SAINT JOHN, N. B. — FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1846.

# THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 16. — "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." — Number 52.

**THE CHRONICLE**

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DERBY & Co., at their office in the brick building corner 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.**

| Aug. | | R. Sun. | s. Mons. | R. | H. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Saturday, | 5 27 | 6 31 | 10 | 46 | 3 19 |
| 30 | Sunday, | 5 28 | 6 32 | 11 | 38 | 4 2 |
| 31 | Monday, | 5 29 | 6 31 | morn | | 4 57 |
| 1 | Tuesday, | 5 30 | 6 30 | 0 | 29 | 6 9 |
| 2 | Wednesday, | 5 31 | 6 29 | 1 | 46 | 7 36 |
| 3 | Thursday, | 5 33 | 6 27 | 2 | 58 | 8 58 |
| 4 | Friday, | 5 34 | 6 26 | 4 | 13 | 10 0 |

☞ First Quarter, 29th day, 5h. 35m

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. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELPHALET 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, 1841.

☞ 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.*

**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 assurance, 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.

*Minerva Life Assurance Company,*

King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

*Agents for New Brunswick.*

Medical referee, JOHN PADDOCK, Esq., M.D.

*January 30, 1846.*

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late CYNTHIA SMILER, (Widow,) deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL C. SMILER.

St. John, Oct. 7, 1845. *Administrator.*

*The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"*

WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

ROBERT WYLIE.

*April 3, 1846.*

☞ **NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having resumed Business in the old Stand, King street, offers to the Public a general assortment of GROCERIES, FLOUR and MEAL, of the best quality and at the lowest prices, and respectfully solicits a share of Public patronage. Also, a variety of TRUNKS, for sale low.

☞ *Always on hand*—HORSES and CARRIAGES of a superior kind, for Hire. Application at the store, King street.

19th June. JAS. E. M'DONALD.

*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.*

*CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.*

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq.
John V. Thurgar, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq.

Solicitor—GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire.
Physician and Medical Examiner—WILLIAM BAYARD, Esquire, M. D.

This society continues to effect Assurance on Lives, Joint Lives, and Survivorships in this Province—and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this society, before insuring elsewhere.

Premiums payable annually, semi-annually, or Quarterly. Pamphlets and every information as to Rates of Premium, &c. may be had on application to

W. J. STARR,
Manager and Agent,
St. John, May 29, 1846. Nelson street.

☞ NOTICE.

MR. F. A. KINNEAR has Removed to an Office on the North side of Sands' Arcade, on Prince William street. June 5.

**Mr. A. Mackenna,**

*Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.*

OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.

June 12, 1846.

**MR. G. BLATCH,**

*Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.*

OFFICE in Mrs. Price's new Brick Building, adjoining that of W. H. Street, Esquire, on the Western side of Prince Wm. street.

June 12, 1846.

**PRACTICE OF THE LAW,**

*Conveyancing & Notarial Business,*

&c. &c. &c.

*Office directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick*

JAMES WM. BOYD,

Barrister, Notary, Conveyancer, & General Agent.

**Health for All !!!**

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

*Copy of a Letter from* HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELISH, *(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 in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operation 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 *persevering* 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, |
| Costiveness or 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, Gagetown; James Beck, Beaubassin; 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 8, 1844.

## Ladies' Benevolent Society.

**REPORT, &c.**

*of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Ladies' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.*

The Committee of the LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, in laying before their subscribers their Annual Report, beg to offer their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received. The bounty of the Church Wardens of Trinity Church, and the great and successful exertions of those ladies who so kindly got up a Bazaar for their benefit are gratefully acknowledged; and have been the means of enabling the Committee to give a liberal supply of the comforts which it is the object of this Society to dispense to the sick and aged. Bags containing loans of clothing have as usual been lent to every applicant—yet the number of those who have had them has been few from the circumstance that their husbands having obtained employment during the past year, which was not to be presumed during several preceding ones. In consequence of this the sick and aged have even been more carefully attended to than before, and the Committee intend taking into consideration the propriety of ceasing to lend clothing and bestowing more, for which purpose they would anxiously press upon the public the necessity of continuing and increasing their subscriptions, and also taking an active part in the objects for which this Society was instituted, by recommending decent persons to their notice, when they will without delay make the requisite enquiries, and relief will only be withheld in cases where positive unworthiness is proved. All subscriptions and donations received by the Treasurer and Secretary.

I. KINNEAR.

Number of persons receiving the aid of the Society—

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman Catholics, | 59 |
| Methodists, | 8 |
| Presbyterians, | 13 |
| Baptists, | 4 |
| Episcopalians, | 19 |
| Bags lent to | 8 |

Of this number 17 are receiving the relief yearly.
Articles of Clothing given, 31.

Subscriptions to the end of 1845:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | | **M** | |
| Mrs. Allison, | 5s | Mrs. Morrison, | 5 |
| Mr. W. H. Addams, | 5s | Miller, | 10 |
| **B** | | T. Millidge, | 5 |
| Mrs. Bedell, | 5 | J. McKay, | 5 |
| Burns, | 5 | **P** | |
| Botsford, | 10 | Mrs. Paley, | 10 |
| Burrell, | 5 | Parker, | 10 |
| Mr. J. G. Barr, | 5 | R. Parker, | 10 |
| **C** | | Patton, | 5 |
| Mrs. Chipman, | 10s | Paddock, | 5 |
| W. Chipman, | 10 | Puller, | 5 |
| Crozier, | 10 | Pettingell, | 5 |
| Miss Copland, | 5 | J. R. Partelaw, | 20 |
| **D** | | Judge Parker, | 20 |
| Mrs. A. H. Deveber, | 5s | **R** | |
| Dewolf, | 10 | Mrs. Ratchford, | 5s |
| Duvernet, | 10 | B. Robinson, | 10 |
| J. Doherty, | 10 | J. M. Robinson, | 5 |
| Frith, | 10 | Rawleigh, | 5 |
| Miss Dewolf, | 5 | T. Reid, | 5 |
| Mr. L. H. Deveber, | 10 | J. Robertson, | 5 |
| Daniel, | 20 | C. G. R. | 5 |
| W. Deniel, | 5 | J. M. R. | 5 |
| Frith, | 15 | **S** | |
| A Friend, | 3s 6d | Mrs. Sturdee, | 5 |
| do. | 3s 6d | Scovil, | 10 |
| **G** | | W. H. Scovil, | 5 |
| Mrs. H. Gilbert, | 11 | Simonds, | 10 |
| Grant, | 5 | Sears, | 10 |
| Galloway, | 5 | C. C. Stewart, | 10 |
| Gillies, | 5 | A. Stewart, | 5 |
| J. H. Gray, | 5 | Stephen, | 5 |
| Mr. T. R. Gordon, | 5 | Stevenson, | 5 |
| G. G. Gilbert, | 5 | Miss Simonds, | 10 |
| **H** | | Mr. Benj Smith, | 6 |
| Mrs. R. L. Hazen, | 10s | A. Shives, | 3 |
| T. Hanford, | 5 | Smellie, | 5 |
| Howe, | 5 | J. DeW. Spurr, | 5 |
| J. M. Hamilton, | 5 | Rev. A. Stewart, | 5 |
| Hersey, | 5 | **T** | |
| Miss Hopkins, | 10 | Mrs. J. Thompson, | 5 |
| Hazen, | 20 | Thurgar, | 5 |
| Mr. J. H. Hartt, | 20 | Tilton, | 5 |
| **J** | | J. V. Troop, | 5 |
| Mrs. Irvine, | 5s | Miss Thompson, | 10 |
| H. Johnston, | 10 | Victoria House, | 20 |
| Jack, | 5 | **W** | |
| Messrs. Jardine & Co. | 20 | Mrs. White, | 10s |
| **L** | | R. D. Wilmot, | 5 |
| Mr. Lang, | 20 | Wm. Wright, | 5 |
| Lawton, | 5 | Whitney, | 5 |
| A. G. Lordly, | 6 | Dr. Walker, | 5 |
| J. W. L. | 5 | Worster, | 5 |
| | | F. Wiggins, | 5 |
| | | Mr. White, | 5 |

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Ladies Benevolent Society, up to 1st January 1846.

| Dr. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance due Treasurer on 1st January 1845, per last account, | | 7 | 0 6 |
| Expended for Groceries, | | 53 | 7 6 |
| Do. Wood and Carriage, | | 4 | 10 10 |
| Do. Bread, | | 8 | 8 0 |
| Do. Clothing, | | 4 | 19 0 |
| Balance remaining in hand, | | 19 | 5 8 |
| | | 97 | 11 6 |
| **Cr.** | | | |
| Donations per list, | 9 | 15 | 6 |
| Subscriptions for Do. | 22 | 6 | 0 |
| Donation by Church Wardens of Trinity Church, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. by Mr. Robert Sears, of New York, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. from the Bazaar in aid of the Funds, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| | 97 | 11 | 6 |

ST JOHN, 14th August 1846.

☞ Editors of papers disposed to publish the above, will confer a favor on the Ladies' Benevolent Society by so doing.

## Miscellany.

### PETER THE GREAT OF RUSSIA.

*(From Blackwood's Magazine.)*

Peter the Great was one of the most remarkable men who ever appeared on the theatre of public affairs. He was nothing by halves. For good or for evil he was gigantic. Vigour seems to have been the great characteristic of his mind; but it was often fearfully disfigured by passion and not unfrequently misled by the example of more advanced states. To elevate Russia to an exalted place among nations and give her the influence which her vast extent and physical resources seemed to render within her reach, was throughout life the great object of his ambition; and he succeeded in it to an extent which naturally acquired for him the unbounded admiration of mankind. His overthrow of the Strelitzes, long the Prætorian guards and terror of the czars of Muscovy, was effected with a vigour and attended by a cruelty similar to that with which Sultan Mahommed a century after destroyed the Janissaries at Constantinople. The sight of a young and despotic sovereign leaving the glittering toys and real enjoyments of royalty to labour in the dockyards of Saardam with his own hands, and instruct his subjects in shipbuilding by first teaching himself, was too striking and remarkable not to excite universal attention. And when the result of this was seen; when the czar was found introducing among his subjects the military discipline, naval architecture, nautical skill, or any of the arts and warlike institutions of Europe, and in consequence long resisting and at length destroying the terrible conqueror who had so long been the terror of Northern Europe, the astonishment of men knew no bounds. He was at once the Solon and Scipio of modern times; and literary servility, vieing with great and disinterested admiration, extolled him as one of the greatest heroes and benefactors of his species who had ever appeared among men.

But time, the great dispeller of illusions, and whose mighty arm no individual greatness, how great soever, can long withstand, has begun to abate much from this colossal reputation. His temper was violent in the extreme; frequent acts of hideous cruelty, and occasional oppression, signalised his reign. More than any other man he did evil that good may come of it. He compelled his people so, he thought, to civilisation, though, in seeking to cross the stream, hundreds of thousands perished in the waves. "Peter the Great," says Mackintosh, "did not civilise Russia; that undertaking was beyond his genius, great as it was; he only gave the Russians the art of civilised war."—The truth was, he attempted what was altogether impracticable. No one man can at once civilise a nation; he can only put it in the way of civilisation. To complete the fabric must be the work of continued effort and sustained industry during many successive generations. That Peter failed in rendering his people on a level with the other nations of Europe in refinement and industry, is no reproach to him. It was impossible to do so in less than several centuries. The real particular in which he erred was, that he departed from the national, that he tore up the national institutions, violated in numerous instances the strongest national feelings. He clothed his court and capital in European dress; but man do not put off old feelings with the cut of their fathers. Peter's civilisation extended no further than the surface. He succeeded in inducing an extraordinary degree of discipline in his army, and the appearance of considerable refinement among his courtiers. But it is easier to remodel an army than change a nation; and the celebrated *bon mot* of Diderot, that the Russians were *rotten before they were ripe*, is but a happy expression, indicating how much easier it is to introduce the vices than the virtues of civilisation among an unlettered people. To this day the civilisation of Russia has never descended below the higher ranks; and the efforts of the real patriotic czars who have since wielded the Muscovite sceptre, Alexander and Nicholas, have been mainly directed to get out of the fictitious career into which Peter turned the people, and revive with the old institutions the true spirit and inherent aspirations of the nation.—The immense success with which their efforts have been attended, and the gradual though still slow descent of civilisation and improvement through the great body of that people, prove the wisdom of the principles on which they have proceeded. Possibly Russia is yet destined to afford another illustration of the truth of Montesquieu's maxim, that no nation ever yet rose to durable greatness but through institutions in harmony with its spirit.

THE PEOPLE.—There is, in truth, an extensive amount of cant afloat just now, both here and elsewhere, on this subject of The People. It is the staple commodity of your newspaper-mongers, and the eighpenny song of the streets. Agitators feed upon it, politicians play upon it, our needy brethren of the quill pay out standing debts with it. It is one of the few things that pay at all in an age of fearful competitions, and one that always will pay whilst poor human nature holds the purse-strings. The wretched beggerman of Ireland famishes for a crust, yet he has his farthings to spare for the greedy hypocrite who flatters his vanity, and heaps laudations on his social importance. John Howard made four pilgrimages to Germany, five to Holland, three to France, two to Italy, with the simple object of mitigating the physical sufferings of his fellow creatures; he visited Spain, Portugal, the United States, and Turkey, with the same practical and praiseworthy purpose. He passed days in post-houses and lazarettos, finally laid down his life in the blessed work of charity at Cherson in the Crimea. *Nous avons change tout cela.* Philanthropy is a luxurious creature now a days. She is passive rather than active; she does not work—she *talks*. Her disciples take no journeys, unless it be to Italy for their pleasure; they sit at home in satin dressing gowns, supported on velvet, feeding on turtle. They tell the laboring classes—whom they style the bone and sinew of the land—that though they talk prose, and lead prosaic lives, they are nevertheless first-rate poets; that though rough at the surface, they are the gentlest of creation "at the core;" that though dull, they are quick; though ugly, handsome; though stupid, vastly clever; though commoners in the last degree, yet nobles of God, and nature's grandees of the very first class. It is gratifying to believe all this, and the charge is only threepence a week, or a shilling a month. Open as we are to flattery, who would not pay so trifling a sum for the pleasure of so sweet a dream? If you cannot relieve our sufferings it is something to create an inordinate self esteem. If you cannot afford us a shilling from your pockets, it is much that your goose quill can convert us into birds of Paradise. The successful writers of the day are those who have nauseously fawned upon the million for the sake of their "sweet voices" and their half pence.

There is not one of these popular members who has had the manliness to suggest, supposing that he has the head to discover, a remedy for the evils which every honest mind perceives in the social condition of the humbler classes. The most they have done is to drag further into the light miseries which every one saw without their aid—to point out exultingly distinctions of rank, which have always been, and can never cease to be—to remove bonds of sympathy, that united for mutual benefit one class with another—and to widen as far as possible the breach that has arisen between the governed and the governing of this great empire. We do them injustice—they have accomplished more. In seasons of difficulty and trial, in those periods of convulsion and danger, to which all great societies are liable, and a large mercantile community like our own is especially subject, they have assuaged alarm and appeased hunger by writing books with a *moral!*; such a moral as that upon which The Chimes was founded, and which the snarling author of Mrs. Caudle's Lectures loves to inculcate: we mean the moral that teaches the loveliness of all that lies in the hovel, the hatefulness of all that dwells in the palace; the sublimity of vulgarity, and the ridiculousness of high birth; the innate virtues of ignorance and poverty, and the equally essential wickedness of wealth and rank. Such are the exertions of modern philanthropy! Such are the self-denying, humble, and glorious achievements of the successors of John Howard!

There are two classes of philanthropists very busy just now on this side the English Channel: viz., that composed of men who are particularly anxious that no laws whatever should be passed for the effectual punishment of the midnight assassin in Ireland; and that which stands up for the murderer in England, denying the right of the legislator to punish any man with death, and the expediency of the punishment, provided the right be conceded.

EFFECT.—Mr. Lee, the barrister, was famous for studying effect when he pleaded. On the circuit at Norwich, a brief was brought to him by the relatives of a woman who had been deceived in to a breach of promise of marriage. Lee inquired, among other particulars, whether the woman was handsome? A most beautiful face, was the answer. Satisfied with this, he desired she should be placed at the bar immediately in front of the jury. When he rose, he began a most pathetic and eloquent address, directing the attention of the jury to the charms that were placed in their view and pointing in glowing colours, the guilt of the wretch who could injure so much beauty. When he perceived their feelings worked up to a proper pitch, he sat down under the perfect conviction that he should obtain a verdict. What, then, must have been his surprise, when the counsel retained by the opposite party rose and observed, that it was impossible not to assent to the encomiums which his learned friend had lavished on the face of the plaintiff; but had forgot to say that she had *a wooden leg!*—This fact of which Lee was no means aware, was established to his utter confusion. His eloquence was thrown away; and the jury who felt ashamed of the effects it had produced on them, instantly gave a verdict against him.

PADDY GO-EASY.—When his father, for instance, got up in the morning, the first thing he did was to go to the fire that had been raked over night, and turning aside the greenshagh with the *mudâhka bristhie*, or wooden tongs, which consisted of a piece of stick broken *near* the middle, so as to allow one side to be about three or four inches longer than the other, and taking a half-burnt turf by the end, crush his pipe against it, and thus commence the proper business of the day. His wife, on the other hand, no sooner got out of her bed, than she planted herself on her hunkers at the aforesaid fire, and lifting a coal in the tongs, that is, about half-way up near the centre of it, sat there applying it to her pipe, which she sucked with a degree of earnestness and zeal that did her honour; her head all the time leans a little to the one side, to betoken the pure luxury of her enjoyment. From this until the hour of going to bed the said pipe was mostly in the jaws of either one or other of them; for at that period there was never more than one pipe used in a family at the same time. There was generally a *dudeen*, or short cutty pipe, which circulated from hand to hand, like the old Irish mether that went much in the same cleanly way from mouth to mouth.—*Library of Ireland.*

### THE TRUE ESTIMATION OF RANK.

The two great mistakes which men of limited capacity are apt to fall into when for once in their lives they chance to be brought into contact with men of exalted rank, are these:—either to set too high or too low a value upon distinction and nobility both which errors arise from one and the same source—a secret feeling of innate inferiority.

It is a sight degrading to human nature and the inborn dignity of man, when one witnesses a base, slavish, truckling disposition to lie prostrate in the dust before the very shadow of coming greatness.—What a stern, cruel, significant lesson was that when the minister, who, in his slavish professions swore that he would obey Cambyses in everything that he should command, was desired to shoot his own son. The wretched father seized the presented bow, and with horror stricken hands was compelled to pierce his son to the heart.

Setting aside, however all considerations of the undignified nature of this Behoptile behaviour, it should be remembered that it must appear quite as contemptible and repulsive in the eyes of those to whom it is addressed. What opinion can that prince be supposed to form of the qualification of a man whose good sense he perceives to be entirely dazzled by the contemplation of greatness?

The greatest mistake, which these well-meaning folks are apt to fall in, is a habit of constantly repeating the title of nobility which may be borne by the magnate in whose company they chance to be.—"My Lord" this—"Your Grace" that is constantly falling from their lips.

Take it for an invariable rule, that no peer, but a mere parvenu, likes to hear the title thus constantly blurted out. His noble carriage, his dignity of conversation, is supposed to be a sufficient patent of nobility in itself. His dignity wants no asserting—it speaks for itself, and is hurt rather than elevated by a constant reminding of the *artificial* barrier by which he is separated from the rest of the society.—The Kings of Persia were so conscious of insolence which distinction and power are apt to excite in the best-regulated breast, that they carried constantly with them a slave, whose duty was in the midst of their most magnificent triumphs to remind them that they were mortal—mere dust—and that all such distinctions were temporary.

The other error—that of depreciating nobility—is far more general, and for this reason: the first must be in a measure, confined to those who are in some degree conversant with great men, whilst the other can only be felt by those who never were brought into contact with those distinguished individuals whom they profess to hate. Take one of these democrats—dissect the fellow—fresh, fume, superficial bluster, all—he is a man sufficiently insignificant in himself; a man of no mean acquirements, and absence of moral dignity, that he never can hope to befit himself, or find any degree of ease in the society of his superiors. Of this he is painfully conscious, and revenges his mean passions upon that moral and physical nobility which awes him, and which is the inseparable attribute of our higher orders, by dissembling a hatred and contempt for both. There is a remarkably graphic description of one of this class in the First Book of Homer's Iliad. That wonderful poet who, indeed, seems to have included in his writings every sort of men to be found under the sun, paints, with the touch of a master, the following picture of a fanctious demagogue:—

> Thersites only clamoured in the throng,
> Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue;
> Awed by no shame, by no respect controlled,
> In scandal busy, in reproaches bold:
> With witty malice studious to defame;
> Scorn all his joy and, laughter all his aim;
> But chief he gloried, with licentious style,
> To lash the great, and monarchs to revile.
> * * * * * *
> Spleen to mankind his envious heart possessed,
> And much he hated all, but most the best.

The sage Ulysses seems to me to have adopted by far the most prudent course of taming this monster; a wholesome threshing, administered by the wisest of men, proved an excellent remedy—at least it answered its end, by teaching this Attic snob a due respect to his betters.

PAUDD HEMILITY.—I have heard it said, and believe it to be true, that one of the tenets professed by the Society of Friends—and one which they preserve very jealously too—is, that it is not right for a man to humble himself in the presence of a man. With men like these it is right to contend on their own grounds, and surely it can hardly be deemed inconsistent with the practice of that religion, whose very spirit breathes humility and self-abasement, to pay a proper respect to those whom it hath pleased God to make us inferior to. The lowly Nazarene himself has given us a noble example of humility and submission, for, although by virtue of His Godhead, He might well have caused all the potentates of the earth to fall low upon their knees, and offer supplications *to Him*—although when standing before Pilate, and when set at nought by Herod and his mighty men, He could presently—in His own words—have summoned twelve legions of angels, He choose rather to comport himself in unison with His humble condition in the flesh, and invariably paid earthly honour where He conceived that honour to be due—nay, I would remind these precise gentlemen, that in addressing their undoubted ancestors the Pharisees, (for it is unquestionable that this sect was remarkable for the extraordinary breath of their Phylacteries; now whether Phylacteries are supposed to mean *hat trims*, I am not sufficient of a scholar to determine, but I have quite enough judgment to convince me, that what the Saviour intended to animadvert upon here was any affected singularity of dress, by which sects endeavoured to convince men that they were better than their fellows?) He especially exhorts them against indulging in stubbornness, and stiffnecked self sufficiency.—"Let *every soul*" said St. Paul, "be subject unto the higher powers;"—"and of this subject," said St. Chrysostom, "he made much account in other epistles also, making subjects under their rulers, as household servants are under their masters; and this he does to show that it was not for the subversion of the commonwealth that Christ introduced His laws, but for the better advancing of it."

There is no pride so offensively disgusting as an affectation of humility.

HOW THEY TREAT BABIES IN GENOA.—It is not unusual to see, lying on the edge of the tank at these times, or on another flat stone, an unfortunate baby, tightly swathed up, arms and legs and all, in an enormous quantity of wrapper, so that it is unable to move a toe or a finger. This custom (which we often see represented in old pictures) is universal among the common people. A child is left anywhere, without the possibility of crawling away, or is accidently knocked off a shelf or tumbled out of bed, or is hung up to a hook now and then, and left dangling like a doll at an English rag shop, without the least inconvenience to anybody. I was sitting one Sunday, soon after my arrival, in the little country church of San Martino, a couple of miles from the city, while a baptism took place. I saw the priest, and an attendant with a large taper, and a man and a woman, and some others; but I had no more idea, until the ceremony was all over, that it was a baptism, or that the curious little stiff instrument that was passed from one to another, in the course of the ceremony, by the handle—like a short poker—was a child, than I had that it was my own christening. I borrowed the child afterwards for a minute or two (it was lying across the font then), and found it very red in the face, but perfectly quiet and not to be bent on any terms. The number of cripples in the streets soon ceased to surprise me.

The study of nature is ever attended with pleasing reflections, and the study of botany, in particular, independent of its immediate use, is as healthful as it is innocent. It beguiles the tediousness of the road, it furnishes amusement at every footstep of the solitary walk; and above all, it leads to pleasing reflections on the bounty, the wisdom, and the power of the great Creator.

*Curious Derivation.*—The *Lollards*, those mystic weavers of the middle ages, received their name, because, whilst working, they *lolled*, or hummed in an under tone some nursery rhyme that cheered them in their labour.