SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1850.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "Not Kings, Not Peoples, but Principle." Number 32.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,
Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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

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by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send
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DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.
[The time of high water here given is for P. M.]

August		H.	Sun. s	Moon s.	H.	W.
24	Saturday,	5	16 6	48 7	56	— —
25	Sunday	5	17 6	46 8	22	0 15
26	Monday,	5	19 6	44 8	48	0 46
27	Tuesday,	5	20 6	42 9	16	1 19
28	Wednesday,	5	21 6	41 9	46	2 7
29	Thursday,	5	22 6	39 10	21	3 0
30	Friday,	5	23 6	37 11	2	4 12

Last Quarter, 30th, 9h. 53 min. morn.

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
84, *King William street, Mansion house, London*

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Thomas Heath, Esquire,
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The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration; and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, are the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to Insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surpplus was then £30,269 7s. 9d. four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assurred, on 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received therron, during the last five years.*

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two YEAR'S BONUS at such Division if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales*, and *Cape of Good Hope*, WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John,
St John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

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 £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
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Medical Examiner - Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

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.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
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Chatham—William Cartman, junior, Esq.
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Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
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February, 1850. *Manager. st. John. N B.*

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

CALCINED PLAISTER.—50 Barrels of the above, received this day, and for sale by
April 26. THOS. HANFORD.

COFFEE,—To the Lovers of an excellent article equal if not superior to any yet introduced into this market, for Sale Wholesale and Retail at the Store, 4 South side King Street, below St. John Hotel. J. CROUCH.
Heads of Families will do well by making a visit. May 30.

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 1841, 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, for five weeks; at 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 BARNSBY 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 utterly 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 a *perfect* cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone 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 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, the Pills, in all the above cases, ought 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 by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns 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

From Late English Papers.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND ITS HORRORS.

ASCENSION, June 5.—The *Star* arrived here yesterday, and sails to-morrow morning for Sierra Leone and England; she has come here from the south coast and St. Helena, and adds but little to our last stock of news from that quarter, as she does not come direct from the senior officer. She has taken in all five prizes—falling far short of her last commission out here, which her commander attributes to her bad sailing—he having been quite run out on several occasions by slavers. The morning of the day she arrived here (yesterday), a fore and aft schooner about 60 tons came in, a most appalling and heart-rending spectacle of what the African slave trade now is. She was a prize to Philomel, Commander Forbes, taken a few days after leaving Ascension, on her passage to South Coast, long. 14 19, lat. 10 30, named Novas Esperanzas. She was ordered to proceed to St. Helena for condemnation, in charge of Lieutenant Helby, second of Philomel, having on board 234 slaves!! and failing to reach St. Helena, she had to bear up for Ascension, arriving here after being twenty-six days exposed to the mercies of the elements, for a fourth of the period in want of food and water—a pint of the latter each day being all that could be spared to the separate individual, and nothing to eat! The natural result is pain. Mortality to a fearful extent occurred. She had lost 110 of her negroes when she arrived, and yet they were dying hourly. Hunger, thrist, and their satellites dysentery and fever, raging in full triumphant sway. And what short of a miracle could stop the onset of these ruthless tyrants? Picture to yourself (and your imagination, no matter how vivid it may be, will fall short of the reality) upwards of 230 human beings confined in a vessel of 60 or 70 tons, on a deck two feet two inches high! This is alleviating the miseries of the slave, if you will, with a vengeance. Never will it be effaced from my memory the significant point of the famished beings to burning, parched tongue, when the visitor approached them, and the endless and furious quarrels which arose between the dying wretches to obtain a draught of the pure water arriving on board, heedless of the imminent risk pointed out, or the free indulgence in it. But here their evils do not cease; again must they plough the deep, and in their frail bark, or rather floating coffin, must they pursue their way to the now nearest slave coast, viz.—Sierra Leone. The authorities at Ascension having supplied them with all the refreshments their limited means permitted them, and a medical officer put on board to assist them, they proceeded to Sierra Leone, where, if a third of the original number arrived in existence, they may deem themselves particularly fortunate

Now, let your Exeter Hall philanthropist ponder over this. No exaggeration is here, but the truth, plain and fearful in its simplicity—look at it boldly. This vessel, worthless in herself, but invaluable in her cargo, had she not fallen into the protecting and merciful hands of the British cruiser, would in a third of the time have landed those negroes in the Brazils, where it is to be supposed at least, they would not have from their deliverers and friends, or, if the present system did not exist, would have been making their transatlantic voyage in a vessel commensurate with their value. Some may say the secondary voyage was ill-advised, but Ascension possesses not resources for such an unlooked for exigency in her harbour, and the risk likely to occur to the inhabitants of the island, at present so healthy, by the introduction of such a host of pestilential disease, fully justified the sending her to nearest slave depot, supplying at the same time what comforts and medical aid could be given. Dr. Squire, of the Tortoise, proceeded with her to Sierra Leone.—Portsmouth Times.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—HIS HUMBLE ORIGIN.—The career of the new president of the United States, Millard Fillmore, affords an useful lesson, by shewing what may be accomplished in the face of the greatest obstacles, by intellect, perseverance, and strict integrity, in a public and private capacity.—His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, was an American farmer, of humble means, who lived at Summerhill, Cayuga county, New York, where Millard, now President, was born, Jan. 7, 1800. About the year 1802 he removed to the town of Seinproius, now Niles, and resided there until 1819, when he removed to Erie county, where he still lives, cultivating a small farm. The narrow means of his father deprived Millard Fillmore of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill-taught common schools of the country. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favoured youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the benefit of well-furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read little except his common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clothiers' trade. He remained there about four months, and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was formed there soon after gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books. He improved the opportunity thus offered; the appetite grew by what it fed upon. The thirst for knowledge soon became insatiate, and every leisure moment was spent in reading. Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography, and travels. At the age of nineteen he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Judge Wood, a man of wealth and great business capacity, who had an excellent law library. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy were powers that only required proper developement to raise the possessor to distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to a question of a lack of education, means, and friends to aid him in a course of professional study Judge Wood kindly offered to give him a place in his office, to advance money to defray his expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time, entered the office of Judge Wood and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He then gradually progressed until he attained his present high position.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—We have to record the death of the patriarch Dorner, who died a few days ago near the Hill of Allen, county Kildare, at the advanced age of 125 years; he lived in the same townland in which he was born in the year 1825, having thus seen the throne of England filled by six successive sovereigns. He had been in a state of second infancy for nearly a quarter of a century.—*Leinster Express.*

Six thousand pounds sterling were expended on the Queen of Spain's anticipatory cradle.

ANECDOTE OF THE JENNY LIND FUROR.—A young and wealthy Russian officer was sent over in May, 1847, on an affair of much importance: a few days only were allowed him to transact the business. It was the eve of that musical insanity, that era of fanaticism, the *debut* of Jenny Lind. Of course our Russian shared the anxiety of the million in the desire to be present on this memmorable occasion; but on application at the box-office for a ticket, he found they had been all sold for many days: he tried the music shops, &c., but without success; nothing in the shape of a ticket or box was to be had. He offered any price, six, ten, twenty pounds for a stall, to no purpose. This was desperate; he was to leave London the next day; therefore, the offer of procuring a stall for Jenny's second appearance was useless to him; the stringer was no common place person, he resolved *coute qui coute*, to try every possible means to gain his object, and accordingly went early and stationed himself at the principal entrance to Her Majesty's Theatre. Here he addressed several who were waiting for the opening of the doors, and offered a handsome sum for the relinquishment of their admission in his favour, but all were inflexible. Money was no object; no Russian gold could have atoned to them for the loss of the Swedish Nightingale's *rich notes*, (excuse our venerable pun,) and our friend had almost begun to despair, when, all at once, he felt an attempt at his pocket. He quickly put his hand behind him just in time to catch hold of the thief, who had fully succeeded in extracting his note case, as it was actually in his possession. Our friend, who was a musical young fellow, immediately seized the delinquent by the collar, and being a tolerably good English scholar, signified his intention of delivering him over to the police. The poor wretch pleaded extreme poverty, but this would not do; a wife on a bed of sickness, but this was equally unsuccessful; at the details of three starving children (the traveller was a young father) the pickpocket completely succeeded in mollifying his captor. "Well!" said he, "I forgive you, but only on one condition; as you are so expert in the extraction of property, you must immediately procure me of these gentlemen's pocket-books; if it should contain an admission to the opera to-night, I will allow you to depart unmolested, with the addition perhaps, of a trifle for your wife and children; but mind, I shall have my eye upon you, and at the least appearance of your attempting to escape me, I shall give you in charge to the police." The man cheerfully undertook the commission. And in a few minutes our Russian friend was in possession of a handsome pocket-book, containing the much-craved for stall ticket. Admonishing the light-fingered gentleman to be more honest in future, and presenting him with a handsome gratuity for the relief of his family, he very soon lost sight of his professional friend in the opening rush into the theatre. The next morning Mr. ——, a respectable old merchant, retired from business, was at breakfast, and describing to his friend his disappointment the night before in not hearing Jenny Lind, in consequence of his having been robbed of his pocket-book at the entrance of Her Majesty's Theatre, when a servant brought in a small parcel accompanied by a note. On opening the parcel what was Mr. ——'s astonishment when he discovered the stolen pocket-book, exactly in the same state as when he lost it, except in the place of the single stall admission, it now contained ticket for a box on the grand tier for the next night of Jenny Lind's performance. The note contained the following words:—Sir,—Pray accept the enclosed box-ticket as a small atonement for your disappointment yesterday evening. Having offered the sum of twenty pounds unsuccessfully for a stall, I enclose you that sum for the use of yours. Hoping you will enjoy the treat of which I so unceremoniously deprived you, beleive me, dear sir, your very obliged, FANATICO." The note contained a cheque for twenty pounds.—*Musical World.*

ANECDOTE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We find the following paragraph given by a contemporary:—"The editor of the *Glasgow Constitutional* says that he first met Sir Robert Peel in Glasgow, having been sent from the *Times* to report his memorable speech in that city. Sir Robert, though, as is well known, never cordially accepted by the leading journal, on his return to London, went out of his way to express to its editor, the late Mr. Barnes, his appreciation of the report in such kind terms that the proprietors thought fit to signalise the fact by a request conveyed through Mr. W. F. A. Delane, now of the *Morning Chronicle*, that the reporter would accept of a cheque for 25 guineas. This Editor of the *Glasgow Constitutional* is Mr. J. F. Neilson, who until very recently was leader of the *Times'* corps of Parliamentary reporters, and is the same gentleman who was sent to Liverpool by that journal to note the movements of Sir Robert Peel, on his visit here in 1848. It will be remembered that on that occasion Sir Robert took a trip on board the *Urgent* steamer, for the purpose of seeing the river; and we shall not easily forget the astonishment depicted on the countenances of Mr. G. H. Lawrence, Mr. J. Bramley Moore, and others, when Sir Robert left their company to walk up and down the quarter-deck with Mr. Neilson. Sir Robert Peel had always the highest opinion of the talent and the *morale* of the Parliamentary reporters; and he testified this through Mr. Neilson, the accredited Coryphaus of the 'gallery.' On two occasions, when he threw open his picture gallery to the public, he personally handed to Mr. Nielson tickets to be divided among the different representatives of the London papers; and on a special occasion he told the House of Commons that, during the whole time of his being in office, he never received a single application for emolument or reward from any newspaper reporter. No one stood more in need of a clever reporter than Sir Robert; and he repeatedly acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Neilson, with whom circumstances often threw him into contact."—*Liverpool Journal.*

THE PRESENT SIR R. PEEL.—Young Sir Robert Peel is placed in his father's seat by the electors of Tamworth, in an unsought and unopposed election. In home affairs young Sir Robert is an unknown. Gossip has been uncommonly free with his name, and has perhaps had no warrant for her criticisms. But if the new member for Tamworth accepts a formidable standard of comparison, he enters an assembly not unindulgent to any young member, and perhaps disposed to regard him with as much favour as any man who ever entered the house with a heridatory recommendation.

The *Railway Record* says that a locomotive engine for common roads has been well proved under steam.

The young should be spared from sorrow as much as possible. Never dim the sunshine of hope and joy, so as to leave them without even the memory of its glory.

CAPTAIN FITZMAURICE'S GUN CARRIAGE.—Woolwich, July 23.—Experiments were carried on yesterday afternoon at the built in the Royal Arsenal, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, Assistant Director-General of Artillery, to test a gun carriage on a principal submitted by Captain the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, for simplifying the means of following the course of a ship or steam vessel at sea. Commodore Henry Eden and Mr. Lang, Master Shipwright of Her Majesty's Dockyard here, with Mr Howel, Gunner to the Dockyard boat Brigade, were present to winess the experiments, and to ascertain the fitness of the invention for being applied to gun-carriages on board of Men of-War or war steamers. The gun experimented with was one of 8 inch calibre, 9 feet long, and weighing 65 cwt., mounted on a common ship or Garrison carriage placed on a low platform, on which is fixed a section of a toothed wheel, in which a pinion attached to the gun carriage is worked by one man the handle being shaped in the form of a Maltese cross. The platform was lashed to the representation of the inside of a Man-of-War, and a charge of 10lb. of powder and an 8 inch solid shot having been loaded, the gun was directed against the butt at a small angle and fired, when the recoil of the whole apparatus and gun was six feet. The gun was charged and fired a second time at a greater angle, and a third and a fourth time at an angle of 25 degrees from the centre, being equal to a range of 50 degree in aiming at a passing vessel. The firing did not appear to affect the pinion or wheel-work, or any part of the platform, as every part was minutely examined after each round.—The experiments were continued on Thursday afternoon, to test fully the strength of the platform and works attached to it, which enable the gun to be moved with the greatest correctness, an object very difficult to accomplish with the common handspikes at present used for that purpose. When the trials of strength are completed here the platform and carriage will be taken to Portsmouth to be tested by Captain Chads, C.B., by firing from the *Excellent*, gunery-ship, at a moving object.

Woolwich, July 29.—Captain the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice's engine was taken to pieces to-day to be inspected after the trials that have taken place in companion with Messrs. Seaward's engines. Everything was found in perfect working order, and the Lords of the Admiralty have in consequence purchased the engine from Captain Fitzmaurice.—The engine, measuring internally only 21 inches by 10 inches, is stated in the official report to be 15 horse power, and the difference in size, weight and cost as compared with the engines with which it has been put in competition is highly in its favour. It is to be sent to Devonport, where it will be tried under the immediate direction of Lord John Hay, C.B., Superintendent of that Dockyard, and will be placed in a superior description of boat to that in which it has been working here, as it was in no way calculated to show its advantages. There will shortly be a trial on a railway with one of these engines, which is looked forward to with much interest by some of the leading engineers. The Emperor of Russia, with that liberality which distinguishes his patronage of science, has, through the Russian Consul General, made most liberal offers to Captain Fitzmaurice both respecting his engine and gun carriage for heavy Ordnance. The experiments with the latter were concluded at Woolwich before the Select Committee by firing eight rounds from an 8-inch gun mounted on a Garrison carriage with iron trucks, and the machinery for directing the gun, and the supporting carriage on which it was placed, were not in the least affected by the firing of the heavy Ordnance, which with the Garrison carriage was nearly four tons weight.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM ENGINES.—A trial has just been made at Charleroi of a newly invented engine, the motive power of which operates in completely different manner from that now in use. The inventor, M. Hector de Callais, a Sardinian engineer, proposes by his plan to increase the speed of locomotives, to give them an adherence four times greater than they now have and to decrease the expense of fuel. This new machine, which is called after King Charles Albert, premises to realise all the calculations of the inventor. By the pressure of only one atmosphere the wheels made three hundred revolutions in a minute, which would give a speed of twenty-four leagues an hour. The Belgian Minister of Public Works has appointed a committee of engineers to report to him on the experiments which are taken place on the government lines, and has ordered every assistance to be given to the inventor to facilitate his object.—*Galignani.*

Wisdom is the olive that springeth from the heart, bloometh on the tongue, and bearth fruit in the actions.

The greatest friend of truth is Time; her greatest enemy is Prejudice, and her constant companion is Humility.

Father Matthew has left New Orleans for the West, and is now administering the "pledge" along the Mississippi.

A LUCKY INCIDENT.—An Avignon paper relates the following:—A few days since a woman, living in the vicinity of the town, was brought to bed of twins. Being in poor circumstances she and her husband came to the painful determination of only declaring the birth of one, and of depositing the other at the Foundling Hospital. The husband undertook to perform the task. At night he had reached a neighbouring town, and proceeded to the turn-about destined to receive deserted infants. He found the place already occupied by a new born child, and was about to lay his own by the side of it when he heard a voice calling upon him to take back with him both the children and adopt them as his own, and threatening to denounce him if he did not immediately obey.—All remonstrances was unavailing, and the poor fellow returned to his home laden with the two infants. Great was the consternation of the unfortunate couple at finding themselves burdened with three children, when they had despaired of being able to provide even for two. Meanwhile, however, the woman observed that the little stranger was well provided with clothing, and that behind his ear was a mark which indicated that its parents intended one day intended to claim it back. She then proceeded to undress the child in order to change its linen, when a parcel, which had begn wrapped up in the clothing, fell to the ground with a heavy and sonorious crash. It was a bag containing 100 louis d'ors. The woman soon made up her mind as to the course she should take, and sending out her own children to nurse, devoted herself to the care of the little unknown, which had so unexpectedly come to swell the number of her family.

Malta, July 24th., 1850.

THE CHOLERA.—On Monday and yesterday the mortality among the Men of the 41th at a place called St. Francesco de Paolo, was very great, 11 corpses at one time laid out. From noon of Sunday to noon of Monday 21 cases (Military excepted) had occurred, with 14 deaths, and till noon of yesterday 31 cases with 10 deaths. Among the 41th in the two days had died 3 woman, 3 children, 1 Serjeant, 3 Corporals, 1 Bandsman, 9 Rank and File, and, besides, there was 4 hopeless cases. So great was the alarm that it was decided to remove them to the island of Gozo, and yesterday the *Porcupine*, steamer, conveyed 140 Men, under command of Lieutenant Preston. Ensign Gregory also accompanied the Men, as did also, Dr. Thompson. It was thought prudent to send the Band of the Regiment to accompany them. A report has reached me, that on the arrival of the Men at Gozo three had been attacked, and were in a hopeless state.—*The Times.*

NOISELESS CARRIAGE WHEELS AND HORSE SHOES.—On the 22nd of July, 1841, we noticed the introduction of some improvements in the construction of wheels for carriages, by Mr. Andrew Smith, the patentee of the wire rope machinery, which were likely to prove of much value to the public, as not only adding greatly to comfort in travelling over paved streets, not only from their being perfectly noiseless, but from their combining a much greater degree of safety. The principle consists in forming the hoop or tier of two seperate layers of galvanized iron, which are rivetted together, and re-galvanized in the mass; this division of parts cutting off all vibration when travelling over the roughest stones. Mr. Andrew Smith has also applied the principle to springs, in which each plate is galvanized separately, and can never rust. The axle is also made to fit the axnle-box with perfect exactness, by a lining of fusible metal, is self-lubricating, and not liable to heat; the whole in conjunction secures a degree of quiet, ease, and safety hitherto unattained. We have been led again to notice these improvements, from the fact that the patentee having produced a noiseless carriage, found that the horses' feet made more noise that ever, and seeking for a remedy has applied the same principle to the horse shoe. This is effected in the most simple manner, by making the shoes in two thicknesses of galvanized metal, then rivetting them together, and re-galvanizing. A horse equipped in these pumps trots over the granite streets of London as softly as if he was on a bowling-green.—*Mining Journal.*

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the above society, held on Tuesday, the Rev. George De Butts moved the following resolution, which was adapted unanimously:—

"That the conduct of Lord Clarendon's government, in allowing several Ribbonmen to be discharged without a trial, at the late assizes at Downpatrick, who were arrested in the act of murderously and treacherously assailing both the Queen's troops and a body of her Majesty's brave, and devoted subjects, who were on the 12th of July last, in the county of Down, were engaged in the peaceable and legal commemoration of the great event which gave her Majesty the right to the British throne, is, in thus allowing assassins to go free while honourable and honoured men have been degraded from the magistracy, for no other reason than that they were loyal to the British throne, and true to British principles, is subversive of justice, honour, and truth, and calculated to encourage strife, bloodshed, and rebellion in the land. That we repeat our conviction that the dismissal of those magistrates was an unjust, unconstitutional, and tyrannical act, and has stamped for ever its author, Lord Clarendon, with the brand of treachery, ingratitude, and disgrace.

ENGINEERING FEAT.—A very clever engineering feat has been performed at Thornes. A large chimney, at Messrs. Mellin and Craven's dye works, had got out of the perpendicular, the top overhanging the base 4 or 5 feet, and the whole mass threatening to fall. Mr. Green, an engineer of Wakefield, undertook to remedy the defect. He cut out about four fifths of one course of bricks near the bottom, filling the cavity with a mixture of new lime and earth. The last brick was taken out during a heavy gale of wind. As was expected, during this last operation the chimney began to move slowly, but still perceptibly; the new lime and earth gradually yielded to the immense pressure and were removed, so that in three hours the open space of nearly 4 inches closed. The chimney had lowered on one side nearly 4 inches, and gone over at the top more than 4 feet to a perpendicular position.

Some things come by odd names. The most un-common quality in nature is called "common sense;" a paper half-a-mile long is a "brief;" and a melancholy ditty, devoid of sense or meaning, is a "glee."

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