St. John Chronicle.

"COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE."

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorised Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown, and vicinity.

Stephen Wiggins, is an authorized Agent for Grand Lake.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London. Professor Holloway is duly empowered to receive all monies due our establishment in London, and whose receipts will be regarded by us as valid.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

Directors—J. W. LAWRENCE, S. K. FOSTER, C. H. ESTABROOKS, JOHN ANDERSON. *Solicitor*—J. M. ROBINSON, Esq. *Secretary*—ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire.

☞ Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street. May 23.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,
GROCER and Provision DEALER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge
September 19, 1856.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

MR. W. P. DOLE,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs. Deveber's building, Prince William Street.
August 22, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Subscriber having been lately appointed a Licensed AUCTIONEER for Queen's County, trusts from the Public a Share of Business which shall receive his prompt attention, on most reasonable terms. ARCHIBALD McALLISTER.
Gagetown, August 22, 1856.

GEORGE WHITMAN,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant

AND DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,
CLEMENTSPORT, N. S.

DOOLEY'S

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL, State Street, Boston. Conducted on the European Plan.

Rooms per day, - - - - 50 cts.
Rooms per week, - - - - $3,00
Lodging - - - - - 37 1-2 cts.

N. B.—A Restaurant is attached, where Meals will be served at all hours of the day.
January 11, 1856. 1y.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.

ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Ex *Ann Rankin*, and *Courier*, from London:—

1000 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD;
230 Kegs Yellow, Red, Black, Green, and Blue PAINTS;
50 Kegs Zinc Paint;
35 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
3 Bbls. Copal and Oak VARNISH;
7 Cans Carriage and White Copal do.;
1 Cask Brandram's Liquid Dryer;
5 " do. Patent do.;
50 ddz. Deep GOLD LEAF;
5 " Patent Glaziers' DIAMONDS.
For Sale at No. 1, North side Market Square.
Nov. 14. W. O. SMITH.

Oysters! Oysters!!

JUST received per steamer "Adelaide," from Boston:—12 bbls. Prime OYSTERS—fresh from the beds. Also—On hand, a few barrels of Fresh Shediac Oysters, which will be served up in any style required, at

JAMES KENNY'S
Eating House Water street.

N. B.—MEALS served up at the shortest notice—Day and Evening. J. K.
St. John, N. B., August 29.

FUR CAPS—In every variety of Fur—made up on the premises, in the latest styles.
D. H. HALL,
October 24. 41, King-street.

TEA.—Just received, and imported expressely for Family use:—
10 chests Souchong TEA;
10 catty boxes do. do.;
10 chests Breakfast Oolong do;
10 catty boxes do. do;
10 chests good retailing do—For sale low.
August 29. JOHN McCOSKERY.

Beans and Shad.

40 BUSHELS N. S. White BEANS; 20 half-barrels good SHAD. For Sale by JOHN MARVEN,
Feb. 20. Ward-street

RUBBER CLOTHING.

COATS, CAPES, PANTS, LEGGINGS, Caps, &c., &c., of the very best quality just received from the manufactory.

—ALSO—

A new and superior article of RUBBER COATS, *price only* 20s.
THOS. R. JONES,
Oct. 3. 5, Dock-street, one door above the Old Stand.

GLASS—20, Dock Street.

F. CLEMENTSON respectfully solicits the attention of purchasers to his Spring Stock of GLASS.

On the arrival of the *John Duncan*, the assortment of CUT GLASS will be completed, which will be superior in design to any previous importation. (July 10.) FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

GRASS HATS at 6d each; Best quality Men's Calf BROGANS, at 7s. 6d. per pair.
B. O'BRIEN,
July 24. No. 69 Waverly House.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASES & GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflamatory action of this Ointment, Angry Eruptions, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or ITCH) &c., die out, to return no more under its application Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivaled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS, AND SCALDS.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, RHEUMATISM, STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds
Capped hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints
Fistula,	Skin Diseases	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Glands,	Venereal Sores,
Mercurial	Sore Legs,	Wounds of all
Eruptions,	Sore Breasts,	kinds.
Piles,	Sore Heads,	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 1$ each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK & LONDON," are discernible as a WATER-MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by "holding the leaf to the light." A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Price 1s. sterling, with numerous Engravings and Cases.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Causes, Symptoms, and Cure.—An Essay on Spermatorrhœa, and the various forms of premature Decay, resulting from imprudence and vicious indulgence, with simple directions for perfect restoration to health; and practical Observations on a new mode of detecting Spermatorrhœa and other Urethral Discharges by Microscopic examination.—

BY SAMUEL LAUBERT, M.D.,

37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, &c.

Sold by MORTON AND COGSWELL, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and by H. CHUBB & Co. St. John's, New Brunswick.

Price One Shilling sterling.

Now landing ex the 'Arthur White' from London.

7 TONS Brandram's No. 1 ground WHITE LEAD, in 1, 1-2, 1-4, and 1-3 cwt. kegs.
2 tons Brandrams No. 1 COLOURED PAINTS;
6 cwt. Dry PAINTS, consisting of Red Lead; Rose Pink; Orange & Lemon Chrome Yellow; Prussian Blue; Ultramarine Blue, &c., &c.
1 Tin Brandram's Patent Liquid Dryer.
20 Brls. common Whitning; 12 casks PUTTY in Bladders;
6 Casks Raw Linseed Oil; 1 Can White Spirit Varnish.
6 Casks Double Boiled do.; 1 can Superfine Coach do.;
2 Chests INDIGO; 1 Cask Red Chalk;
14 Boxes Lescher's Blue Starch; 1 Can Cream of Tartar;
10 Kegs Coleman's S. F. Mustard; 1 Cask Blue Vitriol;
2 Casks Mixed Pickles; 1 case Spanish Liqurice;
1 Case Black and Red Currant Jelly; 1 do. Orange Marmalade.
5 Bags Black Pepper; 1 Case Nutmegs;
12 Half chests Florence Oil; 2 Casks Salipetre;
1 Cask Hemp Seed; 1 Case Deep Goldleaf;
And 8 other Packages, containing a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by S. L. TILLEY.
May 29, 1857. No. 35, King-street.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Andrew Sherwood late of the Parish of Upham, in King's County, (deceased) are requested to present, the same duly attested within eighteen months from this date and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

RICHARD C. SHERWOOD, JOHN F. SHERWOOD, } *Executors*
Upham, K. C., March 7th, 1857.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Entire Stock in-Trade from his old stand, to 27 North side King street, next to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, and directly opposite Canterbury street, where will be found a general assortment of *HATS* and *CAPS*, Foreign and Domestic.

A. MAGER Hatter, &c.
27 North side King street.

☞ The Latest Fashions always on hand.
Feb. 27.

'Saint John Hotel Building,'
82, KING STREET.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, in good order, per the schooner "Mary Jean," "Wren," "Trident," "Caroline," and "Catherine Brown," the following Goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail at moderate rates:—

20 chests superior Breakfast Souchong TEA;
4 boxes Tomato Ketchup; 3 barrels Beans;
200 lbs Ground Pepper; 5 boxes ground Pimento;
1230 do. green Java Coffee; 1 bag whole do.
10 bladders Scotch Snuff; 3 boxes Yeast Powder;
1 case Olive Oil; 3 boxes Cream of Tartar;
2 boxes Lemon Syrup; 1 do. Sperm Candles;
2 casks Trulls Saleratus; 4 reams Letter Paper;
3 cases American Matches;
30 reams Straw Wrapping Paper;
10 do Crown do do;
4 reams Foolscap Paper; 18 doz Lead Pencils;
5 doz Carpenter's Pencils;
3000 buff, straw, and White Envelopes;
10 gross Leather-headed Tacks;
300 papers Carpet do; 3 bbls Dried Apples;
50 lbs. Cut do; 1014 Cocoa Nuts;
5 barrels Porter's Burning Fluid;
5 doz Whip Handles; 2 gross Fluid Wicking;
3 doz Raw Hide Whips; 3 bales Candle do;
5 boxes Ground Ginger; 2 bales Cotton Batting;
10 " Harper's Diamond 10s. Tobacco, a superior article;
3 " Wine Sap do.; ½ Lumps do., extra quality for chewing;
6 dozen Washboards; 12 doz. Corn Brooms;
2 doz Corn Brushes; 1 do. Patent do;
10 boxes Clothes Pins, No. 1;
1 doz Mincing Trays; 3 doz setts Measures;
10 Children's Willow Basket Carriages, new varieties;
4 gross patent-spring'd Clothes Pins;
2 doz Wooden Spoons; 2 doz Butter Ladles;
2 doz Wooden Fawcetts; 3 doz Alcant Watts;
5 boxes Sullivan's Blacking.

—IN STORE—

60 drums Fresh Figs; 3 Puncheons Alcohol
2 casks pale and brown Sherry Wine;
1 " Port do;
4 hhds Rollands Gin; 1 pun. Scotch Whiskey;
5 pipes Hennessy's Brandy;
6 cases sparkling Champagne;
3 cases Old Jamaica Rum;
3 bbls Nova Scotia Cider;
10 quintals No. 1 Codfish;
1½ Tons Oatmeal;
250 lbs. No. 1 Starch;
ORANGES and LEMONS;

Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Nuts, Castor Oil, London Pickles, Chocolate, Broma, Corn Starch, Tripoli, Digby Herrings, Bird Cages, Citron Peel, together with a general assortment of Groceries too numerous for enumeration.

Hourly expected—5 tierces RICE.
may 15 ROBERT STEWART.

DOMESTIC versus FOREIGN.

WE have on hand over 500 of the most approved Railroad BARROW WHEELS, of Domestic Manufacture, and warranted to be of the best material, which (with the different descriptions of Barrow Wheels suitable for any purpose, manufactured by us) will be sold for less than similar articles can be imported for.

HARRIS & ALLAN,
August 7. 17, Water-street.

NOTICE.

SEASONED PINE, LUMBER of every description, large and small, SCANTLING, REFUSE BOARDS, and DEALS, LATHS and PICKETS. For Sale at No. 1 Lumber Yard Jeffery's Hill. FROST & CO.
St. John, May 12th.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

SUMMER CLOTHING!

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Summer Coatings,

Personally selected by the Subscriber in the leading British Markets.

☞ GARMENTS made in a superior manner, at LOW PRICES.
May 22. THOMAS R. JONES.

Butter, Oranges, &c.

RECEIVED per Admiral from Boston—
10 Tubs Prime New BUTTER;
15 Boxes of ORANGES;
500 COCOA NUTS;
1 Bbl. Cucumber PICKLES, in Vinegar;
2 Boxes new Goshen CHEESE;
590 Lbs. Sugar Cured HAMS.
W. H. LESTER,
June 5. 31. Bustin's Corner.

For City and Country Trade!!!

GOOD CLOTHING,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND AT LOW PRICES.

The Cheapest and largest Stock of Ready-made **CLOTHING**, is at Granite Hall, No. 5, Dock-street.

Every article warranted to what it is represented, or the money returned.

☞ GARMENTS made to measure at low prices, and in a superior manner.
May 29. THOS. R. JONES.

Per Arthur White, from London.

100 CHESTS Souchong TEA;
5 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
1 ton Brandram's Coloured PAINTS;
Casks Boiled and Raw OIL;
3 do. PUTTY; 1 cask STARCH;
4 cases INDIGO;
1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
1 do. STATIONERY.
For Sale at the lowest market rates.
June 12. L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

LIVERPOOL OAKUM.—Landing ex "John Duncan"—5 Tons Liverpool OAKUM. For Sale by JOHN WALKER,
May 22. Ward-street

MACINTOSH
Reversible Rubber Coats!

GOT up expressly for London Retail trade, in Silk and Alpaca. The same article that gave so much satisfaction to my customers in 1854—Patronised by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. &c.
August 7. THOS. R. JONES.

HAY RAKES.—100 Dozen HAY RAKES, of superior quality, for sale at 10s. and 12s. 6d. per dozen.
August 7. THOMAS C. EVERITT.

CHINA!

Per *Middleton* and *Alamode*—

THE Subscriber has received by the above Ships, a choice selection of DINNER SETS, ETRUSCAN CHINA TEA SETS, VASES, Stone PITCHERS, and China Toilette SETS.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
St. John, June 30, 1857.

Gents. Dress Shirts.

A Few Dozen London made Gents. Volkomen Dress SHIRTS, superior to anything made in the City, as regards style or durability.
August 7. THOMAS R. JONES.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—Sappincott's Philadelphia Edition of the "Waverly Novels," 12 vols.—slightly damaged—published at £3 15s., and now offered at £1 17s. 6d. Apply immediately. (July 3.) B. O'BRIEN.

Poetry.

TO MY HUSBAND SLEEPING.

BY MRS. C. M. S. CONNER.

Sleep on! awhile my husband dear,
From mind and body's labor free!
My heart's "small voice" thou can'st not hear,
Though through my eyes it speaks to thee.

Not all thy careless early time—
Not youth's first bloom upon thy brow,—
Not manhood's self-admiring prime,
Could make thee dear as thou art now.

The silver threads thy temples streak;
Brought thither, not by time, but care,
Thy heart's unselfish toils bespeak,
And shine like sky-beams scattered there.

Maturity of mind and will—
Years that deep-searching truths have bro't—
A soul for progress thirsting still—
Self-abrogating, generous thought;

Not quenched by harsh ingratitude,
By contact with the worlds foul blight,
Atoning for each wilful mood,
Finding in charity delight,—

All these hath time improved in thee;
But who shall do the justice?—None!
None can the heart lay bare and free,
Nor raise the spirit's veil—yes—one!

One eye each close—writ leaf scans through,
And daily reads thy book of life—
Treasure's the volume record true,
And doubly honors the—Thy wife!

Miscellaneous Selections.

SOME HINTS ON THE SCIENCE OF

ETIQUETTE, DEPORTMENT AND DRESS.

The proprieties of talk in company are so necessary to be observed in this critical age, that a few observations on the subject will not not be out of place. One important remark is, to be very careful how you show off in company where you meet strangers. Any attempt at displaying a familiarity with men or things, that you do not possess, runs a very great risk of being detected, and that, too, with the greatest degree of politeness. Perhaps your nearest neighbour in the room may be so intimate with the party or with the subject of which you are talking, that he may be able to discover numerous mistakes in your statements of which you are not aware, or of which you may think it beneath you to take notice. In this case it is more than human nature can bear to sit still without endeavoring to stop or correct the speaker. It behoves you, therefore, to be fully on your guard, or as the saying is, to be careful of your "P's" and "Q's." It is a very common occurrence for young gents, of very shallow pretensions, to attempt to astonish country society with their remarks on popular subjects of the day, forgetting that old and experienced town people may be present, who may be able to expose their pretensions with the greatest ease and politeness imaginable.

Young people who have been only once or twice at the opera, for instance, should not set up for amateur critics at once, and talk largely of first rate performers, as if they knew all about their merits and defects. The chance is they may meet in company with some old frequenter of the theatre, who has been accustomed for the last twenty or thirty years to hear all the best music of every opera at perfect command; so that the least slip they may commit may be perceived in an instant, and draw on them anything but flattering remarks. Neither should such persons attempt to speak learnedly of pictures or exhibitions without some real and solid knowledge of the skill of the best masters, and of articles of *vertue* exposed to public view. To talk of a Titian, or a Rubens, or to speak of a Devonshire or a Soulage collection, after having been once or twice at the Art Treasure Exhibition is rather dangerous in the presence of some knowing old amateur, who might be wicked enough to analyse your knowledge by a few pertinent questions, and thus expose you to the ridicule of the company. Ignorance on such subjects makes sensible people peculiarly sensitive, and they rejoice at the discovery of ignorance in others who have made great pretensions, but who, after all, are not better acquainted with the subject than they are themselves. The introduction of such topics should, therefore, be carefully avoided by those who are not up to the mark. Remember that if you remain quiet on such subjects in company, you will, at least, have the credit of discretion, and thus escape the annoyance which is the reward of presumption; for it is display alone which courts publicity, and provokes criticism.

It is quite contrary to etiquette to take a person aside in company, even if it were the host and hostess, and whisper, or talk in an under tone; and it is equally improper to speak loudly to any one you may happen to know, across the room. When you get into conversation with an individual who may be sitting near you, and become interested in your subject, don't forget where you are, and begin to lounge on a sofa, or recline on a chair, as if you were at home in your dressing-room, or study. This practice, especially in the presence of ladies, is reckoned extremely indecorous, and would place you *hors de combat* with those whose good opinion is the most worth having. Of course, it is quite understood that all vulgarisms in speech, and all slang, or cant, is quite inadmissible in good society. All erroneous or affected pronunciation of words should be carefully avoided; and all attempts to introduce the peculiar pronunciation of foreign names. Thus, it is quite affectation, in conversation, to say Pa-ree, or Ly-on, instead of Paris, or Lyons, because you may be acquainted with French; and it is equally so to say Wien, or Aachen, instead of Vienna, or Aix-la-Chapelle, because you happen to be learning German. On the other hand, avoid calling well-known places by local or familiar epithets, or pronunciation approaching vulgarity; such as calling Edinburgh, "Auld Reekie" or Birmingham, "Brummagem."

It is reckoned pedantic, and in bad taste, to be always interlarding your conversation with quotations from poets, or passages from Shakspeare. It betrays a great want of the power of original thinking, and of genius above mediocrity, not to be able to express yourself except in the borrowed words of others. For example, in speaking of some establishment, or even some private family, where matters have become suspicious, instead of saying there is something wrong, literary pedants and their copyists must say, "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark," a phrase which is repeated in one's hearing to perfect satiety, and even nausea. At another time, instead of saying they were asleep, they will remark that they were under the somniferous influence of "tired Nature's sweet restorer," or that they were enveloped in "the arms of Morpheus." An old writer has aptly ridiculed this lofty and pedantic style of talk, by telling a story of a gentleman who, on going out on a cold day, said to his "tiger," another absurd phrase for valet—

"Diminutive and my defective slave,
Reach my corps coverture immediately,
'Tis my complacency that vest to have,
T' ensconse my person from frigidity."

Of course, the servant stood aghast at such a speech, not knowing the meaning of one word of it; until in a voice of thunder, he roared out, "Rascal, go and fetch my cloak." We know of no parallel to this absurd style of address, but Dr. Pitcairn's mode of asking for snuff, which was as follows:—"Permit me to immerse the summits of my digits in your pulverferous utensil, that I may abstract therefrom some nicotian particles, in order to excite a grateful titillation in my olfactory nerves."

It is contrary to etiquette to address a lady, in company, by the title of her husband, with the prefix Mrs. placed before it. For instance, there is Mrs. Colonel Fox; here is Mrs. Captain Brown; and yonder is Mrs. Doctor Finch. The names of Hogg, Muggeridge, and Jenkins, sound very plebeian with the plain words Mrs. put before them; but they are both euphonious and aristocratic when pronounced, or written, Mrs. Alderman Hogg, Mrs. Sheriff Muggeridge, or Mrs. Churchwarden Jenkins. The simple "Mrs." prefixed to the husband's name is all that etiquette permits to any married woman short of the wife of a lord, or a knight; beyond the title of lady is proper, with such distinctions as the etiquette of good society demands. The wives of gentlemen, where there are several of the same family, are not distinguished by their own Christian names, but by those of their husbands; as Mrs. George Brown, or Mrs. William Brown, and not Mrs. Jane Brown, or Mrs. Sarah Brown. In speaking to ladies of title, avoid saying "my lady," this being the style of address proper for servants, or tradespeople only; but you may occasionally say "your ladyship," out of politeness, and in order to show that you have not forgotten their claim to this distinction. Never use the initial of a person's name instead of the name itself: that is, avoid saying Mr. B., Mr. C., or Mr. D., as being contrary to etiquette. It is very vulgar in a lady to speak of her husband in this fashion; it is even reckoned contemptuous on her part, and shows that she wears the inexpressibles. People who frequent good society are now venturing to call things by their Saxon names; still there is a limit which must not be passed; within this limit we are glad to find the word "women" included; for the term "ladies" has been latterly used in such questionable cases, that the former is now the preferable appellation.

In conversation, avoid the use of superlatives and extravagant expressions, which are manifestly stronger than the occasion requires. For instance don't say that Mr. Spurgeon is the "most wonderful" preacher you ever heard, or that Lord Palmerston is the "most talented minister" this country ever had; it is sufficient to admit that they have both ingenuity and tact, without expressing yourself in such elevated terms. Sensible people, who know how to estimate such characters, will only smile at your asseverations, without taking the slightest trouble to rectify your opinions. Never speak of your "splendid travelling," a "glorious day," or "magnificent potatoes," as if you had never enjoyed such things all your life before; such a style of speaking is exceedingly vulgar. Never use the term "genteel," or speak of "genteel people," as such phrases imply that your own origin is low. The vulgar call those persons who unite finery, affectation, and flippancy, "genteel," although they have the manners of the class to which they themselves belong You may say, however, with propriety, that such a one is well bred, or polite, or that he possesses the manners of a gentleman.

SLOPED FOR TEXAS.

This is an answer given in some of the States of America when a gentleman has decamped from his wife, from his creditors, or from any responsibility which he finds it troubletome to meet or support. Among the curious instances of the application of this phrase is an adventure which happened to myself.

It is the boast of the bloods of the town of Rackinsack in Arkansas, that they are born with skins like alligators, and with strength like bears. They work hard, and they *play* hard. Gaming is the recreation most indulged in, and the gamining houses of the western part of Arkansas have branded it with inevitable notoriety.

One dark summer night, I lounged, as a mere spectator, the different rooms, watching the various games of hazard that were played. Some of the players seemed to have set their very souls upon the stakes; their eyes were Blood shot, and fixed, from beneath their wrinkled brows, upon the table as if their everlasting weal or woe depended thereupon the turning of the dice; while others the finished blacklegs, assumed an indifferent and careless look; and a sardonic smile playing round their lips, but to plainly revealed a sort of habitual desperation. Three of the lagers looked the very counterparts of each other not only in face, but in expression; both the physical and moral likenesses were indeed striking. The other player was a young man, a ranger, whom they call a 'green one,' in this and many parts of the world. His eyes, his nose, his whole physiognomy, seemed to project, and to be capable of growing even still longer.

'Fifty dollars more,' he exclaimed with a deep drawn breath, as he threw down the stake.

Each of his opponents turned up their cards cooly and confidentially; but the long visaged hero laid his stake before them, and to the astonishment of the three professionals, won.

'Hurrah! the luck has turned and I crow!' he cried out in an ecstasy, and pocketed the cash.

The worthy trio smiled at this, and recommenced play. The *green* young man displayed a broad but silent grin at his good fortune and often took out his money to count it over and see if each piece was good.

'Here are a hundred dollars more,' cried the sylvan youth, 'and I crow.'

'I take them,' said one of the trio. The youth won again, and crowed louder this time than he did the first.

On went the game; stakes were lost and won. Gradually the roulette of the 'crower' dwindled down to three or four dollars or so. It was clear that the gentleman in black was luring him on by that best of decoys, success at first.

'Let me see something to my money.—Here's a stake of two dollars, and I crow!' But he spoke now in a very faint treble indeed, and looked penitently on the cards.

Again the cards were shuffled, and dealt, and the 'plucked pigeon' staked his last dollar upon them.

He lost this too, and, with as deep a curse as I have ever heard, rose from the green board.

The apartment was very spacious, and on the ground floor. There was only this one gaming in it, and not many lookers on beside myself. Thinking the gaming was over, I turned to go out, but found the door locked and the key gone. There was evidently something in the wind. At all events I reflected in case of need, the windows are not far from the ground.

I returned, and saw the winners dividing the spoil, and the poor shorn 'green horn' leaning over the back of their chairs, staring intently at the money.

The notes were deliberately spread out one after another. Those which the loser had staked were new, fresh from the press, he said, and they were sorted into a heap distinct from the rest. They were two-dollar, three-dollar, and five dollar notes, from the Indiana Bank, and the Bank of Columbus, in Ohio.

'I say, Ned, I don't think these notes are good,' said one of the winners,' and examined them.

'I wish they wern't and I'd crow,' cried out the loser, very chop-fallen at his elbow.

This simple speech lulled the suspicions of the counter, and he resumed his counting. At last, he took up the last note, and eyeing it keenly, he exclaimed in a most emphatic manner, 'I'll be hanged if they *are* genuine! They are forged!'

'No they ain't,' replied the loser, quite as emphatically.

A very opprobrious epithet was now hurled at the latter. He without more ado, knocked down the speaker at a blow, capsized the table, which put out the lights, and the next instant, darted out of the window, while a bullet fired from a pistol, cracked a pane of glass just over his head. He had leaped into the small court-yard, with a wooden pailing round it. The winners dashed towards the door, but found that the 'green one' had secured it.

When the three worthies were convinced that the door would not yield to their efforts, and when they heard their 'victim' galloping away, they laughed at the trick played them, and returned to the table.

'Strike a light, Bill, and let's pick up what notes have fallen. I have nearly the whole lot in my pocket.'

The light soon made its appearance.

'What! None on the floor? Capital; I think I must have them all in my pocket, then,' saying which he drew out the notes and laid them on the table.

'Fire and furies. These are the forged notes? The rascal has whipped up the other heap!'

While all this was going on, I stepped towards the window, but had not stood there long before I heard the clanking hoof of a horse beyond the pailing, and a shout wafted into the room—'Sloped for Texas!'

The worst part of the story remains to be told; it was *my* horse on which the rogue was now galloping off.

JERUSALEM, June 16, 1857.

JERUSALEM! How the word startles the mind with a thousand associations of the past! Yet here have I spent a week, investigating, examining, trying to be satisfied and informed. The subject is immense. Every variety of scene and event is clustered here. Prophets and kings have connected themselves here with imperishable memories. Here the Lord of Glory appeared to struggle beneath the burden of human flesh and human condemnation. His miracles and teaching his sufferings and triumph, have crowned the spot with everlasting importance. Centuries have gone but the feet of innumerable pilgrims still stand within the gates of Jerusalem. Some of the locations of the Lord's relations here may be doubted, but the great and general facts can never be. The Mosque stands where he walked in and out among the Courts of the Temple, but it stands as a guard over the very holy place, and perpetuates the identity of it in all its aspects and relations. The Mount of Olives still towers up in beauty opposite the site of Moriah. There is but one road which climbs its ascent, and Jesus must have walked that road in his repeated journeys. Gethsemane lies beneath a lowly, lovely plain, bordering the Cedron and extending to the rising of Olivet. It must always have been a garden, for it is the very spot in which man would of necessity have planted one. No one could have sit on the Mount of Olives over against the Temple, and not see that it is just where Jesus was when he beheld the city and wept over it. No one can look upon these immense stones which remain in the walls of Solomon's Temple without exclaiming like the disciples:—"What manner of stones are here?"—Their size excites wonder to this day, and their pure whiteness shows what an aspect of beauty