POOR COPY

THE ... TCHUM,

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 10, 1843. No. 28.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNLAP & 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.

☞ 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.

MARCH.		S. SUN.	S. MOON	H. W.
11	Saturday,	6 22 5 59	3 18	7 38
12	Sunday,	6 21 6 0	3 57	8 46
13	Monday,	6 19 6 2	4 31	9 39
14	Tuesday,	6 17 6 3	5 1	10 24
15	Wednesday,	6 15 6 4	5 29	11 4
16	Thursday,	6 13 6 5	rises.	11 44
17	Friday,	6 11 6 7	8 30	morn.

1st Quarter 9th day, 5h. 10m. morning.

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: C. C. Stewart, Esq.

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: Chas. Simonds, 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: Hon. John Robertson.

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 (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Capital $150,000 Dollars,
With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

THE whole of the first named sum, $150,000 is invested in securities, and on the shortest notice could be cashed and applied to the payment of losses.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will issue Policies for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c. &c., against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates as any similar institution; and will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the city, on which insurance is desired.

Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

W. H. SCOVIL.

St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

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

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

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.: Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

WANTED—200 Empty FLOUR BARRELS. Apply to JOHN BOWES.
25th Nov.

Superior Congo TEA,
Champagne, Hock, Moselle and Chablis.

Now landing *ex Prince Albert*, from London, viz—

45 CHESTS very superior Honorable East India Company's CONGO TEA: Cases finest sparkling HOCK:
Do do. do. CHAMPAGNE. (*Sillery Mousseux.*)
Do. do. do. Moselle:
Do. do. Scharzberg Muscatel ditto;
Do. do. Braunberg do. ditto;
Do. do. CHABLIS.
Which are offered for sale by
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 28. *Prince William street.*

For Sale,
AT THE PHENIX FOUNDRY,

A POWERFUL Low PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, nearly finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to
THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

ON HAND—A variety of Cooking Stoves, Franklins, Ploughs, and Ship Castings. Mill, Ship, and Engine Work, with every description of Machinery made to order.

☞ Warehouse on the Mill Bridge, corner of Pond street. *Jan. 21.*

Teas.

33 CHESTS of Blackish Leaf and Fine flavour Congo TEAS. Just received and for sale low if applied for immediately.
22d July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pilot and Navy Bread.

100 BARRELS best quality Navy Bread
Barrels PILOT BREAD, landing and for sale by
30th sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Loaf Sugar, Paints, Coffee, &c.

The subscriber has received and offers for sale,

8 TIERCES REFINED SUGAR;
And to arrive, daily expected:
20 hogsheads Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
In store, and for sale very low, to close several accounts:
350 Kegs London WHITE LEAD and GREEN PAINT;
5 Barrels RUM COLOURING;
1 Case "Kanaster's" TOBACCO;
2 Bags Havana COFFEE.
August 5. W. H. STREET.

Sugar.

Received by the subscriber—

24 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, which will be disposed of *at a very low rate* for approved payment.
3d June. W. CARVILL.

SUGAR AND TEA.
Landing this day—

21 CHESTS Fine CONGO: 15 Hhds. Bright SUGAR. For Sale by
Sept. 16. W. H STREET.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indented Apprentice named *Abraham Mabey*, for the apprehension of whom One Penny Reward will be given. And all persons are hereby cautioned not to harbor nor trust said apprentice, as debts of his contracting will not be paid by me.
9th sept. JAMES SMITH.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has resumed Business in the store on the South Market Wharf, next adjoining that of Mr. JESSEY HAYCOCK, where he will keep on hand Superfine and Fine FLOUR, Rye do. and CORN MEAL, which will be sold *Cheap for Cash.* JOHN BOWES.
26th August.

CHEAP SHOES,
AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.
Corner of King and Germain Streets,

THE Subscriber has this day commenced selling off the Balance of his Stock of Summer Boots and SHOES, at the following reduced prices, for *Cash only:*

	s.	d.
Women's French Kid Slippers,	5	0
do. Black Prunella Boots,	4	6
do. Seal Skin Shoes, assorted, from	2	0
do. Fine Spanish Leather and Russia Kid, from	3	9
do. Fashionable Victoria Shoes,	5	6
Girls' Shoes of all kinds, from	2	3
Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. to	1	0
do. do. of finer quality, from	1	3

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description, at equally low prices.
August 19. S. K. FOSTER.

India Rubber shoes,

MEN'S, Women's and Children's **India Rubber shoes**, for sale at *Foster's Shoe Store*, corner of King and Germain streets
October 14.

CRUSHED SUGAR.
Landing ex Mary Caroline, from Liverpool:—

10 HHDS. 2 hhds. Epsom SALTS.—For sale by
January 13. JARDINE & CO.

Received by the subscriber—

THE subscriber offers for sale, a square rigged Vessel, 231 Tons old measurement, (200 new,) essentially copper-fastened, Juniper stem and stern post, Pitch Pine top timbers, and the remainder of her timbers principally Juniper, and in every respect a superior built vessel: can be launched in 20 days from sale.

Also, a two story DWELLING HOUSE, 28x36, containing four commodious rooms, six bed rooms, and a frost proof cellar, with a Lot of Land 51 feet by 100. This property is situated in a most central situation at the Bend, and a most eligible stand for any public business.

Also, a House, Barn and Lot, containing one and a quarter acres, at St. Martin's, County of St. John, situated near Vaughan's Creek. Should this property not be disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 13th Aug. next.—For terms of sale of the Quaco property, apply to Mr. George Cochran, Quaco; and for the terms and particulars of other property, apply to
WILLIAM BAINES,
Bend Petticdiac.

County Westmorland, 14th July, 1842.

Houses to Let.

THE subscriber will Rent undermentioned Properties very low until the First of May next:

A House on the south side of Dorchester street, containing 4 Rooms and Kitchen, with a number of Bed Rooms, Pantry and Cellar.

The upper Flat of a House on the corner of Dorchester and Carlton streets.

Also,—A Shop in King street, late in the occupation of Mr. James Burns.
July 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Trans-Atlantic Newspaper & General Agency Office, Liverpool.

Charles Willmer,
Newspaper, Forwarding, and General Agent,

SUPPLIES to order, with greater promptitude and regularity than any other house, and on the most reasonable terms, (a London Daily Paper for £6 10s. Sterling per annum,) Newspapers, Price Currents, Shipping Lists, Magazines, and Books, to all parts of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, by the MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 4th and 19th of each month from LIVERPOOL, as well as by those from BRISTOL and SOUTHAMPTON; and to all the West India Islands, Mexico, and Texas, by the ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, sailing every Fortnight from FALMOUTH.

C. W. will receive Consignments of Goods, or SMALL PARCELS sent to his care shall be punctually forwarded to their destination. Any description of Goods purchased and forwarded to order.

Next of Kin, and all other description of Advertisements, received for insertion in all the EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS.

N. B.—All orders should be addressed "CHAS. WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some Liverpool or London House.

Fresh and Choice Arrivals.

Received: Sugar and soap direct.
Ex Chaseley, from Halifax—15 barrels Pale seal OIL; 1 Ton LOGWOOD. For sale by
30th Dec. JARDINE & CO.

Christmas Fruit,
FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex schr. *Conquest*, from Boston:

10 CASKS New RICE; 40 boxes half and quarters New RAISINS:
40 Bags Java and Porto Cabello COFFEE;
14 Bales Lampwick; 10 Bales Batting;
5 Drums Sultana RAISINS;
2 Boxes Lemons; 10 Kegs Grapes;
1 Case PRUNES;
8M. CIGARS—*best brands;*
1 Case preserved GINGER;
25 Brls. silver skin ONIONS.
Ex "Fidelia," from New-York:
50 Barrels, 25 Half Bbls. } *New Genessee FLOUR;*
40 Bbls. Newton Pippins, Baldwin and Spitzenburgh APPLES;
10 Kegs Fig TOBACCO;
15 Bushels best Hickory Nuts.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
December 23.

LUMBER.
The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard, for approved payments:

160 M. FEET Bright Pine BOARDS; 80M. Bright DEALS;
60M. shipping SHINGLES;
30M. Laying do. No. 1;
150M. LATHS; 800 SPARS, assorted;
130 Chaldrons Grand Lake COALS;
Together with an assortment of *Clear Merchantable Seasoned PINE PLANK, &c.*
Dec. 9. 3t A. McAVITY.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JUST received, a large assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's *INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, of the best quality; for sale cheap.
Dec. 23. S. K FOSTER.

SALÆRATUS.

Ex *James Clark*, from Boston, a consignment of—

5 CASKS, 5 barrels SALÆRATUS, for sale low for cash by
30th sept. W. H. STREET.

Mock Turtle and Beef's Head SOUPS.

MAY be had at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL every day through the week (hours of Divine service excepted:)—Also, Fresh Oysters, Mutton Pies, Pastry, &c.; comfortable Rooms for evening Parties. Every attention paid to customers.
JAMES NETHERY.
December 16, 1842.
N. B.—25 per cent off former prices for CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING an extensive WHARF unoccupied at present, on South side of North slip, would wharf any description of Lumber, Coal, &c. on reasonable terms. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
October 14.

SUPERIOR CONGO TEA,
AND CHINSURAH CHEEROOTS.
Now landing, ex *Abeona*, from London;

78 CHESTS very superior Hon. East India Company's CONGO TEA:
3 cases Hon. East India Company's Chinsurah CHEEROOTS. Which are offered for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Prince William street.
Oct. 21.

FEATHERS.—2 Bales, received on consignment, and for sale by.
Jan. 20. W. H. STREET.

W. H. STREET'S
WINE Establishment,
AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

The subscriber has opened the Store and Warehouse in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, in addition to his former premises, and invites attention to his extensive Stock of Old Bottled WINE and SPIRITS.

DOUBLE Diamond and full fruited PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle;
East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of "Blackburn," "Newton Gordon & Co., and "Burnett Houghton & Co."
London Market Madeira, East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marealla of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1835 and 1838;
Martel's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; *superior* OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack;
All of which may also be had from the Wood.
Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality,
HERMITAGE and BURGUNDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE; BUCELLAS;
Larose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret,
—ALSO—
1000 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
200 doz. Hodson's London Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;
100 dozen fine Edinburgh ALE;
40 hogsheads Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy;
5 hogsheads, 20 quarter casks Brandy;
20 hogsheads best Old PALE Brandy;
6 hogsheads best GENEVA;
Puncheons Malt and Grain WHISKEY;
50 Puncheons high proof RUM;
100 Pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira;
10 hogsheads Catalonia RED WINE;
6 Qr. casks Blackburn's MADEIRA, for sale at first cost; 10 chests souchong TEA;
150 Boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
100 do. Mould and Dip Candles;
6 hogsheads Refined Sugar;
20 ditto Bright Porto Rico ditto;
10 Kegs Tobacco.
And to arrive ex Brig *Edwin*, from London—
40 hhds. best GENEVA, from 7 to 10 pr. cent. O. P.
50 boxes Wax Wick Mould Candles;
50 boxes Sperm Candles.
All for sale very low by
27th may. W. H. STREET.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex brig *Compeer*, from Philadelphia—

437 BBLS. RYE FLOUR; 100 Bbls superfine Flour; 100 bbls. fine ditto; 50 half barrels superfine Flour; 100 barrels CORN MEAL; 400 barrels do.
Also: Sugar and soap direct.
Ex Chaseley, from Halifax—15 barrels Pale seal OIL; 1 Ton LOGWOOD. For sale by
30th Dec. JARDINE & CO.

Christmas Fruit,
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Landing ex schr. *Conquest*, from Boston:

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14 Bales Lampwick; 10 Bales Batting;
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1 Case PRUNES;
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Jan. 20. W. H. STREET.

INVOCATION TO ENGLAND.
(*From "The Progress of Religion" by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.*)

O England, O my country! could thou know
In this the high day of thy palmy prime,
How, above all thou valuest here below,
Precious boon, when God to thee supplied
His Church, to be thy beacon and thy guide;
Then wouldst thou feel how useless were thy power,
How weak thy bulwarks to resist the tide;
How o'er thy bounds Time's sweeping blast will scour,
Unless thy strength be placed in that defensive tower.

Fleeting, unstable is whatever hangs
Upon the changings of man's wayward will;
Too surely will destruction set her fangs
On all of human counsel, good or ill;
Than hast a nobler destiny to fill.
Hon the rock of truth thou art thy stay;
If thou wilt plant them on our Sion's hill,
Then will thy laws, thy liberties, thy fight,
A sure foundation find, an all-prevailing might.

The marvels of thy wealth, which grasps the earth
Thy language heard wherever ocean roll;
Thy vast dominion in its monstrous girth,
Spreading from east to west, from pole to pole:—
Think'st thou that these were placed at thy control
To sate thy lust of rule, thy luxury feed?
To carry health to every pining soul,
To desert souls to sow the ghostly seed;—
Here is thy destined course—to this thy strength decreed.

To bind our mutual wants with mutual love
Where social ties in sorrow, gladness, sent;
But when thy love is cold, these ties but prove
A galling chain; beneath yypes bandage bent
The vexed soul frets and maddens. Seeking vent
Now here, now there, wanderings and sin,
By pride, and envy, and the petulant
Breath of sedition stirr'd, ferment within,
Haply prepared, e'en now to burst the surface thin.

E'en now black vapours hover o'er thy shore,
Portentous moan thy winds, and swells the main;
And dim uncertain shadows play before
Of coming ills, like the mysterious train
Of spirits flitting o'er the dusky plain—
Omens of deadly feud and mortal strife;
Sure signs betokening through thy wide domain:
Murmurs of elemental discord, rife
With peril to thy weal, nay, perhaps, thy life.

Then, when the dangers p[illegible]—when thy foes
Spring, like the dragon's t[illegible] on the land,
Firm and undaunted will thy h[illegible]
The madden'd fury of the unba[illegible] and;
Before the Church of God, thei[illegible] stand;
A float invisible shall fence the[illegible]
Secure beneath the covert of th[illegible]
Who hath decreed, within thy sac[illegible] and,
His altars shall stand firm—His g[illegible] shall resound!

HYMN ON ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.
BY LAVISH.

And as the first fruits of their crop
The pious martyrs bear,
Thou Lo, also brought to pass their hope,
His own might freely share;
So Christ, whom dying words ordain
That he must suffer, who would reign,
Appointed thee, of all His train,
The first to tread the road
By which, as following ages fly,
Myriads, whose names can never die,
Shall put off their mortality,
And hasten to their God.
They, not by might, and not by power,
O'ercame in the last dreadful hour,
But Hope, fair pilgrim, went along,
And bade her warriors to be strong,
And Faith leads on their dying eye,
To visions of eternity,
And Love, who flings her easy chains
O'er heathen realms and barbarous plains,
Carries them forward till they stand
Triumphant in the heavenly land.

Miscellany.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.—For the last three or four years the extraordinary conduct of a lady who occupied a very handsome house in one of the most respectable terraces of Islington has excited a very considerable share of the attention, not only of her immediate neighbours, but also of the parishioners generally, and eventually that of the police and the parochial authorities. As already stated, the house in which she resides is a very respectable one. The rent of the other houses on the terrace in question is upwards of £150 a-year. She holds her house under a long lease, the Marquis of Northampton being the ground landlord. Shortly after she obtained possession of it, she had the glass of all the windows in front covered with white paint so as to prevent the possibility of any one seeing what was going on inside. In a short time several panes of glass were broken, but she would not suffer them to be mended. Her next step was to place a couple of brooms on the balcony of the drawing-room windows, on one of which was placed a man's hat and on the other a woman's cap, and from the railings were suspended dirty rags of every possible size and colour. The extraordinary exhibition daily attracted a crowd of idle persons opposite the house to the great annoyance of her neighbours. Some of the mob thus assembled were induced to listen to what was going on within, when their ears were saluted with the barkings of about a dozen dogs and the mewing of twice as many cats; and at night it was a common thing to see chalked on the door, "A cut and dog concert held here every night at 8 o'clock." To such a pitch did this nuisance arrive, that a reverend gentleman who resided next door to her was compelled to leave his house, and this gave rise to a report that the extraordinary conduct of the lady was adopted for the purpose of annoying him, coupled with a statement injurious to his character, and which is well known to be without foundation, the proof of which is, that although he has quitted his former residence upwards of twelve months, the lady still perseveres in the same line of conduct. At length she received a notice, that if the dirty rags, &c., were exhibited from her windows, or any other conduct adopted by her calculated to collect a crowd opposite her house, she would be indicted for a nuisance. The rags, brooms, &c., were then withdrawn, and shutter-blinds, painted of a dirty brick-dust colour, were put to each window, and kept constantly closed, giving the house a most sombre appearance. The noise of the cats and dogs still continued, and a stench came from the house, which became at length a most intolerable nuisance. Her next door neighbour complained to the parochial authorities again on the subject, and, armed with the powers of a recent act of parliament, they demanded and gained admission into the house, the stench of which was so intolerable, that they were compelled to have all the doors and windows thrown open before they could proceed with their investigation. When they found the place sufficiently ventilated to enable them to do so, they proceeded to the drawing-room, where they found a quantity of cabbage leaves, and other vegetable matter, piled up in a state of decomposition, and emitting a most intolerable stench. In other rooms were piles of cats' and dogs' meat, which had evidently been there a considerable time, in a state of putrefaction. The officers aware of the dangerous consequences of suffering it to remain there, had the whole of the offensive matter taken away in carts, and had the rooms cleansed, and before they left the house cautioned the lady against the repetition of her former conduct, and warned her of the consequences. The only attention she paid to this was threatening them with an action for trespass, notice of which has since been served. The neighbours have forwarded a memorial to the Marquis of Northampton on the subject, pointing out to him how greatly the lady's conduct tends to depreciate the value of his property, and declaring that they must leave their houses if the nuisance is allowed to continue any longer. We understand the noble marquis has referred the memorial to his solicitor, with instructions to take proceedings in ejectment against the lady for a breach of the covenants of her lease. The lady in question is possessed of property of the value of £800 a-year, and her sister is the wife of an eminent solicitor in the city, who is connected with one of the government offices.—*London Times.*

THE RELATIONS OF WEALTH AND LABOUR.

We take the following Extract from an Address delivered before the American Institute, October 29, 1842. By H.G.O. COLBY, of Massachusetts.

* * * There is one duty more, of the highest importance, to which, in conclusion, I invite your attention—the duty of holding in just esteem all the occupations in which men are engaged.

What honest vocation can be named that does not contribute, in a greater or less degree, to the enjoyment of man? It may be humble, indeed, but it goes to swell the mighty aggregate—it may be she rill that trickles from the mountain side, but it diffuses fertility through the valley, and mingles its drops at last with the ocean. The true American motto is and must be—marked upon our forehead, written upon our door posts—channelled in the earth and wafted upon the waves—INDUSTRY—LABOUR is HONORABLE, and idleness is dishonorable,—and I care not, if it be labor, whether it be of the head or the hands.

Away with the miserable jargon of the political economists, who write so complacently about the producing and non-producing classes. This is foolhardiness in nature or in experience. Whitney, whose cotton-gin doubled the value of every acre of land in the South, raised more cotton with his head than any other man ever raised with his hands.

Let me exhort those of you who are devoted to intellectual pursuits, to cherish, on your part, an exalted and a just idea of the dignity and value of manual labour, and to make that opinion known in your works and seen in the earnestness of your actions. The laboring men of this country are vast in number and respectable in character. We owe to them, under Providence, the most gladsome spectacle the sun beholds in its course—a land of cultivated and fertile fields, an ocean white with golden harvests, which carries plenty and gladness alike to the palace and the cottage. We owe to them the fortresses that guide our coast—the ships that bear home our flag to every clime, and carried the thunder of our cannon triumphant over the waters.

The demon steed, which leaps the valley and dashes through the mountain, pursues his fleet career over roads which they have constructed. The vast city which surrounds us, the august temple in which we stand, are the works of their hands; and when I look upon these gigantic achievements, I say, honor to the laborer! We laud and magnify the hero who has stormed a city and driven the ploughshare of ruin over its habitations; let us here laud and magnify the heroes of our country, who have made the wilderness blossom like the rose and the solitary place glad with the fires of a thousand happy homes.

And let them, on their part, not forget that they owe one thing to the heads which conceived and planned, and to the Capitalists who furnished the means to execute these great undertakings. I beseech them to banish for ever from their thoughts prejudice and jealousy of men engaged in any honest vocation, and hold vice and idleness alone in deserved scorn. Let them treat the evil spirits who would array them against what they call the nonproducers as all evil counsellors deserve to be treated. Sir Walter Scott, a mere writer of poetry and romance, belonged to this class—and his nevertheless gives employment to Ten Thousand paper makers, Type founders, Printers, Tanners, Book-binders—and beyond all, has awakened the love of elegant Literature in millions of minds.—(Applause.) Sir Isaac Newton spent his days in sleep, and his nights in watching the stars in the midnight sky—and yet his discoveries have enabled the mariner to pursue his pathway on the foaming deep, as safely as upon the land, and thus poured the products of every clime into the lap of labour. (Applause.) But these are the great benefactors of mankind, and such as they were worshipped as Gods in the olden time. Their benefactors were indeed great and illustrious—but there are men in our midst engaged in similar pursuits every day of their lives, bestowing the same kind of benefits upon mankind. The merchant's line is a life of excitement and care, of risk and uncertainty but of the first importance in every community, as indispensable to the labourer as the labourer to him. The village schoolmaster, who devotes the years of his vernal or his manhood to the seemingly drudgery of instruction—who moulds the character and fixes the principles of an advancing generation—is as eminently useful, though he sink at last into the grave unhonored and unsung, as the demagogue whose presence is greeted in caucuses, or whose voice is heard in the halls of legislation. Examining the constitutional power of Congress to buy a penknife.

The Physician, who in some far and sequestered retreat, treading ambition beneath his feet, devotes his life to relieve the pains of the Rich and soothe the anguish of the dying is entitled to the regard of all good men. The Lawyer, who stands forth, not alone, but never disdained, the champion of the weak against the strong, who knows, in combating for the right, no distinction between rich and poor—who is above the miserable trickery of the tricksters of the profession—who feels when he enters the Temple of Justice that the robe of a solemn ministry is upon him—is an eminently useful labourer, and may rank with any man in good service in his Country. The Ministers of our Holy Religion—who, for first and ultimary renouncement of much that the world holds dear—who, for a scanty support, labor on to their lives end, amid discouragement and reproach, in training immortals for the skies—on bidding farewell to the delights of home and the securities of law, journey by land and sea to the savage island, the inhospitable climate, the idolatrous city, and lift up their fearless voices amidst unsheathed daggers and glaring eyeballs—verily, how much soever their vocation may be vilified here upon this bank and shoal of time, they have their reward hereafter. But why should I multiply illustrations—of which there would be no end—or speak of the hard-working Editors of our Daily Press, or our larger Periodicals—of a thousand others who act their part in this infinite, ever changing dreams of life—since I can say of all, in the words of a poet, whose memory we venerate: 'Act well your part, there all the *honor* lies.'

WOMAN'S LOVE.—The love of woman! how beautiful it is! this wide world contains nothing half so lovely. It is the Promethean scintillation from the celestial fire of heaven. It stands isolated amid the whirle of a thousand passions that stir up and agitate the human heart, the solitary one uncontaminated by aught of earth. Not, however, when life's current glides gently on in one calm, unbroken stream of gladness—not when the atmosphere of existence is yet unclouded and undimmed by misfortune, and the pulse beat high with health, and strength, and happiness; not *then* does woman's love shine forth in all its native heavenly purity. It is when the spirit is stricken to the earth by misery, sickness or poverty—when those butterfly friends who have sipped with us the cup of our prosperity take flight, and leave us sitting amid the ashes of desolation and despair; it is *then* that woman becomes our ministering angel. It is *then* that her enduring love shines forth in bright relief against the black and lowering sky of our adversity; it is *then* that we find her, with a generosity never equalled in the other sex, throwing aside all thought and consideration of self, and with patient meekness devoting the best energies of her heart and soul to soothe the sick pillow of a father, a husband, or a brother; angel like, hovering near the restless bed of disease, to succour and to save; pouring oil and balm upon the crushed heart which the cold world has trodden upon and cast aside. Man may winther beneath the sickening influence of an ungenial clime—his nerves may be unstrung and shattered—he may have drank deeply of the bitter wine of life—his heart may be gay while the dark locks of youth still shadow his forehead; yet amidst the desolation, if there is one green spot intact by the blight that has fallen around, the spot will be the memory of his early love; and often, even when the feverish cares and gnawing anxieties, that beset the paths even of the most fortunate, press heaviest upon him, thought will suddenly fly back to the time when he revelled in all the gushing feelings, fresh fancies, and overflowing affections of a youthful passion.—We feel a tender and melancholy pleasure in recalling each minutest circumstance of that eventful period, the one oasis that has occurred to us in the desert of existence, whose cool, verdant freshness the heated eye loves to look back upon, and over which the spirit of memory hovers with fond and lingering delight.

ANCIENT MECHANICS.—Tradition has scarcely preserved a single anecdote or circumstance relating to those meritorious men, with whom any of the useful arts originated, and when in process of time, history took a station in the temple of science, her professors deemed it beneath her dignity to record the actions and lives of men, who were merely inventors of machines, or improvers of the useful arts; thus nearly all knowledge of those to whom the world is under the highest obligations, has perished. The colossal models, and the admirable works over the wreck of ancient learning and art—the philosopher regrets that sufficient of both has not been preserved to elucidate several interesting discoveries which history has mentioned; nor to prove that those principles of science, upon which the action of some old machines depended, were understood; and the mechanic inquires in vain for the process by which his predecessors, in remote ages, worked the hardest granite without iron, transported it in masses that astound us, and used them in the erection of stupendous buildings, apparently with the facility that modern workmen lay bricks, or raise the hinls of doors. The machines by which they were elevated are as unknown as the individuals who directed their movements. We are almost as ignorant of their modes of working the metals, of their alloys which rivalled steel in hardness, of their furnaces, crucibles and moulds, the details of forming the ennobling statue, or the more useful skillet or cauldron. Did the ancients laminate metals between rollers, and draw wire through plates, as we do? or was it extended by hammers, as some specimens of both seem to show?—On these and a thousand subjects, much uncertainty prevails. Unfortunately learned men of old, deemed it a part of wisdom to conceal from the vulgar all discoveries in science. With this view they wrapped them in mystical figures that the people might not apprehend them. The custom at one time became so general, that philosophers refused to leave anything in writing explanatory of their researches.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—In the commonwealth there is a natural gradation of interests from the sovereign to the humblest man that subsists by his daily toil. But if it be asked what class, in proportion to its numbers, has the strongest interest in the national welfare, we reply, the aristocracy. The labourer may emigrate, the merchant, too, may convey his wealth and carry on his trade abroad, and the landed proprietor may sell his estate and quit his native land; but the nobleman, both by his title and his family possessions, is strongly attached to his country. Therefore the nobility are peculiarly the natural guardians of the state. From their elevated position, and by their strong interest in its weal or wo, they are quick to discern approaching evils; and whether they come from foreign enemies, from arbitrary acts of the crown, from the ambition of powerful subjects, or the violence of the people, the peers are ready to sound the alarm and to ward off the danger. What then shall be said of the miserable sophism, that because the House of Lords is not elected by the people, therefore it has no sympathy with the nation at large? Have not the peers and the people both an interest in the welfare of the country? And is not the interest of the House of Lords, in proportion to its numbers, far greater than that of any other class? But, further, the sons of peers are commoners. By the intermarriages of the nobility and gentry, the two classes are intermingled. And so throughout English society there are various degrees linked together; while in America there is an almost homogenous mass, acted upon by sudden commotion, without interruption, barrier, or control. In England, what agitates the people affects indeed the hereditary and also the natural aristocracy of the country—namely, the aristocracy of wealth, talent and learning; but all are not agitated in the same manner and to the same extent. In America the nation is all people. In England it consists of various orders united, sympathising, yet not identical. The higher and more privileged in their own persons, and the subordinate, either by themselves or their representatives share in the local or general government. Those that rule are accustomed also to obey. The highest is not above the laws, whose just and humane arrangements afford protection and provision for the poorest. There is neither the arrogant master nor the abject slave. The admirable tendency of our institutions and customs is to preserve all in their proper places, to allow great activity and freedom, and to prevent injustice and violence. The consistution of society in this country we deem to be in unison with the material structure and moral government of the universe, in which "one star differeth from another star in glory;" and from the highest to the lowest of created things there are diversities of being and of power, the mutually dependant parts of one grand harmonious system.—*Aiken's Comparative View of English and American Constitutions.*

RESPONSES IN THE CHURCH SERVICES.—A late Bishop of the American Episcopal Church happened once (it is said) to be on a visit to his friend, who complained to him that he never could get any of his congregation to make any of the responses, or join in any of the confessions in the public services of the church. The bishop replied, that if he would let him perform the service on the following Sunday, he would undertake to remedy the evil. His friend readily assented. So, accordingly, on the next Sunday, the bishop began the service, and went as far as the creed, without one single voice being heard united with his own, either in prayer, praise, or confession. He proceeded with the Creed, "I believe in God the Father," &c., but still all were silent. He began again, and a third time, but still, without any better effect. He then lifted up his hands, and solemnly exclaimed, "O my God, is my unworthy voice the only one that is to be heard in this Thy house confessing a belief in Thy holy name!" He paused and then began once more, "I believe," &c., on which the whole congregation, struck by the force of this solemn appeal, with *aud