SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1848.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Free Trade. Free Pulpits, and Struggle." Number 12.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, 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.

Oct.		h.	Sun. s.	Moon h.	m.
18	Saturday,	6	57	4	33
19	Sunday	6	58	4	33
20	Monday,	7	0	4	32
21	Tuesday,	7	1	4	31
22	Wednesday,	7	2	4	29
23	Thursday,	7	3	4	30
24	Friday,	7	4	4	29

Morn	4	58	
0	47	6	13
1	47	7	28
2	45	8	35
3	42	7	32
4	40	10	14
5	37	10	53

Third Quarter, 19th, 5h. 13m. evening.

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, 1848. *Secretary.*

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.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

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Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

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WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK E. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 15 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 3, North side, King street.

May 19. SAMUEL RABBIT.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms.

King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Breastpins, Bracelets, Rings, &c.

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES G. MELICK.

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *New Zealand*, Ellis, Master, from Liverpool:—

3132 BRS & 75 Bundles common & Refined IRON, well assorted.
250 Bundles Sheet IRON, assd Nos 21 to 25.
100 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, assorted, viz: DCW, IC, IX, and DC;
200 bags SPIKES assorted 3 to 8 inch;
6 Iron stock Anchors, ass'd from 2 to 6 cwt.
4 ½ inch best stud Chain Cables, 60 fms. each;
3 7-8 inch do. do. do. 60 fms. each;
12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM.

All of which will be disposed of at low rates, for prompt payments. WM. CARVILL.

250 bags. *Nelson street.*

BY the Queen from Liverpool:—3 tons assorted sizes. ALSO—1 bag Senna Leaves, 1 bale BED CORDS.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

NAVY BREAD.—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Brls. No. 1 Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by

August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Scott's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black Smith Business.

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved pat terns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mail and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market.

GEORGE CRAIG.

September 2.

Laths, Palings, Boards.

A LARGE quantity of SAWED Laths, Palings, Pickets, Merchantable and Refuse DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS always on hand, at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap, on application to the subscriber, (delivorable either at the Mills or in the city.)

WILLIAM CARVILL.

February 18. *Nelson street.*

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 2-16, 5-8, and 3-4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd, 15-16, 11-16, 13, 18, 12, 13, and 15, in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 11lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.

Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—

20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted: for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.

July 27.

SHIP STORES.

20 BARRELS MESS PORK;
15 ditto Prime ditto;
30 barrels Mess BEEF, 5 do. Prime ditto;
75 do. NAVY BREAD.

For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street in or out of bond by

22d sept. H. G. KINNEAR.

Leather, Quinces & Potatoes.

50 SIDES domestic SOLE LEATHER,
25 do. do. heavy Upper do
5 bbls. QUINCES, in fine order.
20 do Shodine POTATOES (Sound & Dry)

For sale at Hammonds Buildings, 20 Dock street.

Oct. 27. H. G. KINNEAR.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES Shirting COTTONS, 48 Yards per piece, for sale cheap

29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1831, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May; Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNABY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am wholly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign, go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and it not for ever effected all in three weeks, he the no alms of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house, of the city of London, this 9th day of March, 1846. Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor. } WM. BROOKE.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stings and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, can't to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require to use the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B

AGRICULTURAL.

MR. INGLEDEW'S REPORT ON TURNIP CULTIVATION.

(Reprinted from the Report of 1847, by special order of the Society.)

The mode which I adopt in the cultivation of turnips is as follows:—I take land from which I had previously taken a crop of oats, without manure, from sward; this I plough over in the Fall. In Spring, I plough across, and harrow thoroughly. I then run out drills two feet apart, into which I put thirty double horse loads of farm manure to the acre; this I cover about two inches by opening new drills. On the top of these drills, after being a little flattened, I sow about 1½ lbs. of seed per acre, with a seed sower,—if by hand, a small opening must be made for the seed with a hoe. The seed should be sown when the land is dry, and shortly before rain, if possible. I have found the best time of sowing to be from the 5th to 20th June. The best remedy I have found for the fly is thick sowing, although I understand that if bran be sown on young turnips when wet with dew, they will suffer less. So soon as the weeds appear I pass a cultivator between each drill. When the plants put forth the rough leaf, which is generally about the tenth day after sowing, I pass along the drills with a hoe, striking out all but about two plants in each six inches. About ten days after, I thin out to six inches, filling up vacancies with the plants thus drawn. *The last thinning depends much of the future growth.* It is done with both hoe and hand, the tops of the drills being nearly levelled, and the soil being well cleared away from the plant, leaving the tap-root only in the ground. If the earth was not well cleared away from the turnip, it would not attain half its size, besides being more liable to injury by grubs and worms. After this operation the young plants will fall down and appear to wilt, but the inexperienced need not be discouraged, as in a few days they will start again with fresh vigour.

They may now be left to themselves for some weeks, until they begin to crowd, when they should be thinned to twelve inches apart—the drawn turnips affording an excellent food for cows, hogs, &c., as well as for market purposes. The hoe should then be drawn through between every plant and the cultivator passed up the drills. A light furrow might also be made with a plough to carry off the water. They will seldom require more.

The expenses of cultivating an acre of turnips, after this mode, may be summed up thus:

Ploughing, Harrowing and Drilling—		
4 days at 15s.	£3	0 0
Manure, carting & spreading,	9	0 0
Cultivator, one day in all,	0	10 0
Hoeing and weeding,	0	15 0
	£13	5 0
I estimate the turnips as worth, on the ground, 1s. per bushel, which is, 640 bushels	£32	0 0
—leaving nett profit,	£18	15 0

—besides having two month's valuable feeding from the drawn turnips and tops.

Carrots are cultivated much after the same manner, with the exception that the land ought to have another ploughing, and about ten loads more of manure. The hand is also used instead of the hoe in weeding and thinning.

All which is respectfully submitted by

JAMES INGLEDEW.

HOW TO MAKE VINEGAR FROM MILK.—The cow herds on the Alps and several parts of France, use milk whey to make the sharpest vinegar. The process is very simple. After having clarified the whey, it is is poured into a cask, with some aromatic plants or elder blossoms, as it suits the fancy, and exposed in the open air to the sun, where it soon acquires an uncommon degree of acidity.

TRANSPLANTING SWEDE TOPS.—I have derived no one piece of practical information more valuable from your Paper, than the cutting off the tops of Swede Turnips, and planting the same, and I venture to declare it to be one of the most productive measures ever brought forward, taking all circumstances into consideration. It cannot be too strongly recommended to the poor cottager.—*Correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette.*

Miscellany.

REVENUES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

There is no subject whereon there are more frequent misapprehensions, than in reference to the revenues of the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England.

The enemies of our Church, who can no fault find with our Bishops and Clergy on account of their *large incomes* and extravagant habits, are very fond of falling back upon the Church of England. After most exaggerated statements of the incomes of Bishops and Clergy there, the fact of our connection with this Church is used, as an argument against our claims to the regard of a people, who are apt to think that poverty is a quality which highly adorns a clergyman!

There is little logic, in the case, in such reasoning; but that does not impair the general effect of the argument! We have been asked to furnish some information on this subject, and we do not know that we can better comply with this desire than by giving the following article from a correspondent of the *Christian Witness*. This will show in a striking light, the wide difference between Fact and Fancy.—*Banner of the Cross.*

REVENUE OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The 'Witness has copied, as I suppose from the 'Puritan,' an article upon the above subject, so widely apart from the known truth, as should excite disgust in the mind of every honorably disposed person. Such, certainly, is the feeling it has created in mine. I was surprised, too, that so respectable a journal as the 'National Intelligencer,' should give currency to so great a misstatement. It is unlike its general practice. Its appearance in the 'Witness,' was, I conclude, the result of inadvertence; and its publication in the 'Puritan,' a willing offering to that bitter hatred of Episcopacy, which so disreputably distinguishes the denomination to which it ministers.

In presenting the following exhibition of the *real state of the case*, I am impelled, first by a desire to vindicate Truth, for its own sake; next to repel a falsehood against the Church of England, for the sake of its Divine Head, whose chief minister on earth I believe it to be; and next as a member of the Episcopal Church in these United States, to show my sense of the ingratitude towards that church, to which, under God, we are indebted for our first foundation, and a long continuance of nursing care and protection.

The Revenue of the Church of England, is stated in the article in question to be, *ten millions of pounds sterling annually!!!* The published authoritative account of its actual amount, put forth under the most grave and reliable responsibility, is as follows:

"The total number of Benefices, with and without cure of souls in England and Wales is 10,718; the gross income £5,251,159; and the average income is £283 to each Benefice."

These facts will be found in a return made to the British Parliament in 1837, by a Commission appointed for the purpose, composed of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, several other Bishops and Dignitaries of the Church, and a large number of the Nobility, and principal laygentlemen of the kingdom.

It will thus be perceived that the actual revenue of the Church of England is less than one third of the amount which it is slanderously reported to be!!! But this is not all. The whole of the Christian Church in Europe besides, with its many millions of people, is by way of contrast, said to cost for its support the sum of £7,000,000. This includes of course, the Romish and Greek churches. Now I venture of affirm, that we have no means whatever of ascertaining in any decent approaching to certainty, any information on this subject. The English Government publishes to the nation, and to the world, the truth regarding the income and expenditure of the Church. No other nation under the sun has done the same; and we have no other authority beyond conjecture to discover what the revenue of the Churches in other countries are. I will not fall into the error I am condemning, by putting forth any vague estimate of my own. Most persons of intelligence will judge for themselves—and from their acquaintance with the splendour and extravagance of the two communions alone which I have adverted to; draw their own conclusions.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

In our last we presented our readers with a humiliating picture of the French Romish Clergy.—It would appear, that matter do not present a more cheering aspect, so far as the Protestant communions, in that unhappy land are concerned. The Lutherans,—according to the best sources of information—have been completely carried away, by the prevailing revolutionary mania—and loose as was their ecclesiastical constitution—have rendered it still more liberal and unfettered. They have done away with their ancient "*Central Directory of the Confession of Augsburgh*"—and are seeking to set up a species of *Congregationalism* in its room.

As might almost have been anticipated, the Presbyterian sect have been shaken by the wild wind of rebellion, and been roused into reforming activity. Like the Lutherans, they have come to the conclusion that their ancient opinions were too contracted, and unsocial for the genius of this *prejudice vanquishing* nineteenth century. These officers from Geneva have just held an Assembly, the leading subject of discussion at which, was, what in future should constitute the membership-test of their Denomination. The following tests were successfully proposed. To be baptized, a communicant; and to believe that Jesus Christ is God manifest in the flesh:—*negatived*. To substitute for the words "that Jesus Christ is manifest in the flesh"—the words "that Jesus Christ is the Christ the Son of the Living God":—*negatived*. To substitute adhesion to the Apostle Creed; *negatived*. To retain only Baptism and Communion without any expression of belief; *negatived* on the ground that many of their church (?) members, nay even of their consistories *never* receive the communion. To rest satisfied with baptism and the first admission to the communion; *negatived* on the ground that many persons have never communicated at all. To let baptism be the only test; *negatived* on the ground that there were unbaptized Church members, who ought not to be excluded. To require that the electors should take part in the "essentials acts of religion; *negatived* on the ground of being indefinite. It was finally resolved "that all shall have a vote who declare that they heartily belong and adhere to the Reformed Church (?) of France!"

If this be not a "*Free Kirk*" in the most unlimited sense of the expression, we know not the meaning of words. It is solemnly determined, that to be a member of the French Presbyterian Denomination, no profession of belief, in what have hitherto been styled the "*essential doctrines of Christianity*" is at all required. The Presbyterian of Paris may give the right hand of fellowship to his Brown brother—the *Pilgrim Father's* child—who degrades Emanuel from the Throne of the God head, and regards the Holy Ghost as a dream of doting imagination. A man may trample upon the Cross—and repudiate every article of the Nicene Creed, and yet be recognized by these *liberal Landseans*, as a member of the fraternity, on his simple declaration that he "*heartily belongs and adheres to the* (so called) *Reformed Church of France.*" Comment is surely unnecessary. May the Lord give us grace to shun all *heresy and schism*, when we see their fruits thus bitterly developed.

SUCCESSFUL IMPOSITION ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—William Harris Rawson, a begging letter impostor, lately regaled by a letter, couched in well-set terms, to the Duke of Wellington, stating that he had an unsuccessful suit in chancery, involving in its ruinous consequences a five sisters, and soliciting a late pecuniary aid to get home to Leicester. To this appeal the Duke responded with two £5 notes. Rawson subsequently practised several impositions, and has at last been caught. He was taken into custody with a letter he had just received from the Duke. The magistrate considered the case fully proved, and sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour in Sandwich jail.

HOW A LADY BECAME A FREEMASON.—The Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger was the only female who ever were initiated into the ancient and honorable mystery of Freemasonry.

How she obtained this honor we shall let her for our readers, having obtained the only genuine information from the best sources.

Lord Donoraile, Miss St. Leger's father, a very zealous mason, held a warrant, and occasionally opened a Lodge at Donoraile House, his sons and some intimate friends assisting, and it is said that never were the Masonic duties more rigidly performed than by the brethren of No. 150, the number of their warrant.

It appears that, previous to the initiation of a gentleman to the first steps of Masonry, Miss St. Leger, who was a young girl, happened to be in an apartment adjoining the room, generally used as a Conveyancer, but whether the young lady was there by design or accident, we cannot confidently state.

The room at the time was undergoing some alteration; amongst other things the wall was considerably reduced in one part, for the purpose of making a saloon.

The young lady having heard the voices of the Freemasons, and prompted by the curiosity natural to all, to see the mystery, so long and so secretly locked up from public view, she had the courage to take a bride from the wall with her scissors, and witnessed the ceremony through the two first steps.

Fortunately gratified, fear at once took possession of her mind, and those who understand the passage, well know what the feelings, of any person must be who could unlawfully behold that ceremony; let them then judge what were the feelings of a young girl, under such extraordinary circumstances.

There was no mode of escape except through the very room where the concluding part of the second step was still being solemnized, and thus being at the far end, and the room a very large one, she had resolution sufficient to attempt her escape that way, and with light footed tread glided along unobserved, laid her hand on the handle of the door, and gently opening it, before her stood, to her dismay, a large and surly Tyler with his long sword unsheathed.

A shriek that pierced through the apartment, alarmed the members of the Lodge, who, all rushing to the door, and finding that Miss St. Leger had been in the room during the ceremony, in the first paroxysm of their rage, it is said her death was resolved on, but from the moving and earnest supplication of her younger brother, her life was spared on condition of her going through the two steps of the solemn ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed.

This she consented to, and they conducted the beautiful and terrified young lady through those trials which and sometimes more than enough for masculine resolution, little thinking they were taking into the bosom of their craft, a member that would afterwards reflect a lustre on the annals of Masonry.

Miss St. Leger was directly descended from Sir Robert De St. Leger, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and was of that high repute that he, with his own hand, supported that Prince, when he first ventured of his ship to land in Sussex.

Miss St. Leger was cousin to General Anthony St. Leger, Governor of St. Lucia, who distinguished the interesting race, and the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger stakes.

Miss St. Leger married Richard Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket, a member of a highly honorable and ancient family, long celebrated for their loyalty and other virtues. Whenever a benefit was given at the theatres in Dublin or Cork, for the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum, she walked at the head of the Freemasons with her apron and other insignia of Freemasonry, and sat in the front row of the stage box. The house was always crowded on those occasions.

The portrait of this estimable woman is in the lodge-room of almost every Lodge in Ireland.

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.—It was noon. The flag of St. George, white with the red cross, was flying along the English line, while, with repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" the French fleet hoisted the tricolour; the Spaniards at the same time displaying the banner of Castile, and suspending a large wooden cross beneath it. At this moment Villeneuve gave the signal of battle. A single gun aimed at the Royal Sovereign immediately burst forth from the Fougueux, and was quickly followed by a rolling fire, to which the English ship replied. The Royal Sovereign was then nearly a mile ahead of the Belleisle, and about two miles from the Victory; still, uninjured by this ill-directed fire, she bore down on the Santa Anna, singly, silently, unswervingly, as it protected by some magic spell. The crew, lying down at their quarters, presented no object to the few shots which struck her hull, and the stray balls which hooped between her masts had not yet done any injury. "Rodenham," said Collingwood to his flag captain, at the moment when after hearing the fire of the combined fleet for ten minutes, he was about to plunge into the ranks of our now superior enemy, "what would not Nelson give to be here now?" "Egad," said Rodney, at the same instant, "how that noble fellow Collingwood, takes his ship into action!" Collingwood, in fact, had led the way for the British fleet, and to get the first fire of the day. The Fougueux vainly endeavored to bar the way; from the starboard fire of the Royal Sovereign burst a dense storm of shot and smoke. Each gun nearly charged, poured its contents into the stern of the Santa Anna; 150 cannon-balls swept the decks of that ship, and left 400 men stretched upon them. The Royal Sovereign then ranged up to leeward, engaged the Spanish vice-admiral's yard-arm, yet she soon had other enemies to contend with. The San Leandro, San Justo, and Indomitable closed up to surround her. The Fougueux opened obliquely upon her, and her sails were soon in shreds. Nevertheless in the midst of that hailstorm of shot which were soon smoke each other in the air, the Royal Sovereign did not lose fortunately or manœuvre the enemy she had singled out.—The Spaniard's fire slackened, and above the clouds of smoke which enveloped the heroic group Nelson's anxious eye could still distinguish the lofty flag of Collingwood.—*Naval Battles.*

NOT A BAD REASON FOR ABJURING CHASTITY.—A reverend gentleman, while in conversation, the other day, with an individual, who was formerly a red-hot stickler for the ex pente, being struck with the subdued largeness to which his political ideas were now clothed, remarked—"Why, ——, I thought you were a Chartist." "So I was sir," rejoined the other, "but," and the answer is deeply significant,—"I have lately built two cottages!" Common's would be misplaced.

DISINFECTING PROPERTY OF COFFEE.—Coffee is one of the most powerful means not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. A room in which meat, in an advanced degree of decomposition had been for some time was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee roaster being carried through it, containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room exposed to the effluvia occasioned by the clearing out of a dung pit, in that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed within half a minute on the employment of three ounces of fresh roasted coffee, whilst the other parts of the house were permanently cleared of the same smell by being simply traversed with the coffee roaster, although the cleansing of the dung pit continued for several hours after. Even the smell of sewer or cesspools, which cannot be overpowered by any other substance, is completely dispelled by the fumes of coffee; and the same applies to the odours of assafœtida. It was remarked, however, that in general animal effluvia are more easily affected by it than vegetable.—That there is no deception, and not a mere overpowerment of matter taken place, is shown from the fact, that the 3rd fumes of the coffee are imperceptible, and continue so until a fresh portion, on re-roasting, is applied. Moreover the offensive smell disappears, and that of the coffee predominates. The reverse happens with other aromatic vapours; and even with acetic acid and chlorine. Here both co-exist until the one completely preponderates. The simple form in which to use it against contagious matter is in powder. The well dried raw bean is to be pounded in a mortar, and to be strewed over a moderately heated iron plate until the powder assumes a nutty brown tint. Coffee used and the empyreumatic coffee oil set more readily in a very minute quantity.—(*London Medical Gazette.*)

HOPE.—See the traveller—foot sore and weary, still finds courage to leave his home? The image of his earthly happiness continues vivid in his remembrances, it quickens him to diligence, it makes him feel the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned towards home; it communes with him as he journeys, and hears the promise which cheers him to hope—"Thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace, and thou shalt visit thy tabernacle, and not sin." Oh! the joyful reunion of a divided household—the pleasures of renewed intercourse and conversation after days of absence! Behold the man of science—he draws the laborious research—closes his volume—smooths his wrinkled brow—leaves his study, and, unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, and mingles with the amusement of his children. Another sees the laborer—he has borne the heat and toil of day—the descending sun has released him of his toils, and he is hastening home to rejoice.—Halfways down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him.—One he carries, and one he leads. The companion of the humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See his toil-worn countenance assume an air of cheerfulness! His hardships are forgotten—fatigue vanishes—he eats and is satisfied. The evening is fair, he walks around his garden—gazes again, and retires to rest; and the rest of labouring men is sweet; whether he eats little or much! Inhabitant of this lowly dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort? Peace be to this house.—*Rev. W. Jay.*

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—At a court of inquiry recently held at Castletown, Isle of Man, to investigate a charge of manslaughter against Thos. Stowell for the murder of Edward Craine, by fracturing his skull in the course of a row in the streets of Douglas on the night of the 12th of August, from the effects of which Craine died upwards of a fortnight afterwards, the following was the result:—the trial commenced at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, the 28th ult., was adjourned at 10 o'clock at night resumed on Friday, and adjourned at the same hour; and terminated as far as witnesses and speechifying were concerned between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday night. The jury withdrew, and retired into court at half-past nine, when one of the jurymen said that, without a violation of conscience, there was no chance of an agreement. The Deemster, however, told them that they must agree. At mid-night they were called into court again, and as they still did not agree, they were ordered to be locked up for the night. This was the third night's incarceration for the unhappy jury, all of whom belonged to Douglas. It is understood that two of them were for a verdict of wilful murder, four for one of manslaughter. On Sunday morning, the two former gave in, on condition that the verdict should specify that the punishment we first was claimed by starvation, which was a literal fact, as the unfortunate jurors had nothing to eat from Saturday morning at nine o'clock until their final decision on Sunday morning. At the sitting of the court the jury returned the following verdict: "Castle Rushen, mid-past 8 a. m., 1st Oct. 1848, Sunday morning. The jury concur in inducing the prisoner for manslaughter; but this unanimity has been obtained from the pallid cravings of hunger, and not from the conviction to the minds of all the jurors that it is in accordance with the principles of law as laid down by the Deemster."—Signed by the foreman and five other jurors. The Deemster read the first sentence of the verdict, rejecting all the rest.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE DANISH POET'S LOVE FOR ENGLAND.—I know and loved these countries before my feet trod them. When Marryatt's "Jacob Faithful" had long before sailed on the Thames; by Dickens I was led into London's narrow lanes, and I listened to the throbbing hearts there; and, in "Ned and Herring," Butler opened to me again the rich landscapes, with its towns, its churches, and its villages. I was at home on Scotland's mountains, and familiar with its deep lakes, lonely paths, and ancient castles. Walter Scott's genius had walked me thither; Walter Scott's beneficent hand extended to me its spiritual bread and wine, so that I forgot the earthly I was intimate with Shakspere's land and Burns's mountains before my corporeal eye beheld them; and when at length I visited them, I was not received as a stranger. Kind eyes received me—friends extended the hand to me. Elevated and humbled at the same time by so much happiness, my heart swelled with gratitude to God.—*Hans Andersen's Two Baronesses.*

THE DEVIL'S PILLOW.—St. Ambrose says, "Idleness is the devil's pillow;" wherefore many good Christians, who thinks the old rogue deserves none, throw it away from him and put it under their own heads.

A PLEASANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The letter of the Norwood Cemetry to its proprietors commences thus: "Sir, your grave (No. —) is now ready.