THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1844. No. 33.

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.

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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.

APR		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
20 Saturday,	- -	5 19	6 41	10 2 0 41
21 Sunday,	-	5 18	6 42	10 53 1 18
22 Monday,	-	5 17	6 43	11 38 1 56
23 Tuesday,	-	5 16	6 44	Morn 2 35
24 Wednesday,	- -	5 14	6 46	0 17 2 23
25 Thursday,	- -	5 13	6 47	0 53 4 22
26 Friday,	- -	5 12	6 48	1 24 5 41

First Quarter 25th day, 3h. 38m. evening.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the discount days. Director next week: R. F. Hazen, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Hon. R. L. Hazen.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. (St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week Hon. John Robertson.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVING'S BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Business at present conducted under the Firm of ROBERTSON & MARSHALL, as Blacksmiths, dissolves by mutual consent on the First day of May next. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm, will be closed by JOHN R. MARSHALL, who is duly authorised to perform the same.

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

THE Business formerly conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, &c., will be continued by the subscriber on his own account, at the old stand South side North Slip.

JOHN R. MARSHALL

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand. *Also, to Let for One or Three Years*—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above. April 28.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of William Parker Ranney, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested, to the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co., in Prince William street, for immediate adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHERINE RANNEY, *Executrix.*
JOHN POLLOK, } *Executors.*
HENRY P. STURDEE, }

Dec. 15.

Notice to Defaulters.

ALL Defaulters for Taxes, as well for Road as other Assessments, are hereby Notified to pay the same without delay at the Office of the Collector of Taxes, Vernon's Brick Building, corner of King and Germain streets, as the returns will shortly be made up, and proceedings at Law must be instituted against such Defaulters.

JAMES GEROW, JR.
Collector.

March 8.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞ Office in Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

September 15, 1843.

Letter Foundry.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS.—Wood and SHARWOODS, of 120, Aldersgate-street, London respectfully inform Gentlemen connected with the business of Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing, and Book-binding, that they publish a Printed Specimen Book of the Types cast at the Austin Letter Foundry, and also a Priced List of the Columbian and Albion Printing Presses (*which are manufactured by them*), and *every article* connected with the business. The Types and Presses and every article supplied by Wood & Sharwoods are warranted of the very best description, *and at a considerable reduction in price.* Priced Lists and Specimens of the Austin Types, and of Bookbinders' Brass Tools, will be forwarded through Mr. P. L. Simmonds, Colonial Agent, 18 Cornhill London, who will be happy to receive Orders, accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to London or Liverpool Merchants upon shipment.

The Austin Letter Foundry, Columbian and Albion Press Manufactory, 120 Aldersgate street London, Feb. 16.

Simmonds'

COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

ON the 1st of January was published, to be continued monthly, Price 2s 6d—No 1. of *Simmonds' Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany.*

CONTENTS:—

1. Our Colonies, which and where are they.
2. The Navies of the World.
3. Schomburgk's Discoveries in British Guiana.
4. Lord Elgin's Prize Essay on West Indian Agriculture.
5. Van Diemun's Land in 1842 3.
6. Recollections of Algeria.
7. The Oregon Territory.
8. Our Note Book.
9. Reviews, Colonial, Home and Foreign Intelligence.

London:—Published by P. L. SIMMONDS, 18 Cornhill, where Communications and Colonial Newspapers are requested to be addressed to the Editor. Agent for New-Brunswick—Mr. W. Till February 16.

Brandy, Tea, &c.

The Subscriber has just received on consignment:

48 HALF Chests SOUCHONG; 6 Hhds. BRANDY;
7 Quarter Casks Terragona WINE;
Also, in Store—
100 Bags **Coffee**, of very fine quality.
For sale low by

March 15. W. H. STREET.

Thomas Hanford

HAS removed his *Auction and Commission* Establishment to one door south in Sands' Brick Building, next door to the Wine Store of Wm. H. Street, Esq., where he proposes to have a positive Sale on Saturdays, throughout the season. Cash advanced on all descriptions of Furniture and Merchandize intended for immediate sale.

March 15.

RUM.

The subscriber has just received—

16 PUNCHEONS RUM, fine flavoured and very high proof. Which is offered for sale by W. H. STREET.

February 16.

Just Received.

10 BARRELS Mess PORK: 40 do. prime do.; 80 brls. superfine FLOUR;
12 Do. OATMEAL;
160 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD.

November 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Oranges, Figs, &c.

Received ex "Charlotte" from Boston:

ORANGES, LEMONS, Figs, Almonds, &c.
—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL.
(*Domestic Manufacture.*)

March 22. JARDINE & CO.

PORK, BEEF, & HAY.

150 BARRELS PORK, 50 do. BEEF,
15 Tons Screwed *HAY.*
for sale by

Jan. 5. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

AN excellent assortment of Men's, Women's & children's **India Rubber Shoes,** of various styles and qualities. For sale cheap at *FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.*

Feb 23. King street.

20th December, 1843.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. Adams,

Have just received per *Charlotte*, from Liverpool—

FOUR casks Patent SHOT, in 28lb. bags;
1 case Circular & other SAWS; 1 cask Files;

Which, together with their usual stock of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hair cloth, and Curled Hair, Fishing Lines and Twines, Banks' best and common bar and bolt Iron, steel, &c. now on hand, they offer at low prices for good payment.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

TO LET.

(And possession given on the 1st of May.)

THE subscribers 4 story house in church street. The Premises are in good repair, and will be rented to one or more persons to suit Tenants, and for a term of one or more years, as a business stand either for a Tavern or Boarding House; the premises are too well known to need description.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the spot.

Feb. 16. JOHN HOOPER.

To Let,

And possession given immediately.

THE upper Flat of the subscriber's House in Prince William street, near the Market Square.

Jan. 12. WILLIAM MAJOR.

Miscellany.

THE LAW OF THE HAREM.

THE ex-dey of Algiers, on being dispossessed of his dominions by the French, took refuge at Naples, and established himself under M. Zill's hospitable roof. The third floor was entirely occupied by his suite and attendants; the fourth was for himself and treasure; the fifth, or garrets, he converted into his harem. The curious arms, costumes, and jewels which Hussein Pacha had brought with him were a God-send to the vitmosy tavern keeper, who was never weary of examining them; and, before the African had been a week in the house, he and his host were sworn friends Unfortunately this harmony was not destined to last very long. One morning Hussein Pacha's cook (a Nubian as black as ink, and as shining as if he had been polished with a shoe brush) entered the kitchen of the hotel, and asked for the largest knife they had. The head cook gave him a sort of carving knife, some eighteen inches long, sharp as a razor and pliant as a foil. The negro looked at it, shook his head as if in doubt whether it would do, but nevertheless took it up stairs with him. Presently he brought it down again, and asked for a larger one. The cook opened his drawers, and at last found a sort of cutlass, which he hardly ever used on account of its enormous size. With this the Nubian appeared more satisfied, and again went up stairs. Five minutes afterwards he came down for the third time, and returned the knife, asking for a bigger one still. The cook's curiosity was excited, and he enquired who wanted the knife, and for what purpose. The African told him very coolly that the dey, having left his dominions rather in a hurry, had forgotten to bring an executioner with him, and had consequently ordered his cook to get a large knife and cut off the head of Osmin, chief of the eunuchs, who was convicted of having kept such negligent watch and ward over his highness's seraglio, that some presumptuous Giaour had made a hole in the wall, and established a communication with Zaida, the dey's favourite *odalisque.* Accordingly Osmin was to be decapitated; and as to the offending lady, the next time the dey took an airing in the bay of Naples, she would be put into the best in a sack, and consigned to the keeping of kelpies. Thunderstruck at such summary proceedings, the cook desired his Nubian brother to wait while he went for a larger knife; then hastening to M. Martin Zill, he told him what he had just heard. M. Martin Zill ran to the minister of police, and laid the matter before him. His excellency got into his carriage and went to call upon the dey. He found his highness reclining on a divan, his back supported by cushions, smoking latakia in a chiboucque, while an iroglan scratched the soles of his feet, and two slaves fanned him. The minister made his three salaams; the dey nodded his head. 'Your highness' said his excellency 'I am the minister police.' 'I know you are,' answered the dey. 'Then your highness conjectures the motive of my visit' 'No. But you are welcome all the same.' 'I come to prevent your highness from committing a crime.'—'A crime! And what crime?' said he, gazing at his interlocutor in the most profound astonishment.—'I wonder your highness should ask the question,' replied the minister. 'Is it not your intention to cut off Osmin's head?' 'That is no crime,' answered the dey. 'Does not your highness propose throwing Zaida into the sea?' 'That is no crime,' repeated the dey. 'I bought Osmin for five hundred piastres, and Zaida for a thousand sequins, just as I bought this pipe for a hundred ducats.' 'Well' said the minister 'what does your highness deduce from that?' 'That as this pipe belongs to me, as I have bought it and paid for it, I may break it to atoms if I choose, and nobody has a right to object.' So saying, the pacha broke his pipe, and threw the fragments into the middle of the room. 'All very well, so far as a pipe,' said the minister; 'but Osmin, but Zaida?' 'Less than a pipe,' said the dey gravely. 'How less than a pipe? A man less than a pipe? A woman less than a pipe?' 'Osmin is not a man, and Zaida is not a woman: they are slaves. I will cut off Osmin's head, and throw Zaida into the sea.' 'No!' said the magistrate.—'Not at Naples at least.' 'Dog of a Christian' shouted the dey, do you know who I am?' 'You are the ex-dey of Algiers, and I am the Neapolitan minister of police; and, if your deyship is imprtinent, I shall send you to prison,' added the minister very coolly. 'To prison' repeated the dey, falling back upon his divan. 'To prison,' replied the minister. 'Very well,' said Hussein. 'I leave Naples to-night.' 'Your highness is as free as air to go and come Nevertheless, I must make one condition. Before your departure, you will swear by the Prophet that no harm shall be done to Osmin or Zaida.' 'Osmin and Zaida belong to me, and I shall do what I please with them.' Then your highness will be pleased to deliver them over to me to be punished according to the laws of the country: and, until you do so, you will not be allowed to leave Naples.' 'Who will prevent me?' 'I will.'

The pacha laid his hand on his dagger. The minister stepped to the window and made a sign.—The next moment the tramp of heavy boots and jingle of spurs were heard upon the stairs; the door opened, and a gigantic corporal of gendarmes made his appearance, his right hand raised to his cocked hat, his left upon the seam of his trouser. 'Gennaro,' said the minister of police, 'if I gave you an order to arrest this gentleman, would you see any difficulty in executing it?' 'None, your excellency.' 'You are aware that this gentleman's name is Hussein Pacha.' 'I was not, your excellency.—'And that he is the dey of Algiers.' 'May it please your excellency, I don't know what that is.' 'You see?' said the minister, turning to the dey. 'The devil!' exclaimed Hussein. 'Shall I?' said Gennaro, taking a pair of handcuffs from his pocket, and advancing a pace towards the dey, who, on his part, took a step backwards. 'No,' replied the minister, 'it will not be necessary. His highness will do as he is bid. Go and search the hotel for a man named Osmin, and a woman named Zaida, and take them both to the prefecture.' 'What!' cried the dey; 'this man is to enter my harem.'—'He is not a man,' replied the minister; he is a corporal of gendarmes. But if you do not wish him to go, send for Osmin and Zaida yourself.' 'Will you promise to have them punished?; inquired the dey. 'Certainly; according to the utmost rigour of the law.'

Hussein Pacha clapped his hands. A door concealed behind the tapestry was opened, and a slave entered the room. 'Bring down Osmin aud Zaida' said the dey. The slave crossed his hands on his breast, bowed his head, and disappeared without uttering a word. The next instant he came back with the two culpeits. The eunnch was a little round fat fellow, with hardless face, and small hands and feet. Zaida was a beautiful Circession her eyelids painted with kool, her teeth blackened with betel, and her nails redded with henna. On perceiving Hussein Pacha the eunuch fell upon his knees; Zaida raised her head. The dey's eyes flashed, and he clutched the hilt of his kangiar. Osmin grew pale; Zaida smiled. The minister of police made a sign to the gendarme, who stepped up to the two captives, handcuffed them, and led them out of the room. As the door closed behind them, the dey uttered a sound between a sigh and roar.

The magistrate looked out the window, till he saw the prisoners and their escort disappear at the corner of the Strada Chiatamore. Then turning the dey—'Your highness is now at liberty to leave Naples, if he wishes so to do,' said the imperturbable functionary, with a low bow. 'This very instant,' cried Hussein. 'I will not remain another moment in such a barbarous country as yours.' 'A pleasant journey to your highness,' said the minister. 'Go to the devil,' retorted Hussein.

Before an hour had elapsed, the dey had chartered a small vessel, on board of which he embarked the same evening with his suits, his wives and his treasures: and at midnight he set sail, cursing the tyranny that prevented a man from drowning his wife and cutting off the head of his slaves. The next day the minister of police had the culprits brought before him and examined. Osmin was found guilty of having slept when he ought to have watched, and Zaida having watched when she ought to have slept. But, by some strange omission, the Neapolitan code allots no punishment to such offences; and, consequently Osmin and Zaida, to their infinite astonishment, were immediately set at liberty. Osmin took to selling pastilles for a livelihood, and the lady got employment as dame de comptoir in a coffee house. As to the dey he had left Naples with the intention of going to England, in which country, as he had been informed, a man is at liberty to sell his wife, if he may not drown her. He was taken ill, however, on the road, and obliged to stop at Leghorn, where he died.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN DWARF IN ENGLAND.

The New York packet ship Yorkshire, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning. She brings 14 cabin passengers. Amongst whom we find Chas. Shatton, known as General Tom Thumb, the renowed American dwarf. This wonderful little man has created a greater excitement in the United States than any curiosity exhibited there within a half a century; and it is not to be wondered at, for the diminutive little general is of fine symmetrical proportions, remarkably good intellect, is sociable, manly, and weighs only fifteen pounds.—*Bell's Life.*

The *Liverpool Chronicle* says his parents are people of the common size, with nothing at all remarkable in their physical or mental organization. At his birth, the general, for by this title we must call him, weighed nine pounds and two ounces, which is rather greater than the average weight of children at their birth. There were no extraordinary circumstances attending his advent, or preceding it, and was considered a very handsome, hearty, and promising boy. Nothing remarkable was noticed respecting him, until he was about five months old, when he weighed fifteen pounds, about which time his parents and their neighbours began to remark that he did not continue to grow. Still, there were no premonitory symptoms of disease—the child grew in maturity if not in dimensions, and expecting that he would soon take a start, his parent thought little of the matter. Time passed on, however, and the general remained in *statu quo*, growing remarably strong, playful, active, intelligent, and handsome—increasing in vigour and the manliness of his proportions, but not increasing one inch in height, or one ounce in weight; and it is proper to state that he has always been a fine appetite, partaking freely of the ordinary dishes found upon the tables of the labouring classes, has sound refreshing sleep, and has always been in the most perfect health, with the exception of those slight colds, &c., &c., to which the best regulated constitutions are sometimes liable.—Subsequent to his birth, his parents have had two other children, who are now well grown and interesting girls of nine and seven years of age. There is nothing in his history or appearance, or of his family to give the least clue to to the astonishing phenomena which he exhibits.

It is very difficult to form a proper idea of the personal appearance of this extraordinary personage. The imagination cannot conceive the possibility of such extreme littleness; and we find it very difficult, even with the help of drawings, to think of a perfect miniature man, only *twenty-five inches high*, and so perfect and elegant in his proportions, as to weigh only *fifteen pounds.*

When standing upon the floor, and walking about the room, which he does, dressed in the most elegant and fashionable manner, with all the grace and dignity of the finished gentleman, his head scarcely reaches to the knees of a person of ordinary stature, and is about on a level with the seats of the chairs and ottomans of the drawing room. All his limbs are of the most elegant proportions; his head of the proper size and beautifully developed, with the handsomest limbs, and prettiest little feet and hands ever seen. His boots are perfect Wellingtons, made from the softest kid by the most fashionable artists; his clothes are made by the best tailors, and his gloves are, of necessity, furnished to order, for nothing so small and fairy like are otherwse manufactured. His canes, of which he has several, are about ten or twelve inches long, and his hats, for all his different costumes, are of themselves curiosities. The general has a light complexion, light hair, fresh, rosy cheeks, large beautiful dark eyes, a fine forehead, a handsome mouth, and great vivacity of expression, and hilarity of behaviour.

The editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, Col. Webb, whom the general visited soon after his arrival in New York, thus described him, in that paper:—

"While quietly discussing our dinner yesterday we were honoured with a very unceremonious visit from no less a personage than the distinguished *General Thomas Thumb.* We were somewhat annoyed at the interruption at first; but discovering its cause and the honour conferred upon us, we quietly proceeded in the operation of carving a turkey, which the companion of the general assured us weighed more than his grace. We were somewhat disposed to question this; but when informed that General Thumb *weighs precisely fifteen pounds two ounces!* we admitted the truth of the assertion, and placed the general alongside our plate to superintend the operation of carving. He took his station with great *sang froid*, and amid the roars of little ones, quietly kicking aside a tumbler of water which he considered dangerous in the the event of his falling into it! As soon as we had carved the turkey to his satisfaction, he very gracefully walked around the table, at the risk of being drowned in a wine glass, paid his respects to all who were sitting around it, and selected a seat for himself, in which he ate a very hearty dinner and drank the health of all present in a glass of *Malmsey.*'

The *New York Sun*, of the 19th ult., is just received by the Queen of the West, in which we find the following article in relation to the illustrious General:—

"*Departure of General Tom Thumb.*—Not less than ten thousand persons joined in procession yesterday, to escort this wonderful little man on board the ship Yorkshire, by which splendid packet he has sailed, in company with his parents a Mr. Barnum, proprietor of the American Museum, for the purpose of visiting her Majesty Queen Victoria and the nobility of England. The procession passed down Fulton street, preceded by the city brass band. The General was in an open barouche, and bowed very gracefully to the thousands of ladies who filled the windows on each side of the street, and who testified their delight at seeing him by the waving of thousands of white handkerchiefs. The shipping adjacent to the Yorkshire was black with the multitude gathered to witness the departure of the smallest man and finest ship that the world ever produced. Our little countryman will astonish the citizens of the world. Sir Jeffery Hudson would have been a giant beside the General.—Farewell, friend Thomas! Thy career is sure to be glorious where'er thou goest: and thou can'st always with truth exclaim—*Veni Vidi Vici.* Mayest thou have prosperous gales and soon return to the land of thy birth, to meet the millions of thy friends and admirers."

(*From the Edinburgh Observer.*)

TO-MORROW.

"Boast not thyself of to-morow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.—*King Solomon.*

To-morrow,—who shall see it? Who, of all
The living myriads on the earth's wide surface?
Kings, emperors, princes, rogues, slaves and beggars,
Are silent all, for none can call it his.

The man in whom the pulse of life beats strongest,
The giddy youth whose laugh is now the loudest,
The babe whose cheek is ruddiest, eye is brightest,
May all pass hence, and never see to-morrow.

The anxious merchant, summing up his ledger,
And laying well-conn'd plans for future gain,
May feel a strange sensation in his head,
A cold and heavy hand laid on his heart,
And where he sits,—to rise or cry unable;
With a low groan, a shiver, and a start,
May yield to man's great foe;—'twill be announced
A sudden death,—a fit of apoplexy.

The bridegroom's happy with his blooming bride,
Lock'd in his loving, warm, and chaste embrace;
But death, that stern intruder, sleeps between,
And tears her from his bosom. O! 'tis sad,
When the light-loving and expressive eye
Retains the form of earthly things no longer,—
To gaze one moment on is quenched orb,
Then close the lids for ever! But thus it is,
Hath been, and will be, to the end of time,
Let none boast of to-morrow.

THE DIAMOND.—The diamond is subject to that combination of crystals usually termed hemitrope, twin crystals and macles. It is the hardest of all substances, but may be said to be brittle, as a slight blow will produce a fracture in the direction of its cleavage. Specific gravity, 3.5, and, by a chemical analysis, it is found to be pure carbon, differing but little from charcoal and plumbago. Its great value, as a gem, arises, not only from its scarcity and brilliancy, but, also, from the extreme difficulty of working it. A stone in the possession of the Marques of Westminster, called the Nassuck diamond, and which weighed 357¼ grains, was placed in the hands of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt to be re-cut; the operation occupied the lapidary five months. It has, hitherto been found not only in Golconda and Visapour, the Isle of Borneo and Brazil, but also in the cold regions of Siberia. These are its best known localities, though but few have yet been found in the latter country. They are usually found of a very small size; occasionally, however, larger ones are discovered, which, from their extreme value, generally become crown property.—Thus, in the possession of the King of the French is the Pitt diamond, the most valuable gem in Europe, it weighs 136¾ ovens, rather less than an ounce, and cost £135,000. One of yellow colour is among the Crown jewels of Austria, its weight 139¼ carets. Another weighing 193 carets is amongst the Russian jewels. Among the Crown jewels of her Majesty, which may be seen by the public in the Tower, for the small charge of 6d, many stones of great brilliancy, though not large in proportion to those just mentioned, are to be found. But the most interesting collection of cut gems that I have seen is that in the possession of the Elector of Saxony. There is one stone, considered unique, of a green colour, which is said to weigh 150 carets. A magnificent and rare brilliant, of a deep sapphire blue, and great purity, is in the collection made by the late Henry Philip Hope, Esq. This stone weighs 177 grains, and is considered to be worth £30,000.—*Polytecnic Magazine.*

A MILITARY EXECUTION.—We had one execution, the extreme penalty of desertion, in the Quebec garrison, in 1829; for the crime had been attended with circumstances of violence & an attempt at murder. At five o'clock, on a beautiful June morning, the whole garrison of Quebec was assembled in the ditch of the citadel to witness the awful ceremony. When the time arrived, the prisoner attired in white, and supported by two Roman Catholic clergymen, with his coffin carried before him, moved slowly out of the gate of the fortress into the fosse, and proceeded past the long line of troops, whilst the band played a funeral dirge, and the firing party brought up the rere of the melancholy procession. The sound of the mournful music was heard by the assembled garrison long before the head of the party became visible; thus the doleful tones of the Dead March had full time to produce their utmost effect on all present before the prisoner came in sight; and, certainly, nothing could have been more impressive than the whole painful scene.—When the sentence of the court martial had been read, and the last religious rites were concluded, the poor wretch knelt on his coffin, two yards from the muzzles of a dozen loaded muskets. The priest slowly retired, the word "Fire!" was uttered, and the lifeless corpse lay doubled across the coffin! Yet one man, who stood within 30 yards of the deceased, deserted the same night.—*Henry's Events of a Military Life.*

Princess Victoria and Mr. Wilberforce.—When first I saw the pale and pretty daughter of the Duke of Kent she was fatherless. Her fair, light form was sporting in all the redolence of youth and health on the noble sands of old Ramsgate. It was a fine summer day, not so warm as to induce langour, but yet warm enough to render the fanning breezes from the laughing tides, as they broke gently on the sands, agreeable and refreshing. Her dress was simple; a plain straw bonnet, with a white riband round the crown, a coloured muslin frock, looking gay and cheerful, and as pretty a pair of shoes on as pretty a pair of feet as I ever remember to have seen from China to Kamschatka. Rove where you will, in the galleries of the Louvre, of Versailles, in David's *atelier*, or in the halls and museums of our own loved isle, I defy you all, my good masters and mistresses, to find me a prettier pair of feet than were those of the belle Victoria when she played with the pebbles and the tides on Ramsgate sands. Her mother was her companion, and a venerable man, whose name is graven on every human heart that loves its species, and whose undying fame is recorded in that eternal book of Truth, walked by her parents side, and, doubtless, gave those counsels, and offered that advice which none were more able to offer than himself,—for it was *William Wilberforce!!*

Yes, there he was—he, the mighty moral combatant of that now crushed giant, Slavery! who had fought so nobly and so well for the great principle that no man had a right, either real or imaginary, to the person and being of another man! Ah! never shall I forget with what irresistible force those lines recurred to my mind, as I gazed on the diminutive trembling form of that moral Hercules,—

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with a span,
I would be measured by my soul,—
The mind's the standard of the man."

Yes, the mind, unchanged, unfettered, unenslaved,—the mind, immortal as the Being from which it sprang, and as immortal as the state of existence to which it is destined,—"the mind's the standard of the man." And what a mind was there before me! Wilberforce was not simply the benevolent, the virtuous, and the pious; but he what a great man, with a great mind, occupied about great interests, large and vast questions, and devoted to the glorious mission of raising his fellow-men, in all countries and climes, from degradation, misery, brutality, and bondage.—*From Fraser's Magazine.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM,

Extracts from "Animal Magnetism &c.," by Edwin Lee, Esq., F. R. M. C. S. &c., &c., London 1843:—Report of the Commissioners of the Academie de Medecine in 1831; continued from our number of 5th inst.; with their conclusions:—

In the next case, the somnambulist, a female, beside the ordinary phenomena of somnambulism, exhibits that of ascertaining the symptoms of persons presented to her. One of them was Mr. Marc, one of the commissioners: another was a dropsical young woman, with some peculiarities, which were indicated by the somnambulist, on touching her, with tolerable precision "It results from these observations," says the report, "1st. That while in the state of somnambulism Mademoiselle C. has pointed out the disease of three persons with whom she was placed in relation (*rapport*). 2nd. That the declaration of the one, the examination which was made of the other, after three tapping, and the autopsic examination of the third, were found to accord with what the somnambulist had advanced. 3rd. That the different modes of treatment which she prescribed are not beyond the circle of remedies which she might know, nor beyond that of the order of things which she might reasonably recommend: and 4th. That she applied them with a kind of discernment."

The report terminates by saying, "The commission has reported with impartiality that which it had seen with distrust; it has exposed methodically that which it has observed under different circumstances and which it has followed up with an intention as close as continued. It has the consciousness that the statements which it presents to you are the faithful expression of that which it has observed. The obstacles which it has met with are known to you; they are partly the cause of the delay which has occurred in presenting the report, although it has long been in possession of the materials. We are, however, far from excusing ourselves, or from complaining of this delay, since it gives our observations a character of maturity and reserve which should lead you to confide in the facts which we have related, without the charge of prepossession and enthusiasm, with which you might have reproached us if we had only recently collected them. We add, that we are far from thinking that we have seen all that is to be seen, and we do not pretend to lead you to admit as an axiom, that there is nothing positive in magnetism beyond what we mention in our report. Far from placing limits to this part of physiological science, we entertain on the contrary, the hope that a new field is opened to it, and warranting our own observations, presenting them with confidence to those who, after us, will occupy themselves with magnetism, we restrict ourselves to drawing the following conclusions, which are the necessary consequence of the facts, the totality of which constitutes our report.

"CONCLUSIONS.

"1. Contact of the thumbs or the hands, frictions or certain gestures termed *passes* made at a little distance from the body, are the means employed to place in relation, or in other words to transmit the action from the magnetiser to the magnetised.

"2. The actions which are external and visible, are not always necessary, since on many occassions the will, the fixed look of the magnetiser, have sufficed to produce magnetic phenomena, even when unknown to the magnetised.

"3. Magnetism has acted on persons of different sex and age.

"4. Magnetism does not generally act upon healthy persons, nor does it act upon all invalids.

"5. Whilst persons are being magnetised, insignificant and transient effects sometimes occur, which we do not ascribe to magnetism alone, but which may be acounted for without the intervention of a particular agent, viz. by hope or fear, expectation from a something new and unknown, the ennui resulting from the monotony of the gestures, the silence and repose observed in the experiments; lastly, by the imagination, which exercises so powerful an influence over some minds.

"6. A certain number of the effects observed have appeared to us to result from magnetism alone, and were not reproduced without it. These are well authenticated physiological and therapeutical phenomena.

"7. The real effects produced by magnetism are very varied; it agitates some, calms others, it usually accelerates the respiration and circulation, causes transient convulsive movements similar to electric shocks, a lassitude and torpor more or less profound somnolency, and in a small number of instances what the magnetisers term somnambulism.

"8. The existence of a special character proper to make known in all cases the reality of the state of somnambulism has not been proved.

"9. It may, however, be inferred with certainty that this state exists, when it gives rise to the developement of new faculties which have been designated by the name of *clairvoyance*, intuition internal prevision; or when it produces great changes in the physiological state, as *insensibility, a sudden and considerable increase of strength*, and when this state cannot be referred to another cause.

"10. As among the effects ascribed to somnambulism there are some which may be simulated, so may somnambulism itself be simulated, and furnish charlatanism with means of deception.

"11. Sleep, produced more or less speedily, and established in a degree more or less profound, is a real, but not a constant effect of magnetism.

"12. It has been demonstrated to us that sleep may be produced under circumstances in which the magnetised have not been able to perceive, and have been ignorant of, the means employed to occasion it.

"13. When a person has been already magnetised, it is not always necessary to have recourse to contact, or to the passes, in order to magnetise afresh. The look of the magnetiser, his will alone, has often the same influence. In this case one cannot only act upon the magnetised, but throw him completely into somnambulism, and awaken him