THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

April.		R. Sun.	S. Sun.	Moon.	H. W.
27	Saturday,	4 56	6 59	4 17	11 12
28	Sunday,	4 55	7 0	rises.	11 42
29	Monday,	4 54	7 1	8 16	morn.
30	Tuesday,	4 53	7 2	9 21	0 12
1	Wednesday,	4 51	7 3	10 23	0 45
2	Thursday,	4 49	7 4	11 30	1 19
3	Friday,	4 48	7 6	morn	1 50

Full Moon, 28th. 2h. 45m. evening.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Robt. F. Hazen, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Wm. Scovil, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—Charles Ward, 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.

City Bank.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: Chas. Hazen, Esq.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, 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: John Robertson, Esq.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

Marine Insurance.—J. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Marine Assurance Company.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for insurance to be made in writing.

Miscellany.

THE DANGER OF CREATING WANTS.

A TRUE STORY.

I was bred a linen draper, and went into business with better than a thousand pounds. I married the daughter of a country tradesman, who had received a boarding school education. When I married I had been in business five years, and was in the way of soon accumulating a fortune. I was never out of the shop before it was shut up, and was remarked by my friends as being a steady young man, with a turn for business.

I used to dine in the parlour, where I could have an eye upon the shop; but my new acquaintances told me this was *extremely ungentel*; that if I had no confidence in my men I should get others; that a thief would be a thief, watch him how I would; and that I was now too forward in the world to be a slave to the shop.

From being constant in my shop from seven in the morning till eight in the evening I lay in bed till nine, & took a comfortable breakfast before I made my appearance below. Things, however, went on very well—I bowed to my best customers, & attended closely to my business while I was in it,—trade went on briskly, and the only effect of this acquaintance was the necessity of letting our friends see that we were getting above the world, by selling some of our old-fashioned furniture, and replacing it with that which was more *gentel*, and introducing wine at dinner when we had company.

As our business increased, our friends told us it would be *extremely gentel* to take a lodging in summer just at the outskirts of the city, where we might retire in the evening when shop was shut, and return to business next morning after breakfast: for as we lived in a close part of the town, fresh air was necessary to our health; and though, before I had this airy lodging, I breathed very well in town, yet indulging in the fresh air, I was soon sensible of all the stench and closeness of the metropolis; and I must own I began to relish a glass of wine after dinner, as well when alone, as when in company: I did not find myself the worse in circumstances for this lodging, but I did not find I grew richer, and we had no money to lay by.

We soon found but that a lodging so near town was smothered with dust, and smelt too much of London air: therefore I took a small house we had in about five miles from town, near an acquaintance we had made, and thought it imprudent to sleep from home every night, and that it would be better for my business to be in town all the week, and to go to this house on Saturday, and continue there until Monday; but one excuse or other often found me here on Tuesday. Coach-hire backwards and forwards, and carriage of parcels, generally cost us seven or eight shillings a week, and as a one-horse chaise would be attended with little expense, and removing to a further distance, seeing the expense would be saved by not having our house full of company on the Sunday, which was always the case, being so near town; besides, the exercise would be beneficial, for I was growing corpulent with good living and idleness. Accordingly we removed to the distance of fifteen miles from town, into a better house, because there was a large garden adjoining it, and a field for the horses. It afforded abundance of fruit, and fruit was good for scorbutic and plethoric habits: our table would be furnished at less expense, and fifteen miles was but an hour's ride more than seven miles.

All this was plausible, and I soon found myself under the necessity of keeping a gardner; so that every cabbage that I before put on my table for one *penny*, cost me one *shilling*, and I bought my dessert at the dearest hand; but I was in it—I found myself happy in a profusion of fruit—a blight was little less than death to me.

This new-acquired want now introduced all the expensive modes of having fruit in spite of either blasts or blights. I built myself a small hot-house, and it was only the addition of a chaldron or two of coals; the gardener was the same, and we had the pride of putting on our table a pine-apple occasionally, when our acquaintance were contented with an exhibition of a melon.

From this expense we soon got into a fresh one. As we often out-staid Monday in the country, it was thought prudent that I should go to town on Monday by myself, and return in the evening; this being too much for one horse, a second-hand chariot might be purchased for a little more than what the one-horse chaise would sell for; and the field was large enough for two horses: going to town in summer in an open carriage, was choking ourselves with dust, burning our faces, and the number of carriages on the road made driving dangerous: besides, having now a genteel acquaintance in the neighbourhood, there was no paying a visit in a one-horse chaise. Another horse would be but very little addition in expense; we had a good coach house, and the gardner would drive. All this seemed true. I fell into the scheme; but soon found that the wheels were so often going, that the gardener could not act in both capacities; whilst he was driving the chariot, the hot-house was neglected; the consequence was, that I hired a coachman. The chariot brought on the necessity of a footman—a better acquaintance—wax candles—Sherry—Madeira, French wines, &c. In short, I grew so fond of these indulgencies that they became Wants, and I became unhappy when in town and out of the reach of them.

All this would have done very well if I had not had a business to mind; but the misfortune was, that it took me off from trade—unsettled thoughts; my shopmen were too much left to themselves, they were negligent of business, and plundered me of my property. I drew too often from the till, made no reserve for the wholesale dealers and manufacturers could not answer their demands upon me—and became—*Bankrupt*.

Reduced now to live upon a chop and a draught of porter, I feel my wants more than ever; my wife's genteel notions having upset her, she has lost her spirits. We do little but upbraid each other; and I become despicable in my own opinion, and ridiculous in that of others. I once was happy, but now am miserable.—*Housekeeper's Oracle.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE NARRATIVE OF SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.

The history of my Appointment to the Government of Upper Canada, in November, 1835.

It had blown almost a hurricane from the S.S.W.—the sheep in Romney Marsh had huddled together in groups—the cattle affraid to feed, were still standing with their tails to the storm—I had been all day immured in New Romney with the board of guardians of the Marsh union; and though, several times, my horse had been nearly blown off the road, I had managed to return to my lodging at Cranbrook; and, with my head full of the unions, parishes, magistrates, guardians, relieving officers, and paupers of the county of Kent, like Abou Hassen, I had retired to rest, and for several hours had been fast asleep, when, about midnight, I was suddenly awakened by the servant of my lodging, who, with a letter in one hand, and in the other a tallow candle illumining an honest countenance, not altogether free from alarm, hurriedly informed me, "That a King's officer had come after me!"

What could possibly be the matter in the workhouse of this busy world I could not clearly conceive; however, sitting up in my bed, I opened the letter, which, to my utter astonishment, was from the secretary of state for the colonies, expressing a wish that I should accept the government of Upper Canada; and that, if possible, I would call upon him with my answer, at half-past eight the following morning, as at nine o'clock he was to set out for Brighton, to see the King.

As I was totally unconnected with every member of the government, and had never had the honour even of seeing Lord Glenelg in my life, I was altogether at a loss to conceive why this appointment should have been offered to me. However, as it appeared there was no time to be lost, I immediately got up, and, returning to London in the chaise of the King's messenger who had brought me the communication, I reached my own house at Kensington at six o'clock, and having consulted with my family, whose opinions on the subject I found completely coincided with my own, I waited upon Lord Glenelg at his residence, at the hour appointed (half-past eight), when I most respectfully and very gratefully declined the appointment.

To this determination Lord Glenelg very obligingly replied, by repeating to me his wish to be enabled to submit my name to the King for so important and difficult a trust. He begged me to consider the subject; and, in order that I might be enabled to do so, he requested me to go and converse with his under-secretary, Mr. Stephen, who, his lordship said, would give me every information on the subject.

Nothing could be more uncongenial to my habits, disposition, and opinions, than the station that was offered to me; while, on the other hand, as regarded my appointment in the poor law commission, never had I been engaged in a service the duties of which had so completely engrossed my mind. Rightly or wrongly, it now matters not, I fancied that, against prejudice and clamour I should eventually succeed in the noblest, and to my mind the most interesting of all services, that of reviving the character and condition of the English labourer; and as, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the new act, I had, thanks to the Magistrates, yeomanry, and farmers of the county of Kent, carried it into effect by acclamation, the pleasure as well as interest of the task was daily increasing.

If the poor law commissioners had expressed the slightest wish to remove me from Kent to any station of greater difficulty, or even of danger, it would of course have been my especial duty not to have declined; but, as the Colonial-office had not the slightest claim upon me, and as I was really grossly ignorant of everything that in any way related to the government of our colonies, I continued, so far as my own wishes, and even interests were concerned, to adhere to my opinion.

Still, however, I did not like to persist in refusing my humble services to the King's government, after they had been twice required of me; and accordingly, walking towards Downing-street, under the confliction of feelings, it was with considerable reluctance that I entered the door of the Colonial Office.

In obedience to a principle which I need not repeat, I at last, without any further reference to my family, expressed to Mr. Stephen that I would undertake the duty; and, accordingly, a letter was, without delay, despatched to Brighton to Lord Glenelg, who, on receiving it, immediately submitted to the King my name, of which his Majesty was graciously pleased to approve.

I must now mention a few details which, though not very interesting to relate, had perhaps better not be withheld from the public.

In my interview with Mr. Stephen, I learnt that from motives of economy, which, in a moment of so much alleged danger, I could not clearly comprehend, there would be a difficulty in continuing to me an aid-de camp, and that not only was I to receive £500 a-year less salary than my predecessor, but that, instead of his military remuneration, which amounted, I understand, to nearly £1,600 a-year, I was to forfeit to the government my half-pay as major in the army.

With respect to these arrangements, I at once very distinctly observed to Mr. Stephen, that although it was, of course, utterly impossible for me to imagine what would be the official expenses to which I should be subjected, yet that, as so many governors, one after another, were supposed to have failed in their missions, and as the difficulties which had overcome them were declared to have increased rather than to have diminished, I considered it was unreasonable, as well as imprudent, in the government to ask me to encounter them with diminished means. I told Mr. Stephen, that to go without an aid-de-camp to a disturbed colony, where the governor had always been seen to have one, would, in my opinion, be impolitic; and I added, that as I was altogether below my predecessors (Sir Peregrine Maitland and Sir John Colborne) in military rank, and that as I was to be divested of the command of the troops, I thought the civil elevation of a baronetcy ought to be conferred on me.

In short, my argument ran upon the theory that I thought I ought not to go into action without as many shot in my locker, and as much support, as my predecessors had had. I declared I wanted no more.

In reply, Mr. Stephen admitted the justness of my theory. He told me that I ought to have an aid-de-camp—that he thought I should be justified in insisting that my official expenses, as Lord Gosford's had been, should be defrayed—and he said that if a batch of baronets were to be created, there would be no difficulty; but there were so many applications for the distinction, that he thought Lord Melbourne might feel he would create jealousy by a single appointment.

The following day I did not see Lord Glenelg; but, as I had been apprised that, in order that the King's promise to the legislature to Upper Canada, to give his answer in January, should not be broken, it would be necessary I should sail in a very few days, I thought it advisable that, before I was gazetted, I should repeat, in writing, the requests I had made to Mr. Stephen. I accordingly did this, and myself delivered the communication to Mr. Stephen, who, however, advised me not to force it officially upon Lord Glenelg, but to leave him, perhaps, to speak to his lordship on the subject.

I had, I think, one short interview with Lord Glenelg before I went to the King, at which, though my attention was, of course, occupied with higher subjects, I very shortly submitted to his lordship (in presence, if I recollect right, of Sir George Grey) the propriety of my being raised as nearly as possible to the same level as my predecessor, to which general theory Lord Glenelg, with his usual kindness of manner replied, "There is much truth in what you say."

On my arrival at Brighton, in order to be presented to the King, I explained the difficulty which had been raised about my aid-de-camp, to which it was replied, "You really ought not to go out without one."

Every body thus seemed to agree with my theory; and yet nothing was settled. At last Mr. Stephen took me to Lord Howick, and after considerable trouble I was authorised to appoint Lieut. Halket, of the Coldstream Guards, as my aid-de-camp.

As my time was very short, my attention was much engrossed in reading over a voluminous correspondence which was placed before me in the Colonial-office. I had to wind up, or rather to cut, the thread of my business with the poor-law commission, and had also my private affairs to settle; accordingly the day of my departure arrived without any terms with the government being been satisfactorily settled. I had been subjected to considerable losses by being called upon so suddenly to break up my establishment; and for temporary profit I had been thus subjected to expenses exceeding £500.

In order that the King's promise to the legislature of Upper Canada should be fulfilled, instead of being sent, as had been customary in a King's ship, I was desired to proceed with my suite, which consisted of my aid-de-camp, my civil secretary, &c., by the packet to New York, from whence I was to transport them as well as my baggage, in the depth of winter, through the United States to Canada; and in order to indemnify me for all these losses, outfit, and expenses, I was offered on the morning of my departure £330, of which, I was told, it would be necessary to retain £250 for the fees of my commission.

With my suite I immediately set off for Liverpool, and I was on board the New York packet, which was actually moving out of the harbour, when an official letter was delivered to me by post, cancelling the appointment of my aide-de-camp.

There was of course no time to remonstrate; Halket, as Lieut. Halket, in order to join me, had obtained from the commanding officer of his regiment a year's leave of absence, I begged he would employ it in accompanying me to Toronto as my guest, which he accordingly did.

My arrival in Upper Canada will form the subject of the next chapter. I will therefore merely here state that, in the very few words which passed between Sir John Colborne and myself on the subject of official expenses, Sir John mentioned to me in general terms, that these expenses had, during the ten years he had administered the government, exceeded his salary of governor; and I had scarcely thus learnt that the theory I had asserted in the Colonial-office was a practical fact, when I found that, even before I was sworn in, I was debtor to Sir John Colborne £1,050 for stoves, kitchen apparatus, furniture of public rooms, &c., and that I should be required to pay another £1,000 for horses, carriages, sleighs, linen, liveries, additional furniture, &c.

Considering that our valuable North American colonies were supposed almost by everybody in England and especially by the government, to be on the point of separating themselves from the parent state, I will merely ask, was it even politic in the King's government to despatch me on so forlorn a hope—not only without sufficient means, but, morally speaking, as destitute of ammunition as General Whitelock's men were, when, without flints or fixed bayonets, they were wilfully marched towards inevitable defeat?

Whatever may be the opinion of the public on this subject, I shall always believe that had I, inexperienced and unsupported, fallen as soon as I reached my post, his Majesty's government would have been liable to impeachment for the loss of our North American colonies. Nevertheless, I really do them the justice to believe that they were so intoxicated by the same theory of consolidating democracy, that they actually believed the people of Upper Canada would throw up their hats and be delighted at the vulgarity of seeing the representative of their sovereign arrive amongst them as an actor of all work without dignity of station, decorum, or conduct: in short, like a republican governor, who, from his cradle, has been brought up to reckon "that all men are born equal"—that the fabric of human society has neither top nor bottom—that the collection of property of all descriptions belongs to the multitude, and that the will of the mob is the real "law of the land."

DISEASES OF HORSES.

(From the Yorkshireman.)

Ring Bone commences usually about the pastern joint, and involves the pastern bones, and the cartilages placed between them; in fact, the disease consists in the conversion of these into bone from inflamation, by which lameness and an immoveable joint are produced. It occurs more frequently in the hind than fore legs; the disease is not so violent when it attacks the former as the latter, as in the one the ligaments are only usually affected, while in the latter the bones are more generally involved in the inflamation.

Treatment must be, in all respects, similar to Splint and Spavin.

Tread, or Overreach, is a general term for bruises and wounds of the coronet, or that part of the foot where the hoof joins the pastern above. It arises in the hind feet, from the awkward habit of setting one foot on the other, or a bruise by the shoe of the opposite foot, from the fore foot overreaching it, and wounding it near the heel, from occurring in a part so highly organised; if the injury is slight it is not usually productive of much mischief; but if the injury has been extensive, inflamation will be set up to repair the damage; under these circumstances, the application of caustic and irritating substances (too frequently used,) and the gravel or dirt getting into the wound cause deep ulcerations to be formed, called *sinuses* or pipes, which constitute *quittor*; but the damage will not stop here, for the coronary ligament (which is continued from the coronet) may be so injured as to be incapable of throwing out perfect horn, which is its healthy function.

Treatment.—The part should be carefully washed with warm water to remove dirt and gravel, and a pledget of tow dipped in brandy, rum, or Friar's balsam bound over the wound will in the majority of cases, cure it; if the bruise be extensive, or the wound deep, it will be necessary previously to apply poulices for one or two days; but when a matter forms, so that a pipe or sinus is produced, it then resolves into a case of Quittor, and must be treated as will be mentioned in that disease.

VACCINATION.

"REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, FEBRUARY, 1839.

"To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"Feb. 11, 1839.

"My Lord,—The small-pox has prevailed epidemically, and with great severity, not only in in England, but also in a considerable part of the Continent of Europe, since our last report.

"It seems, from the history of this disease, that it has occurred epidemically once in twelve or fourteen years ever since its first introduction into these islands, and always with extraordinary violence and destruction of life; so that 45,000 persons are said to have died in one of these epidemic years, before inoculation was introduced, at the beginning of the last century. Since that practice was brought here the loss of life by small pox within the bills of mortality was 5,000 annually; but since vaccination has superseded inoculation, the number of deaths has decreased gradually, until it amounted to only 2000 in the year 1837. In the course of the year which has lately terminated (during which the small-pox prevailed epidemically), there have died 8000 of this disease; not more, after all, than one-sixth of the number of those who died annually during the prevalence of inoculation, notwithstanding the increased population of the metropolis and its neighbourhood. Surely this implies some general protective influence, and our confidence in the efficacy of good vaccination remains unabated. We are, indeed, convinced that the indiscriminate vaccination which has been practised in this country by ignorant and unqualified persons, with but little or no regard to the condition of body of the person to be vaccinated, to the selection of the vaccine lymph, or to the progress and character of the vesicle to be formed, are to be regarded as amongst the main causes of the occasional failure of vaccination; and we are sorry to hear an anxiety expressed that a recurrence should often be made to the disease of the cow which first supplied the genuine protective matter; for, in the first place, it is not in the nature of any other communicable virus to degenerate and lose its influence; and in the next we have the opportunity of bearing our most ample testimony to the continuance of the efficiency of the original vaccine lymph introduced by Dr. Jenner, through nearly a million of subjects successively, of whom many thousands have been exposed with entire impunity to small pox in its most malignant form; and though we ourselves have taken a good opportunity more than once or twice of recruiting our stores with fresh genuine matter from the cow, yet, we think it right to discourage any indiscriminate imprudent resort to this expedient, because the animal is subject to more than one eruptive disease, and a mistake might possibly be made in the selection of the proper pustules by an inexperienced hand.

"We have vaccinated, by our several appointed vaccinators, 18,659 persons this last year, and have sent out to various parts of the world 203,818 charges of lymph; the former amounting to 6241 more than had been vaccinated in the metropolis and neighbourhood in any former year, and the latter exceeding distributions of lymph from the national institution by 79,097 charges.

(Signed), "Henry Halford,
President of the Royal College of Physicians,
President of the Board.
"Hon. Leigh Thomas,
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
"Thomas Watson,
Senior Censor of the Royal College of Physicians.
"Chenevix Hue, M. D., Reg."

Geological Agencies.—The atmosphere in a state of stillness and repose is silently abrading the rock; and when in violent movement, as in the monsoon of the eastern hemisphere, and the hurricane of the west, the devastation occurring from rocks ruined and revelsed is incalculable. The fragments scattered over the surface convert valleys once smiling and verdant, into a fragmental waste. The kamsin and the simoom; the schirocco and harmattan; the typhoon and tornado, though varied in their features of action, seem with one common consent to overwhelm in indiscriminate ruin the bold rebel which stems the terrestrial surface. Some of these transport in their fury columns of sand and pyramids of dust to overwhelp, a Tadmor, or bury an Elim and its palms; or extinguish an oasis. Others, again, are fraught with electric influence—as the schirocco, and perhaps the Kamsin. Others are charged with carbon, as the hot winds of the desert; and some are saturated with a mephitic humidity, and are messengers of "El Hamm," or the pestilential plague. All these are severally blessed, each after his kind, in changing the aspect of things, and altering the features of the terrestrial surface. Descending torrents of rain accompany the monsoons of Asia and the hurricanes of South America, and sweep, as with the besom of destruction, every thing before them. The mightiest rivers swell and overflow their banks, and inundate the plain. In some of the Asiatic rivers the havoc produced by the inundations at the period of the monsoon is truly terrible and appalling. The work of death and wide-spreading desolation is a type and transcript, and the very image and superscription, of the effects of the deluge. When these waters recede their slimy mud discloses the heterogeneous wreck of animals savage and tame swept together in masses the prey of the eagle and vulture. When rains, therefore, combine with violent winds their united influence and force are incalculable in forests overturned, and the destruction of animal life. Many fantastic forms are the consequence of atmospheric action conjoined with raw floods; such as the spheroidal masses of granite, and their desquamation, and the changes superinduced on boulders. The cheese wring (in Cornwall), with rock basons and logan stones, and similar peculiar phenomena, as well as the "vixen tor" on the hills of Dartmoor, may be thus easily solved, without having recourse to druidical aid. The "Needles" of the Isle of Wight, and the insulated granitic masses of Shetland, are examples of rocks moulded into fantastic shapes by the waves and atmospheric influence.—*Portrait of Geology.*

Imagination.—Imagination is eminently fitted to the nature of man as a progressive being. He requires its wings to lift him up from where he is grovelling upon the earth. Its domain forms the boundary between sense and faith; and we must pass through its portal before we can gain even a distant view of the regions of endless hope and immortality. All the improvements that have ever been effected in the world, necessarily had first their place in imagination. It is the nursery in which heavenly fruits must be acclimated before they can be transplanted to our daily world. Every discovery of science has had its first gleam there, before it settled into a steady radiance, and became fixed as one of the lights of heaven. The worlds of imagination has a double horizon. It affords an ever-widening prospect of progress and improvement upon earth; while in its loftier expanse it discloses to us the worlds upon worlds on high, infinite in number and endless in duration; where the individual soul shall reach that perfection above, which the short-lived generations of mortals below are ever pursuing, and ever slowly approaching, but which they can never attain.—*Philosophy of the mind.*

Trunks of Trees.—In altitude, or length and diameter, the stems or trunks of trees present the most varied and contracted features. According to Von Martius, there is a palm that grows fifteen feet high, with a trunk not thicker than the finger. A comparison, indeed, between the stems of various plants would in some cases afford examples of widely divergent extremes. The *Scirpus capillaris* is not thicker than a hair, and some are as fine as a gossamer thread, while the trunk of the baobab is nearly 100 feet in circumference. Even canes and reeds in foreign climates sometimes rush up to an incredible altitude: Dr. Walsh cut down one of the canes in the Brazils, called with its congeners "grass of the thicket," and it was found to measure ninety feet in length; it was exquisitely polished and sharply pointed, and "as flexible as a carriage whip." Amidst the dense gloom of the thicket and struggling for existence there is a reed which, though not thicker than a goose-quill, mounts upwards and overtops the loftiest trees of the forests of India. "The creeper" of Chili threads the woods to an extent of 600 feet.—*Economy of Vegetation.*

Monison's Pills Outdone.—A correspondent informs us, that, in the midst of the dreadful storm of Plough Monday, a chimney fell through a roof of a house in Monkwearmouth, and lodged on the floor of a bedroom, in which a bedridden old woman, deemed by the faculty incurable, had lain for the last twelve years. The poor creature, as if galvanized by the shock, sprung to her legs, and rushed down the stairs like a lamplighter: she adds our informant) she has continued to this time in the enjoyment of good health.—*Gateshead Observer.*

The Works of God.—"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the earth is full of riches." The most perfect catalogue of stars before the ingenious and indefatigable Dr. Herschel appeared, did not contain quite 5,000; but by the vast superiority of his glasses, he had discovered 44,000 stars in a few degrees of the heavens, and by the same proposition it is supposed that 75,000,000 are exposed in the expanse, to human investigation. All these stars are of a fiery nature, and conjectured to be so many suns, with their systems of planets moving round them.—We know the sun to be the centre of our system. It is accompanied with nineteen planets, besides about 450 comets. What an amazing idea does this give us of the works of God! and if such is the work, what must the Workman be? Every part of nature, moreover, with which we are acquainted, is full of living creatures, with stores of every kind to supply their necessities. This little globe of ours is known to contain within its bowels a great variety of valuable minerals, and to be covered with about 20,000 different species of vegetables, 3,000 species of worms, 12,000 species of insects, 200 species of amphibious animals, 550 species of birds, 2,000 species of fish, and 200 species of quadrupeds. How immense, then, must be the number of individuals. One fly is found to bring forth 2,000 at a time, and a single cod-fish to produce considerably more than three millions and a half of young. Nay, Lawkenhock tells us that there are more animals in the mill of a single cod-fish than there are men upon the whole earth. Over all these creatures preside upwards of 730 millions of human beings. Such is the family of the great Father here upon earth.—*Simpson's Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings.*

A Logical Barber.—During the famous gale on Plough Monday, a hairdresser, of Monkwearmouth Shore, walked down to the Ware, to witness the destruction in progress on the river; and while he was contemplating the ravages of the storm, some one came running up to him and exclaimed, "Ye'd mair need be at yem—yer shop's blawn doon!" "Gartleman!" coolly replied the barber, "hoo can that be, when I've the key in my pocket?"

The Percussion Lock.—An order has been received to supply two companies of royal marines at the Portsmouth division with percussion muskets. Various trials have been set on foot, and still continue, at Southsea Castle, under the superintendence of Captains Ballingall and Carter, in wet and windy weather, during frost and snow; also in discharges of repeated succession without any cleaning. The same practice is had recourse to on the ocean, at the same time, with an equal number of files armed with the common musket, and discharging the same number of loadings. Col. Jones, the commandant of the division, is very desirous that the flint lock should have every chance, and has directed that the officers' superintending during their experiments shall be supplied with new muskets.—*United Service Gazette.*

Death of the "Wandering Piper."—This celebrated individual, known by the designation of "The Wandering Piper," died in Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, on the 15th instant. It appears from his own account, that he was induced, many years before, for a bet of several thousand pounds, which were staked by a friend, to engage in this extraordinary mode of life. Had he relinquished the undertaking, the money would have been lost to the family. A similar result would have attended his supporting himself in any other way than by the precarious profits of his assumed profession during the stipulated period. He died in indigence, as to his personal effects. By his death the debt is said to be cancelled, and it was his wish to die. He was admitted into Mercer's Hospital about three weeks since. He altogether denied his identity with any of the persons whom fame had reported him to be. The cause of his death was an incurable disease of the lungs, aggravated by the effects of a severe injury of the hip, received many years since, and which, lately, caused excruciating torments.

A REPLY TO THE REPORT OF THE EARL OF DURHAM,

BY A COLONIST.

LETTER I.

My Lord,

When your Lordship resigned the Government of Canada, you were pleased to appeal to the people of the provinces and the American sympathizers, against the injustice of the British Government. Since your return to this country, you have appealed to the people of England against the injustice of the Colonial Governments. In the former case you complained in most pathetic terms, of having been placed in a dangerous and difficult post, and basely abandoned by those whose cause you were upholding; of confidence withdrawn, powers withheld, and injustice committed. After having enumerated your wrongs, and declared the present Administration to be unworthy of such distinguished services as you were rendering them, you declared your independence and severed the connexion. At such a time the example was an edifying one, and afforded a pleasing proof of how much you had at heart the object of your mission, and how great a sacrifice of personal vanity you were willing to make in the service of the public. In the latter case you have attempted to show that the Colonial Governments are still worse than that of the Metropolitan State, and, imagining an analogy between the case of the disaffected and yourself, have argued, that when Colonists exceed the limits assigned to them, they should be supported, and when their acts are unlawful they should be rendered legal; that subordinates have a right to assume the language of dictation to their superiors, and that, if restrained by force, it is natural for them to erase, as you have done, the neighbouring republic, to court its approbation, and declare their determination to dissolve the connexion. The tone and language of these two documents are, however, so different—the latter is so calm, so moderate, so totally exempt from vituperation, that I think I may congratulate your Lordship upon having recovered your former equanimity of mind. This perhaps, may in part be owing to a difference in the political atmosphere of the two countries. The former was written in Canada, and addressed to a people labouring under a painful and unnatural excitement, and it was doubtless expedient and proper to use, in such a case, inflammatory language. By increasing the heat a fire is sooner made to exhaust itself. The latter is addressed to a phlegmatic people, and is sufficiently diluted to render the draught innocuous, although it has made it rather inconveniently large. In thus addressing your Lordship, I feel that it is unnecessary to preface my remarks with any apology. Your Lordship is an advocate of popular rights, and instead of confining your report, as bumbler men would have done, to the Cabinet that employed you, you have decided upon publishing it to the world at large. It is true that that Report condemns without ceremony the conduct of individuals and public bodies in the Colonies; but we have been too long accustomed to hear constituted authorities treated with disrespect, to consider this public dissemination of unsupported charges as inconsistent with the usages of civilized society. I feel, therefore, that your Lordship is the last person that will object to free discussion, and that as you, a mere stranger in the Colonies, and associated with strangers as your guides and travelling companions, have given us the benefit of your observations upon us, you will permit a Colonist to exercise a similar privilege and to publish his opinion of you and your party. Your Lordship has designated every man that concurred in opinion with you as an able, intelligent, and respectable man; and they have returned the compliment, by applying similar laudatory terms to your Lordship, in those flattering addresses to which you have so frequently alluded in your Report. What sort of persons those were who differed with your Lordship, and who abstained from signing these acceptable testimonials, we are not informed; but as neither these who agreed nor those who disagreed with your opinions, were ever admitted to your councils, it is to be presumed that no great value was attached to either, and that those persons whom your Lordship has thus condescended to praise have merited their approbation, not by their suggestions, but by their sagacity in permitting your Lordship to enjoy your own opinion, when they felt that expostulation is not only often useless, but frequently apt to convert vanity into obstinacy. That your Lordship was actuated by a sincere desire to promote what you conceived to be the prosperity of the Colonies, it would be an act of gross injustice to deny; the zeal and the diligence with which you applied yourself to the task is deserving of all praise. Your Lordship's zeal has, however, not been directed by knowledge; preconceived opinions have not only led you into error, but have enabled others to impose upon you, and have induced you to prepare a Report which might have been compiled in England from public documents, and by a person who had never visited the Colonies at all. It is the production of a theorist, and not a practical man. That the bias of your Lordship's mind would naturally lead you to make such a report was well known before you arrived in America. It was expected by all parties. When your Lordship, therefore, states "that the discontented parties, and especially the Reformers of Upper Canada, look with considerable confidence to the result of your mission," you do them no more than justice. They have regarded it with justice, and that they had good reason to do so is sufficiently proved by a general pardon which your Lordship was pleased to grant to those of their number who were found with arms in their hands, and the immediate return from Bermuda of those who had made such formidable and murderous use of those arms.

This confidence however is, I fear, more creditable to their discernment than complimentary to your Lordship's wisdom. They were well aware that men who, in violation of their allegiance, had resorted to force to overthrow the Government, and had added murder and arson to the crime of rebellion, would not be stigmatized as "traitors" or "rebels," but would receive in any report that would be made on their conduct, the full benefit of that commiseration which the enlightenment of the age now bestows on such patriotic exertions, and that they would be designated by the milder and more appropriate term of "discontented parties." The result has justified their expectations. Your Lordship has also admitted with equal candour, "that you are well aware that many persons both in the Colonies and at home, view the system you recommend with considerable alarm *because they distrust the ulterior views of those by whom it was proposed to you.*" This, my Lord is perfectly true; but it is not expressed with your usual accuracy of language. "Distrust" as little conveys the full