THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

August.	R. Sun.	S.	Moon.	R.	S.
12 Saturday,	4 59	7 11	0	2	5 6
13 Sunday,	5 0	7 9	1	1	9 16
14 Monday,	5 1	7 8	2	17	10 19
15 Tuesday,	5 3	7 6	Rises	11	10
16 Wednesday,	5 4	7 4	7	48	11 55
17 Thursday,	5 5	7 3	8	12	0 17
18 Friday,	5 6	7 2	8	34	0 55

Full Moon, 16th, 0h. 54m. morn.

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: F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—Charles Simonds, 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: A. S. Perkins, Esq.

City Bank.—Thomas Leavitt, 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: John Robertson, 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.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

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

PROVINCE LAWS.

An Act relating to Landlord and Tenant.

Passed 22d July 1837.

"WHEREAS the present mode of "proceeding by action of ejectment in order to dispossess tenants wilfully holding over premises after the "expiration of their lease, is attended "with great inconvenience, delay, and "expense, and it is considered expedient "to give in certain cases a more summary "and less expensive remedy:"

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That when any tenant of premises, under a lease for years or less period shall after the expiration of such tenancy and on due notice to quit having been given refuse to deliver up such possession to the lessor or person entitled thereto, it shall be lawful for such lessor or person to apply to two of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County or City within which such premises are situate, and having made oath before such Justices, that such tenant has held and occupied such premises (particularly designating in the affidavit whether a messunge or other premises, and where situate) for a certain period then last past, as tenant to such person, under a demise which had then expired, and that due notice to quit has been given, such Justices shall and may thereupon summon such tenant, giving at least six days notice to be served either personally or the tenant, or in case he cannot be found by leaving the same with his wife, servant, or other adult member of the family on the premises, to shew cause at a time and place, in such summons to be specified, before such Justices, why such tenant holds over such premises; and in case such tenant shall neglect or refuse to attend such summons, or attending shall not shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Justices for so holding over, they shall issue their warrant in the nature of a writ of possession and execution, directed to the Sheriff of the County or City and County within which such premises may be situate, requiring him forthwith to put such person claiming such premises in possession, and to levy the costs of such proceedings, which execution as to costs shall be regulated and enforced by the provisions of the Act to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace in civil suits, and it shall be the duty of such Sheriff to execute such writ agreeably to the directions therein contained.

II. And be it enacted, That if such tenant or other person having an interest in such premises should consider himself aggrieved by the judgment of such Justices it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Province, in term time on the application of such tenant or other person, and upon sufficient cause shewn therefor by affidavit, to award a *Certiorari* for the removal of such proceedings before such Court, and upon the return of such proceedings such Court shall examine into the matter, and may admit affidavits on either side, and may in cases that in the opinion of such Court may require it, direct an issue for trial of facts, and shall order and determine in the matter either by conforming or quashing the proceedings as to justice shall appertain; and such Court may make such orders and rules as may be necessary to carry their proceedings and determination into effect: Provided always, that no such *Certiorari* shall in the mean time stay or suspend the execution of the judgment of such Justices.

III. And be it enacted, That in all proceedings had under the provisions of this Act, the party prevailing shall recover his costs and have process therefor, that is to say, for proceedings had before such Justices, the like costs to be by them taxed and allowed as are recoverable for similar services by the Act to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace in civil suits, except the Sheriff's fees on the execution of such writ of possession which shall be the same as for executing a writ of *Habere facias possessionem*, issuing out of the Supreme Court, and all proceedings upon *Certiorari* in the Supreme Court, costs to be levied and received in the usual manner.

IV. And be it enacted, That when such proceedings are quashed by the Supreme Court, the said Court may award a writ of restitution, and such tenant or other person may recover against the adverse party in such proceedings any damage which such person may have sustained by reason of such proceedings with costs in an action on the case.

V. And be it enacted, That in the construction of this Act, words importing the singular number or masculine gender only, shall be understood to include several matters as well as one matter, and several persons as well as one person, and female as well as male, and bodies corporate as well as individuals.

VI. And be it enacted, That the summons and writ of possession and execution shall be in the form given by the schedule to this act annexed, or in words to the like effect.

VII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty, and no longer.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF SUMMONS.

ss. To

Whereas of hath this day on oath made it appear to us that you have as a tenant occupied *[here describe premises]* for last past under a demise which has expired, and that after being duly notified to quit, you hold over and refuse to give up the possession of said premises; We do therefore agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, summon you to appear before us *[here describe day, hour, and place]*, to shew cause if any you have, why you should not deliver up to said the possession of said premises. Given under our Hands this day of 183 .

L. M.
N. O.

FORM OF WRIT OF POSSESSION AND EXECUTION.

By A. B. and C. D. two of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of

To the Sheriff of

Whereas G. H. claiming as Lessor of certain premises situate *[here describe premises]* now in the occupation of hath on oath made it appear to us, that the said holds over and refuses to give up the possession of said premises after his demise thereof has expired, and due notice to quit given, and the said having been duly summoned to appear before us agreeably to the direction of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, to shew cause why, &c., We have adjudged that the said shall be forthwith put in possession of said premises, and shall also recover his costs of proceeding being besides your fees on executing this writ; and we do hereby command you, that without delay you cause the said to have possession of said premises. We also command you that you levy of the goods and chattels of said the sum of adjudged to him for his costs, besides your fees, and for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy, you are required to take the body of said and deliver him to the keeper of the Gaol of said County, and the said keeper will take the said into his custody and him safely keep for days unless the said and your fees be sooner paid: and how you shall have executed this writ, return to us within days from the date hereof. Given under our hands this day of 183 .

A. B.
C. D.

An Act to prevent the issue of Private Bank Notes in this Province.

Passed 22d July 1837.

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whomsoever to make, issue, circulate, or pass in this Province, any bill, note, draft, check or undertaking for the payment of money, struck from a steel, copper, brass, zinc, or other plate of metal, or lithographed, engraved or printed in any way or manner whatsoever at and for or to serve the purposes of Bank notes, or a circulating currency: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any person from making, endorsing, or transferring any foreign or inland bill of exchange, payable to a *bona fide* payee or order, or from passing or transferring any note or bill of the Bank of England, or of any incorporated Banking Company in this Province or in Great Britain or Ireland, the United States or any of His Majesty's North American Colonies, or of any Joint Stock Banking Company sanctioned by any Act of the Imperial Parliament, or of the General Assembly of this Province, although not incorporated, or from passing or transferring any draft, check, or order on any Banking Company or banker, or on any other person or persons with the purpose and intent that such draft, check or order shall be paid by the person or persons on whom the same may be drawn, or to whom the same may be addressed, or to prevent any person or persons from making his, her or their promissory notes, payable *bona fide* to or to the order of the person or persons who shall be named in any such promissory notes, as the payee or payees thereof; provided the same be not expressed or intended to be transferred, passed or circulated merely by the delivery thereof as and for or to serve the purposes of Bank notes or a circulating currency.

II. And be it further enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall offend against any provision of this Act, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds, to be recovered by any person or persons who shall or may sue for the same, and all and every person or persons are hereby authorised to sue for and recover such penalty in his, her or their own names by action of debt to and for his, her or their own use in any Court of this Province, having jurisdiction in actions of debt to the amount of such penalty: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect any notes now actually in circulation until after the first day of July next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect or interfere with the Bank of Fredericton so called.

An Act to provide for the greater safety of passengers on board Steam Boats.

Passed 22d July 1837.

"WHEREAS in cases of fire or "other disaster on board steam "vessels, the lives of passengers are frequently endangered or sacrificed for the "want of a sufficient number of boats, "and it is expedient to remedy the mischiefs as far as may be by Law:"

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the first day of September next, no British boat or vessel propelled by steam, shall be permitted by the Captain or Owner to ply or navigate with passengers on board, in any of the bays, rivers, lakes, harbours or other waters of this Province, without having on board or attached in a convenient manner, good and sufficient boats of sufficient capacity to carry all the passengers and crew at one time from such vessel to land in ordinary weather: Provided always, that no such vessel shall be required to have more than three good and sufficient boats of sufficient capacity in all to carry sixty adult passengers exclusive of the crew.

II. And be it enacted, That if any master or owner shall permit any such vessel so to ply or navigate without having on board or attached such good and sufficient boats, they or either of them shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds for each trip such vessel may make to or from any place within this Province without being provided with such sufficient boats as aforesaid, to be recovered, levied, and applied as hereinafter directed.

III. And be it enacted, That any such forfeiture may be sued for and prosecuted by action of debt, bill, plaint or information in the Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province, by any person who shall sue for and prosecute for the same, together with costs of suit, and on recovery, one moiety thereof to be applied to the person who may so sue and prosecute, the other moiety to be paid into the Treasury of the Province for the use of the Government thereof.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

Miscellany.

MEMOIR AND ANECDOTES OF THE LATE KING.

Very soon after his death took place the whole of the establishment of the Castle were introduced into the room where the remains of his majesty were, for the purpose of allowing them an opportunity to take a last look at their royal master. Many of the old domestics were very much affected, and almost all of them shed tears. Some complaints have been made, owing to the secrecy that was observed relative to the condition of his majesty; but it appears that this is a fresh proof of his majesty's kind and benevolent disposition. Being aware of the effect which the statement of the real aspect of his malady would have upon trade, and the suspension of business it would occasion, he was certainly anxious that no allusion should be made to it, and it was only when the necessity for it became very urgent that he consented to the publication of bulletins. Shortly after his majesty had breathed his last, his remains were removed from the apartment he had recently occupied to a room in the west wing of the Castle, where some few persons were admitted to see them, and to take a last view of their sovereign. His majesty was lying upon a small French bedstead, enveloped in a white covering. The head was bandaged round and nothing but the countenance was visible. The disease of which his majesty died was no doubt a general breaking up of the system. Throughout the whole of the past week he was in a very weak state, and it was only by the aid of brandy and other stimulants that he was kept alive on Saturday. Notwithstanding the extreme caution observed in drawing up the bulletins, the medical attendants themselves saw almost from the commencement that the case of the royal sufferer was hopeless.

Nautical Tact.—The following interesting anecdote, for which we are indebted to a naval friend, illustrates, in a very striking manner, the good humour and the nautical tact of our late most gracious sovereign:—It was in the summer of 1810, to the best of our remembrance, that his majesty's ship Naiad, Captain Carteret, carried into Portsmouth one of Bonaparte's flat-bottomed prams, which had been captured by the frigate off Boulogne, in the presence of the French emperor. As one of that formidable squadron which had been destined to invade England, her appearance excited unusual interest. Among the persons who visited her was his royal highness the Duke of Clarence, before whom, as a naval commander, the Naiad's ship's company were mustered at their respective divisions. On these occasions the men are arranged in classes according to their rating as regular seamen, or otherwise; the topmen and forecastle men taking the precedence of all others, as including the best sailors; the landsmen, under the denominations of afterguard and wasters, being the lowest in degree. Mr. Green, the first lieutenant, thinking he might safely presume a little on the duke's want of familiarity with naval details, ventured to place five of the best looking landsmen among the regular blue jackets, as a set off, but it would not do. The duke had not forgotten that indescribable *something* which impresses a distinctive character on the genuine seaman, and, to the utter confusion of poor Green, he singled out each of the intruders, and boldly affirmed—which was the truth—that they had never been in a top nor on a yard in their lives. He immediately saw the drift of the deception attempted to be practised on him, and good naturedly appreciated the feeling which had induced the first lieutenant to make the best appearance he could before the highest officer in the service. As he successively picked each unlucky wight out of the ranks in which he had been placed, he laughed heartily, and said, "Ah, Mr. Green, here is another of *your* topmen. Take him away; I know a sailor by head mark as well as any of you." If Mr. Green was mortified at the ill success of his *ruse*, the ship's company were as highly delighted with the unexpected display of nautical tact in the duke. The captain of the foretop, a tall, weather-beaten Cornishman, said to one of his messmates, a regular-going north country lad, "How his honour twigged long Bill and the rest of them, and all because Master Green would have them sailors, the lubbers, that don't know a weather earing from a bobstay." "Ay, ay, leave him alone for that, my hearty," rejoined his comrade. "I see'd by the cut of his jib that he knew'd a marlin-spike from a hand-saw, for all Master Green's cleverness. I doesn't like no tricks on my vetters." Among his messmates poor Green fared no better. His topmen continued to be a standing joke as long as he remained in the ship, but the duke did not forget the honest lieutenant, though he forgave his waggery, for he procured his promotion as a captain in the course of a few months.

In the House of Lords.—His late majesty was at one time in the habit of attending the House of Lords. He took great interest in what was passing, and often spoke, though very seldom at much length. After his brother, the Prince of Wales, became prince regent, his royal highness in general supported the administration. On the occasion of the Duke of Wellington receiving, in person, the thanks of the House of Lords, the Duke of Clarence very happily adverted back to a period several years before, when on his landing at Cork, he was received by a guard of honour, commanded by Captain Wellesley; and that same Captain Wellesley he had now the pleasure of recognising as Duke of Wellington, after a series of unparalleled military successes. The Duke of Clarence's speech upon this occasion met with great attention, and was loudly cheered.

Kindness to an old Messmate.—In December, 1794, his majesty (then Prince William Henry of Clarence, midshipman on board the Prince George) was passing over London Bridge, when he observed a being with scarce a rag to cover him from the inclemency of the winter. His royal highness immediately recognised in this squalid figure an old shipmate, who had served with him in the Pegasus, on the West India station, and who, when the prince was confined to his birth in Port Royal harbour, with a severe attack of the yellow fever, attended him night and day with the utmost solicitude until his recovery. The prince instantly made himself known to the veteran, and desired him to follow him to an old clothes shop in the neighbourhood of Wellclose-square. Here he was rigged out with a complete sailor's garb, two pair of shoes, and a change of linen. The amount of the Jew's charge was three pounds fifteen shillings; but here our royal midshipman, "in his haste to perform a good action, never once reflected that he did not possess the means"—he had not a single penny in his pocket! His royal highness, however, carried a very splendid gold watch, and he sold the case to the Israelite for five guineas, paid the amount of the bill, and gave the remaining thirty shillings to his brother tar. This man shortly afterwards, through their interest of his royal highness, obtained a quarter-master's situation on board an East Indiaman, and is, we believe, still living in the vicinity of Sophiary-green, in ease and comfort.

His Last Days.—Every sentence uttered by our beloved sovereign in the last days of his existence are treasured up by the few who heard him with fond recollection. It is highly pleasing to find that they breathe a spirit of the greatest kindness, or of that deep and touching resignation which true Christianity alone can inspire. On Saturday night his majesty observed to Dr. Chambers, who was in attendance, "This is the last day on which I shall see the sun go down." Dr. Chambers, in reply to this observation, expressed a hope that his majesty would yet live to see many suns go down. "Oh," said his majesty, using a phrase which was familiar to him, "that's another thing." On Monday morning the king rose from his bed about half-past seven, and sent for Sir H. Taylor, for the purpose of transacting business, as had been his habit from the time he was taken ill to almost the very close of life. He seemed perfectly resigned, and manifested that fearlessness which a mind prepared for death can alone display. He again repeated to Sir Herbert Taylor the conviction he had previously expressed to Dr. Chambers. He felt, he said, that that day would be his last. About the middle of the day, however, Sir Herbert Taylor was again summoned to the royal presence, to transact business. Monday morning, on rising, his majesty, addressing the attendants who waited round, and were affording their assistance to dress and support him, in his very enfeebled state, said, in the most affectionate manner, "God bless you all." On Sunday, when the banner by which his Grace the Duke of Wellington holds Strathfieldsaye, was presented, the King seemed much affected, and said, "God bless the Duke of Wellington; may he live long to enjoy it." He then turned to Dr. Chambers, and said, "If you do not keep me alive for another day, the Duke of Wellington will not be able to hold his annual festival in celebration of the battle of Waterloo."

Among the innumerable instances of kind-hearted attention to humble merit that were displayed by his late lamented majesty, the following deserves to be recorded:—Some time since the officers of the Horse Guards were honoured with an invitation to dine at the castle, and on their arrival his majesty immediately noticed the absence of a gray-headed subaltern, who, after a long career of meritorious service in the ranks, had been rewarded with a commission. On his majesty inquiring for him, the commandant apologized for his absence, by stating that he was an old soldier, who was more at home in the camp than the court. This was not an answer to satisfy the true English heart of the king, who immediately ordered one of his own carriages to proceed to Windsor to bring up the reluctant veteran *no cas refusa*, to share the royal hospitality. He came, and met with such a warm-hearted and unostentatious welcome, that he was placed in a moment more at his ease in the company of his king than he would have been after hours in that of many a military martinet, whom interest might have misplaced over his head.

A Short Sketch of the Rise of the House of Russell.—In 1506, during the reign of Henry VII., Philip and Joan, who had taken the title of King and Queen of Castile, left the Low Countries for Spain. They sailed on the 10th of January, 1506, under a strong convoy; but, before they got out of the channel a storm dispersed their fleet, and the ship on board which they were with difficulty got into Weymouth. The people on the Dorsetshire coast became alarmed at the appearance of so many ships, and feared some invasion or attack. Sir Thomas Trenchard at that time the High Sheriff for the county, collected all the troops and forces he could in the neighbourhood, and placed himself at their head. But upon going into the town of Weymouth, in which port Philip and Joan's ship had taken shelter, and finding who the parties were, he immediately paid his respects to them, and invited them to his seat at Woolverston, at the same time sending an express off to Henry VII., informing him of the occurrence. It so happened that Sir Thomas Trenchard, although a gallant and a brave soldier, was a bad linguist, and did not understand Spanish; Philip and Joan could speak but little else; consequently some difficulty ensued in their communications. It occurred to Sir Thomas Trenchard that there was a young gentleman who was residing a few miles from Weymouth, having lately returned from Spain (a Mr. Russell), where he had been employed as a Spanish merchant, and failed. Sir Thomas sent to him, and requested him to come over to Woolverton and act as interpreter between him and his guest, which he did. As soon as Henry VII. heard from Sir Thomas Trenchard of Philip and Joan's arrival he sent the Earl of Arundel down to invite the whole party to Windsor, where they remained a fortnight young Russell accompanying them. After remaining a fortnight at Windsor, and previous to Philip's taking leave, he asked Sir Thomas Trenchard, after thanking him for his attention and civility, if there was anything he could ask his master (Henry VII.) for him. Sir Thomas, in reply, thanked him for his kind intentions and said, "He thanked God he was quite independent, and wanted for nothing:" "but," said he, "if you can ask for something for my friend young Russell, who wants everything, having lately been unfortunate as a Spanish merchant, I shall be greatly obliged." Philip accordingly did, and obtained a place for Russell about the court, where he played his cards well. Upon the succession of Henry VIII. Russell continued to ingratiate himself with him, and upon the dissolution of monasteries received large grants of the Church lands, &c. &c.

Swearing in the Members.—We would venture to suggest that in this country it has hitherto been customary, when on any occasion a solemn oath is administered, that the parties present, though not actually taking the oath, should at least have the decency to remain uncovered. We allude to this custom with respect especially to one noble and two hon. members—Lord Palmerston, Mr. George Robinson, and Mr. Jervis—gentlemen differing on many points, but meeting on one common ground—that of overweening self-importance. These three individuals were yesterday seated on the Treasury bench during the ceremony with their hats on. As a question of good taste merely it is to be hoped that the example will not be followed. It was remarked that a slight change had been made in the wording of the oath. Yesterday allegiance was sworn to her majesty "Alexandrina Victoria," but to-day the former name was omitted, and "Victoria" alone was mentioned. The cause of this slight alteration was, that her majesty, in affixing her signature at the privy council, had put down the latter name only.—*Morning Post of Wednesday.*

Loyalty in the Fair Sex.—An unusual number of Individuals of the feminine gender, and therefore, of course, belonging to the fair sex, were brought before Mr. Hall, for having indulged in sundry potations of heavy wet, and thereby rendered themselves unable to comply with the modest request to "move on," so frequently uttered by those very ungallant personages, the new police. In fact the *fair* prisoners, it must be confessed, even at the expense of diminished fame for gallantry, had been "laying on," instead of "moving on," the flags, whereupon they fell into the hands of those enemies of peace and good order, the new police.

The number of the fair sex that were placed at the bar, as the Bridewell-keeper almost incessantly bawled out, 'drunk, for safety,' excited at length the admiration—no, but the astonishment of the presiding magistrate. That astonishment was soon abated. An elderly dame, of extraordinary corpulence, robed in her negligee, which exhibited a neck, breast, and arms that were totally unused to the beneficial influence of "Rowland's Kalydor," placing her arms a kimbo, exclaimed, "Wot! dun yo think, Mister Hall, that we munna have our drunken bouts now a days? We'n got a queen for a king now, and yo men an had a king lung enuf, so lung that ye thout th' lords o' th' corporation, as ye call'd yersels, mit do as ye loiked. Han't, I," said she, suiting the action to the word, "got a corporation as good as any on ye?"

'My good hooman,' observed Davies, a bridewell constable, whose services in prompting the prisoners when addressing the magistrate are duly appreciated, 'My good hooman, ye shud a sed the lords o' th' creation, and not o' th' corporation."

'Well, creation, then, and that's worse still, for no one made th' creation' with a snap of the finger "if it was not for the leddies. Hutrah for Queen Victory!"

The prisoner was admonished and discharged.

The next 'drunk and safety' subject that presented herself was a young woman of some personal attractions: she had been born in the same year as the Queen Alexandrie Victorine, and she said she had as good a right to celebrate the procession of such a young leddy to the throne as any one, and she did so in her own way—she killed two birds with one stone, by keeping her birth day on the day of the procession of Queen Victorine. She trusted that the magistrate's gallantry would prevent him punishing a lady who had offended merely by taking a little spirit and water with such a laudable motive.—Discharged.

Various other females, taking their cue from the preceding ones, adopted a similar line of defence, varying in phraseology, but all stoutly affirming that their offence was solely on account of their excessive loyalty to their new sovereign, and the joy with which they were inspired at the prospect of having at length one of their own sex to rule over them, and of course the probability that they should at last have their turns at being 'lords' or ladies of the creation.'—*Liverpool Mail.*

Wonders of Philosophy.—The polypus receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it.—The fly-spider lays an egg as large as itself. There are 4041 muscles in a catterpillar. Hook discovered 14,000 mirrors in the eyes of a drone, and to effect the respiration of a carp, 12,000 arteries, veins, and bones, &c. are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses, pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each one permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of 1000 to each mass, are joined together when they come out, and make the single threads with which the spider spins its web; so that which we call a spider's thread consists of more than 1000 united. Lewenhock, by means of a microscope, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, who spun threads so fine that it took 4000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

Bedouin Customs.—These customs are almost diametrically opposite to those of other nations.

1st. They mount on the right side of the horse, place the right foot in the stirrup, and seat themselves by throwing the left leg over the saddle.

2d. They carry from right to left.

3d. They carry their sabre so that the concave side is always outwards.

4th. They cut their hair and let their beards grow.

5th. They sit down upon their heels, which serve instead of chairs.

6th. They eat their bread hot from the oven, their meat cold, and their soup at the end of the meal.

7th. On entering a room, we take off our hats, they pull of their shoes.

8th. Our women wash with their hands, theirs with their feet, treading on the linen in a tub until it becomes clean.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—The schooner William and Thomas, of Plymouth, Vaughan, master, arrived at Cardiff this week, in six days from Falmouth, in ballast, without a living creature on board, save himself and a dog, the crew having deserted the vessel previous to leaving Falmouth. The vessel is of considerable burden, and her safe navigation for such a distance, by a single pair of hands is an extraordinary circumstance.

A Case for a Lawyer.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following slip from a genealogical tree, which according to his statement, appears to have flourished in this country. A widow married a young man, and her daughter-in-law married his father. By the widow's marriage with the son she became her husband's grandmother—consequently great grandmother to a son, the fruits of this marriage. Now, as the son of a great grandmother must be a grandfather or great uncle, this boy must be his own grandfather.—*Essex Herald.*