THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

FEBRUARY.		R. SUN.	S. SOON.	H. W.	
11	Saturday,	7 7 5	23	morn.	3 33
12	Sunday,	7 5 5	24	1 3	4 31
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First Quarter, 12th. 4h. 42m.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Solomon Nichols, 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: Hugh Johnston, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Ward, Esq President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: William Leavitt, Esq.

CITY BANK.—John V. Thurgar, 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 three o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: Thomas Leavitt, 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.—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.)

From the Diary of a London Clergyman.

THE TWO FRIENDS.

Receive a summons to visit an invalid.—The invalid's narrative.—The uncle and father.—Mutual engagements.—An altercation.—The old man's violence.—The Nephew.—A disagreement.—The uncle's obduracy.—The interdiction.—The old man's rancour.

In my parish lived an elderly widow, with whom I had some slight acquaintance, from having occasionally visited her during periods of sickness. Her father had been a farmer in the North, and at his death, she being his only daughter, had left her a small income, upon which she lived. At the time I am now writing, she had charge of a niece, labouring under mental aberation, but perfectly harmless—a well looking person, about the middle age, whose madness was that of melancholy. I had seen her from time to time, when I had happened to visit the aunt, as she was permitted to go about the house uncontrolled, there being no appearance of insanity, except it was traced in the moody silence which she invariable maintained before strangers.

One day, in a violent fit of coughing, she burst a blood vessel in the chest; inflamation and suppuration ensued, and her case soon became hopeless. I was sent for to see and pray with her. With the approach of death the cloud had entirely passed from her mind. When I saw her, she was tranquil, collected, and perfectly sensible. As I sat on the side of her bed, she drew from under the clothes her small attenuated hand, which rivaled the sheet in whitness, and placed it languidly in mine.

"My dear sir, said she, faintly, "I am sensible now. I know my last hour is come, but I am prepared; blessed be God for his mercy. I have no misgivings: still it would be a great consolation to me, if you would administer the sacrament to a dying woman, who does not languish under the uncertainties of a feeble faith, but whose spirit is buoyed up upon the vigorous pinions of a holy hope."

Nothing could exceed the calm, yet pious assurance with which the invalid looked forward to her soul's freedom from the trammels of the flesh. She received the sacrament, and at her own particular request, I visited her daily. One morning she had rallied a little, and I took the opportunity of asking her the cause of that melancholy which, for so many years, had overlaid her spirit.

"It is a painful history," she replied: "but you shall hear it. Mine has been a life of little vicissitude, indeed, but it has known one great trial, which withered my peace, and bound my soul in the dark coil of madness, until the approach of death chased the demon from me, and set me free for that journey which will lead me to the paradise of God. I am rather stronger to day, and, therefore, better able to enter into the gloomy narrative. It will be, moreover, be a melancholy pleasure, before I die, to take a review of the past,—that past which has taught me a sad, but salutary lesson.

"I was born in Cumberland and had a twin brother. We were the orphan children of parents in easy circumstances, who left us a small but competent income. We lived with an uncle, an inflexible man, who became our guardian on the death of our natural protectors. We respected him as a father, and obeyed him as such. In the neighbourhood lived a farmer with two children,—a son and a daughter. We were playmates together in infancy, and grew up with mutual regard, which ripened, at length, into a warmer feeling. The young men had an attachment for one another of the most ardent kind, and each, moreover, loved the sister of the other, which was reciprocated with equal fervour by these sisters.

"My uncle, and the father of the young man to whom my vows of unalterable attachment had been pledged, were upon, what was considered, friendly terms—that is, they nightly met at the village alehouse, where they had a private apartment, smoked their pipes together, and drank their quart of ale; though occasionally, by way of cementing their friendship, such as it was, the quart was increased to two or three: and then it generally happened that dissension arose between them, which usually produced a feud of some days' duration, and it has even lasted for weeks. When this occured, my uncle was usually so morose, that our home was rendered exceedingly miserable; but my brother used generally in the end to assuage the rancour of our guardian, by the blandness of his manners, and the patience with which he bore the old man's ill humour.

"It was, at length, settled that our respective marriages were to take place, and the day was even fixed. Nothing could exceed the joy which the prospect of domestic happiness mutually inspired. The girl whom my brother had bestowed his affection upon was a pretty, unpretending creature, as amiable as she was pretty, and as good as she was amiable. She loved him with an intensity seldom witnessed, and he requited her affection with equal warmth. Indeed theirs was no common attachment, and in proportion to its fervour did they entertain hopes of a happy futurity both here and hereafter. Towards her brother my feelings were such as woman never could entertain but for one object. I loved him with a devotion which I cannot pretend to describe, perhaps too dearly, for my whole heart was bound up in him, though still I trust my soul was consecrated to its God, with that spiritual devotion, which is beside all human affections, yet never dead within the bosom that has felt the pure glow of religion. I had not given my heart to one who did not know how to value the boon. I was beloved—ardently beloved by the man of my choice; and nothing could surpass the delight with which we looked forward to the day fixed for the consummation of a double union.

"One evening, about sunset, attracted by the balmy influence of the weather, I happened to be strolling past the public house in which my uncle and his neighbour used generally to spend their evening, when my attention was arrested by the sound of voices that seemed to me in fierce altercation. The window was open, and looked out upon a field, traversed by a pathway for foot passengers, through which I was at this moment passing. Before I reached the wall, my uncle's voice caught my ear, evidently raised to a pitch of angry excitement, I mechanically paused to listen. I could not help it: there appeared to be a spell upon me. I was not actuated by idle curiosity, but impelled by an unconquerable impulse. I had to pass close under the window. When I reached it, I heard my uncle say, with a dreadful oath—"We will soon see which is the best man. My nephew has never let any one touch him yet."

"But," replied the other, angrily, "had he encountered my son, he would soon have found his match, and more than his match, I reckon."

"Out fool: you are drunk."

"That's what I was just thinking of you; for I know you are a mighty valorous man when flush of ale, but a mere dunghill in the morning."

"We'll see that."

"I now heard a struggle for a few moments; but it soon became evident that the landlord had entered and separated the contending parties.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I must not have my house made a scene of such indecent uproar. If you are not quiet, I shall be no further ceremony, but show you to the door. You may fight as long, and talk as loud as you like outside, but you shan't stay brawling here."

"If I live to see to-morrow's light,' said my uncle in a tone of fury, "my nephew shall fight your son with the broadsword, and we shall then know which is the best man."

"With all my heart," roared the other bursting into a savage laugh. "I like your broadswords for this kind of work;—'tis the best way of settling a business."

"The landlord again interfered, and the parties were silent. I was terrified at what I had heard, made the best of my way home, under an excess of agitation so painful, that I thought I should have fainted at every step. My terror was not to be dispelled. The two young men, whose father and uncle had protested that they should engage in a strife of arms, loved each other as brothers. They were moreover, celebrated through the country as the best wrestlers, cricketers, and players at single stick in the north of England. Many persons eminently skilled in these sports, had come from all parts of the country to contend with them, but had been invariably defeated. As they had always abstained from encountering each other, which of them possessed the superiority was not known, but they were considered to have equal skill, except at cricket;—in this game my brother was judged the superior.

"When I related to him what I had overheard, he treated the matter lightly, saying that it was a mere drunken brawl, which would be forgotten by the morning. I was rather quieted at seeing him look upon it so indifferently; nevertheless, I could not relieve my mind from the apprehension which had taken possession of it. The passionate earnestness with which the old men had taunted and threatened each other, while they were evidently conscious both of what they said and did, led me to fear that the rancour of spirit by which I knew them to be frequently actuated, would break out into positive violence; and this fear greatly added to my disquiet, whenever what I had overheard recurred to my recollection. I could not sleep.

"The next morning my uncle joined my brother and myself at the breakfast table. His countenance was stern, and even fierce. He continued silent; his eye fixed upon the floor, and evidently meditating some disagreeable communication. I endeavoured to dissipate the gloom which hung over him, but could not draw from him a single observation. He ate sparingly, and was manifestly a prey to disquiet thoughts. My brother made a few common place observations, to which my uncle merely replied by a nod, immediately relapsing into the same moody silence. At length suddenly raising his head, he said, in a sharp, quick tone, "Frank, would you see your old uncle insulted, without resenting it?

"Certainly not," replied my brother; "if my uncle was insulted without provocation, I would instantly punish the offender, unless he should chose to make a satisfactory apology."

"Apology—psha!" cried the old man, peevishly, what good is an apology, after a person has been injured?"

"That sir, depends upon the nature of the injury, the motive which dictated it, and a thousand other things. If a man forgets himself, and does you a wrong, should he make all the reparation in his power, I think you ought to be satisfied. It is true there may be wrongs of so foul a character, that nothing can make due atonement for them, but such are few and rare."

"Have been abused, sir, and think that is what no Englishman ought to submit to: and I won't submit to it; I will be revenged. You Frank, must see me righted."

"That I will provided you have been unjustly dealt with. Tell me your insulter, and I will call him to an instant account."

"Old F——has not only insulted me, but called your courage in question. He has resolved to back his son against you, and I have pledged myself to back you against his son, with broad swords. You are both masters of that weapon, and we shall see which is the better man."

"Nay," said my brother, coaly, "I shall never without provocation, enter into deadly strife with the dearest friend I have upon earth, and merely to appease the spleen excited by a drunken brawl."

"My uncle rose in great displeasure, and quitted the room. My brother went in pursuit of his friend, and communicating to him what had occurred, found that he was already acquainted with the whole transaction of the preceding evening at the public house. His father had told him of his quarrel with my uncle, and insisted that he should fight the nephew without delay, in order that it might be decided which was the better man in the management of the broad sword. He was very melancholy at his parent's determination, as he had almost a superstitious reverence for parental authority, and fancied nothing so sacred as filial obligation.

"My brother exclaimed vehemently against the reckless brutality of a father wantonly exposing the life of his son, merely to appease the effervescence of drunken passion. "Never," said he, "will I contend, with the weapon of death, against the man whom I love as a brother. Neither uncle nor father shall induce me to place the life of my dearest friend in jeopardy."

"My uncle was furious when he heard my brother's resolution. He taunted him; he reviled him in terms no less aggravating than undeserved, but that produced no impression. His nephew was not to be seduced from his strong and virtuous purpose by the sinister ravings of a man who had only his own fatuitous and selfish revenge to gratify. My brother laughed at his guardian's reviling, and remained firm to his determination.

"This unnatural schism between the old men produced a painful effect upon the young ones. They grew by degrees more estranged. One was continually taunted by his father, the other by his uncle, with want of spirit. The former could not bear to live under the perpetual displeasure of his parent, and in consequence the friends met less frequently. This was a subject of distress to the younger members of both families.

"After a while, the father of my affianced bride groom, not only interdicted his son from seeing me, but swore, with a vehement oath, that we should never be united. This oath was held sacred by the son. He could not bear the idea that his parent should become forsworn, by any act of disobedience on his part. He, therefore, henceforth ceased to visit me, which produced a corresponding coldness on the part of my brother, who, from this moment, discontinued visiting the sister of his late friend. This coldness gradually increased between the two young men, until, at length, when they met, nothing but common place civilities passed between them.

"To me, as well as my brother's plighted bride, the change was one of deep sorrow. We each felt ourselves to be the victims of other's caprices, and the wrong was agony to both. Matters went on in this way for some time. The old men repaired nightly to the public house, but no longer, as usual, occupied the same room. They occasionally crossed each other's path,—when bitter taunts, and as bitter recriminations usually were interchanged. Their quarrel furnished the neighbourhood with matter for continual gossip.

[*To be continued.*]

CHARLES THE TENTH.—The *Swabian Mercury* gives the following as authentic details of the last moments of Charles the Tenth:—"The ex-King, on proceeding to Goritz, was affected with a melancholy presentiment, and on the journey was frequently heard to express regret at having quitted Linz. The Duchess of Angouleme, however, who had always great influence over Charles X., triumphed over his repugnance. The journey was happily accomplished, and the King found himself perfectly well at Goritz, where he arrived on the 4th of Nov. The fete-day of the venerable head of the family was celebrated by the Bourbons, and the young Duke de Bourdeaux, who was particularly amiable and gracious on that day, contributed powerfully to enhance the general joy felt on the happy occasion. Charles X was in the highest spirits, and the serenity of his countenance was anything but indicative of the fact that his last hour was at hand. In the evening the ex-King felt indisposed, and the night was seized with vomiting fits and other symptoms of cholera. The Bishop of Hermopolis lost no time in attending upon his Majesty, who, however, on account of his extreme suffering, was unable for the moment to accept the spiritual advice of the prelate. By dint of great care and attention the intensity of the prince's violent spasms was diminished. Hopes were entertained that the cholera was subdued, but the extreme weakness consequent upon the crisis overcame the robust constitution of Charles X., who breathed his last sigh calmly. His last words to the bishop of Hermopolis will be consigned in the page of history as an imperishable memento of the deceased monarch's religious sentiments. The Bishop of Hermopolis who at this solemn moment showed the most sincere and devoted attachment to the dying King, administered to him the last sacrament, and uttered to his expiring master the consolatory accents of faith and hope. The King joined in the prayers of the bishop with a clear and distinct voice. At one in the morning of the 6th the exiled monarch expired in the arms of the most unfortunate of women, the illustrious princess, whose father had been led to the scaffold, whose mother had fallen under the axe of the assassin, and who her herself had closed the eyes of two Kings. The Duchess of Agouleme was at length torn from the bed of death by the Duke de Bourdeaux, and retired to her own apartments. Orders were given to make preparations for the family to remove immediately after the interment of the King from Goritz, which had hitherto been spared by the cholera, and had acquired renown for its salubrity." A funeral service in honour of Charles the Tenth was celebrated at Vienna on the 12th inst. in the church of the palace, at the Emperor and Empress, with the whole court, in mourning, were present. Another funeral service will also be shortly celebrated with great pomp at the cathedral. The two court theatres remained closed. The Count de Luchese Palli has arrived at Goritz, and it is presumed that he intends to follow the remains of Charles the Tenth to the grave. Immediately after the melancholy intelligence of the prince's decease, their Majesties dispatched Prince San-Wittgenstein to Goritz with autograph letters of condolence for the Duchess d'Angouleme and the royal family, and an invitation to them to return to Prague.

RURALITIES.

(*For the Glasgow Constitutional.*)

Previous to the period referred to in "Youthful Reminiscences," in a late number, the condition of the agricultural population in Scotland was truly deplorable, when contrasted with that of the present day. Scarcely one house in a hundred was built with lime, but with clay mortar,—the partitions and tops of gables were built of mud or with turf, as may still be seen in many parts of the Highlands. The walls were seldom more than five feet in height above the floor, which was generally sunk below the level of the surrounding soil; the windows were few in number, and seldom more than 2 feet by 1 1-2 in size, many of them still smaller, and only partially filled with glass. In those dwellings smoke-funnels were unknown. In the greater number of houses, the fire was nearly in the middle of the floor, some with and some without chimneys, so that the smoke had to find its way out as directed by the currents of air that prevailed. A great deal of it escaped by the door, when the house was overcharged with dense clouds of *reek*. The first funnels after the fire was moved nearer the wall, were large, wide apertures composed of stakes and brushwood, plastered over with mud, thickly made up of chopped straw, which was always an enviable situation in a cold winter night. Peats were the principal fuel.

The byres and stables were always built at the end of the dwelling-house, and they were not only small but ill-paved. In wet weather the entrance to the house was often impervious as it lay along the side of the dunghill which at these times was a pool as well as a puddle. Steppang-stones were used to prevent the feet from imbersion, but after nightfall this was not always practicable. The furniture, beds, and dress of the inmates were quite in keeping with the exterior. The kitchen was the only place where fire was used. There the food of the family was cooked and eaten—that of the cattle prepared—all the dairy operations performed; and there, too, the principal part of the family slept.—The inner apartment or *spence*, as it was called, was more like a lumber-house than a receptacle for human beings, having seldom a fireplace, and being always dark, damp, and unwholsome. In this place generally stood a large tub, in which the family urine was collected, for the purposes of the laundry. Some families had a large barrel sunk into the ground, by the side of the kitchen door, as a reservoir for the same use. In hot weather the smell that assailed the olfactory nerves was truly nauseous. On the other side of the door stood a large round stone, hollowed out for the purpose of knocking the *bear* in, which was to be used in the family broth, instead of shelled barley. Between that and the stable door was erected a "loupin'-on stane," to assist the gudewife in getting behind her helpmate on horseback. The farmers and their families were generally dressed in cloth of their own manufacture, woven and dyed in the parish village. The tailor wrought all his work in the farmer's house. English cloth was then little known except among the richer sort, and worn only at weddings, baptisms, or on the sacrament Monday. In this way a suit would have lasted at least half a century. Timber dishes and pewter plates were then only used, with spoons made from horns. The gudeman only used a knife and fork; all the other males in the family employing a *jocktelegs* to cut their meat, which they received upon a piece of bread. The females tore it with their fingers and teeth. One or two large wooden dishes contained the porridge or kale, out of which all helped themselves, seated at the distance of an arm's length from the table.

Yet these were Scotland's halcyon days;—much less dissimulation was practised then, than at present; the farmer was always able to meet rent day; the churches were regularly filled on Sunday; few sign-boards of "ale, porter, and British spirits," were to be seen,—a drunkard was looked upon as one abandoned by God; and the sin of incontinence entailed indelible disgrace upon the hapless individual who was its victim. A bankrupt was a suspected knave. Would to God these things were so now.

Murder and Suicide at New Orleans.—It fell to my lot to be witness this morning to a most horrid murder and suicide. On crossing Dauphine street at half past eleven, I heard a French female screaming in the front parlor of a frame house, and a man swearing in Spanish. Three or four colored women and some boys were listening at the door, whilst two colored men had seized a white man in a narrow passage leading from the street to the back of the house. I followed them and soon found that the white man had just inflicted two wounds in his left side, he fell senseless to the ground. We picked him up, and took him into the back parlor, when suddenly a colored woman made her appearance crying out murder! The wretched man had killed his *Petronella*, a fine quarteroon thirty years of age or there abouts. I instantly left the assassin and went into the front parlour, in which I found the woman lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from her left breast, and speechless. With the help of three or four colored people we placed her on a bed, and sent for medical assistance and the police. On returning to the back parlour I perceived the man on the floor gave some signs of life. In reply to several questions I put to him in Spanish, he replied that he could not help what he had done, and most sincerely repented of it. He begged the Almighty to forgive him. In the mean time a surgeon arrived, examined Petronella's wounds, and found her a corpse. He then proceeded to examine those of the man, and pronounced them mortal. I was so terrified at the horrid spectacle before me, that I instantly left the room. I have since learned that the name of the man is Pedro Garcess, a native of Spain (a catalan) and one of the employes of the first municipality; he was living in the French style, with the unfortunate Petronella, one of the *convitsannes* of the low *quartier Francais*, the very same woman with whom the Count of Montezuma, a Mexican emigrant who resided at N. Orleans, and the last of the race of the Indian emperor Montezuma—fell in love three months ago, and on whose account shot himself in a fit of jealousy. It is believed that the same cause led Pedro to commit murder and suicide.—*Courier.*

Antidote to Poison.—The fact that Ground Mustard proves a sure remdey in all cases where vegetable, and nearly all where mineral poisons are taken into the stomach either by mistake or design, if given immediately after such deleterious substances have been received, is a circumstance that should be universaly known.

We are led to make these remarks in consequence of two cases of accidental poisoning having come under our observation within the last four weeks, one from Oxalic Acid, the other from Nitrate of Potash; in both cases they were taken, supposing them to be Sulphate of Magnesia, or "Salts." The former did its deadly office, by reason of its victim's living at a distance from medical aid, and being ignorant of the fact that ground mustard taken in a dose of a table spoonful, mixed in water, is an instantaneous and powerful emetic; the other one availed himself of this remedy on the spur of the moment, and no ill effects from the poison have since arisen.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

A horse in boots.—This is truly and emphatically the age of inventions and innovations. Gentlemen not only sport for Capes; but horses, yes, horses are driven to market with boots on. Solomon said "There is nothing new under the sun," but Solomon never saw a horse in boots! A gentleman driving from Barkahegan a few days since with a horse found the crust of the snow so hard as to lacerate his legs. The moment he observed it, he dismounted and led his horse back to a blacksmith's shop, where he obtained two pairs of old boot legs,—had his horse's shoes taken off, the boot legs drawn on the lower extremities of which he doubled under the horse's feet, and had the shoes re-set. Thus accoutred he proceeded on his journey to the infinite delight of the old horse, who pricked up his ears, and pranced off in his Sawarrows like a two year old.—*Bangor Daily Post.*

Value of a Fire.—Who does not remember Caleb Balderstone, in the Bride of Lammermoor? When driven to extremity, least a visit from the Duke of Argyle should expose the naked poverty of his master's castle, Caleb raised a prodigious fire among the rubbage and litter, so as to give the appearance of the conflagration of the whole castle. In discussing this proceeding afterwards with his Lord, Caleb pointed out the various benefits to be derived from the fire.

"This fire will settle many things on an honorable footing for the family's credit, that cost me telling twenty daily lies to idle chaps, and what's waur, without gaining credence. It will be a creditable apology for the honor of the family for this score of years to come, if it's weel guided. Where's the family picture? says one—the great fire Wolf's Crag, answered I. Where's the plate? says another. The great fire, says I. Wha was to think of plate when life and limb was in danger? Where's the wardrobe and the linens, the tapestries and the decorements—beds of state and broidered work? The fire—the fire—the fire. Guide-the fire weel, and it will serve ye for all that ye should have, and in some sort a good excuse is better than the things themselves. A good offcome, prudently and creditably handled, may serve a nobleman and his family—Lord kens how lang."

A Bone and Antedote.—A French journal observes that the cabbage is a sovereign remedy for intoxication from wine; and that it has even the power of preventing it.

Natural Philosophy & Mechanics.

BUILDING ACT.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

PARTY WALLS.

Buildings of the first, second, third, and fourth rate, which are not yet designed by the owner thereof to have separate and distinct side walls, on such parts as may be contiguous to other buildings, must have party-walls; and they are to be placed half and half on the ground of each owner, or of each building respectively, and may be built thereon, without any notice being given to the owner of the other part, the first builder having a right so do, when building against vacant ground.

Party-walls, chimneys, and chimney shafts hereafter to be built, must be of good sound brick or stone, or of sound bricks and stone together, and must be coped with stone, tile, or brick.

Party-walls, or additions thereto, must be carried up thirteen inches above the roof, measuring at right angles with the back of the rafter, and twelve inches above the gutter of the highest building which gables against it; but where the hight of a party-wall so carried up, exceeds the height of the blocking course or parapet, it may be made less than one foot above the gutter, for the distance of two feet six inches from the front of the blocking course or parapet.

Where dormers (the term for windows in roofs, differing from sky-lights by their being vertical,) or other erections are fixed in any flat or roof, within four feet of any party-wall, such party-wall is to be carried up against such dormer, and must extend at least two feet wider, and to the full height of every such dormer or erection.

No recess is to be hereafter made in any party-wall of the first, second, third, and fourth rate, except for chimney flues, girders, &c. and for the ends of walls or piers, so as to reduce such wall in any part of it to a less thickness than is required by the act, for the highest rate of building to which such wall belongs.

No opening is to be made in any party-wall, except for communication from one stack of warehouses to another, and from one stable building to another, and the communications allowed must have wrought iron doors, and the pannels thereof are not to be less than a quarter of an inch thick, and must be fixed in stone door-cases and sills. But there may be openings for passages or ways on the ground, for foot passengers, cattle, or carriages, which must be arched over throughout with brick or stone, or brick and stone together, of the thickness of a brick and a half at the least, to the first and second rate, and one brick to the third and fourth rate. And if there is any cellar or vacuity under such passage, it is to be arched over throughout in the same manner as the passage over it.

No party-wall, or party-arch, or shaft of any chimney, new or old, must be cut into, except for the following purposes: if the fronts of buildings are in a line with each other, a recess may be cut, both in the fore and back front of such buildings, (as may be already erected,) for the purpose of inserting the end of such other external wall, which is to adjoin thereto. This recess must not be more than nine inches deep from the outward faces of such external walls, and not be cut beyond the centre of the party-wall. And for the purpose of inserting bressummers and story-posts, that are to be fixed on the ground floor, either in the front or back wall, the recess may be cut from the foundation of such new wall to the top of such bressummer, fourteen inches deep from the outward face of such wall, and four inches wide in the cellar story, and two inches wide on the ground story. The same may also be done for the purpose of laying in stone steps, or stone landings, as for bearers to wood stairs, or for laying in stone corbels for the support of chimney jambs, girders, beams, purlines, binding or trimming joists, or other principal timbers.

Perpendicular recesses may also be cut in any party-wall, whose thickness is not less than thirteen inches, for the purpose of inserting walls and piers therein: but they must not be wider than fifteen inches, or more than four inches deep; and no such recess is to be nearer than ten feet to any other recess. All such cuttings or recesses must be immediately made good, and effectually pinned up, with brick, stone, slate, tile, shell, or iron, bedded in mortar.

No party-wall must be cut for any of the above purposes, if the same will injure, displace, or endanger the timbers, chimneys, flues, or internal finishings of the adjoining buildings.

The footing may be cut off on the side of any party-wall, where an independent side wall is intended to be built against such party-wall.

When any buildings (inns of court excepted) that are erected over gate-ways, or public passages, or have different rooms and floors, the property of different owners, are to be rebuilt, they must have a party wall, with a party-arch or arches of the thickness of a brick and a half at the least, to the first and second rate, and of one brick to the third and fourth rate, between building and building, or between the different rooms and floors that are the property of different owners.

Inns of court are required only to have party-walls where any room or chamber communicates to each separate and distinct staircase, and which are also subject to the same regulations as respect other party-walls.

If buildings of different rates adjoin each other, and any addition is intended to be made to the lower rate, the party-wall of such building must be such as is required for that of the higher rate adjoining.

When any party-wall is raised, it is to be made of the same thickness as the wall in the story next below the roof of the highest building adjoining, but it must not be raised at all, unless it can be done with safety to such wall, and the building adjoining thereto.

Every dwelling-house built four stories high from the foundation, exclusive of rooms in the roof, must have its party-wall built according to the third rate, although such dwelling-house may be of the fourth rate. Every dwelling-house, also, exceeding four stories in height from the foundations, exclusive of the rooms in the roof, must have its party-wall built according to the first rate, although such house may not be of the first rate.

CHIMNEYS.

No chimney is to be erected on timber, except on the piling, planking, &c. of the foundations of the building.

Chimneys may be built back to back in party walls; but when this is done, they must not be less in thickness from the centre of such party-wall than as follows: first rate, or adjoining thereto, must be one brick thick in the cellar story, and half a brick in all the upper stories. Second, third, and fourth rate, or adjoining thereto, must be three-quarters of a brick in the cellar story; and half a brick in all the upper stories. Such chimneys in party-walls of any of the four rates, as do not stand back to back, may be built as follows: from the external face of the party-wall to the inward face of the back of the chimney in the cellar story, one brick and a half thick, and in the upper stories, one brick thick from the hearth to twelve inches above the mantle. If such chimney is built against any other wall, the back may be half a brick thinner than above stated.

Those backs of chimneys, which are not in party-walls, of the second, third, and fourth rate, must be in every store one brick thick at least, from the hearth to twelve inches above the mantle. These backs may also be half a brick thinner, if such chimney be built against any other wall.

The breasts of chimneys, whether in party-walls or not, are not to be less than one brick thick in the cellar story, and half a brick thick in every other story.

All partitions between flues must not be less than half a brick thick.

Flues may be built opposite to each other in party-walls, but they must not approach nearer to the centre of such wall than two inches.

All chimney-breasts next to the rooms, and chimney backs, and all flues, are to be rendered or pargeted.

Bricks of chimneys, and flues in party-walls against vacant ground, must be lime whited, or marked in some durable manner, but must be rendered or pargeted as soon as any other building is erected to adjoin them.

No timber must be over the opening of any chimney for supporting the breast; but all chimneys must have a brick or stone arch, or iron bar or bars.

All chimneys must have slabs or foot places of stone, marble, tile, or iron, at least eighteen inches broad, and at least one foot longer than the opening of the chimney when finished; and such slabs or foot places must be laid on brick or stone trimmers at least eighteen inches broad from the face of the chimney breast, except there be no room or vacuity beneath, in which case they may be beaded on the ground.

Brick funnels must not be made on the outside of the first, second, third, or fourth rate, next to any street, square, court, road, or way, so as to extend beyond the general line of the buildings in such situations.

No metallic funnel or other pipe, for conveying smoke or steam, is allowed to be fixed near any public street, square, court, or way, to the first, second, third, or fourth rate, and no such pipe is to be fixed on the inside of any building nearer than fourteen inches to any timber, or other combustible material.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHIPS' CHANNELS.

Capt. Couch, R. N., attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Town Hall, Greenock, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of exhibiting a model and drawing of his invention for the improvement of ships' channels. David Balderston, Esq. Chairman, introduced Capt. C., who entered very fully into an exposition of the advantages to be derived from the adoption of his suggestion. The invention consists in the substitution of solid channels, in place of the comparatively slight iron plates attached to the gard-boards; and the chief results which Capt. Couch anticipates from the employment of his channels are, that greater strength will thereby be imparted to that part of the vessel which is otherwise the weakest—that greater power of resisting the force of the sea is conferred on the gard-boards—that these will be rendered less liable to injury from contact with other vessels, and that great facilities will be afforded in clearing the wrecks of the masts, in case of dismasted ships; by the supply of which last desideratum it is expected that many vessels may be saved from foundering, and thus much valuable life and property saved. Captain Couch was listened to with much attention and his explanations appeared to be perfectly satisfactory to the meeting, which was attended by several intelligent shipmasters, who united in expressing their approbation of the design, as calculated to serve the purposes for which it is intended.—From the testimonials produced by Capt. Couch, it appeared that his invention met the unqualified approval of competent judges throughout his entire tour, which comprehends the principal shipbuilding districts in England and Scotland. In several instances the solid channels have been adopted in vessels now building; and from the favourable reception which Capt. Couch appears to have met with everywhere, we cannot doubt that he will shortly obtain, for his discovery, that general patronage which, from the concurring testimony of nautical, scientific, and practical men, it seems so well to merit; and we trust that the lingering prejudices entertained by some shipbuilders, will not be permitted to stand in the way of an essential improvement, to which there would appear to exist no well-founded objection.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The New Locomotive.—The Monmouth Inquirer gives the following account of an extraordinary invention by Mr. Emmons, of Freehold, N. J., which was briefly noticed in this paper some time since. One singular part of it is that it consists of one single rail, elevated on posts, and the locomotive is suspended upon this. The whole thing, we believe, is entirely unprecedented:—"The railing is elevated about three feet on posts planted firmly in the ground astride of this the car sets, the rail running lengthwise through the middle, in a trunk about five inches wide and two feet and a half high from the bottom of the car; in this trunk is placed a fore and aft wheel, with players on each side; these are placed on the rail and the passengers set on each side suspended below the rail. The top of the trunk, which encloses the wheels, and the rail coming about to a man's shoulder.

As to the locomotive, it is unlike any thing ever constructed, and a description can therefore give but a faint idea of it; but we will try to explain it a little. There are upwards of 500 springs about an inch and a half wide, as thick as a shilling, and 11 feet long, made of steel, the same as a main-spring of a watch, these are wound around a number of spindles placed perpendicularly in two trunks which hang one on each side of the rail; the spindles terminate at the bottom in cog-wheels, all of which each side work into each other, and into a set of wheel works, which work into and turn the wheel that sets outside of the rail, and this puts the whole machine in motion. There is also for guiding and balancing a small wheel before and another behind the main wheel. It must be evident that these 500 springs (and the number may be increased) possess an immense power, which, if brought to bear on a single point or wheel, will send a locomotive with the velocity of a tornado."