SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1848.

Weekly Chronicle

Volume 13. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 2.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DONANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Daveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s 6d. if paid in advance.

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.

AUGUST.	R. SUN.	S MOON	H W.
9 Saturday,	5 35	6 19	1 27, 7 37
10 Sunday	5 36	6 17	2 28, 8 52
11 Monday,	5 37	6 15	3 33, 9 51
12 Tuesday,	5 38	6 13	4 42 10 38
13 Wednesday,	5 39	6 12	Rises 11 22
14 Thursday,	5 40	6 10	7 52 ev 1
15 Friday,	5 41	6 8	7 10 0 40

Full Moon, 13th, 1h. 44m. morning.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZES, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Actual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

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FREDERICK R STARR.
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Wine, Pale Ale, Porter,
and BROWN STOUT.

Now Landing Ex "Cambria" from London;

2 PIPES, 10 Hhds. 2 Qr. Casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
6 Hhds Fine GOLDEN SHERRY;
1 Puncheon very old Jamaica RUM;
20 Casks Byass' best East India Pale Ale, Porter, and BROWN STOUT—in pint and quart bottles.

For sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 15 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MacDonald, No. 5, North side, King-street.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

To Cash paying Customers.

Coat, Vest, & Pantaloons.

MADE to Measure, of all Wool Scotch TWEED—Warranted to fit or no Sale, ONLY 40s.

GARRETT & SKILLEN,
Tailors & Drapers.

Pantechnetheca, Prince Wm street, June 1.

Clothing for the Boys!

LIST of Prices—A plain well made Suit for Boys from the age of 6 to 8 Years viz:—Jacket, Checked Pants and Vest, only 15s.;
Do. do. Cloth Jacket, white Pants & Vest 16s 3d.
Do. extra fine Cloth Jacket, Pants and fancy Vest, only 20s.;
Dress Suit, from the age of 8 to 16, fine Sack Coat, Pants, and Vest, from 22s. 6d.
Cash before leaving the Shop.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, July 14.

SOAP.—Ex ship *Orleans* from Liverpool, on Consignment—300 Boxes *Steele and Son's* hard Yellow SOAP, in 64 and 36 lb. Boxes; For sale at Hammond's Brick Building, 20, Dock street, by [June 16] H. G. KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (the deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—*King's* College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and *a perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black Smith Business.

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market.

GEORGE CRAIG.

September 3.

A CARD.

CALVIN POWERS, TAILOR, &c. beg most respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the shop in Prince William Street, lately occupied by Mr J. M. Campbell, where all orders in his line intrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. St. John, 1st May, 1846.

Laths, Palings, Boards.

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuge DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS always on hand, at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap, on application to the subscriber, (deliverable either at the Mills or in the city.)

WILLIAM CARVILL.

February 18. *Nelson street.*

Salt, Sugar, Molasses.

Ex schr. *Democrat*, Clements, Master, from Yarmouth, now landing at York Point Slip:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
56 Hhds. SUGAR;
Hhds MOLASSES,

For sale low from the vessel.

March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OIL, VARNISH, &c.

10 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 10 barrels Bright VARNISH,
7 barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE—just received and for sale at No 1 North side Market square. by [June 23] W. O. SMITH.

By the Lord Wellington:—

20 KEGS Superfine MUSTARD,
20 kegs Best Ground GINGER,
1 case Real CINNAMON.
1 do. CASTOR OIL.
1 sack CARRAWAY SEED.
1 case Pearl SAGE.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.

Miscellaneous.

ANIMALS AND THEIR ARRANGEMENTS.—Like men, animals evidently entertain a feeling of respect for superior endowments, either of prowess or discernment. They look up to a leader and follow and obey him. The strongest and swiftest wild horse leads the troop, the largest male buffaloes are always in the van when danger is apprehended; and it has been observed in mountain pastures, where there are large flocks of sheep, that on the approach of any foe, the whole of these timid animals form into a compact phalanx, where the females and young take the centre, and the rams with their formidable horns guard the front. Among migrating birds the strongest always lead, and it is a remarkable fact that the first arrivals of such birds very generally consist of males only. Every one must have observed the soldier-like marshalling of a flock of wild swans or geese as they pursue their flight far up in the blue twilight sky, in two unequal lines meeting in an angle, where one leader for a time takes the van, and then, falling back into the rear, is succeeded by another.—Many animals associate together for the purpose of more effectually hunting down their prey. Such are packs of wolves, jackalls, dogs. These animals, when pursuing very swift-footed prey, disperse themselves into troops or divisions. One division gives full chase, while another slowly comes up in the rear, and is ready to run on when the strength of their fellows is exhausted. Two or three divisions in this way take their turn till their victims are run down. Among flocks of herbivorous animals a sentinel is always placed on either flank, to give notice of danger. This is a very curious arrangement in use among most animals that congregate together. The notice of danger is communicated in various ways: a loud, snorting noise is uttered by the horse; various shrill quick notes and screams are made use of by birds; the rabbit, which is a mute animal, thumps violently two or three times on the ground with its hind legs. It would be interesting to ascertain what are the qualifications of such sentinels, in what routine do they take up their position, whether they are made choice of promiscuously out of the common mass, or selected from some peculiar adaptation in them for the post.—In a matter of such importance to the community it might seem not improbable but that the choice devolved on some leader of superior merit, yet we are inclined to think that no choice is made at all, but that the appropriate individual at once assumes the post for which he is suited prompted by his innate predisposition thereto. In short the arrangement in the great majority of cases must be a simple instinctive impulse; for the deliberative assumption of such an onerous and fatiguing duty would imply a degree of moral restraint and consideration which we have no grounds for believing to exist among the inferior animals. In a waggon-train, of three horses deep, we may often see an illustration of this spontaneous and self-imposed watchfulness. As they proceed along, whenever danger is to be apprehended, the ears of the front horses will be found turned forwards, those of the hind pair, on the contrary, are turned backwards, while those of the middle horses remain in their usual position of careless security.—*British Quarterly.*

IMPORTANCE OF A LITURGY.

Amidst the declining state of the Syrian Christians, they have the Bible and a Scriptural Liturgy; and *these* will save a Church in the worst of times. *These* will still keep and preserve the sparks and life of religion. The *few* copies of the Bible left among them make it highly probable that if they had not enjoyed the daily prayers and daily portions of Scripture in their Liturgy, there would not have been a vestige of Christianity left among them. In a nation such as ours, overflowing with knowledge, men are not always in circumstances to perceive the value of a Scriptural Liturgy. When men are well taught, they think they want something better. But the young and the ignorant, who form the great proportion of the community, are edified by a little plain instruction frequently repeated. A small sect may do without a form for a while, but a national liturgy is that which prescribes a relic of the true faith among the people of a large empire or kingdom.—When the Ministers or Teachers leave their articles and confessions of faith, *woe to that declining Church which hath no Gospel Liturgy!*—*Dr. Buchanan.*

The Sheriff of Aberdeen lately gave an award of 8d. damages and expenses against a farmer for shooting a neighbor's watch dog. The sheriff stated that it was illegal for any one to shoot a watch dog, even although it had committed a trespass.

The place of Colonial Secretary at Sierra Leone, from which Mr. T. O'Brien has been removed, will be filled by Mr. W. Ferguson, one of the writers in the colony, where he has spent the almost unprecedented period of 10 years in the public service.

A COUNTRYMAN'S OPINION ON THE 'SIX POINTS.'—We shall come to a pretty pass if we are to have a fresh election every year, pay men for being elected, and yet let any idle, good-for-nothing fellow who never had industry to earn anything, or drift to keep what he had, be qualified to be a member. Members will be like blackberries, growing in every hedge, if this is to be the way of it. Why, I know some half-a-dozen of these chartist fellows, who are always talking in at the Star, where I put up my team, when I go in with the corn to Foxtown, who would then all be for being Parliament men. To hear them talk to us, you'd suppose they were the only folk of the universe who knew anything about right or wrong, and yet, I could never find that and one of them ever stuck to any honest business long enough to pay his way. Then they are terrible fellows for getting hold of other folk's money, for their "great schemes" as they call them; they talk very big of the pounds of money they send up every month to their chartist member in London, who says he is buying such a lot of land that he will give fifty thousand of us, if we will pay him a little ready money at once, an acre of two, and a house, and tools, and I don't know what besides, *some day or other.* These fellows who call themselves agents for him, to my way of thinking, are not of the sort I should like to trust my money to,—let alone the sending it on such a wild goose chase.—*Politics for the People.*

THE WELLINGTON HERO OF WEDDINGS.—We have had the Wellington Dispatches, the Wellington Campaigns, the Wellington Letters—to say nothing of Wellington boots; but the series of Wellingtonia will never be complete till the Wellington Weddings are added to the collection of interesting matter relating to the Hero of Waterloo. He has given away more young ladies, and blessed more happy couples than fifty old uncles in as many old farces; and he has no doubt, repeated the celebrated clap-trap, "There, there: take her, you young dog, and be as good to her as she deserves!" He has, we say, uttered this affecting piece of tenderness nearly as often as Mr. Farren, & six times as frequently as Mr. Tilbury. We believe the Duke has a quantity of property purses for distribution on these occasions, to cram into the hands of the bridegroom, with a "Bless ye! bless ye!" He has been "at it again" last week, ween he was present at the nuptials of a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort. He and the Duke of Cambridge will be looked upon as the most remarkable men of the day; the military hero, for the number of wedding breakfasts he has consumed, the royal duke for the quantity of public dinners he has devoured.—*From Punch.*

POPISH BLASPHEMY ON THE DEATH BED.—The authentic account of the last moments of the Arch bishop of Paris in the *Ami de la Religion* contains the following statement of what took place on his being informed that his wound was mortal:—"My God, I offer Thee my life, *accept it in expiation of my sins* and for stopping the effusion of blood which is flowing." And further on, "He called to his aid Mary whom he called mother." He recited alternately "*Sub tuum præsidium*;" the prayer of St. Bernard; "Remember, O most pious Virgin Mary, &c." and the words "Pray for us, poor sinners, now in the hour of death." He invoked the angels, and among the Saints especially St. Dennis, his patron Saint, and that of the church of Paris. Again, having asked for the *viaticum*, he said to his Vicar General: "Help me, talk to me of the Holy Sacrament." And as the pain increased, he exclaimed: My God, how I suffer! *I offer thee my sufferings.*" These sentiments of the dying Archbishop are adopted by his brethern. The Archbishop of Tours, in his *Mandement* writes, "let us above all, *render thanks and homage to the great victim which has been sacrificed* in these days of sad memory. May *the blood of that august Pontiff cry for and obtain mercy.*" Among the superstitious practices that took place before & at his funeral, the following will show the use made by the Romish Church of the Archbishop's death:—"Four young *gardes mobiles* approached the funeral bed of state, and having engaged in prayer, they drew their swords, placed them on the body of the deceased, and taking them up again kissed them reverently." "The body of the Archbishop," says the *Ami de la Religion*, "has been exposed a whole week for *the veneration of the faithful*; every day numberless crowds succeeded each other in *this pious pilgrimage*, passing in order and in silent prayer through the chapel where *these precious relics* were deposited." The *Univers*, after giving a full account of the funeral procession in which the body of the Archbishop was carried with the fire uncovered, states that "at the threshold of the temple the *cortege* was forced to stop; the people were anxious to have whatever they most valued brought into contact (the Popish manner of blessing by relics) with the body of the Pontiff; the officers and soldiers their swords. A bishop took them from their hands, and placed them on *the venerated body.* It was no longer a funeral procession; it might rather have been called a *translation of the relics.*" "The French" adds the *Univers*, "even those who are not aware of it, are Catholic to the very bottom of their hearts."

NOISELESS CARRIAGE WHEELS.—Now that the wood-paving mania has subsided, we know of no invention which could prove more welcome to the public than the improvements recently effected in wheels and carriages by Mr. Andrew Smith, C.E., of Millwall, Poplar, the patentee of the galvanised iron wire rope—Mr. Smith having succeeded in adapting his galvanised iron not only to a superior manufacture of wheels, but also to the springs, the reins, and even to the horseshoes. The reins have increased strength, and the properties of the wheels and springs are not obtained at the expence of appearances, nor by any additions which detract from the elegance of the vehicle. The tire of the wheel is composed of several layers of galvanised plate iron lapped and rivetted together, and then regalvanised in the mass, and which when running over the stones make no more noise than if running on a surface of lead, a result produced partly by the galvanization, and partly by a division of parts, entirely cutting off thereby the vibration; the nave, or box, is lined with an elastic substance, which makes a perfect stuffing box, and thus prevents any noise from the axle. We had an opportunity of judging of the efficacy of the various applications during the past week in the crowded thoroughfare of Fleet street, when the rattling noise of surrounding carriages afforded a striking contrast to the easy steadiness with which Mr. Smith's vehicle glided along. We have no doubt of soon finding these inventions pretty general adopted, as securing to the tradesman the much sought quietude, so requisite for the transaction of business, with ease and safety for the traveller. We understand, also, the wheels are about being adopted on one of our metropolitan lines of railway.

THE CHOLERA.—The *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 6th July states that processions and prayers have been offered invoking the clemency of Heaven against this scourge, which is desolating the capital. On the 4th July the number of sick was 2606.

From late English Papers.

JEFFREY'S MARINE GLUE.

It is now about six years since Mr Jeffery obtained a patent for his marine glue; and the numerous experiments which have, at various times, been made, to test its powers, its advantages, and its economy, we have always fully noticed. The length of time which has now elapsed since its first application having enabled the proprietors to aver, as practical facts what all their former experiments only proved in theory—as it was impossible to tell what effect time and atmospheric changes would have—has induced them to take a temporary office in Cannon-row, for the purpose of submitting to the public specimens of the valuable effects of the marine glue, after years of service. We have inspected, at their office, part of the deck of the *Talbot*, and a portion of the mainmast of the *Caracoa* frigates, which were payed with marine glue. After a period of five year's service, the paying the joints of the former remaining as when first put in, and expanding & yielding with the contraction of the planks, which have been also probably worn down an inch in storing and cleaning, and the latter as sound as the day the mast was placed in the vessel; while the foremast, which was constructed in the ordinary manner, is rotten at the core, and expanding over a considerable portion of the interior. Its durability, superiority, and greater economy, over every other substance for caulking, paying, or as glue for joining timber in the formation of masts, and every other part of a vessel, is incontrovertibly established; and we sincerely wish we could, with as much satisfaction, record the fact, that the Government, who are, at present, the only gainers, and who are likely hitherto to realise a saving of many thousands per annum by its use, had awarded the liberal remuneration which is so justly due. We are sorry to find such is not the fact; Mr. Jeffery and his partners, without attempting to push it forward into that general public use, which a little exertion would have secured for it, devoted the whole of their energies and their means to render it available to the British navy; and as a proof of its complete success, the most flattering testimonials in its favour have been given from every practical department in the Royal dockyards, from Lord Bloomfield, Commander of the Garrison, Woolwich, Sir E. Codrington, Sir Francis Collier, Admiral Hyde Parker, the master ship-wrights of the dockyards, and the commanders of many Ships in the Royal Navy, in which it is affirmed to be likely to prove one *of the most important discoveries of modern times.* What remuneration will our readers believe they have received? Why, after an outlay of several thousand pounds, and the application of six years of their lives, the Lords of Admiralty have awarded them nothing! absolutely nothing!—not even a sixpence for their travelling expenses, which, in the service alone, has been very considerable. Application for remuneration has been met by promises, by acknowledgements of its efficiency, and by non-performance. Mr Jeffrey's first claim was £30,000—a sum little above half what the navy would save in a year, on a general adoption of the glue; and the only offer of anything like remuneration is to pay him at per ton of the glue used, which, from its great durability, would yield but a paltry sum towards anything like a fair compensation for such a public benefit, and which the patentees have, we think very properly, rejected. Mr. Jeffery lowered his claim to £3000 down, and £3000 a year for four years, at the expiration of which time further remuneration to be considered. He has asked for a committee of investigation, and to be allowed an interview with the board, but all in vain; and there they are, apparently in the same position with regard to remuneration, as when they commenced operations six years ago, with that portion of their lives wasted, and their resources ruinously reduced. Is the degrading slur upon our national character, that—through the conceit the procrastination, or through the cupidity of our public bodies—men whose inventive genius most benefits the country are generally slighted and ruined, never to be effaced! Is it to go forth to the world, that England—a country raised to her present proud pre-eminence by her rapid progress in science and arts—will, whenever possible to evade just payment, adopt the talent, experience, and perseverence of the most ingenious of her sons, and then to get remuneration for toil and outlay how and when they can! All honourable and christian feeling forbid it; and we do trust, that the gross injustice which the patentees of the marine glue appear to have sustained at the hands of the Government authorities in the marine department, will be speedily compensated for by ample remuneration; or that some liberal Member of the House of Commons will take up the subject, and obtain from the Government itself an explanation of the unjust, partial, and anomalous proceedings, which are daily practised.

COLONISATION.—On Tuesday the "Society for the Promotion of Colonization" held their first meeting in London. The Earl of Harrowby was in the chair; and among the speakers on the occasion were Lord Ashley, Lord Monteagle, and Lord Fanham. The Society is to be self-sustaining; they are to select the parties wishing to emigrate, and they are to promote their object by a loan of money, on, as far as we can see, the guarantee of poor law unions and landlords with over-peopled estates, the emigrants subsequently to refund the money advanced. "Before us," said Lord Harrowby, "were colonies thirsting for population; around us were masses of operatives dying for want of employment. The industry, intelligence and enterprise of the British people pre-eminently qualified them for colonisation. The spirit of independence, and self-reliance of the Anglo-Saxon race, their literature, our extent of seaboard, were all circumstances more favourable to colonisation than characterised any other race. The greatest difficulty was the expense of carrying out a systematic plan of emigration;—the great golden bridge by which our impoverished thousands could be conveyed from want to plenty could not easily be constructed; but he thought the principle adopted by that society met the requirements of the question, and would be likely to render the system self-supporting. He wishes to see the younger sons of high families transplanting themselves and their families to our colonies, and a better class of emigrants than had hitherto gone out would follow in their wake.—Then the resources of our distant possessions would not be left to be accidentally developed, as heretofore; and the institutions of the parent state, which were unrivalled in their vigour and stability would grow up, and bless and consolidate those rising communities at the other extremity of the Globe."

SUCCESFUL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN CIRCASSIA.—At a meeting of the Medico Botanical Society on Thursday night, Mr. Guthrie read letters which had been received from Prince Weronzow, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in Circassia, and from Dr. Audreoskey, his physician detailing, a new and successful plan of treating this formidable disease.—It would appear that the Prince's attention was first drawn to the matter by noticing that a certain regiment of Cassocks suffered but slightly from cholera as compared with the other troops. On inquiry of the Colonel, he learned that the recovery of the Cossacks were attributed to the use of an elixir called the Elixir of Woronego—a preparation of a somewhat quackish description, the principal important ingredient of which was naptha. Dr. Andreoskey, finding the quantity of elixir in possession of the Colonel to be but small, determined to try naptha by itself; he first used it in mild cases of choleraic diarrœa. Proving successful with these, he adminstered it in the more severe cases with equal advantage, and finally found it effectual cure even during the most extreme collapses. The dose which he gave was from 10 to 15 and 20 drops in a glassful of wine, repeated if the first dose did not remain on the stomach, or if the symptoms require it, which was not often the case. The naptha used in the Russian army is not the ordinary naptha of the shops, but the mineral naphtha, obtained from Beker on the shores of the Caspian. It should be of a white or rose color, and used without previously undergoing the process of distillation.

NEW REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA.—A communication has been made by Mr. Guthrie to the Royal Medico Botanical Society, in reference to a new mode of treating Asiatic cholera. Hitherto this formidable disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medical skill to arrest its progress or to mitigate its virulence. It has been the *opprobrium medicorum*; but now, if we may believe the statements by medical men in Circassia a remedy has been found both simple and efficacious. This is naptha, a drug hitherto little used in the treatment of disease. The virtues attributed to it are truly wonderful—arresting the copious diarrhœa, rousing the vital powers and restoring warmth to the surface previously chilled with the coldness of approaching death. The new remedy, however requires the sanction of experience before it can be looked up to with confidence by the physician; and it will be his duty to give the first opportunity, a fair trial.—*Medical Times.*

EXPERIMENT WITH CHLOROFORM.—In the *Lancet* Mr. Nunneley of Leeds, states that chloroform and other anæsthetic agents can, he believes be applied locally to a part to produce local insensibility to pain, the brain being unaffected, consciousness being retained, and the limbs and other parts not being subjected to the action of the anæsthetic agent, retaining their usual anæsthetic condition.—His opinions regarding the supposed value and safety of this new mode of administering anæsthetic agents had been formed by Mr. Nunneley on the results of experiments. By the local application of chloroform to the limbs of frogs and toads and the hind legs of rabbits, he had rendered those parts anæsthetic and he obtained (he states) similar results in the human subject from keeping his finger immersed in anæsthetic fluids for half an hour. In one case, where the operation for artificial pupil was to be undergone, he had (he mentions) rendered the parts nearly insensible by applying to the eye for twenty minutes previously a small quantity of the vapour of chloroform.

SUPERSTITION IN CORNWALL.—According to the *Cornwall Royal Gazette*, gross superstition still flourishes in the west. A respectable farmer in the parish of Bodmin, believing that some ailment of his cattle was the consequence of there being bewitched, recently tried as a remedy the expedient of killing a chicken and roasting its heart, after sticking it over with pins! The experiment has been so recently adopted that the enlightened agriculturist is still waiting the result. Meanwhile we understand, he is in doubt as to the proper side, right or left on which for his own impunity and the health of his cattle, he ought to pass on meeting the supposed witch.

TRANSMUTATION OF CORN.—A correspondent of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* writes as follows:—"I was attracted in passing a cottage garden on the 30th May by some fine ears of barley, and so unusually early a period for its development made me suspect it had been planted as wheat. On inquiry I found this to have been the case; the occupier of the garden (James Thompson, of Paston, a village on the sea coast), informed me that his son and himself dibbled a very choice sample of red wheat a few days before Old Michaelmas; that from its growing rank, he mowed it the beginning of January, and the result has been a fine crop of barley, the ears well set with grain; on one side, where the plants were not touched, the natural produce of wheat has been produced. What will be the result of the crop next year from this seed barley?"

A serious Chartist riot took place at Bradford, Yorkshire, during the time of divine service on Sunday morning last. The police had that morning succeeded in capturing a blacksmith known as "Wat Tyler," who had manufactured a number of pikes for sale, when they were attacked by a mob, and the prisoner rescued. Five of the rioters have since been apprehended.

A melancholy accident, arising from drunkenness, occurred at Leith on Sunday morning. A party of four men and five women, who had been drinking all the previous night, hired a boat to proceed to Inchkeith, and when half a mile from land, began quarrelling, and in a struggle capsized the boat, when one of the men and four of the women met a watery grave.

The London Bankers are discouraging commercial paper 1 per cent. below the minimum fixed by the Bank of England.