FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR
Hair! the Skin!! and the Teeth!!

OWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL

ally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE effectually *produce* and *restore* Hair, (in-WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS) t from falling off or turning grey, free it and dandriff, and render it delightfully curly and glossy.

TION!—Numerous *pernicious* compounds rsally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To en-eal article, see that the bottle is enclosed per, (a steel engraving of exquisite work on which are engraved "*ROWLAND'S SAR OIL.*" in two lines.

o further insure the genuine article, see words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are en-n the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 ntaining 29,038 letters,—WITHOUT THIS e genuine.

5s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four s. 6d., and double that size 21s. per bottle.

OWLANDS'
KALYDOR

legant and fragrant preparation thoroughly s all *Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tan,* and other defects of the skin; heals *Sw-ings of insects*, and reduces inflammation, s a youthful roseate hue to the most bilious ion, and renders the *Arms, Hands,* and anspareently fair and delightfully soft and

invaluable as a renovating and refreshing during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dry piercing winds, and after the heated re of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allay-rritation of the skin.

s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

OWLANDS'
ODONTO,
OR
PEARL DENTIFRICE,
FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER of Ori-ebs. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots Teeth, preserves the enamel, to which it s Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the teeth the gums. Being an Anti-scorbutic, it s the scurvy from the Gums; strengthens, and renders them of a healthy red. It re-ompleasant tastes from the mouth, which mint after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and sweetness and *perfume* to the breath.

2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Rowland's
ESSENCE OF TYRE,
Or, IMPERIAL DYE,
Red or Gray Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows beautiful Brown or Black.

4s.; 7s. 6d.; 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle

Rowland's Alsana Extract,
diately relieves the most violent *Tooth ache*, s, and *Swelled Face*.

2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

erve! To protect the public from fraud, Commissioners of her Majesty's stamps thorised the Proprietor's signature to be d on the Government stamp, thus—

owland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden,

s affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsa. ne of these are genuine without the stamp.

ware of Imitations! composed of *t pernicious* and trashy ingredients, and re frequently pressed upon the unwary as UINE," and under the lure of being *cheap*. re to ask for "Rowland's Articles."

Sold by Dr. W. LIVINGSTONE, *St. John, N. B.* by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout lized world. *June 9, 1843.*

. G. LAWTON
ceived per 'Belize,' 'Princess Vic-a,' and 'Mars' from Liverpool:
O PACKAGES, containing Printed COTTONS & Furnitures;
White, and Striped COTTONS;
, Linings, Ticks, and Dowlas;
and Colored *COUNTERPANES*;
Grey and Colored Damask Table Cloths;
Lawn, Diaper, Dorks and Hollands;
rgh, Canvas and Huckaback;
Colored and Fancy VELVETS;
lot of Fancy THOUSERINGS, *Vestings* and ons;
, Tweeds and Gambroons;
ellow and White FLANNELS;
AYS, Saxony and Parisians;
White and Fancy Drills
JEANS and SATEENS;
erchiefs and Shawls,—of every kind;
Venetian, Scotch and Kidderminster CAR-ets;
arpeting, Rdgs and Mats;
A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS, in 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, 4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
, together with a lot of Sundries, are offer-t the lowest Market prices for CASH Y. June 14.

To Retailers.
NFECTIONARY of the best quality, and of ery description, may be had at the *Hiberni-l*, in lots of five pounds weight and upwards d. per pound. As every kind is made from re loaf sugar, the Public will find them far r to those imported; as some unwholesome re often used in colouring, the most simple have been procured and used in those ma-tured by him, for that purpose, and every care n the manufacturing to insure satisfaction. se call and see.
JAMES NETHERY.
mber 17.

and Madeira Wine, Cognac Brandy, Geneva, Corks, &c.
Ex "Lady Caroline" *from London*:
PIPES superior PORT WINE;
1 pipe, 2 hhds. } "MADEIRA WINE."
4 qr. casks
hhds. Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's)
do. Pale do do.; 4 casks wine corks, &c.
hhds. Pale GENEVA, *(Schiedam.)*
For sale by
. 20. RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.

CHEAP NAILS,
Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,
PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.
E HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, ass'd. from 3dy. to 30dy.
n hand and are offered at the very low price of 22½d. per lb. by the Keg:
Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes ACKS and BRADS—in 1M. papers;
—ALSO—
on and Zinc Sheathing NAILS, of any size, ished at short notice.
WM. H. SCOVIL.
1. *South Market Wharf.*
E Subscriber has received per Brig *Infanta* rom Jamaica 7 Cases very superior Arrow t. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist.
6. *Corner of North Market Wharf.*

SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1844.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* Number 11.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNN & CO., at their office in the Brick building cor. of Prince William and Church streets.

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

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

Nov.		H. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
16 Saturday,	7 8	4 52	11 31	3 53
17 Sunday,	7 9	4 51	Morn	4 50
18 Monday,	7 10	4 50	0 37	6. 8
19 Tuesday,	7 11	4 49	1 42	7 18
20 Wednesday,	7 12	4 48	2 45	8 18
21 Thursday,	7 13	4 47	3 48	9 6
22 Friday,	7 14	4 46	4 49	9 49

First Quarter 16th day, Six. 51m. evening.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of insurable personal property against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

"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. SCOVIL, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.
A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞Notice.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. L. JARVIS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the old Firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to G. R. JARVIS, Esq. their Attorney, at whose Office the Books and Accounts are left for adjustment.
R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.
St. John, June 27, 1844.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thomas Sandall & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Sandall.
THOMAS SANDALL,
CATHARINE SANDALL.
St. John, August 3, 1844.

Coffee, Candles, Oil, &c.

The subscribers are now receiving from Boston by schr. Tom Cringle:—
TWENTY BAGS Government Java COFFEE, 10 brls. PEAS and BEANS;
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES;
10 Barrels Winter Sperm OIL.
—FROM HALIFAX—
200 quintals large Shore COD FISH;
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS.
Oct. 18, 1844. JARDINE & CO.

Linseed OIL.

TWELVE Casks Raw LINSEED OIL; 17 ditto Boiled ditto. Received per ship *Royalist* from Liverpool, for sale by
27th sept. J. R. CRANE.

Anchors Chains, Copper &c

2 CHAIN CABLES, 1 1-4 inch.
2 Anchors, (wood stock.) 2 Patent PUMPS. A CAPSTAN; a few bars large COPPER. For sale low by
Aug. 2. J. DE WOLFE SPURR.

Health for All!!!
PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.
(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received MR. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.
Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE, being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure as the stunning discharge from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by persuading in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause. &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st., St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.
May 3, 1844.

By the "Woodstock," from Liverpool.
3rd July, 1844.

BOAT, Board, and Horse NAILS, Block Rivets, Pump TACKS, Tea Kettles, Waggon Boxes, Horse *TRACES*, square Shovels and Ditching SPADES.
Curled Hair, Hair Shathing, Patent SKINS, Shoe Thread, London GLUE.
Hinges, Locks, Wood SCREWS, Brushes, Iron Weights—3 only, Garden sheers; Lamp Hemispheres and Chimnies.
Carriage Lace, Coffin Mounting, Shot, Guns, and Pistols, spring Steel, Cast Steel—(Sanderson's), Putty.
Refined and Common IRON, and various other Merchandise.
July 3. G. T. WILEY.

Hare's
PATENT FLOOR CLOTH.

Received by the Oromocto, and for sale—
6 BOXES containing 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 wide FLOOR CLOTHS,—Handsome Patterns.

A Pattern Book is sent out from the Manufacturers of the above beautiful and necessary article of Household Furniture for persons wishing to order to suit Halls or Floors, to any size or dimension, *without seam.* Please apply to
JOHN KINNEAR.
Sands' brick building, Prince Wm street.
August 2. 8i.

Lard Oil! Lard Oil!!

Just received by the *Flora* and *Active* from Boston on Consignment:—
25 BARRELS LARD OIL, in prime order wholesale and retail at reduced prices.
July 5. JOHN KINNEAR.

PIPES, PIPES,
Per "Canmore" from Glasgow,
236 GROSS best quality TOBACCO PIPE.
In Store,—2 casks of the best quality Scotch SNUFF, which is offered wholesale and retail at unusually low prices.
September 6. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

SCOTLAND'S
WELCOME TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Scotland's Queen is come again,
Scotland's Queen is come again,
Spread the news o'er hill and plain,
Scotland's Queen is come again.

Cantiv earlin, Caledon,
Put thy bravest hamespun on,
Loudly lift thy blithest strain,
Thou hast got thy Queen again.
Scotland's Queen, &c.

Stalwart sons and daughters braw,
To thy Queen present them a';
Tell her they are a' her sin,
And will ever leal remain.
Scotland's Queen, &c.

Blessings on that bonnie face
Beaming wi' ilk tender grace;
Far frae her grief and pain,
Fearless monarch of the main,
Scotland's Queen, &c.

Hail our lovely lady, hail!
Welcome to the land of Gael;
Every heart is beating fain,
To behold his Queen again.
Scotland's Queen, &c.

In thy regal diadem,
Say, which is the brightest gem?
"Tis, while kings o'er serfs may reign,
Freeborn hearts are a' thy-ain.
Scotland Queen, &c.

With the husband of thy choice,
And thy people's cheering voice,
Long and happy be thy reign—
Ever free from blot or stain.

Hail our Queen of hearts again,
Hail our Queen of hearts again;
Welcome, welcome to thy own!
Hail our Queen of hearts again!
ALEXANDER ROGERS.

Glasgow, Sept. 12th, 1844.

THE BIG BEGGARMAN'S ACROSTIC.

D eformed, degraded, and debas'd in mind,
A stalking pestilence to all mankind,
N o honour binds him and no laws restrain,
I nsatiate ever in his thirst for gain:
E ternal ribaldry and law-liv'd jest
L ive on his tongue and rankle in his breast,

O h! would some wise and over-ruling power
C onsume at once this braggart of an hour
O r release the wretch, so hated and abhorr'd,
N o other refuge than the hangman's cord!
N o'er will green Erin's Isle, with all she gives,
E njoy repose while such a caitiff lives,
L ives like a canker-worm; or what is worse,
L ives his own country's everlasting curse.

Miscellany.

(From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.)

'ADVICE TO THE POOR GRATIS.'

THE medical profession obtains deserved esteem for the liberality with which it sets upon this notification; but such generosity is not confined to the professors of the healing art—unless, indeed, we are to take the profession as one embracing in some sense all mankind, which would be so far justifiable as almost everybody conceives himself to be able to be able to cure his neighbours. It may be said of the whole community, with little violence to truth, that they are willing to give advice to the poor gratis. No one grudges his advice. It is a ready money which all have in ample store, and are ever prepared to disburse. Nay, the public may even be said in this respect to exceed the medical men in bounty, for they are willing to give advice to the rich, as well as to the poor, gratis.

To put this to the proof, announce your being afflicted with so simple an ailment as the toothache. Are you not sure, in that case, to get an advice on the subject from every one who may be in the company at the moment? No. 1 cries, 'Have it out!' 'By no means,' says No. 2; 'why part with a tooth which may yet serve you? Have it stopped up!' No. 3 suggests creosote; No. 4 laudanum; No. 5 brandy; to which No. 6 will perhaps add—'and water.' Others will recommend—hot fomentations, external applications of ice, chloroform, flowers, flannel bandages, ginger, tincture of myrrh, essence of cloves, and peppermint lozenges. The hydropathist tells you to sleep in a wet sheet, and the homœopathist to take an invisible dose of poison; whilst a facetious friend will in all probability throw the whole code of counsel into the shade, by producing that much-worn jest of Joe Miller, which recommends you to fill your mouth with cold water, and sit on the fire till it boils. A burn or scald is the subject of an equal amount of contradictory but gratuitous advice. One tells you to hold the sore to the fire, giving as a philosophical reason, 'that it draws out the heat;' perhaps upon Dr. Hanneman's principle of *similia similibus curantur.* Others severally suggest the application of cold cream, raw potatoes, flour, scraped lints, turpentine, wadding, pomatum, spirits of wine, and, in short, a hundred things all different from each other. In the case of an accident in the street, a different piece of advice is equally sure to proceed from some dozen of bystanders. Verily, the regular men with diplomas are far from being the only people who give advice on medical matters gratis.

So also with other afflictions. Who ever experienced any downcasting misfortune, but he was sure to receive a vast quantity of good advice as to the conduct which he ought to pursue upon the occasion? Some advise means of repairing or overcoming the evil. Others are sedulous to make the unfortunate person aware that misfortunes must be submitted to. They advise him to bear, which is a very remarkable kind of advice, since it is almost impossible for the advised party to help following it. Unfortunate and poor people of all kinds receive a vast quantity of good advice, of which, it is to be feared, they do not always make a good use. The rich have no wish to conceal from them the arts by which they themselves have thriven but, on the contrary, are perpetually advising them as to the proper means for improving their circumstances. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to take advantage of these hints. A widow with a large family may be imagined visiting a wealthy brother-in-law, to lay before him a statement of her unfortunate circumstances. He receives her with the most affectionate urbanity, condoles with her misfortunes, admits their extent and severity, and promptly comes forward to relieve her distress, before she has even had time to ask it, with—his advice. He counsels her, in the kindest and blandest tones, by all means to procure her eldest daughter a situation. He suggests the expediency of getting one of her boys into some asylum for orphans. Then for herself, a housekeeper's situation in a nobleman's family is exactly suitable. Admirable advice this, could a widow with few friends and no influence contrive to follow it. As things stands, it is about as much as that of a certain fashionable physician is to his pauper patients, when, from sheer force of habit, he advises them 'to take a little claret-whey, with occasional carriage exercise.' Still the intention of the giver of the advice was the same. It is not his blame that the widow cannot profit by his benevolent recommendations. And it must be admitted that, for one good advice which falls to the ground, from the inability of the patient to act upon it, twenty are lost through the mere stupidity, or his self conceit.

Even to be poor only in experience or sense, is sufficient to draw forth a large share of this form of benevolence. Only appear a little irresolute about your course, or fearful of not proving competent for what you are entering upon—be young, be frivolous, be accessible, or simple—and you are sure to have twenty persons of immense sagacity and knowledge of the world immediately around you, offering, nay, pressing upon you, advice gratis.—'John, if you are wise, choose the law: you have a bachelor uncle high in profession.' 'William, avoid that family of the Scampers: the young lady would never make a proper wife for you.—'You're a young man, Thomas; take a situation as a clerk, and don't go into business for yourself for years yet.' You publish a juvenile volume of poems, and twenty critics, in the greatest concern for your interests, immediately advise you to desert the dangerous society of the Muses: Byron himself received such an advice from the Edinburgh Review. 'It is our desire,' said his lordship's benevolent censor, 'to connect him that he forthwith abandon poetry. There would be a vast deal more good advice given to thoughtless and inexperienced persons than what is, were there always good opportunities of presenting it. But in a great majority of cases, it is found quite impossible to get the advice offered. For example, a merchant is entering upon an adventure which all other people believe will be ruinous. Hundreds are saying, 'If I only could get him advised, he might be saved from ruin. They fear to offend, and keep their advice to themselves. A gentleman with obscure perceptions of arithmetic, and large capacities of enjoyment, is overspending his income, and hopelessly encumbering his estate. Every other gentleman in the county is brimful of advice suitable for him, but dreads uttering it, lest it be taken amiss. A young lady is understood to be engaged to marry a young gentleman who is thought, by all besides his intended's family, to be unworthy of her. All declare their eagerness to advise against the match, but refrain from similar motives. Thus an incredible quantity of good advice is pent up, and utterly lost; which all must hold as very much, to be deplored.

While Adversitiveness is a feature in all characters, there are some in whom it is unusually well developed. Impressed with a strong sense of their superior intelligence and wisdom, they are eager to diffuse the benefits of these qualities amongst their less gifted fellow-creatures. Being so fortunate as to be always right in their views and opinions, they labour to force those upon the attention of all who they think may be the better of them. Mention to one of this select corps that you have been insuring upon your life in the Magnum Bonum Mutual Life-Assurance Society—'Oh, my dear sir,' he will say, 'let me advise you to sell out there, and take a policy in the Royal Proprietary.' You inquire why, and learn, 'I insure in that office.' Supposing you mention a school to which you are going to send your sons, he will, with exquisite anxiety for your good, advise you to send them to a certain other seminary—for why? 'My boys go there.'—After a brief argument on some speculative subject (advisers do not like long arguments), he will cut short all with—'Let me advise you, as a friend, to give up these eccentric sentiments; they cannot but be fatal to your prosperity in life.' You vainly endeavour to get any reason from him beyond, 'I think very differently.' Men of this kind are well known to ministers of state, conductors of literary works, and public men in general, in consequence of their being so eager to extend to all persons in critical situations the benefit of their extraordinary sapience. Her Majesty's are probably the most advised of all men. Without any exact knowledge of the fact, but judging from mere general appreciation of human nature, I would venture to say, under a considerable penalty, if wrong, that the Home Secretary does not get less than twenty letters of the most profound advice per diem at an average. These gentlemen it is who write letters to the Bench of Bishops in the newspapers, advising how to rescue the church from those dangers to which it is so much accustomed. It is they who recommend proper sites for all public monuments. They are also great in deciding on the comparative merits of contending lines of proposed railways—matters on which they cannot but be disinterested, seeing that they have not a pound of stock in either, but are only anxious to discriminate as to how other people should spend their money. Such a monitor-general deems no subject too humble for the exercise of his gift. He is as ready to advise ladies how to extirpate warts, as generals how to fight battles. He tells a housekeeper by what means she may save a shilling a month in the purchase of coffee, with the same gravity as he writes a letter in the papers to the chancellor of the exchequer, developing to him a first-rate plan for paying off the national debt. Sent into the world to scatter advice over it broadcast, it is nothing to him how it falls, or where it germinates. Only let him say, 'I would advise you,' and he is content.

How lamentable to think that scarcely any of the advice that is thus sown so liberally comes to any good. 'Advice to the poor gratis' is a notification which were as well not made, for nobody takes advantage of it. Where lies the cause of this sad waste and misexpenditure of good counsel? Is it not in the fatal word *gratis?* All know well that things to be had for nothing are never esteemed.—But put a price on anything, and mankind instantly begin to imagine there must be some value in it. Let me for once, then, be an adviser, and recommend my sage friends to cease giving counsel gratis. Let them assign a scale of fees for good admonitions and upon no account ever give the *quid* till they have touched the *quo*; and they may be assured that none of their recommendations will ever then be allowed to fall to the ground.

ROMANTIC MODE OF COURTSHIP.—When the addresses of a lover are approved of by the friends of his mistress, one would think that he might be content with the six or seven hours of the day, and the live long evening, during which he sits by his fair one's side, "whispering soft nonsense" in her ear, with a perseverance and assiduity that are really astonishing; but all that is not enough; for he must still spend a great portion of the night under his *querida's* window, wooing her in loud whispers from the shade of the opposite house, against the wall of which he gracefully leans, enveloped in his capacious capa or cloak; and sometimes with a wild and plaintive strain, accompanied by the notes of his guitar or mandoline, singing her to rest, if perchance her heart would allow her to repose; for, as their own song has it,—

La dama que est a dormida,
Y la guittarra le llama,
No quiere mucho a su amante
Si le prefiere la cama.

—"the lady who is called from her sleep by the guiter's notes, cares little for lover if she remains in bed." At the present day, indeed, it is more generally some *majo*—as the the "dandy" who wears the old Andalusian costume is styled—that thus wakes the night-echoes with soft music, mingling pleasant dreams with the slumbers of some loss wakeful neighbours, but, if the love-making of the accepted one, be such as I have described, much more so is it resorted to by the less fortunate *apassionado*, who not daring to visit his mistress within doors, must court her thus in the chilling night-air, during all the vicissitudes of the season. His wooing is not interrupted by the policeman's stern order of "move on," as it might be in our less poetic clime; but as he generally comes prepared for the contingencies of meeting a rival, or some such awkward rencontre, and as no man will patiently endure an insult in the presence of his "ladie love," woe to the unfortunate wight who, in the excesses of a midnight frolic, attempts to molest him!—*Havery's Wanderings in Spain.*

CLEANLINESS.—Cleanlines may be defined to be the emblem of purity of mind, and may be recommended under the three following heads: as it is a mark of politeness, as it produces affection, and, as it bears analogy to chastity of sentiment. *First* it is a mark of politeness, for it is universally agreed upon that no one unadorned with this virtue can go into company without giving a manifold offence.—The different nations of the world are as much distinguished by their cleanliness as by their arts and sciences; the more they are advanced in civilization, the more they consult this part of politeness. *Secondly*, cleanliness may be said to be the foster mother of affection. Beauty commonly produces love, but cleanliness preserves it. Age, itself, is not unamiable while it is preserved clean and unsullied; like a piece of metal constantly kept smooth and bright, we look on with more pleasure than on a new vessel cankered with rust. I might further observe, that as cleanliness renders us agreeable to others, it makes us easy to ourselves; that it is an excellent preservative of health, and that several vices both of mind and body are inconsistent with the habit of it. In the *third* place, it bears a great analogy with chastity of sentiment, and naturally inspires refined feelings and passions. We find from experience that through the prevalence of custom the most sordid actions lose their horror by being made familiar to us, while on the contrary, those who live in the neighbourhood of good examples fly from the first appearance of what is shocking; and thus pure and unsullied thoughts are naturally suggested to the mind by those objects that perpetually encompass us when they are beautiful and elegant in their kind. —*Addison.*

The Repeal Chestnut.—What a modest man is Mr. Daniel O'Connell! In the matter of Repeal he has no wish to lead—not he. Oh no: he will be too proud to follow in the ranks—his heart will beat with which raptures not to be expressed, to make merely one of the millions, led to glory by Mr. Gray Porter! Hear him—hear him!

"I say that the men is not honest who does not wish to see Gray Porter at the head of this national struggle (cheers.) *As for myself, I do not want to be a leader.* I am willing to work in the team, and I will cheerfully resign to Gray Porter the reins and guidance of the whole (loud cheers)."

One moment, good Mr. Gray Porter, one moment only, while we tell you an old, old story.—Once upon a time there were some chestnuts—call them Repeal chestnuts if you will—roasting on the hearth. An old monkey, grown wrinkled in his tricks, watched the smoking nuts, and longed, and longed to get one of them. But then the monkey was a cunning old creature, and cared not to risk the burning of his fingers. A cat, just out of kittenhood, lay upon the hearth, purring and unsuspicious. Whereupon the monkey seized hold of the cat's paw, and boldly thrusting it into the fire, sought thereby to take out a chesnut.

Mr. Gray Porter, that monkey's name was *Dan!*—*Punch.*

POINTED-TOED SHOES.—He was a cunning and a clever shoemaker who first succeeded in turning old grandfather Square-toes into rediculo and in setting up young Sharpfoot as a pattern for universal imitation. What must have been poor old Dame Nature's surprise and vexation when she felt the abominable change! The toes have their duty to perform, when the frame of man is either placed erect or put in motion: shoes at best are a vast incumbrance to them; but when it happens that shoes are what is called a bad fit, then all goes wrong indeed, and corns and blisters soon oblige the wearer of them to wend his way "with faltering step and slow." When I see a man thus hobbling on, I condemn both his fortitude and folly: his fortitude in undergoing a pedal martyrdom without necessity; and his folly in wearing, for fashion's sake, a pair of shoes so ill adapted to his feet in size and shape. Corns are the undoubted offspring of tight shoes; and tight shoes the proper punishers of human vanity. If the rules of society require that I should imprison my toes, it does not follow that I should voluntarily force them on to the treadmill. The foot of man does not end in a point; its termination is nearly circular. Hence it is plain and obvious that a pointed shoe will have the effect of forcing the toes into so small a space that one will lie over the other for want of room. By having always worn shoes, suited to the form of my foot, I have now, at sixty-two, the full use of my toes, and this is invaluable to me in ascending trees. There is something very forbidding to my eye in a foot with a pointed shoe on; I always fancy that I can see there, comfort and ease, and symmetry, all sacrificed at the tinsel shrine of fashion. Never be it forgotten, that tight shoes and tight garters are very successful agents in producing cold feet; and that cold feet are no friends to a warm heart. The foot of man is formed in Nature's finest mould; custom causes us to conceal it, and necessity to defend it from the asperities of the flinty path; but we never can improve its original shape, or add anything to its natural means, in the performance of its important task.—*Waterton's Essays on Natural History.*

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS AT USTIUG.—The honesty of the peasantry is remarkable; no one in Ustiug can remember when a peasant was convicted of theft. Of this honesty we have a proof just opposite our house, where a market-maiden, who keeps a stall sits regularly totally drunk one afternoon in every week. Her customers take what they want from the stall and pay the proper money, so that she loses nothing during her sleep. Many of the customs of the people here have an originality which has long since vanished from the interior of Russia. Among other customs of this kind the young maidens who are willing to find husbands come to a *bride-show* in Ustiug at certain seasons; bringing their dowries with them, they travel in carts or in boats, and exhibit themselves with all their treasures in the market-place. The marriageable young men proceed to the exhibition, and choose according to the weight of the dowry and their personal inclinations, their brides at first sight. These willing wives as they generally come from the country by the Jug and Suchona Rivers are here denominated the "Upswimmers."—*Travels in European Russia.*

French Misapprehension of English Titles and Proceedings.—The late elevation of Lord Stanley to the Upper House is thus recorded and explained in the Commerce, a Paris paper of high character, in a late number:—Lord Stanley, Minister for the Colonies, has accepted the title of Lord Chiltern Hundreds—a title with no duties annexed—which is incompatible with that of Member of the Elective chamber, because it is attached to the household of the Queen." In the same blundering spirit, the National of Sunday has a long article, in which it talks of the efforts made by "Lord Hardinge," to conclude a commercial treaty with the Pacha of Egypt. A mysterious personage called Sir Peel, is still commonly described in the French Provincial journals as the English Premier; and it is only a few weeks since we were startled by the announcement, that Sir W. Peel, had passed his examination at Portsmouth, for the rank of Admiral!—*Times.*

MENTAL ENJOYMENT.—If I am regardless of sensual comforts and pleasures, if I am not greedy of dainties, if I sleep little, &c. the reason is, because I spend my time more delightfully in things whose pleasure ends not in the moment of enjoyment, and that also makes me hope for an everlasting reward. Besides thou knowest that when a man sees his affairs go ill, he is not generally very gay; and that on the contrary, they who think to succeed in their designs, whether in agriculture, traffic, or any other undertaking, are very contented in their minds. Now, dost thou believe that from anything whatsoever there can proceed a satisfaction like that of believing that we improve daily in virtue?—*Socrates.*

RECREATION.—Recreation is intended to the mind as whetting is to the scythe, to sharpen the edge of it, which otherwise would grow dull and blunt. He, therefore, that spends his whole time in recreation, is ever whetting, never mowing; his grass may grow and his steel starve; as, contrarily, he that always toils and never recreates, is ever mowing, never whetting—labouring much to little purpose. As good no scythe as no edge. Then only doth the work go forward, when the scythe is so seasonably and moderately whetted that it may cut; and so cuts that it may have the help of sharpening.—*Bishop Hall.*

FALSE HUMILITY.—It is a false and indolent humility which makes people sit still and do nothing, because they will not believe that they are capable of doing much, for everybody can do something.—Everybody can set a good example, be it to many or to few; every body can in some degree encourage virtue or religion, and discountenance vice and folly; everybody has some one whom they can advise and instruct, or in some way help to guide through life.—*Miss Talbot.*

WOMEN govern us; let us try to render them perfect; the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the minds of women depends the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men.—*Sheridan.*

Public favour, like sunshine, is apt to weaken while it warms; therefore it is best never to remain too long under its influence.

POOR COPY