THE Weekly Chronicle

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

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The Chronicle,

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Papers sent out of the City must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

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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.

Weekly Almanack.

AUG.	H. Sun.	S.	MOON.	H.	W.
8 Saturday,	4 54	7 17	Morn	8	6
9 Sunday,	4 55	7 15	0 47	9	5
10 Monday,	4 56	7 14	1 47	9	31
11 Tuesday,	4 58	7 12	2 52	10	30
12 Wednesday,	4 59	7 11	4 1	11	7
13 Thursday,	5 0	7 9	Rises	11	39
14 Friday,	5 1	7 8	7 42	morn	

Full Moon 13th, 2h. 36 m. morn.

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 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.-Director next week: C. C. Stewart, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, 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: R. L. Hazen, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: Wm. Walker, Esq.

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

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

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

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

ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

For the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Public, that the Essence of Smoke has been extensively used throughout the Province during the past season, and that all those who have given it a fair trial, recommend it as decidedly preferable to the old mode of smoking fish and meat.

House-keepers, Provision-dealers, and others can smoke any quantity of meat or fish, without the least inconvenience or loss of time, by attending to the following plain directions:—While the ham, &c. is moist from the pickle, wipe it with a dry towel, then wash it over twice or three times with the Essence of smoke, allowing six hours to elapse between each washing; hang it up, to dry slowly; it will then keep for years, and in any climate.

No fly or insect will touch any thing preserved with the Essence of Smoke.

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

Meat or Fish that has become tainted will be restored to a wholesome state in a few hours by being washed once or twice with the Essence of smoke.

For its uses in the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammations, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, and many other complaints, and also for its beneficial effects in the removal of diseases, and accidents to which horses and cattle are liable, as Inflammatory sprains, spavin, heaves, &c. see handbills.

A liberal commission allowed to merchants and traders wishing to become agents.

Sold by Thos. Walker & son, J. & J. Alexander, Peters & Tilley, and G. Chadwick, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton: Robert Boyle, Portland; Barnes Travis, Indian Town; James F. Gale, Fredericton; G. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; J. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Lyons, Long Reach: Thos. Sime, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen: Gould Picket, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle: David Burnham, Digby, N. S.: G. Bent, Bridgetown: Stennes Jones, Weymouth; J. Runciman, Annapolis; E. W. B. Wood, Yarmouth; J. D. Harris, Kentville, and by the subscriber.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 24 July, 1840.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

WANTED immediately, at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, an experienced COOK, and an experienced Head WAITER. The wages will be liberal, but none need apply without a good character. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. R. TRURO, St. John, or at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. *April* 24.

☞ A supply of fresh Garden and Flower Seeds for sale as above.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL BRUNDAGE, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*

Carleton, 30th April, 1840.

J. M'LARDY'S

New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and Rye BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from souring.

Victoria Tea BISCUIT fresh every day. Breakfast ROLLS every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Dr. Poett's Eradictor.

THE celebrity of this Medicine, in curing recent cases of Gonnorrhea, generally in 24 hours, and when the disease is of longer standing, there is no medicine so efficacious. There is no case of Gleet, Semival, Weakness, Fluor. Albus, &c. &c. wherein any preparation has been so uniformly successful in eradicating every vestige from the constitution. Warranted to contain no mineral substance. It is as pleasant as it is certain, and retains its virtues in any climate. For sale by appointment, at the Circulating Library, by

Feb. 21, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

Economical EATING HOUSE,
CROSS STREET.

ALFRED COLLINS begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced at his Establishment in *Cross street*, a regular EATING HOUSE, where gentlemen can be accommodated with Dinners, Lunches, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Hot Joints every day from 1 to 3 o'clock. Hot Soups at any hour in the day. Tea and Coffee morning and evening.—☞ Private Dining Rooms when required. *May* 15.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company having been duly organized, is prepared to effect Insurances on Houses and against loss or damage by Fire. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from Insuring in becoming Members of the said Company will please make application at the office of CHARLES GALLAGHER, Esq. corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. street, where the articles of association, bye-laws, rules and regulations may be seen, and the rate of Premium for Insurance ascertained. The Company will attend every day (Sundays excepted) from ten to three o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon any applications which may be made.

☞ A box for the reception of applications will be kept at the office.

St. John. Feb. 21, 1840.

KIRSOP & SONS,

Architects, Stonecutters, and Builders, from England:

BEG respectfully to acquaint the Gentlemen of this City and Province, that they have commenced business as above in Saint John. Their experience in some of the best Buildings in the North of England, enables them to furnish plans and specifications on the most improved and approved principles, and are now prepared to contract or otherwise engage to erect buildings of any magnitude or fashion. Persons wishing their services can find them at Mrs. Brook's Boarding house, Church street. April 9.

Storage.

STORAGE to a moderate extent may be had in the subscriber's Brick Warehouse, which being fitted with Iron Doors and Window shutters, may safely be considered as FIRE PROOF. Entrance from Prince William street.

Feb. 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, FLOCK MASTERS, AND BREEDERS OF STOCK.

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO., London, Proprietors, respectfully solicit the patronage of Noblemen, Farmers, Flock Masters, &c. for their Medicines, and beg to say that a single trial will at once establish their value. At this season of the year they feel it necessary to direct attention to their various Medicines to relieve the disorders to which young Animals are subject, particularly the Astringent Mixture for the scour or looseness in Calves, Sheep and Lambs; Drink for staggers in Sheep; Fleece Preserving Dipping Paste; Tonic Drenches for weak Calves and when weaning; Healing Balsam, or Restorative Liniment for premature calving, lambing and foaling,—this is an invaluable preparation, and cannot be too highly appreciated: and many others too numerous for insertion.

Messrs. Harris & Co. beg to inform Farriers and others practising among Horses in remote districts, that they will find it much to their interest to have a stock of their HORSE MEDICINES by them, comprising Balls, Blisters, Drenches, Liniments, Lotions, &c. &c., all of which are at very moderate prices, compounded of the best Drugs that can be procured in London, and under the immediate inspection of an experienced Veterinary surgeon, carefully packed, and with labelled directions for use, so that the most inexperienced person may administer them.

☞ All the above Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street, and every information further required on the subject, can be had on application to A. R. TRURO.

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Chronicle Office. April 17, 1840.

Spring supply of Hats.

W. G. LAWTON, has received per *British Queen*, from London, 1000 Gents. Beaver, and 500 Gossamer Hats, of the latest fashions, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices. May 22.

William Reynolds,

Bookseller, Stationer and Binder, West side Cross street, 4 doors from King street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and Dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other blank Books; Navigation and school Books by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments; Fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c.

☞ Books imported to order.

Miscellany.

THE VICTIMS OF GAMING,

BEING

Extracts from the Diary of an American Physician.

THE SUICIDE.

GEORGE ADSON was left by his parents an orphan. He had a sister and a younger brother. In his youth he was remarkable for his talent for business and his skill in figures. These qualities, together with a first rate reputation for honesty and integrity, recommended him to one of the oldest and most respectable mercantile houses in the city, by whom he was offered an honorable, and considering his youth, a very lucrative situation.

Here George acquitted himself so well, that in a very short time, the most unlimited confidence being reposed in his uprightness, he was entrusted with the books and cash of the concern.

The sister of Adson was a lovely girl, and both herself and her brother were solely dependent upon him for support, a dependence however which they did not feel, for he had a generous and noble nature, and it seemed to give him pleasure to contribute to their support. Soon after obtaining the situation above mentioned, he placed them both at the most celebrated schools and defrayed their whole expenses out of his own salary. It did not seem to be an object with him as it is with many young men, merely to hoard up his income until it should have increased to such a sum as to form a capital, a disposition by the way very commendable where it does not interfere with other duties. He parted with his money as freely for his brother and sister as for himself, nay more, he would often economise himself for the sake of providing them not merely with things necessary, but with every convenience and luxury.

In the meantime George had by no means neglected intellectual culture. He read, he studied. His father was a man of literature as well as of business. He had early taught his son, that it was as necessary for a merchant to be well-informed as for a lawyer or a doctor, and had set him the example—an example by which his son profited. He was a proficient in chemistry, understood perfectly, and could speak fluently both the French and Spanish languages, and was well acquainted with music. Indeed it was generally thought by those who knew him intimately, that he could not fail to make a figure in the world, where his knowledge and accomplishments must be sooner or later fully appreciated. All this talent, all this information, all this cultivation of mind, all this fraternal affection could not preserve him from the insidious seduction of the all-absorbing passion for play.

Adson was accustomed to see his friends, his father and others play whilst in his child-hood, and had never, for a moment, supposed that there was, or could be anything wrong in this, as he called it, innocent amusement. He had been in the habit of playing it all his life, and at about, or a little before, the time of his entering the service where he then was, he had joined what is called a whist club.

To show from how small a beginning may arise a great evil, it may be mentioned that the standing rules of the club were, that no bet should exceed twenty-five cents, that they never should commence a new game after eleven o'clock, and that the bill should never exceed fifty cents each, excepting once a year, when they celebrated their anniversary, and a little more latitude was allowed. It was also understood that they should meet only once a week.

The occasion of their breaking over the three first rules was this. One of the members had invited a young gentleman from New-York to meet with them. On sitting down, he proposed as his usual bet, five dollars; this startled the party, but they did not like to displease a guest, and accordingly complied with his desire, in consequence of which as no one wished to leave off much the loser, the sitting was protracted until two o'clock in the morning; of course an unusual supply of refreshments was necessary, and thus, by one accidental circumstance, all the rules which they had devised to restrain themselves from improper excess, were broken through and disregarded. It was not easy to restore things to their old state. It is true that the same temptation did not occur again immediately, but the excitement of high play having once been felt, it was not easy afterwards to return to any moderate bet.

It is said that the tiger who has never tasted human flesh is almost harmless, but once let him be driven by the keenness of hunger to feast on man, and his ferocity can never afterwards be tamed. He craves for blood, and can be satisfied only with carnage. Gaming is something like this. Before one ever plays for money, he cares little about cards, but the passion for gambling having once been excited by a bet, however small, can never afterwards be satisfied with playing for mere amusement. With savage cruelty it seeks its own selfish gratification, regardless of consequences, and, without mercy, satiates its appetite in the destruction of its unfortunate victims.

The club could never afterwards be induced to return to their original bet, although a regard for decency impelled them to observe more regular hours. Still for a time they adhered to the system of weekly meetings only, but this rule also was violated, by the same means which overturned the others. Another guest from abroad was introduced, who remained with them all the evening. At its close he remarked, that he should stay in town one night more, and should like to meet them again. This proved too strong a temptation to most of the members, and by this time they had become so much interested, that a much slighter inducement would have proved sufficient. The club therefore met the next night, and now having completely emancipated themselves from all restraint, they no longer kept within any limits of times, or seasons, or sums.

This result was some time in arriving, and during the formation of the habit, Adson had many misgivings; but he invariably came to the same conclusion, that what his father had done before him, could not be wrong; that a game of whist was innocent, and that as it only occupied his evenings, and did not encroach upon the time of his employers or interfere with their business, there was no harm that could come of it. Where then was his high and generous ambition? where was his literary taste, his love of books and of science? Alas! he had no more time to devote to such pursuits. Every hour, every moment that could be withdrawn from business was devoted either to the study of Hoyle, or the practice of his games. Even his affection for his brother and sister, his only relatives, was deadened by his greater love for much less worthy objects.

The natural effects of this course soon began to be experienced, a want of funds. This want was supplied by depredations upon the cash of his employers. Adson easily satisfied his conscience. It was only taking his salary in advance. It was not until a very alarming run of ill luck had tempted him to appropriate a large sum, that he became aware of the precipice on the brink of which he was standing. It was then too late to retreat, at least he thought so. Let it be remembered however, by every one whom a similar thoughtlessness may reduce to the same condition, that it is never too late to repent. Anything is better than to persist in doing wrong, merely from the belief that it is too late to retrieve a mischief already done. This will be illustrated in the subsequent conduct of this unfortunate young man. Instead of facing the evil boldly, instead of acknowledging the wrong he had done his employers, and endeavoring to retrace his steps, which it was not even then too late to do, he rushed on to greater excesses.

The sum Adson had embezzled being too great for him ever to hope to replace by ordinary means, even by the most unexpected run of luck at cards, he adopted another method of procuring it. He engaged in lottery speculations. This was before lotteries were prohibited by law. No scheme was now got up in which he had not tickets; and sometimes he would buy half the tickets in one lottery in order to secure the highest prize. It would scarcely be believed, if the sums were stated which this infatuated youth wasted in the idle hope of drawing prizes which would again make him square and restore his peace of mind.

In the meantime his situation was no pleasant one. His books were kept by means of false entries, and it was only owing to the blind confidence of his employers, that the fraud was not detected. How happy would it have been for him, as well as for them, if instead of trusting entirely to his honesty, they had from time to time taken the trouble to look into their books. Let merchants and others beware how they expose young men to temptation. If they are guilty of such folly, some part of the sin, and certainly all the loss will fall upon themselves.

Lotteries were as little profitable to Adson as cards. Drawing after drawing, scheme after scheme, only made him still poorer. Any one may conceive his agony. He was safe no moment. When he went to the counting-room in the morning, he knew not but detection might that day overtake him. When he left for a few moments during the day, he could not tell but that some accidental reference to the books or accounts, during his absence, might bring his misconduct to light. His frauds had by this time become so numerous that a very slight examination would at once have excited suspicion and discovered the whole. Several circumstances had already transpired which it required all his shrewdness and promptness to explain satisfactorily, and had it not been for the large dealings and extensive transactions of the company, nothing could have saved him. Thus affairs went with him. His days were spent in trembling anxiety, his nights in excessive dissipation, in the vain hope that care and trouble might be drowned for a moment and forgotten in the excitement occasioned by good cheer and play.

The end came at last. On Saturday a considerable sum was missing, and although George endeavored, as he had often done before on other similar occasions, to explain its loss, and satisfy one of the partners, that it appeared to be lost merely in consequence of a mistake in balancing accounts, this did not satisfy him. It became a subject of conversation with all the members of the firm. Suspicions were excited by this and several former mysterious circumstances, and although it did not point particularly at Adson, yet it was determined that there should be a strict and minute examination of all the books; and for that purpose, all the partners and clerks were directed to meet on Saturday evening at the counting-room, to investigate the matter thoroughly.

All assembled at the appointed time excepting Adson, and the examination had continued but a very little while, when his absence was easily accounted for. To the astonishment of the firm, they ascertained that they had been defrauded of thousands of dollars, and the result of the investigation very clearly showed by whom. All these losses they might easily have avoided, by a regular and an habitual examination of their books and accounts, and perhaps at the same time have preserved from destruction a youth who was eminently fitted, both by nature and education, to be at once an ornament and a blessing to his country.

It remains only to relate, that the unfortunate Adson was found the next morning, lying near the Western Avenue with his throat cut, evidently by his own hand, which even in death held with a firm grasp the instrument of self-destruction. The wretched young man in a frenzy of desperation had been driven to commit suicide, convinced of the certainty of detection in frauds and embezzlements into which he was drawn solely by the destructive vice of play, a vice which is almost certain to involve its determined votary in crime, in despair, and in ruin.

BRITANNIA.

(From the Britannia.)

Be glorious! thou Queen of the Ocean. Oh, ne'er
May the rose on thy helmet of silver be pale,
Nor faint be the arm that uplifts thy bright spear,
Nor the banner be rent on the field or the gale.
For ne'er was that banner to Europe unroll'd,
But for nature insulted, or freedom betray'd;
And ne'er to the battle it summon'd the bold,
But to throw round the injured the pride of its shade.

Rejoice thou lone mourner—rejoice, thou pale slave,
When the light of her spear flashes broad on thine eye!
Tis a star on the tempest a beam on the wave,
To tell thee the morn of thy freedom is nigh.
On rushes her host, swift, resistless, and grand,
Like a thunder-cloud rolled on the wings of the wind,
To wither the guilty, to chasten the land,
But leave, like its shower, a rich blessing behind.

Like the spirit of vengeance the Russian beheld
The sweep of that flag on his dungeon-crown'd shore;
The grasp of the robber of Poland was quelled,
The Ottoman rose from the field of his gore.
Then France struck her fangs in the world like a fiend,
And tore its pale kingdoms with stings like her own;
But thy flag, glorious England, was raised for mankind,
And thy cannon proclaimed, 'Live again,' and 'twas done.

But now all is darkness, all slumber and shame!
And France is the threatener, and Russia the foe;
The Lion whose roar shook the nations is tame,
The star that once flashed on the tempest is low.
When menials are masters, and sufferance is sway,
When the slaves of the slaves of the priest rule the age,
Build the tomb, 'tis the place for a nation's decay!
Blot, History, blot the dark hour from thy page!

Still, Britain, thy daughters are fair as the smile
That crimsons the West on thy sweet summer shore,
And stern and majestic thy sons, thou proud isle,
As the billow that swells to thy winter's wild roar.
Then, Island of Beauty, then, Queen of the Wave,
Think, think of thy fame, be thy standard unfurl'd
Send to triumph the warriors who triumph to save,
And be England once more sword and shield of the world.

HAVALL.

From the Pekin Gazette.

The Palace.—The Empress has died, and in consequence of this mournful event the whole nation is to go for one month into mourning, whilst the Mandarins are not to shave for 100 days. She was not long married to Taoukwang and bore him, if we do not mistake, three children the eldest of whom is seven or eight years old. She is allowed to have been a woman of singular beauty, who during the years 1835 and 1836 exercised great power over her husband, and exerted a paramount influence over public affairs. But though endowed with considerable intelligence and much admired, her sway was not of long duration. During the zenith of her glory she sent many of her creatures into the provinces, were they held the highest offices. Since that her servants have stood latterly alone, almost a nullity at the crowded court. It was generally believed that she was at the head of the party which we might style Whigs, though they are very stanch Conservatives in their own way. Heunae teze and others belong to the coterie. The choice of a new Empress, if Taoukwang in his declining years would hit upon the expedient, will naturally give rise to numberless intrigues, and we should not at all wonder to see the present ministry, with Ke-shen to boot, replaced by another set of favourites. The Emperor himself is verging towards old age, and if he should make his exit from the world at this critical moment, we might certainly expect a great revolution at the capital. Though a Chinese monarch is by no means obliged to choose for his successor a child of his own, yet the Manchoo Emperors have always done this. In that case a regency would be instituted, a rule which has invariably been fraught with great convulsions in the country. If, on the contrary, one of his brother's nephews is nominated to hold the reins of government, there is every probability of a contest between a number of ambitious men, who have either in reality an equal claim to the throne, or think themselves entitled to wear an imperial diadem.

Great sacrifices had been prepared for one of the departed Empresses, and the Mandarins were all assembled to commence the ceremonies, when all on a sudden, the cry of fire was heard. On examining the cause of this disturbance, it was found that a coal fire had reached some rafter, at least such is the report, but with some exertion on the part of the overseer in the temple, it was extinguished. Old Taoukwang is very indignant at this want of caution and has given orders that the attendants should meet with condign punishment; and they are likely to lose their heads. From the frequent repitition of the same occurrences in the very centre of the imperial palaces, fears of the existence of some dangerous plot are entertained, of which the object does not appear to be patriotic. This is already the fifth time, that something was hinted of a deep laid plan for disturbing the public tranquility, and that then such trifles as the burning a few rafters or the cutting down of a fire-tree, or a little fighting between the workmen employed in the building of the palace, were to be the signal to the conspirators. Time must show whether the fears of the court are real or pretended.

One of the Imperial Princes having behaved with great impropriety on the annual examination, has been banished from the court and sent to Mautchooria to serve in the army.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT PRINTING PRESS IN INDIA.—When Warren Hastings was Governor General of India, he observed that in the district of Benares, a little below the surface of the earth, was to be found a stratum of a kind of fibrous wooden substance, of various thicknesses, in horizontal layers. Major Roebuck, informed of this, went out to a spot where an excavation had been made, displaying this singular phenomenon. In digging somewhat deeper for further research, they laid open a vault which on examination proved to be of some size, and to their astonishment, they found a kind of printing press, set up in the vault, and on it moveable types, placed as if ready for printing.—Every enquiry was set on foot to ascertain the probable period at which such an instrument could have been placed there, for it was evidently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect, it appeared probable that the place had remained in the state in which it was found for at least 1000 years. We believe, the worthy Major on his return to England, presented one of the learned associations with a memoir containing many curious speculations on the subject. Paper we know to have been manufactured in the East many centuries before we had a knowledge of it; and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese have been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ many centuries before Faust invented it in Europe. It certainly does no credit to the inventive genius of the Romans, to know that they approached so near as to engrave in a style not to be equalled in the present age, on gems and stones, and of course the taking of impressions from them, that they should still have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings on mankind.

NAPOLEON TRULY HAPPY.—"Napoleon, who was deeply immersed in business throughout the week, habitually left the Tuileries for Malmaison every Saturday evening, and enjoyed complete relaxation during his Sundays. I cannot better describe the joy he then appeared to experience (says his secretary), then comparing it to the delight of a schoolboy on getting a holiday. A select set of the friends he valued most formed his society on these days, the charms of which have never left the memory of those who were admitted to enjoy them. A graceful ease combining entire freedom from ceremony with the utmost refinement characterized these meetings, heightened by the extreme beauty of the place and the elegance of all the arrangements under the exquisite taste of Josephine. Napoleon had quite ceased to be remarkable for taciturnity and reserve; he began now to be distinguished, as he always continued to be, for the very opposite qualities; he shone in conversation, and had become frank and communicative; however he might play a part in public, in private he was simple and unaffected, and his discourse, which was generally serious and earnest, possessed the charm of originality and sincerity. He is said to have sometimes joined in the country-dances at the little balls given on these Sundays at Malmaison; but though he always called for the easiest figures possible, he still continually put every body out. He took great pleasure in walking about the grounds and superintending the improvements which were going on. Some fragments of his conversation in these walks, and some little anecdote characteristic of his feelings at that period, are given by Bourrienne. The peculiar delight he experienced at the sound of the ringing of bells first struck his secretary on these occasions; when the bells of the little church at Ronen could be heard. Napoleon would cease his most serious conversation and listen with attention, stopping his walk lest the noise of his footsteps should drown the sound. 'They remind me,' said he with emotion, 'of the first year I spent at Brienne. I was then happy. Another great pleasure which he experienced was the sight of a tall slender woman, dressed in white, walking beneath an alley of shady trees. He could not endure coloured dresses, especially dark ones, and frequently criticised the taste of the ladies of the party, often giving Josephine directions about her toilet."—*Tyas's Illustrated History of Napoleon.*

Prince Albert's uniform, to be worn by him as Colonel of the 11th Hussars, is a remarkable specimen of his Royal Highness's good taste in matters of costume. The jacket and pelisse are both blue, the Hussars having been lately allowed to resume the original blue, instead of the scarlet pelisse. The head dress for the 11th, or Prince Albert's own, is to be the colback, formerly worn by the Hussars during the Peninsular war; the colour of the cloth bag has been changed from scarlet to crimson; overalls and pantaloons crimson instead of red; the pouch-box is of a silvery gilt, with the regimental badges and mottoes; the sash is of crimson silk and gold, with five bars, and the appointments are rich without being heavy. We understand that the regiment is to be entirely fitted out by the first week in September with their new clothing; soon after which it will probably be reviewed in Windsor Park.—*London Times.*