St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, August 26, 1853. Number 31.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by William Durant, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

12s. 6d. in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Mutual Insurance Company.

Joseph Fairweather, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. Lawrence, Zebedee Ring, S. L. Tilley, S. K. Foster, } *Directors.*
J. M. Robinson, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
Isaac Woodward, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Charles McLauchlan, George Thomas, Thomas Beer, R. N. } Esquires.
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
may 1 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter.
NEXT ADJOINING MERITT'S BRICK BUILDING, WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2. 1852. THOMAS GOW.

New-Brunswick
STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*
HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.
May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL

Soap and Candles.
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.
JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles,
Inferior to none Manufactured.
☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. James McFarlane, Messrs. Flewelling and Reading, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.
JOHN BROWN.

We have obtained the Victory.
KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:—

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, fuss legs, and circular bottom,	55	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-3 Octave to A above.
N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.
Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay State and patent Union COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, Close Stoves, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and descriptions. For Sale at the Warehouse of the Subscribers.
The above Goods can be recommended to the attention of the public.
Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention, if left at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.
April 22. North Market Wharf.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.—3 Cases containing a general assortment, in prices varying from 6d. to 25s., received by the [illegible], and for sale at the Bible Depository.
July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

JAMES LOFTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.
Begs to inform his friends that he has taken the Shop in King street, well known as "*Vernon's Corner,*" where they will find a choice and well selected stock of
BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS, SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS, SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS, WHITE MOSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS,
Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at and other Establishment in the City.
TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:
J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of *Hart's Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.
TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.
J. L. would beg to state, that having had much practice in the above Establishment, and having a thorough knowledge of the practical part of *UNIFORM CUTTING*, he is prepared to execute in a superior style, all orders with which he may be entrusted. Officers wishing *correct measurement* to transmit to their Military Tailors in London, can be accommodated at this place.
Nicholes' Paletots made in the best London style. May 16, 1851.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of
MONUMENTS,
varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.
M. FITZGERALD.
St. John, April 29, 1853.
N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—Morals Guarded! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the CMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Invant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arthmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.
May 10 tf S. D. MILLER, A. M., *Manager.*

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*
MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
—All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.
Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &C.
Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St., ST. JOHN, N. B.
KEEPS constantly on hand, COFFINS of all description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.
A Hearse always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.
P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.
October 3, 1851.

Freehold Property for Sale.
330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.
Also—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademoak Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.
Also—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.
Also—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.
Also—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.
Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.
Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

HATS AND CAPS.
FASHIONS FOR 1853.
THE Subsciber having received his Spring Style of blocks, is now prepared to furnish Gentlemen with HATS of a very superior quality and of the latest Fashion at a reasonable price. Parties in want of a good HAT would do well to call at Magee's Hat and Cap Store, a few doors below the St. John Hotel.
April 1. A. MAGEE.

Shawls! Shawls!!
Received per steamer Cambria—
SILK, Checked, CACHMERE DE BROSSE, Barege, Tissue and Damask Silk SHAWLS; Embroidered Circassin, Alpacca and Merino ROBES. JAMES SMELLIE.

SHARP'S **Medicines.**

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
OF INTEREST TO ALL.
Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

Sharp's Compound Alkaline Infusion of Sarsaparilla.—Sarsaparilla has of late years been much used, and with great success, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alternative in Scrofulous affections, Scorvy, Obstinate, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, Diseases of the Periosteum and Bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting the flesh, tenderness of the part, tumors and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term of Cachexia, but which is not easy to define. In such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.
This article, prepared by John G. Sharp, has performed numerous and most astonishing cures of persons who have for years been festered with sores from head to feet, and others who have been sent up with Mercurial Rheumatism, which they had been laid up with for 2 or 3 years. Prepared and sold by John G. Sharp, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. N. B.—Dose, a Wine Glass full, three times daily.

SHARP'S BALSAM of HOARHOUND AND ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.
This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration.
Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief, and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.—Prepared by John G. Sharp, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with Eau de Cologne.
This article is excellent for washing and refreshing the mouth, and alleviating Rheumatic Pains which are often mistaken for the Tooth-ache. It is composed of choice Turkey Myrrh, Camphor and Eau de Cologne. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist, St. John, N. B. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d

COCOA NUT OIL FOR THE HAIR.
This is one of the best articles ever offered to the public, for *cleaning, strengthening,* and *promoting* the growth of the Hair. Sold in pots at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each. Prepared only by J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c., St. John, New Brunswick.

Sharp's Camphorated Tooth Powder is superior to, and more agreeable than any other Dentifrice, for beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar with injuring the enamel of the Teeth, giving them a beautiful Pearly appearance. Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, at 1s 3d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sharp's Oriental Hair Wash, for restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and preserving the Hair.
This article is of unfailing efficacy for preserving Baldness, for aiding the Growth of the Hair to an extent surpassing belief. Prepared by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist and Druggist. (Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.)
Also, Sharp's Nutritive Cream, for the Hair.—This Cream possesses the properties of promoting and strengthening the growth of the Hair, giving it a glossy appearance, rendering the most inflexible Hair perfectly pliable, and keeping it in strong Curl during damp weather or violent exercise, and preventing an accumulation of Scurf upon the Head. Prepared only by JOHN G. SHARP. Sold it bottles at 1s 3d. each.

To the Ladies.
Sharp's Celebrated Kalydor, for the Complexion
By applying the Kalydor, copiously, several times a day, and by letting it remain on, it will radically cure all Eruptions, Tetters, Ring Worms, Inflamed Eyes, Burns, Scalds, &c. &c.
Ladies suckling will find it an excellent remedy for allaying inflammation—cooling and refreshing the infant's mouth. It being perfectly innocent, the most delicate lady or child may use it with safety.
Gentlemen after shaving by applying the Kalydor and letting it remain on the face, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Prepared and sold by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist, Saint John, N. B.
Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

Bug Poison.
"The Dead Shot" Bug Poison—To those who are afflicted with these crawling, biting, and bothering torments of our nightly rest, the subscriber would humbly recommend this article one thorough application of which will exterminate them forever from your premises. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Sharp's celebrated vermin and insect Exterminator! for the destruction of Rats and Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Crickets, Bugs, &c., &c.
The "EXTERMINATOR" is designed to supersede the use of Common Poisons, by furnishing a preparation convenient and safe to sell, at the same time attractive to the Vermin.
Directions for using the "Exterminator."—Roll it up in pieces the size of a small marble, and throw it into their holes; or spread it on fresh baked bread, with a thin piece of wood, and cut it into small pieces and distribute it about the places they frequent.
Put up and Sold by the Proprietor, in boxes at 1s. 3d to 2 6d. each.
☞ None genuine unless signed
JOHN G. SHARP,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,
No. 22 KING STREET, 30th OCTOBER, 1852.
THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Devon* and late steamers, part of his Fall Supply of
Winter and Staple Goods,
comprising the usual Retail Stock, and making the assortment of this Establishment nearly equal to any in the trade—The following are some of the leading articles, viz:—
Heavy Canada, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS;
Heavy SATINETTS—newest styles;
Doeskins and Cassimeres, BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS;
Fancy COTTON, BED TICKS, DRILLS;
TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves
Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c. &c.
Also—*on Consignment, for Wholesale*—
3 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.
Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

Miscellany.

WILLIAM BLAKE;
OR,
'TIS BUT A TRIFLE.

[*Concluded.*]

"What a sad pest these grand ladies are!" said Miss Hill, as she resumed her were have I been detained this half-hour by the chatter of this vain, conceited woman. Her custom is not worth the time which she caused me to lose."

Mr. John Woodruff was a very punctual man. At six p. m., precisely, he was dropped at his house, from the capacious interior of one of those moving out-door dwellings, appropriately called an, "*omnibus.*"

"Tea is all ready, my dear," said Mrs. Woodruff, with a most loveable smile, as her husband entered the parlor. "Ha!" exclaimed she, seeing him take from his pocket a small package, "you've brought me the lace, have you! come sit down, I've made you a fine plate of soft buttered toast, for which I know you have strong *penechant!*"

"What gibberish is this you are talking?" said he, in a tone of rebuke. "Have I not frequently cautioned you against uttering such words in my presence?"

"Forgive me," said Mrs. Woodruff, slightly coloring, "I declare it was quite unintentional—but pray give me the package."

"It is not the *lace*, my dear replied he, with a softened look, and tone; "it is a copy of the Saturday Courier,' which I have just received by mail."

The countenance of the lady fell.

"'Tis too hard!" she exclaimed, "to be so disappointed. John you are very forgetful!"

"Do not reproach me," said her husband, taking a seat at the table, and helping himself to the toast. "I assure you that the article you required is not to be had in my store. There was but a single card of the kind which you fancied, and that has been sold."

"*Sold!*" repeated she; are you sure?"

"Quite sure, for William searched for it without success. If it had been in the store, it would have been found, for there is not an article of any kind in our establishment, with which he is not acquainted."

"I suppose," said Mrs. Woodruff, "that you mark every thing down that you sell?"

"Certainly, we keep an account sales," replied the worthy merchant, somewhat surprised at the enquiry.

"Did you examine this book, then to see if the article had been disposed of?"

"I did, and found that it had not been entered, which seemed to cause William much pain, for he has the entire charge of my business, and doubtless thought that I would accuse him of neglect; but I only said, 'William, you must be more careful in future.'"

"Mr. Woodruff," said his wife, in a low, hesitating tone, "would, you know this card of lace again if you saw it?—had it any private mark by which you could distinguish it?"

"Really, my dear," said he fidgetting upon his chair, "these questions surprise me—let this be your last querry, for this is my last reply—Yes."

Mrs. Woodruff replenished her cup with tea, and began sipping it in moody silence.

"What troubles you, my dear?" said her husband. "You look very grave and thoughtful."

"I was thinking," replied she what you will do when William is gone. You know I am decidedly averse to having Henry brought up in a store."

"Why, Mrs. Woodruff, has your head become turned, or do you deal in riddles?" exclaimed her wondering partner.

"It would be so difficult to find another so faithful!" continued she, ironically.

"Woman! explain yourself!"

"Mr. Blake, I hear is about to be married, and will therefore, in all probability, commence business on his own account."

"William has acquainted me with his matrimonial design; but I can assure you, that although he may change his *state*, he will not his *place*, which he has so long and so creditable filled."

"Then you mean to retain him in your establishment?"

"Yes, and give him an interest in the business, as a token of the esteem which I have for his character, and as a reward for his faithful service; in a word—I shall take him into partnership, under the firm of John Woodruff & Co."

"Be careful, John," said Mrs. Woodruff with a grave look and still graver tone. "'Twould be a rash step, and one which you might bitterly repent."

"Why so?" enquired he, hastily.

"Because, so close a connection might ultimately prove your ruin. If, as clerk, he *deceives you*, what might he not do when partner?"

"John," replied she, somewhat piqued at this rebuke, "you know I never trifle; what I have said I mean—in short. I believe William Blake to be dishonest."

"*Dishonest!*" repeated Mr. Woodruff, starting to his feet; "dishonest! No! no! 'tis impossible!"

"I tell you that I possess proof positive," continued she calmly, "and if you will sit down and compose yourself, I will establish the truth of my assertions."

Mr. Woodruff sank into a chair, and listened with the most painful to the recital of her story. With the most cruel delight did she dwell upon the minutest circumstances which tend to increase the strength of the accusation, and fastened one by one the links in a chain of evidence, which she felt confident would destroy him, whom jealousy and pride had taught her to dislike. In fact, Mrs. Woodruff had never entertained much partiality for young Blake. She regarded him as an interloper, and as one who shared the esteem of her husband, while his nobleness of mind sterling qualities, generous disposition, and upright deportment, obscured in their lustre the weak and puerile character of her son.—She finished, and with a smile of triumph exclaimed—

"There, John, are you satisfied?"

Mr. Woodruff made no answer—his countenance alone expressed the anguish within—surprise and sorrow held his tongue.

After a long interval of silence, he gave loose to his grief, in a voice tremulous wich emotion.

"Oh, William! can it be possible that thou hast fallen from thy high estate. Had it been my own son," continued he passionately, "I could not have felt more accutely. But thank Heaven!" and his eye sparkled with hope, "the evidence is not conclusive. I will go at once and see him, and if he has indeed committed this act I feel certain that he will confess it; and turning to Mrs. Woodruff, who sympathized but little in the feelings of her worthy partner, he said in a low but emphatic tone, "My dear wife, I thank you for the information which you have so kindly afforded me, as well as for the interest which you have ever taken in my welfare. If you wish to retain the place which you have in my love and esteem, you will be cautious not to whisper even a syllable of this matter to any person whatever. Recollect this is my injunction; and if you should not comply with this request, and wilful break my command, and my lasting and irreconcilable displeasure.

Mrs. Woodruff, grew pale at this unusual sternness of tone and manner, and while she was thinking about fainting, her husband abruptly disappeared through the hall.

* * * * * * * * *

William Blake sat alone in his chamber. His features were pale and dejected. A sad and fearful change come over his spirit;—he who had ever been like a bright summer day, radiant with glee and gladness, seemed to be plunged in the depths of wo. What couled have occurred to produce so great a transformation? Had some evil burst upon his path and withered his budding prospects? Alas! evil bad assailed him, and he had fallen a victim to the temper. The *act* of an instant had destroyed his present happiness; an act which may for ever disturb his future peace. In a thoughtless, ungarded moment, he had committed an error which now impossible to amend. The fault did not consist so much in its *deliberateness*—for William Blake would have shrunk in terror for a systematic crime—or in the thoughtlessness of its commission, and more especially in the *falsehood* which had been told to screen it. The analysis of his fault stands thus:—We have before mentioned that William Blake was about to wed the beautiful Mary Denham, whose congenial spirit and rare moral graces, peculiarly fitted her for a partner. Like all admiring lovers, proud of the charms of his mistress, he designed to present her with a splendid dress, to be worn on the wedding-day. This dress was to be made of pure white muslin, and as he had seen among the goods lately received at Mr. Woodruff's some cards of rich pointed lace, he thought how fine it would be for the dress he was preparing. He therefore selected a piece to his taste, folded it in the muslin which he also procured in the store, and left the package at the milliner's. The muslin he charged to himself in his private account, but not the lace, as he didn't wish Mr. Woodruff to know that he had been so extravagan; and besides, he argued, "I shall pay him for it although it will be without his knowledge." Thus delicately did his sense right draw the line between candour and disguise, honesty and fraud. But imperceptible as the vibrations of the needle are the first wavering of virtue. He had unconsciously perhaps, already taken a wrong step; he should not have done that, which he thought would meet the disapproval of his employer, but he flattered himself that his motive was pure, and that the payment for the article would preserve his faith. But who could describe his alarm and confusion, when on the day following he was requested by Mr. Woodruff to look for the article which he had scarcely appropriated to his own use! Agitated and confused, he commenced a mock search,—and as the course of error is like a labyrinth, in which who walks becomes the more tangled as he proceeds,—so William Blake caught in the toils, found it impossible to escape. The comparatively trival fault of which he had been guilty, soon expanded into a great and wilful falsehood followed speedily in the train. Afraid of being detected, ashamed of confessing his error, and terrified at the consequences which even an avowal might produce, he felt compelled to plunge deeper in the tide of guilt, and, busy if possible his sin in oblivion. He therefore with a trembling tongue announced to Mr. Woodruff, that "the article which he requested him to find was not in the store, and that it must have been sold."

From that moment peace fled from his breast. That heart which had ever with the purest and noblest impulses, became prey to the keenest anguish. In vain he endeavored to silence the voice of an accusing conscience. The elevated standard of right and wrong, which morality had erected in his mind, could not be satisfied with, he argued that "it was but a *trifle*," and that "he had been led inadvertently to the commission of his error," and that "it was justifiable to sustain an irreproachable character, when threatened with injury, by all avaliable means." His accut moral sense could not be so deceived. Conscience replied that *deception* was not a *trifle*, but a *crime*, that a *lie* admitted of no palliation, and that character must be bad which needs a wicked and contemptible subterfuge to sustain it."

The feelings of William Blake as he sat alone in his chamber, were inexpressibly painful. The calm of his happy life had been broken by the fury of the tempest. He felt that he had made shipwreck of his faith, his fortune, and his love. His fear pointed to him the terrors of exposure. He fancied he heard his employer bidding him, in a voice of indignation, to depart from ever from his presence. Branded with infamy, he would be turned in the streets, a wanderer and an outcast. And then when he thought of Mary, his bosom would heave as if bursting with the intensity of his emotion. Wrought up to a pitch approaching to frenzy, he would exclaim, in the bitterest accents:

"What has polution to with innocence? Shall I, a guilty wretch, presume to ally myself with purity! How could I meet her gaze! My crime, like a plague spot, is stamped upon my forehead, and she would shrink from me in terror! No, no! it cannot be! I pledge to her a pure and spotless heart—it is now changed to corruption—the link which united us severed for ever!"

It was in one of these paroxysms that he was startled by a tap at his door. Surprised and agitated, his heated fancy figured to himself the officer of justice coming to arrest him for his fraud. He listened attentively for a moment, thinking he might distinguish the character of his visitor, when a louder and more peremptory knock, accompanied by a well known voice, caused him to turn deadly pale; but endeavoring, by a desperate effort, to recover his composure, he opened the door, and Mr. John Woodruff entered the apartment.

"Why William said the worthy merchant in a good-humored tone, "is this the way you treat your friends when they call? Really, I thought you intended to exclude me. But how pale you look—are you unwell?"

The young man, no less surprised at so unusual and unexpected a visit, than fearful of delinquency had been discovered—for the guilty are ever suspicious—dared not lit his eyes, but in a low broken tone, requested his guest to be seated.

"William, said Mr. Woodruff, much affected by his dejected and melancholy appearance, "I fear that some evil has happened you. What grief is it that lies so heavy upon your mind? Come, tell me, you know that I have ever been your friend, and will do all in my power to relieve your distress."

Had each word which he had spoken been a dagger piercing the heart of William Blake, it could scarcely have given him more pain. He first grew pale, and then crimson, as if blushing with conscious shame, throwing himself upon his knees before Mr. Woodruff, he covered his face with his hands, and burst into tears.

"Alas!" thought the merchant, "it is too true! but while I sympathise with his suffering, I rejoice to see him so acutely sensible of his error—good may arise out of eveil, and this unfortunate cristance may prove his future safeguard. It will show him the misery which guilt entails upon the transgressor, and teach him that the paths of virtue are those of pleasantness and peace."

"Mr. Woodruff," said he, in a faint tone, "I have wronged you, deeply wronged you. Let me confess my sin before I am cast away forever"

"Proceed, William," said Mr. Woodruff, much affected at the scene; I require that you shall make a full acknowledgement of your offence."

The young man then related, with painful minuteness, the whole of the unhappy occurrence, and at the conclussion prayed that he should not be exposed to the world.

"Do you feel truly sorry for your error?" said Mr. Woodruff, "has it infused into your soul a profound aversion to guilt? Has it enhanced, in your estimation, the sterling principles of virtue?"

"Oh, yes!" replied William bitterly do I lament my conduct; and were this world a gem, and I possessor, I would freely give it to purchase back my lost honor."

"Rise my friend," said Mr. Woodruff; "as society should receive again the guilty whom she expels from her bosom, on their promising amendment, and pledging themselves to conserve the laws which she instituted, therefore do I receive you again into my favor and confidence. Let this circumstance act as a salutary lesson in all time to com—let it be impressed deeply upon your memory, not as a reproach, but as a correctors and instructor, and a guide to to your heart!"

* * * * * * * *

Two very important events happened shortly after the above occurrence, but of a wholly different nature. William Blake led the beautiful Mary Denham to the altar, and on the day after this interesting ceremony, the old sign was taken down from over Mr. Woodruff's store, and replaced by another, upon whose ample surface were inscribed the following letters in glittering gold:

"JOHN WOODRUFF & CO."

DREAMS.

Dreams can be procured by whispering in the ears when a person is asleep. One of the most curious, as well as authentic examples of this kind has been referred to by several writers. I find the particulars in a paper by Dr. Gregory, and they were related to him by a gentleman who witnessed them.

The object of it was an officer in the expedition to Louisburg, 1685, who had this peculiarity in so remarkable a degree, that his companions in the transport were in the habit of amusing themselves at his expense. They could produce in him any kind of a dream by whispering into his ear, especially if this was done by a friend with whose voice he was familiar.

At the time they conducted him through the whole progress of a quarrel, which ended in a duel; and when the parties were supposed to be met, a pistol was put into his hand, which he fired, and awakened at the report.—On another occasion, they found him asleep on the top of a locker, or bunker, in the cabin, when they made him believe he had fallen overboard, and exhorted him to save himself by swimming. They told him that a shark was pursuing him and exorted him to dive for his life. He instantly did so, with such force as to throw himself entirely from the locker upon the cabin floor, by which he was much bruised, and awakened of course.

After the landing of the army at Louisburg, his friends found him asleep in his tent, much annoyed by the cannonading. They then made him believe that he was engaged, when he expressed great fear, and showed an evident disposition to run away. Against this they remonstrated, but at the same time increased his fears by imitating the groans of the wounded and dying; and when he asked, as he often did who were down, they named his particular friends. At last they told him that the man next himself in the line had fallen, when instantly he sprang from his bed, rushed out of his tent, and was aroused from his danger and his dream together by falling over the tent ropes. A remarkable circumstance in this case was, that after these experiments, he had no distinct recollections or fatigue; and he used to tell his friend that he was sure he was playing some trick upon him. A case entirely similar in its bearing is related in Smellie's Natural History, the subject of which was a medical student in the University of Edinburgh.

A singular fact has been observed in dreams which are excited by noise, namely, that the same sound awakens the person, and produces the dream which appears to him to occupy a considerable time. The following example of this has been repeated to me:—A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a solder, joined his regiment, deserted was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last carried out for execution. After the usual preparation, a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had produced both the dream and awakened him. The same want of notion of time is observed in dreams from other causes.

Dr. Gregory mentions a Gentleman who, after sleeping in a damp place, was for a long time liable to a feeling of suffocation whenever he slept in a lying posture, and this was always accompanied by a dream of a skeleton, which grasped him violently by the throat.—He could not sleep in a sitting posture without any uneasy feeling; and after trying various experiments, he at last had a sentinel placed beside him, with orders to wake him whenever he sunk down. On one occasion he was attacked by the skeleton, and a long struggle ensued before he awoke. On finding fault with his attendant for allowing him to lie so long in such a state suffering, he was assured that he had not lain an instant, but he had been awakened the moment he began to sink. The gentleman, after a considerable time, recovered from the affection.

Amount of Food required by Animals.—Of hay, an ox requires two per cent. a day of his live weight. That is, if the ox weighs 2000 lbs., he requires 40 lbs., hay. If he is working, he will take two and a half per cent. A milch cow should have three per cent., of her weight, as she is proportinably lighter than the ox, and part of the substance of her food goes to form milk. A fatting ox may be fed five per cent., when half fat, and afterwards four per cent. This is independent of other food. A grown sheep will take four and a third per cent., of its weight in hay, to keep it in good store condition. Animals in a growing state require most food, and it is very poor economy to stint them.—*Plow.*

Yeast.—The following recipe is given as a new method of making yeast. Take a large cupful of split peas, put them in a pint of boiling water, cover them closely to exclude the air, place them beside the fire for twenty-four hours, when it should have a fine froth on the top. A table spoonful of the liquid will raise one pound of flour.

Does it follow that a man raised on ginger cake be ginger-bred? Let some of our young [illegible] discuss this. The [illegible] of the subject will [illegible] of a spicy debate.