOUNDERED HORSES.—If your Horse founders over night, in the morning take a pint of hog's lard, put it in a vessel and make it boiling hot, clean his hoofs well, set his foot in the lard. Heat it for each foot boiling hot; take a spoon and put the fat over the hoof as near the hair as possible, and he will be fit for use in three hours, if it is done early in the morning. It is better to remove the Horse's shoes but I have made several cures without. I have tried this on many horses during a period of fifty years, and have never known it to fail.

PRINTERS.—Other men may eat, drink and sleep, may live, move, and have a being like decent creatures; the merchant may relax in the time of sickness, or retire at the season of enjoyment; the mechanic may forego a job when he breaks a limb or chooses to go a fishing: the farmer may work or let it alone, and the mariner has frequent intermission amidst the toils and storms of his career; and the world not be confusion, nevertheless.—They only comparatively feel the consequences. Not so with the printer the slave of type. For him there shines no holiday; no repose, no retreat await his tired powers. Sick or well, his paper must come out at the appointed time, or numberless subscribers beset his office. When he skulks, the world comes to an end an chaos riots.

MORAL EFFECT OF MUSIC.—Major Davezac, in his Chapter on Gardening, in the last number of the Democratic Review, speculates thus on the effect which the cultivation of music has upon the German character:

"Whoever has sojourned in Germany long enough to associate much with the Germans, must have remarked the singular mildness, the pleasing simplicity of manners, the elegance of habits, and the general urbanity of deportment, forming the characteristics of a people, which in order to hold a first rank among the nations of the earth, need only to be united under a single and national government. That a people so long oppressed by a multitude of petty princes, domineered over by a heartless aristocracy, inhabiting, too, a country often desolated by the invasion of foreign armies, which for centuries made their battle ground, should have preserved, nevertheless, primitive kindliness and amenity of their nature, is a moral phenomenon which while visiting in that country both the palaces of the greatest and humblest abodes of the peasantry, I have been tempted to attribute more to the love of music that pervades through all classes of German society than to any other cause.

There the fierce passions kindled during a day of suffering and toil, instead of being exasperated by the angry repinings of the family circle, when the working man returns home, are on the contrary, lulled to rest by the harmony of song. The madness of Saul yielded to the harp of David. Polybius says, that music softened the ferocity of the Arcadians, who inhabited a country where the climate was impure and damp: while the people of Cynæthe, who held that science in contempt, continued to be the most barbarous of the Greeks. In Germany, music creates for the care-worn labourer another and better world, a milder region between this earth, where wealth and enjoyments it procures are alloted to the few, while to the many are assigned privations, contumelies irremediable poverty, and that future world where equality, that banished exile from earth, has fixed its only and last abode.

It is to that local region, that the German peasant's mind is gently wafted on the wings of melody, by the soft voices of his wife, daughters and sons, together with the strains of his own flute or hautboy. It is music, in fact, which, while Frenchmen, Russians and Englishmen lord it over earth and sea, has given to Germans the undisputed sway of boundless imaginary space.

EFFECTS OF SALT UPON SHEEP.—Salt has been frequently given to sheep on turnips, but with what advantage I have never satisfactorily learned. I have given them it, and the eagerness with which they followed the shepherd when he came at the stated hours to lay down small quantities here and there over the break, upon flat stones, and the relish with which they enjoyed it, was very remarkable: yet the great desire for it continued but for a short time, and then every day they took so little that it appeared as if they were trifling with it; and hence I could perceive no benefit they derived from its use. Perhaps the cultivator who paid the greatest attention to the use of salt by animals was the late Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, Cumberland, who used to give from two to four ounces per week to sheep, if fed on dry pastures; but if feeding on turnips or rape they were supplied without stint. "It is a fact indisputably proved (says Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson,) that if sheep are allowed free access to salt, they will never be subjected to the disease called the rot. Is not this a fact well worthy of the farmer's earliest most zealous attention? Some recent experiments also led me even to hope that I shall one day or other be able to prove it a cure for this devastating disease. I have room but for one fact; Mr. Rusher, of Stanley, in Gloucestershire, in the autumn of 1838, purchased for a mere trifle, twenty sheep decidedly rotten, and gave each of them for some weeks one ounce of salt every morning; two only died during the winter, the surviving eighteen were cured, and have now, says the informant, lambs by their sides."—*Book of the Farm.*

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FERRYMAN.—A philosopher stepped on board a ferry boat to cross a stream; on the passage he inquired of the ferry man if he understood Arithmetic. The man looked astonished. "Arithmetic! no sir, I never heard of it before." The philosopher replied, "I am very sorry, for one quarter of your life is gone." A few minutes after, he asked the ferryman: "Do you know any thing of Mathematics?" The boatman smiled and replied "no." "Well, then, said the philosopher, "another quarter of your life is gone." A third question was asked the ferryman: "Do you understand Astronomy?" "Oh! no, sir, never heard of such a thing." "Well my friend, then another quarter of your life is gone." Just at that moment the boat ran on a snag, and was sinking, when the ferryman jumped up, pulled off his coat, and asked the philosopher with great earnestness of manner, "Sir, can you swim?" "No," said the philosopher. "Well, then," said the ferryman, "your whole life is lost, for the boat's going to the bottom!"

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.—A description of this singular appearance in the heavens, is given by R. W. Haskins, author of a work on Astronomy, in a late number of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:—

"The annual exhibition, in our western evening sky, of this unexplained astronomical phenomenon, the *zodiacal light*, has again returned. This light, in appearance, somewhat resembles the tail of a comet; its form is that of a cone, its base resting upon the horizon, above the sun, from which body it is never found separated, and projecting upward, somewhat obliquely, among the zodiacal stars. Its apex is *at present*, in the constellation Aries. It is visible every clear evening, and will so continue for some months to come, when not obscured by the presence of the moon. It is best viewed at the close of twilight, or, at present, about half past six, from which period it decreases in height, owing to the rotary motion of the earth, so as soon to fall wholly below the western horizon, in common with that portion of the heavens which it occupies.

This light, as already observed, is of a conical form: it is much the strongest in the centre, and fades away so gradually, towards the borders, that its exact outline cannot be perfectly traced. It varies in intensity, in different years, but without the observance of any known law; and although it has engaged much of the attention of astronomers, yet it has not frequently attracted the attention of others. It has sometimes been mistaken, when seen, for the light of some distant conflagration; and at others, it has passed for the aurora borealis. Astronomical classes, in schools, private students, and all persons, in short, by continued and careful observations, for some time to come, may now so far familiarize themselves with the position and appearance of this phenomenon as to avoid all subsequent mistakes in regard to it.

The cause of the Zodiacal Light is unknown; that it permanently pertains to the celestial mechanism is proved by its constancy, both in time and in position. Dominique Cassini, a French astronomer, first noticed this light in 1668, but more particularly in 1683, and in his researches respecting it, he found mentioned, as something remarkable, in a Natural History of England by Childrey, written about the year 1659. From 1683 to the present time, astronomers have sought, in vain, a solution of the phenomenon in question. They have learned that the zodiacal light always accompanies the sun, appearing in certain months before that luminary, in the east, and in others after it, in the west; and that it always has the same form, though it differs somewhat, as before observed, in its intensity."

SEA AND RIVER WEED AS A MANURE.

It is a fact that, in some parts of the empire, as for instance, the island of Jersey, the land would produce very little, except for the application of the weed thrown up or growing by the sea. When first used it was found to benefit the land only as to the crop reaped the same year it was put on. But this, though owing to the nature of the weed itself, it has been found, can be avoided. The parts of the weed are volatile, that is they fly off in quick evaporation. Now, by mixing the weed with earth, lime, &c., or any other suitable substance, layer upon layer, the parts most volatile are made to amalgamate, and when the whole is putrified, the parts of the weed assimilate with the other substances; so that, instead of being merely an annual manure, its beneficial effects are found to last through many years. The great misfortune is, however, that there are farmers who still cling to the original practice of making it still an annual manure. We have seen, during the month of August, vast quantities gathered on the Cumberland coast, and we were sorry to observe that many farmers never intended to allow it to putrify and mix with any other substance. True, it was thrown down in the yard and allowed to lie there, and mix itself with such matter as might happen to be thrown upon it; but this is not the way to make the best of this truly beneficial gift of the sea. We exhort, therefore, all whose lands lie contiguous to the ocean, to try the difference between chance mixing and layer upon layer; and if they think that the land is only benefited for one year by the application of it, we quote an ancient piece of information from the writings of an able agriculturist, and they will see, when judiciously used, its good effects are permanent:—"By the use of sea weed, in several parts of the kingdom, the value of land has increased in six-fold proportion, from the circumstance of the occupier having access to this manure; in the county of Haddington particularly there are several farms that were formerly at from 10s. to 12s. an acre, which are now rented at £2 10s. and three guineas; some of these lands are situated upon a dry limestone bottom, and upon these the sea weed has produced most surprising effects." Now, if the application of this manure thus effected so much forty years ago—the period the writer of the above refers to—what might we not expect now, when general science is so much cultivated, and the skill of the farmer as to ploughing and pulverising the ground greatly improved, if farmers who use this manure would part with their prejudices and re-consider! There are thousands and thousands of acres by the sea-shore, awaiting the very substance which the sea is twice in every twenty-four hours casting up; but the husbandman foolishly goes on from year to year, either gathering little or none, and sinfully allowing his ground to be unproductive. The present seems a favourable opportunity for calling attention to river weeds. These are not so efficacious as the former, but where they cannot be had river weeds are no mean substitute, and the experiments which have been made entitle them to notice from those gentlemen who have rivers near, or lakes and ponds on their estates. Their effects upon wheat, grain of all kinds, turnips, cabbages, and other green crops, we have seen; but in all cases where they have been laid upon the land uncomposted, the benefit was not so great as when mixed with other substances. But we have other authority than our own as to the merit of river weed, viz., that of the respectable Mr. R. Somerville. He says that it deserves more notice than agriculturists are willing to bestow on it, and gives the following directions for using it:—"The best way of preparing this article for manure, is to lay it in small heaps for a day or two after it is taken out of the water, in order to drain off the superfluous moisture; for if it contains too much of that it will not readily ferment, and when the fermentation takes place, a considerable portion of its most useful parts will be washed away; having lain two or three days in this state, it should be put into large heaps, containing three or four cart loads each, and suffered to remain there until the fermentation is over.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

Provincial Legislature.

[From the Provincial Reporter.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
THURSDAY, March 16.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, on a Bill to authorize the Water Company of St. John, for laying down pipes, and establishing fire plugs in the said city.

Mr. Hazen said he could not go with that Bill at present, because he knew it was perfectly useless to burden the citizens any more at this time of distress. He did not mean to dispute the claim of the Water Company, he was aware of the benefit it had been, and would continue to be to the city; he fully recognized their claim, and would go for the assessment at some future time, when the circumstances of the people could better meet it.

Mr. Street said the Company had spent a very large sum of money in bringing the establishment to its present state. The Corporation was indebted to them 1300£ for fire plugs, but such was the state of their funds, that they could not pay a shilling of the debt. The absolute necessities of the Company, required that the Legislature should enable them, by assessing the inhabitants, to proceed with what they had undertaken. It was not St. John alone, that would feel the benefit of the enterprize of the Company, but the whole country's revenue would be effected by it. If the plugs recently put down had been there when the great fires occurred, there would not have been such a destruction of property; nor would the city be in its present impoverished state. He hoped his learned colleague (Mr. Hazen) would change his mind and offer no opposition to the Bill. He sincerely hoped it would be allowed to pass the house, and if it did not go into effect this year, why it might the next. By their Charter they were compelled to put down fire plugs, in all the principal streets in the city, which would cost them 800£. There was some of the Stock yet unsold, and if the Bill passed it would give a currency to their unsold Stock, and very materially improve the circumstances of the Company.

Mr. End said he did not wish to speak disparagingly of the Water Company, he knew it was a very valuable acquisition to the city, but the circumstances of the people must be taken into consideration. People might as well be burnt out, as assessed out, they had arrived at that pitch of distress, that it was impossible they could bear any more taxation. The Company was indebted to the public chest 5000£, and now when the Province was so hard pushed, as to be obliged to borrow to pay its own debts, it had not called on them for it so he thought they should let that, and that, go together. When the city was again in a prosperous state and could afford to be taxed, why they might make an application to the Legislature, and they might then do something for them; but now when the Sheriffs, Marshals, and Constables are tearing their little means of existence out of their hands, for their present debts and taxes, he thought it disgraceful of the Company to expect it, in those times of unparalleled distress.

Mr. Wilmot thought it would be all well enough to pass such a Bill when the people were in circumstances to pay, but at present it was so well known that they could not meet their present demands, it would be only a waste of the time of the house, to talk of it, he would therefore go for postponing the Bill for three months.

Mr. Jordan yea, until next session. He hoped the times would be better by that time; he knew the Water Plugs were of great benefit to the city, but at present the people could not meet the taxes that were on them levied. There was a bill passed