W. H. SCOVIL

Has just received per *Lady Caroline* from London, *Corsair* from Liverpool, and *Canmore* from Glasgow, a part of his **SPRING SUPPLY**, which will be sold cheap for cash, viz:

25 Cases well assorted HARDWARE;
100 bags Cut Nails, Rose and Wasp;
100 bags Spikes, 4½ to 8 inch,
10 doz. long handle Fry Pans;
15 do. Barn Shovels; 100 do. Miners' or Irish do.
2 tons SHOT, assorted sizes;
5 do. HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
2 cases *Thomson's* screw Augurs,
tons White Hemp and Manilla ROPE,
bales Stripes and Checks,
do. WRAPPING PAPER, assorted,
chests Fine Congo Tea; 5 cases E. I. Indigo,
tons No. 1 London LEAD, in kegs of 112 lbs. 56 lbs. 28 lbs. and 14 lbs.
tons London Putty, in 7lb. and 14lb. bladders
boxes best POLAND STARCH,
blds. and tierces Refined SUGAR, in 6lb. and 10lb. Loaves,
cask London Glue; 1 do. Epsom Salts,
bbl. Lamp Black; 2 casks Salt Petre,
barrels Flour and Roll Brimstone,
cask Mustard, in bladders,
casks Race and Ground Ginger,
bale Pump Leather;
barrels spruce Yellow and Red Ochre,
casks Whiting; 40 bags Black Pepper;
bags Pimento; 1 bale Herring Twine,
case Writing Paper.

Remainder daily expected per first vessels from London and Liverpool. *May 16.*

TO LET,

THE Principal Flat of a House in Dorchester Street, near the subscriber's residence, consisting of two Rooms, two Bed rooms, a Kitchen, &c.
May 2. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Morocco Binding & Lining Skins.

J. & J. ADAMS, have just received per Brig *Otter*, from New York—A fresh supply of MOROCCO from French ditto; Binding and Lining Skins; Buckskins; Patent Calf skins; Sheep and Red Morocco; New-York Boot Laste Shoe Trees; Shoemakers' Kit and Wax Ash; together with their present stock of PEGS, LEAD, and FINDINGS, they offer to the trade unusually low prices for Cash.
N.B. Gentlemen's Travelling Trunks, of superiority for sale. *May 23. 3m.*

SUNDRY CINDERS, Lamp Black, etc.

Received by the brig *Gratitude*, from Newcastle, and for sale:
CHALDRONS best quality COKE;
15 Chaldrons best ORREL COAL;
do. COAL DUST; 3 bbls Charcoal Blacking; 8 casks Chrystal SODA,
cases WHITING; 5 cwt SULPHUR;
cases Green COPPERAS;
casks Lamp Black, in ¼ and ½lb papers;
do. do. 66 small Grindstones;
cases WRAPPING PAPER;
chain ANCHORS.
Also, by the *Margaret*, from Boston:
bales SPUNYARN; 8 boxes Scythe Stones;
boxes SNUFF; 7 empty Trunks;
COOKING STOVE;
bales PAPER HANGINGS.
JOHN KINNEAR.
April 1, 1845.

SPRING GOODS.

Subscriber has just received per barque *Bristol* from Liverpool—
PACKAGES, containing—CARPETING Druggets; Red and White Flannels White, and Printed Cottons;
Ginghams, and Tweeds;
Furniture Cottons;
Muslins, and Ticks; Plaid Shawls, &c.
—ON HAND—
Ladies Double sole BOOTS, suitable for Wet Weather.
W. G. LAWTON.

No. 14, Dock Street.

Subscriber in returning thanks for past favours begs to state that he continues business at the old stand Dock street, opposite Mr. R.

Sheet Iron and Copper Wares

Turned at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
Ship Work attended to.
Stove Pipe, Conductors, Gutters, &c. on hand.
A Journeyman and Apprentice wanted—a native country would be preferred.
W. WESTLOTORN.

Rum, Wines, Loaf Sugar, &c.

Brig 'St John,' and 'Canmore,' from Clyde, Subscriber has received his usual supply of Rum, &c. comprising:
PIPES BRANDY, (*Martell's*)
30 hhds. Do. Do.
Puncheons SPIRITS;
Puncheons MALT WHISKY;
HOLLAND GIN, (*Schiedam*)
Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINE;
HALF-PORTER;
Edinburgh ALE;
BEER CORKS;
Hyson and Congou TEA;
Refined SUGAR. For sale low for approved payments.
THOMAS PARKS.

NEW GOODS,

Received per Samuel, from Liverpool:
Printed COTTONS, COBURGS and MOLEANS;
Plaids, Chali, Plaid, Plain and Printed Lustres;
Dimity, Counterpanes, Velvets, Moleskins, striped shirting and Ginghams.
HORSFALL & SHERATON

ex Sea Nymph from Philadelphia,
BARRELS Beaver Valley superfine FLOUR;
RYE FLOUR; 579 do. Corn Meal;
Pound yellow CORN;
ex "Eliza Jane," from Boston:
Smyrna Figs; 5 do. Sultana Raisins;
Pecan Nuts; 5 bags English Walnuts;
Prune Stones; 5 tierces RICE.
For sale by
JARDINE & CO.

Oats, Flour, &c.

Brig ex schooner *Emily*, from Halifax:—
Bushels OATS;
ex from Philadelphia—106 bbls. superfine FLOUR;
100 do. CORN MEAL;
ex from Philadelphia—930 bus. Wheat;
Superfine Flour; 260 barrels RYE
barrels Corn Meal.
Constantly on hand—Flour, Bran, and Ground at Carleton Mills, and for sale at the Mills and at the store in Water street.
June 6.] JARDINE & CO.

COFFEE—15 Bags superior old Java COFFEE, ex schr 'Margaret' from Boston, for sale by
May 23. J. R. CRANE.

MAY, 1845.

The subscriber has just received ex the "Lady Caroline," from London:—
20 KEGS of fine and superfine MUSTARD,
10 bags of GINGER, PEPPER and PIMENTO.
May 16. WILLIAM HOWARD.

OYSTERS—Fine Fat Oysters to be had on application at the *Hibernian Hotel*. May 16.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1845.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 44.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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.

JULY		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.	
5	Saturday,	4 30	7 30	7 30	Morn
6	Sunday,	4 30	7 30	8 34	0 9
7	Monday,	4 31	7 29	9 3	0 39
8	Tuesday,	4 31	7 29	9 32	1 11
9	Wednesday,	4 32	7 28	9 58	1 41
10	Thursday,	4 32	7 28	10 27	2 14
11	Friday,	4 33	7 27	10 57	2 54

First Quarter, 12th day, 9h. 38m. morn.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. SCOVIL, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.
A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

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 Eliphalet Terry, James H. Gillis, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Mason.
ELIPHALET 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 March, 1844.

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

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.
A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, November 3, 1843.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville, (Westmorland, N. B.) three setts of Woollen *CARDING MACHINES*, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to
J. MORICE & SON,
Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.
N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

Globe Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the first Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been paid in, and that the Directors of the Company are now prepared to make Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights.
May 9. JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

S. K. Foster's Shoe Stores,
Corner of King and Germain streets.

New Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per ship *Saint John*, an extensive and general assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
suitable for the present and coming season, for sale Wholesale and Retail—cheap.
Further supplies daily expected.
April 4. S. K. FOSTER.

Paper Hangings, Printing PAPER.

The Subscriber has just received per Eleanor Jane, from Boston:
A SPLENDID Assortment of *Paper Hangings;*
20 Reams Printing PAPER;
—ALSO—
Expected in a few days from Philadelphia, a very large assortment of the FINEST PAPER HANGINGS. JOHN LEITCH.

CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

Extraordinary Cure of a Case
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

MR B ROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive "it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a charm!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad-Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment: as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of musquitoes, Sand flies, Chigo foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

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

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

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—*Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King street, St. John. N. B.*

Spring Importations.

Per *Corsair* from Liverpool, *Mayflower* and *Lady Caroline* from London—
10 HHDS. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL
1 Ton PUTTY.
2 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
25,000 best GOLD LEAF; 3 casks London Glue,
2 cases Indigo; 1 ton Copperas; 1 do. Alum,
1 ton Washing Soda; 1 do. Pearl Ash,
4 casks Blue Vitriol; 2 do. Roll Brimstone,
2 casks sulphur; 6 kegs Saltpetre,
2 bbls. Cream of Tastar, 1 do. Carbonate of soda;
10 do. Epsom salts; 2 do. Senna,
1 chest Gum Arabic; 1 do. Gum shellac,
10 barrels Root Ginger; 2 do. Ground ditto,
10 bags Black Pepper; 1 do. Pimento,
1 bag White Pepper,
17 cases assorted Pickles and sauces;
4 cases Sardines,
4 cases Scotch Orange Marmalade;
6 cases Finest Florence salad Oil,
1 cask superior French Vinegar,
3 cases Perfumery, Combs, &c.
1 case hair, nail, tooth and flesh Brushes,
1 case shoe, scrubbing and black lead Brushes,
5 cases Patent Medicines, surgical Instruments,
Patent or common Trusses, Bandages, Jeffrey's Respirators or safeguard for the lungs.
Patent Electrical Flesh Rubbers and Gloves.
JOHN G. SHARP,
May 23. *Corner North Market Wharf*

JUST RECEIVED.—Ex *Lady Caroline* from London, one case
Carson's Patent Salting Instruments,
FOR SALTING AND CURING MEAT.

By the aid of this Instrument, persons in every clime can salt any quantity of meat thoroughly and instantly. With it a pressure is produced equal to 500 to 2000 pounds upon a square inch, which forces the brine through every part; consequently a large joint is equally salted in a few minutes; and as less salt is required, or sugar can be substituted the meat is rendered more tender, and the gelatinous and other nutritious properties are retained.

Valuable recipes for pickles and brine, also instructions for salting the different joints, supplied with each instrument.
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
May 16. *Agents for St. John.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per the *Emigrant*, from Liverpool, and *James White*, from Greenock:
15 CRATES EARTHENWARE;
20 Bales Wrapping and Printing PAPER; 5 cases Books; 3 casks Copying Ink and QUILLS. WM. HOWARD.
May 30.

Earthenware.

Landing this day, ex ship *Themis*, from Liverpool:
60 CRATES EARTHENWARE well assorted expressly for the Town and Country trade. For sale by J. R. CRANE.
June 6.

MONTREAL, June 3.

There is one circumstance connected with the late fire at Quebec, which deserves particular notice. In all the accounts of that catastrophe we have yet seen, whether in the journals of the city of Quebec, or in private letters, the conduct of the soldiers of the garrison is spoken of in terms of the warmest praise. It appears to us that there can be no doubt but that the whole of the city would have been destroyed, had it not been for their exertions. It is said in some accounts that we have seen, that independently of the stoppage of the conflagration in one direction by the blowing up the houses, under the advice and superintendance of the military authorities, the salvation of the whole of St. Paul Street, with the wharves, warehouses, and SHIPPING, may be attributed to the energy with which both OFFICERS and SOLDIERS worked in throwing into the river the huge piles of deals which occupied the wharf next to the commencement of St. Paul street. One of the Quebec papers says that hundreds of the inhabitants, looked on, as mere passive spectators, while the troops were thus engaged. At first such apathy may appear disgraceful to the people of Quebec; but such an overwhelming calamity as this fire is apt to stupify the senses of the people who are either unaccustomed to such scenes or who are not accustomed to control their own feelings at the voice of authority. This is the advantage which disciplined men have over a crowd, be the people ever so willing to act. It is the method and the concert that is wanting to the latter. Men who know that their own property is being destroyed before their eyes, without a hope of redemption, are apt to feel a kind of indifference with respect to that of their neighbours; not that they are either inhuman or cowardly, but that their own heavy losses have temporarily stunned their faculties.

Some of the soldiers are said to have remained at the posts where they were stationed by their officers till their hair and clothes were singed by the flames; honor, say we, to the soldiery, they are not likely to fall before their "enemies in the gate," and we say that the conduct of the regiments composing the garrison, the 89th, 43rd, and part of the 14th, with the Royal Artillery, will entitle them as much in the world's estimation, to hear "Quebec" upon their banners, as it would, had they composed a part of the immortal army, that first placed England's Standard upon the city walls.

We trust that the expression of thanks voted by the citizens of Quebec, will not be the only testimony afforded by the people of Canada to the merits of the garrison. Let the merchants not only of Canada, but of the mother country reflect, for one moment on the consequences to commerce, to capitalists, to insurance companies, had the hundredes of vessels now lying in the port of Quebec, become involved in the conflagration. We know that it is a difficult thing, to reward a regiment for an action done out of their own immediate line of duty. Had either of these gallant corps encountered and defeated on the field the enemies of their country, we know what would have been voted them by the Parliament, their breasts would have been adorned with medals, their banners with the name of the field of their triumph. If this cannot be done now, if their triumph over the fierce and devouring element, their hazardous and laborious services in the rescue of life and property unvalued, cannot be thus rewarded; the people throughout the principal towns in Canada can at least meet, and record their sense of gratitude for services rendered to their fellow countrymen. No time should be lost in doing this, and we think that the omission of such a resolution at the meeting of Saturday was a capital error. It is not, however, too late. If it chance that a few soldiers get into a row, we are sure to hear plenty of it: "military outrage" forms a text for every newspaper for six months afterwards; now we call upon our brethern of the press, throughout the length and breadth of the Province, to join us in insisting upon a more extended expression of the public gratitude for the eminent services rendered during the fire at Quebec, by the brave and noble soldiery, who constituted the garrison.—*Morning Courier.*

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

In April, 1836, died at South Shields, Mary McKie, aged 105, retaining her mental and bodily faculties to the last.—*Gent. Mag.* 1836, *p* 443.

Died, Nov. 1834, at Bungay, aged 105, Ann Chaulker, match-seller and Christmas carol-singer. She enjoyed excellent health until within two days of her death, and the day previous to it carried half a bushel of coal home from the stack.—*Gent. Mag.* 1835, *p.* 443.

Died at Bailley, in Riviere, a female aged 102.—She at last lost her life by an accident having fallen into the fire.—*Morn. Her. Dec.* 2. 1833.

There is, says the Standard of Oct. 19, 1833, at present living at Llanyminar, in the parish of Machen, Monmouthshire, Ann Samuel, aged 106, she is able to walk with tolerable facility.

There are now living in the Vale of Carrizell, near Alston, says the Carlisle Journal of March, 1834, an old man and his wife named Martin, they have been married nearly 80 years, enjoy good health, and can walk with ease, but their memory is much impaired.

Died lately, at the Temple Almshouse, Bath, in her 104th year, Sarah Silcox. When in her hundredth year she sold cakes about the streets.—*Gent. Mag.* 1834 *p.* 453.

Died at Willoughby, Notts. in his 100th year Thomas Clerke. In July last, he mowed 20 acres of thistles. He survived all those who had been living in the parish when he was an apprentice.—*Standard, Nov.* 20. 1835.

Died at Cork, in his 112th year, Mr. Robt. Pyne, in the full possession of all his faculties.—*Metropolitan.* 1832, *p* 32.

Died, on Wednesday, Aug 21, 1833, at Little Birch, Thos. Stallard, in his 109th year. Till within the last fortnight he had never had any severe illness, and he had the use of all his mental faculties to the last moment.—*Hereford Times, Aug.* 1833.

Died, at Dromartime, parish of Donoughmore, aged 114, Lawrence Cronny. At 113, he walked to chapel with great firmness.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Died, at Creech, Grange, Dorset, in his 100th year, Thos. Abbott, farmer. He was not confined to his bed more than two days.—*Dorset paper, March,* 1836.

There lives at Penningham, near Ayshire, in her 101st year, Mrs. M'Nairn, who can read bear Bible without spectacles, and possesses all her faculties entire.—*New Farmers Journal. Dec.* 4. 1833.

Died near Laugharne, in Carmarthenshire, aged 100, David John. He could read his bills without glasses to the last.—*Gent. Mag p.* 110.

Died, in the neighbourhood of Four Mile Water, Mrs. Sweeny, aged 129 years. The deceased was born in the year 1716, the second year of the reign of George the First, and consequently lived through the reign of five monarchs.—*Waterford Mail.*

There is now (April, 1845) living in Redmoor, Burnt Fen, about 10 miles from Ely, in the very centre of the Fens, Mr. and Mrs. Pleasance—the husband has seen 107 years pass over his head, and the good dame no less than 105 years!

There is at the present date (April 26 1845) living in a cottage by the Wilton-road, about a mile from Salisbury, a cottager known by the name of "Old John," who is in his 106th year, and who was a few days since seen digging in his garden.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.—Americans who are not familiar with the practice of the Catholic religion in Europe, where it is accompanied with some abuses which are here almost unknown, cannot appreciate fully the deep feeling of excitement which prevades the minds of the protestant English people on the subject of Popery. After an unusually long term of peace and quietness on the subject of matters of conscience, the Christian world seems about to be again set by the ears by religious feuds. If there is any one cause of dissension more deplorable than another, it is this.

We find in one of the late reviews a graphic speech, by a powerful writer, of the effects of the institution of celibacy in the Priesthood. It will convey a correct idea of one of the great evils of social life in France and Italy, from which this country, we believe, is entirely free.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"What a life, what a condition, is that of our priests! Love is forbidden them, marriage especially: woman are given up to them. They may not have one of their own, and yet live familiarly with all, nay, in the confidential, intimate privity of their hidden actions of their thoughts. An innocent girl first hears the priest under her mother's wing; he then calls her to him, speaks alone with her, and is the first to talk of sin to her, before she can have known it. When instructed, she marries; then married, he still confesses and governs her.—He has preceded the husband in her affections, and will always maintain himself in them. What she will not venture to confide to her mother, or confess to her husband, he a priest, must know it, asks it, hears it, and yet shall not be her lover. How could he, indeed? is he not tonsured? He hears whispered to his ear by a young woman, her faults, passions, desire, weakness, receives her sighs without feeling agitated, and he is five and twenty.

"To confess a woman! imagine what that is.—At the end of the church a species of closet or sentry box is erected against the wall, where the priest wise and pious as I have known some, but yet a man, and young (they are almost all so,) awaits in the evening after vespers, his young penitent whom he loves, and who knows it: love comes! he concealed from the beloved person. You will stop me there: his character of priest, his education, his vow. . . . I reply that there is no vow which holds good, that every village cure just come from the seminary, healthy, robust, and vigorous, doubtless loves one of his parishioners. It cannot be otherwise, and if you contest this, I will say more still, and that is that he loves them *all*, those at least of his own age; but he prefers one, who appears to him, if not more beautiful than others, more modest and wiser, and whom he would marry, he would make her a virtuous pious wife if it were not for the pope. He sees her daily, and meets her at church or elsewhere, and sitting opposite her in the winter evenings, he imbibes imprudent man! the poison of her eyes.

"Now, I ask you, when he hears that one coming the next day, and approaching the confessional, and when he recognizes her footsteps and can say: 'It is she,' what is passing in the soul of the poor confessor? Honesty, duty, wise resolution, are here of little use, without peculiarly heavenly grace. I will suppose him a saint; unable to fly, he apparently groans, sighs, recommends himself to God; but if he is only a man he shudders, desires, and all ready unwilling, without knowing it, perhaps he hopes.—She arrives, kneels down at his knees, before him whose heart leaps and palpitates. You are young, monsieur, or you have been so; between ourselves what do you think of such a situation? At one most of the time, and having these walls, these vaults, and roofs as sole witnesses, they talk; of what! alas! of what is innocent. They talk, or rather murmur in a low voice, and their lips approach each other and their breaths mingle. This lasts for an hour or more, and is often renewed.

"Do not think that I invent. This scene takes place much as I describe it, and through all France, is renewed daily by forty thousand young priests; with as many young girls whom they love, because they are men, whom they confess in this manner, entirely *tête a tête*, and visit, because they are priests, and whom they do not marry because the pope is opposed to it."

CAMPBELL, THE POET.—I had not been many minutes in the room when there suddenly came up to the spot in which I and my friend stood a small, thin man, with a remarkably cunning and withered face, eyes cold and glassy, like those of a dead baddock, a brown wig, neatly fitted on, a blue coat (not of the newest, with brass or gilt buttons, and a buff waistcoat. He had no gloves, his hands were coarse and wrinkled. His eyebrows were thick and slightly gray, and, though the lines of the face denoted an inner man of much sagacity and shrewdness, their outward expression was the most vacant and unmeaning in the world; and it was painful to look and think how heart-broken must be the spirit that animated so cold and cynical a countenance. The wan light of the features was to the purple fire of youth and heartiness what the dull and misty exhalation of the fens are to the enchanting lustre of the stars. There was something remarkably mean and vulgar in his face; the lips were thin and the reverse of juicy or joyous; but the brow was good, though not high, or indicative of great mental power; and he came into the room with more of a smirk than became a person of his years, and with an evident contempt for the company which he was about to join. He singled out my friend immediately, apparently glad to find a gentleman present, approached and accosted him; and, when the first greetings were over, the former electrified me by introducing me as 'a distinguished friend of Poland,' to Mr. Thomas Campbell. I was quite unprepared for this. I had never seen Campbell before, and Sir Thomas Lawrence's picture, on which I had often gazed with delight, had given me the idea of a noble and eminently handsome looking man, one of the gallant minstrels of old, who were equally beloved by the muses and the ladies; and wonderful indeed was the contrast between the *imaginary* portrait and the miserable dwarf who stood beside me, and in whose brow I recognised the stiffness of some humble Scotch dominie rather than the fine courtesy of a great English poet who had moved in the highest circles, and in the highest had been a luminary. I was so astonished, indeed, that I could scarcely mumble out an ordinary expression of satisfaction at the introduction, as we three stood for almost a minute in as awkward a position as possible.—[Dublin University Magazine.

A FISHERMAN OF THE INDUS.—The fisherman, first of all, lays a large, oval, iron vessel in the river, commends himself to the protection of Allah, and places himself on it in such a manner that his body covers the opening at the top. He then, by the aid of his hands and feet, works his way on the stream. He carries in his girdle a small spear, and in his right hand a fork nearly fifteen feet long, to which a wide net with a running knot is fastened, and which closes as soon as the fish is caught; the fish is then killed with the spear and thrown into the vessel. We likewise saw some fishermen with a large net thrown over their left shoulder. Before the Meannee goes into the river he will wander for miles along the banks, and then let himself be driven by the current, because the Pula swims against it.—*Von Orlich's Travels in India.*

INFLUENCE OF AIR AND EXERCISE ON HEALTH.—In proof of the influence which even temporary physical education exerts upon the human frame and its stamina, may be mentioned the following example:—In the summer of 1839, we had an opportunity of witnessing one of the trial races of Overoff at that time one of the swiftest runners in England. On the occasion we speak of he ran 120 yards in 11 seconds; his pulse, just before starting, beat 47 strokes per minute, and at the termination of his extraordinary feat it beat only 94. When it is further taken into account that, whilst in the act of running he never made a complete inspiration or expiration, the performance can be considered little short of wonderful. We were informed by the man himself that though he was naturally remarkable for nimble footedness, he was anything but "good-winded." Two months previously he had been taken from a stocking frame, and, by a process of merely careful training, was brought into the state of bodily condition alluded to. Had it been possible for him, before commencing training to have run the distance in the time stated, the effort, if it had not killed, would have nearly asphyxiated him. We should have been breathing for his life, and his pulse could not have been counted. As it was, at the completion of his task he breathed without difficulty, and his pulse was increased only 53 beats per minute.—After such evidence as this, and it is only one of a multitude of examples with which the world is familiar, no man not actually diseased, need despair of becoming active and vigorous, if he will only attend to the simple rules which are to guide his physical discipline. The case of whom we have spoken had not a good clod, for which reason he could not under any circumstances, have run a long race; and his configuration of thorax was even opposed to an effort of speed for a short distance, but the natural obstacle was overcome for the time being by temporary training. We are, perhaps, not justified in saying *ex uno disce omnes*; but, at least, we can say that if two short months of rigid living and exercise in pure air can do so much for a man's constitution and strength, how much more permanent service may be done by a continued observance, though in a milder degree of the principles we have laid down! How many listless and enfeebled frames would be roused, refreshed, and made fit for the wear and tear of a prosperous life! How many more would be saved from imbecility from actual lassitude, or oppressed by the melancholy of fancied cares, would be stirred by the busy and cheerful objects of worldly enterprise! We would fain teach the man too ardently devoted to learning, to science or to worldly business, that with all toil, and care, and penury of time he is not a gainer; he may appropriate to his idol object an hour that should be sacred to his own service, and in doing so he is a loser of twain; let him husband his moments as niggardly as he will, there is certain reckoning which he must daily have with himself, a certain time for his own rest and refreshment, and if that time be not granted, it becomes no matter of idle debtorship; day after day registers a fresh account against him; and at the end of a few years, the unexpected fact of premature old age is announced by decrepitude, decay, and death.—[Medical Times.

PEEL'S PATHETIC APPEAL TO O'CONNELL.

I give thee, DANIEL, all I can,
Though poor the offering be,
The Maynooth Grant is all, My DAN,
That I can yield to thee;
I might give up the Irish Church,
But I did what then?
My friends would leave me in the lurch,
I mean, my party men.

Perhaps 'tis just, perhaps 'tis fit
That I should more concede;
But then the House won't suffer it,
They won't, they won't indeed
Believe me, I my conscience pinch
Much more than words can tell,
To grant thee thus a single inch;
And thou would'st take an ell!

Oh! do be quiet, DANIEL, pray,
Be moderate, I implore,
Take what I cede; another day,
I may allow thee more:
Keep Ireland out of water hot,
I beg thee, on my knees,
And I won't say that she shall not
Have justice—by degrees. [*Punch.*

WE ARE ALL COWARDS IN THE DARK.—There is a good story in an English paper of a young Hotspur in the army who challenged a veteran, for some slight cause to fight a duel. The old soldier waving all considerations of rank, agreed to meet the challenger, but on the following unusual terms. The time should be night, the place a room, in opposite corners of which they were to stand. The seconds having placed their men, were to withdraw outside of the door, taking the candles with them.—The word should be given from without, when he who had the first fire should discharge his weapon and the seconds bearing the light should immediately rush in!

These strange conditions were accepted, the time arrived, and the seconds placed the parties as agreed upon; withdrawing immediately, and leaving their men in the dark. The word was given, the fire was heard, the door was re-opened, and there stood the elder of the two bolt upright in the corner, his adversary's ball having entered the wall so close to his head that the escape seemed little less than miraculous! It was now the old soldiers turn to fire; they were again left in the dark, the word was given from the outside, and, instantaneously with the discharge, the seconds rushed in to find the challenger prostrate upon the floor—not having yet recovered from his trick to avoid the ball, which, on examination, it was found must have killed him. The young man was covered with confusion, and the seconds overwhelmed with expression of their scorn, when the veteran stopped them. "Not so fast, my young friends," said he, "you will grow wiser. Where do you suppose I was at the first fire? On my hands and knees in the corner; but *mofo!* I was up quicker than he! *Parisian Messenger,* we are all cowards in the dark!"

The Lake of Valencia: a Combat and its Result.—The natives are never wearied at praising the beauties of their lake, and it certainly affords every excuse for their partiality. The lake of Valencia or Tacorigua is 517 varas above the level of the sea.—It is studded with islands, and fed by the numerous rivulents which fertalize the surrounding valleys.—It is twenty five leagues in circumference; its waters abound with good fish, and its edges with wild fowl. No dangerous animals frequent its favoured waters, the only reptile of the crocodile family which is found here being the bava, a small alligator, about three feet in length, and inoffensive; in fact, a benefactor to mankind. To him is attributed the discovery of the efficacy of the *raz di mato* as an antidote to the bite of the cascabel, or rattlesnake. The Indians, who formerly dwelt upon the borders of the lake, had long watched the combats between their venerated bavas and the deadly enemy without discovering the cause of their encountering the danger with impunity. It chanced that an aged chief, looking down from his hammock as it swung from the boughs of a tree, witnessed an encounter of longer duration than ordinary. He observed the bava frequently, during the fight, break away from his antagonist, and seizing in his teeth the stake of a vine which grew thickly around, and tearing up the roots, returned to the combat with fresh vigour, till the cascabel, being overpowered, was dragged off by the victor to his home in the lake. The crafty old savage, descending from his hammock, examined the plant, which was the *raz di mato*, and immediately spread its reputation among his tribe. The *raz di mato* is said to be uncertain in its operation, and much inferior to the *guaco rejuche*.—[Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.

EGYPTIAN DROMEDARY.—The dromedary, when going as slowly as possible, travels nearly five miles an hour; in its quick trot, twice or thrice as much, and continues at this rate for ten or twelve hours without resting. Mehemet Ali once accomplished the journey from Suez to Cairo, a distance of 115 miles, on his dromedary, in twelve hours, in order to prevent a conspiracy of the Mamelukes, and his suis, holding on by the tail of the animal and running on foot, reached Cairo at the same time. Sonnini affirms that the Egyptian dromedary has run one hundred leagues in twenty four hours; but it strikes me that this must certainly be an exaggeration.—Both dromedaries and camels are ill tempered and disagreeable animals. I never mounted mine but it testified its displeasure by a snarling noise, and sometimes even by an attempt to bite. Yet, when once set a-going, I found it, like a good reader, to be always docile and tractable, and a slight touch with a kurbash on its long neck was sufficient to excite it to the most rapid trot. The bit of the bridle is not in the animal's mouth, but it is down through one nostril, and there fastened by a wooden peg.—When the rider wishes to dismount, he must make a kind of horse groan, which it is extremely difficult to imitate, on hearing which the dromedary immediately lies down. No sign is necessary to make it rise again, for it invariably does so of its own accord as soon as ever the rider is mounted and has taken the bridle into his hand.—*Prince Maskin's Egypt.*

NATURAL MARRIAGES.—In Nature a woman is considered the honour of the family. She is the life and soul of her husband, his second self, and his best friend, and the source of all his happiness.—Woman, with her amiable converse, is the companion of man's solitude, and his comfort in the journey through the desert of life. According to the laws of Menu, women are to be esteemed and honoured by their fathers, brothers, and husbands, that they may themselves be happy, for the gods rejoice when honours is paid to women. Girls are generally married in the eighth, and boys in the tenth year of their age, the father choosing for his children; but, if he has neglected this duty for 3 years after his daughter has attained that age, she is at liberty to choose for herself. Among the higher castes the marriage is celebrated with many ceremonies; but in the lower castes the hands of the bride and bridegroom are merely united by a sacred blade of grass. When the daughter of a Brahmin marries a Brahmin she holds an arrow in her hand; the daughter of a Visya (the caste of merchants) holds a whip; and the the daughter of a Shoodra (caste of shopkeepers) lays hold of the border of a mantle. As soon as the bride has advanced seven steps to meet the bridegroom, and they both repeated a certain appointed text or sentence, the union is indissoluble at the seventh step. If the young husband dies before he has lived with his wife, she remains a widow for her whole life; at last the Hindoos of a higher caste hesitate to marry a woman who became a widow in her childhood.—*Von Orlich's Travels in India.*

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE.—Go where one will we meet with some traces of the great captain.—Here is a characteristic anecdote of him, from *Scenes and Adventures in Spain*, told by a cur