SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
*Infusion of Sarsaparilla.*

SARSAPARILLA Has of late years been much used, and with great success in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alterative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, diseases of the Periostrum and bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting of the flesh, tenderness of the parts, tumours and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term *Cachexia*, but which it 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.

It is also considered by the most eminent surgeons of the present day, to be the best medicine for re-establishing the constitution after it has undergone the effects of mercury.

The infusion contains all the properties of Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated state, together with the addition of an alkali, which is strongly recommended by the late Abernethy, also by professor Brande, who in a late edition of his valuable work on Pharmacy, says, "the addition of an alkali in the preparation of Sarsaparilla, seems greatly to facilitate the extraction of the soluble matter, and may be used with great advantage."

Amongst the advocates for this medicine, may be mentioned the names of sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., sir James Clarke, the late sir A. Cooper, Bart., Drs. J. A. Paris, M. Ryan, Grahame, Marshall Hall, M.D. F. R. S. &c. &c. Prepared and sold in bottles, in 3s. 9d. each, by J. G. SHARP, *Chemist.*
October 28, 1842.

**Cordage, Brandy, &c.**

Per Barque "Woltville," from Liverpool.

11 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, viz:—5 and 3 yarn Spun Yarn, 6 thread Cordage to 6 inch Standing Rigging, Hawsers from 4 to 7 inch. Manilla Point Line 1¾ to 2 inch, Marline and Houseline;
6 Hhds. best French BRANDY;
120 Bags SPIKES, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
For sale by J. R. CRANE.
Oct. 20. North M. Wharf.

**Received per Prince Albert,**

[LAST WEEK.]

Corner of Dock street and Market-square:

FIRY Pans; Sieves; IRON WIRE; Flint and Percussion Guns; Percussion Pistols; Gun Nipples; Nipple Wrenches; sets of Gun Furniture; Bullet Moulds; sword Canes;
Smith hammers; sash Weights; sad Irons; Iron Weights; Traces; shovels; I bundle shoe Thread, Waggon Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; shot; cod lines and Twines; shoe bills; ships' scrubbing Brushes; spinders; Griddles, with
4 large casks of assorted useful articles.
22d sept. G. T. WILEY.

TEA, SUGAR, &c.

*Landing ex "Lady Caroline" from London, and "Perthshire" from Liverpool:*

10 CHESTS Fine Pekoe flavor'd CONGO,
50 Chests Fine Congo,
5 Ditto HYSON,
3 Ditto Finest Souchong,
2 Ditto Gunpowder, } TEA;
20 Boxes SPERM CANDLES;
80 Ditto London Moulds;
3 Casks "Lazenby's" Pickles, Sauces, and FRUITS; 15 Casks BLACKING;
Cases Durham and French Mustard, Maccaroni, Florence Oil, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, &c.
36 Cases Shoe Thread; 50 kegs Mustard;
3 Bales Shoe Thread and Bed Cords;
10 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
5 Pans, Golden Syrup; 50 boxes SOAP;
20 Coils CORDAGE;
10 Boxes Jordan almonds;
20 Bags PEPPER; 120 boxes Raisins;
3 Carroteels Currants; 10 bags Almonds;
50 Drums Turkey FIGS;
20 Casks best ROMAN CEMENT;
2 Chests Madras INDIGO.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
October 20, 1843.

*CANVAS & BOLT ROPE.*

In the "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—

200 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS, 12 Coils BOLT ROPE, from 2 to 4 inch.—For sale by
15th sept. J. R. CRANE.

NEW HAIR WORK.

JUST received—a good assortment of Ladies' RINGLETS, CURLS, FRIZZETS and MADONNA BANDS.
ALSO—Gents patent WIGS, and Metallic Top PIECES.
8th sept. WM. MAJOR.

**Domestic Manufacture!**

A few pieces of SATTINETT and Homespun, just received from Pickett's Mills, Kingston, for sale by E. E. LOCKHART.
July 7. *corner of Market square & Water street.*

22d September, 1843.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per *Belmont*, from Liverpool:

40 BOXES IC TIN; 8 do. IX ditto; 5 do. DC do.; 55 bundles sheet Iron;
20 bags spikes, 3¾ to 4½ inch;
3 rolls sheet ZINC; 4 ditto sheet LEAD;
2571 bars common IRON, well assorted;
30 bundles ditto ½ and ⅝ round and square.

PORK—Now landing ex *Fame*, from Boston 10 bbls. prime PORK; 10 ditto Mess do. Also in store: 25 bbls. clear PORK; for sale by
October 20. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

**To Retailers.**

CONFECTIONARY of the best quality, and of every description, may be had at the *Hibernian Hotel*, in lots of five pounds weight and upwards at 1s. 9d. per pound. As every kind is made from the pure loaf sugar, the Public will find them far superior to those imported; as some unwholesome stuffs are often used in colouring, the most simple Herbs have been procured and used in those manufactured by him, for that purpose, and every care taken in the manufacturing to insure satisfaction.
Please call and see.
JAMES NETHERY.
*November 17.*

*Wanted to Charter.*

A VESSEL of 500 to 600 Tons, to carry a cargo of Timber and Deals to London.
J. DEWOLFE SPURR.
December 15, 1843.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber having his Manufactory in a high state of efficiency, and having employed first rate workmen is now in full operation; and in order to meet the depressed state of the times he has been induced to make the following alterations in the prices of articles manufactured by him, at his Establishment.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plain Cloth colored and finished, | 2s. 8d. pr yard, |
| Kerseymere, colored and finished, | 2s. 10d. " |
| Satinett, warps found, col. & fin. | 2s. 6d. " |
| Plain Cloth out of the loom, | 1s. 5d. " |
| Kerseymere out of the loom, | 1s. 7d. " |
| Wool oil'd carded and spun, | 1s. per lb. |

Wool can be left at the places directed in former advertisements, and will be attended to according to directions.
SEYMOUR PICKETT.
*Golden Vale, Kingston, June 14.*



# THE Weekly Chronicle.

*Terms*—15 shillings per annum:] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1844. No. 25.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNANT & 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.**

| FEB. | | R. SUN. | S. SOON. | H. W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Saturday, | 6 33 | 5 27 | Morn 2 46 |
| 25 | Sunday, | 6 32 | 5 28 | 0 28 3 35 |
| 26 | Monday, | 6 30 | 5 30 | 1 25 4 49 |
| 27 | Tuesday, | 6 29 | 5 31 | 2 18 5 55 |
| 28 | Wednesday, | 6 28 | 5 32 | 3 6 7 16 |
| 29 | Thursday, | 6 27 | 5 33 | 3 48 8 25 |
| 1 | Friday, | 6 26 | 5 26 | 4 26 9 19 |

First Quarter, 26th day, 5h. 18m. morn

**Public Institutions.**

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the discount days. Director next week: Dr. Boyd.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Wm. Parks, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. (St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: James Kirk, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVING'S BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

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

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

**Dissolution!**

THE Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of SANCTON & CROOKSHANK, is this day Dissolved;—all unsettled accounts they request may be arranged as speedily as possible with GEORGE P. SANCTON, at the *old stand*—York Point, at which place only all applications on business must be made to him.
GEO. P. SANCTON,
A. G. CROOKSHANK.
*May 17, 1843.*

**Dissolution of Co-Partnership.**

THE Business at present conducted under the Firm of ROBERTSON & MARSHALL, as Blacksmiths, dissolves by mutual consent on the First day of May next. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm, will be closed by JOHN R. MARSHALL, who is duly authorised to perform the same.
DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.
*St. John, April 27, 1843.*

THE Business formerly conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, &c., will be continued by the subscriber on his own account, at the old stand South side North Slip.
JOHN R. MARSHALL

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand. *Also, to Let for One or Three Years*—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whitteker, junr., apply as above.
April 28.

**Blacksmith Business.**

THE Subscriber grateful for former favours, has the pleasure of informing his Patrons and the Public, that he has again resumed his labours at the Anvil. His place of business is at the lower end of Peters' Wharf, where every article in his line will be made with despatch and satisfaction to his employers. Orders from an Anchor to a Nail, thankfully received.
HENRY NICHOLLS.
September 29 1843.

**TAX NOTICE.**

ALL Persons who are Defaulters for Taxes for the Year 1841 and 1842, are hereby called upon to come forward *without delay*, and pay the same at the Office of the Collector of Taxes, in Vernon's Brick Building, corner of King and German streets, otherwise the collection of such Taxes will be enforced as the Law directs."
JAMES GEROW, jr.
Dec 8. *Collector of Taxes.*

**"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.*
☞ Office in Melick's Brick Building, Market square.
September 15, 1843.

**Pickles, Sauces, Spices, &c.**

*Just received per Mayflower, from London:—*

MIXED Pickles, Girkins, Onions, Cauliflower, Walnuts, French Olives, French Capers, Mushroom Ketchup, Harveys' Sauces, King of Oude do., Mogul Cheina do., Essence of Anchovies, Anchovey Paste; Double S'fine Durham Mustard in ½lb to 1lb Bottles.

Candied Citron, Lemon, & Orange Peel, Jordan Almonds, Butter do., Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, &c.
JOSH. G. SHARP,
Dec. 22. *Chemist, Corner N. Market Wharf.*

*Mail Accommodation Coach between St. John & Fredericton.*

THE subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have commenced running a Coach between Saint John and Fredericton for the Winter, which will leave the Saint John Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock and will leave Fredericton at 6 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and on Saturday at Five o'clock, a. m.

Extra Coaches will be furnished at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, on application to Mr. Scammell, at the Saint John Hotel, or to the subscribers.

Books kept at the Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Fredericton and Albion Hotels, Fredericton, where Passengers can enter their names.

☞ Baggage at the risk of the owners.
JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES HEWITT.
November 17. 1843.

**RIVER STAGE,**
AND ACCOMMODATION SLED
to Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends running a *Stage and Sled* between Saint John and Fredericton during the Winter. The stage will leave the city on Tuesday mornings, and Fredericton on Thursdays. The sled will leave the city on Saturdays, or oftener if occasion requires, and will take such Freight as may offer. The stage is very commodiously fitted up for passengers, to whose comfort the utmost attention will be paid. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Books are kept at the Saint John Hotel, the Commercial Hotel, and at Mr. James Howard's, (Barlow's corner,) in this city; and at Mr. Robert Welch's, and Wm. Segee's, Fredericton.
W. H. WILLIAMS.
*Saint John, Jan. 5, 1844.*

**Mail & Accommodation**
COACH,
*between St. John and Fredericton.*

**Coach 'Perseverance.'**

THIS COACH will commence its regular trips about the 15th instant, three times a week, by the Nerepis, during the winter—leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour.

Persons travelling by this Line will find good Coaches and Horses, and an experienced Driver, and every exertion used to make Passengers comfortable.

Extra Coaches furnished at the shortest notice by applying to the subscriber at St. John.

There will also be a Coach once a week on the River as soon as the ice is sufficiently strong.

Stage Books kept at the *Commercial Hotel*, Saint John, and at the *Fredericton Hotel*, Fredericton.

The subscriber in returning thanks for the public for the very liberal support he has received for the last nine years, still solicits a share of that patronage which he has ever endeavoured to merit.
JOHN WINTERS.
☞ All Baggage at the risk of the owner.
November 10, 1843.

**Flowering Bulbs.**

THE Subscriber has received per steamer from Liverpool via. Halifax, a choice assortment of BULBOUS ROOTS, consisting of fine Double HYACINTH, (to flower in water, or pots) Ranunculus, Anemonies, Crocus, Polyanthus, sweet scented Jonquils, Gladeolus, Amaryllis, &c. &c.
☞ The above Roots are in fine order, and will be sold low.
JOHN G. SHARP,
Dec. 15. Corner of North M. Wharf

**20th December, 1843.**

**HARDWARE.**

*C. & W. H. Adams.*

Have just received per *Charlotte*, from Liverpool—

FOUR casks Patent SHOT, in 25lb. bags;
1 case Circular & other Saws; 3 cask Files;
Which, together with their usual stock of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hair cloth, and Curled Hair, Fishing Lines and Twines, Banks' best and common bar and bolt Iron, steel, &c. now on hand, they offer at low prices for good payment.
No 2, North Market Wharf.

**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, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.
A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, November 3. 1843.

**St. Andrews Rope Walk.**

*Received from the St. Andrews Rope Walk, this day—*

AN assortment of CORDAGE, viz:—Manilla Rope, Spun Yarn, Hemp Line, Deep Sea Line, Bed Cords, and one Manilla HAWSER—Which will be sold cheap for cash.
12th Jan. 1844. G. THOMAS, *Agent.*

*Miscellany.*

THRILLING NARRATIVE.

BLEEDING TO DEATH!

"About the year 1743, a person of the name of Ogilvie, an Irishman by birth, who practised surgery with great reputation at Rome, and who resided not far from the Piazza di Spagna in that city, being in bed was called up to attend some strangers who had demanded his professional assistance.—They stopped before his house in a coach, and on his going to the door he found two men masked, by whom he was desired to accompany them immediately, as the case which brought them admitted no delay, and not to omit taking with him his lancets. He complied, and got into the coach; but no sooner had they quitted the street in which he had resided, than they informed him that he must submit to have his eyes bandaged; the person to whom they were about to conduct him being a lady of rank whose name and place of abode it was indispensible to conceal. To this requisition he likewise submitted; and after driving through a number of streets, apparently with a view to prevent his forming any idea of the part of the city to which he was conducted, the carriage at length stopped. The two gentlemen, his companions, then alighted, and each taking him by the arm conducted him into a house, and ascending a narrow staircase, they entered an apartment, where he was released from the bandage tied over his eyes. One of them next acquainted him, that it being necessary to put out of life a lady who had dishonoured her family, they had chosen him to perform the office, knowing his professional skill; that he would find her in the adjoining chamber, prepared to submit to her fate, and that he must open her veins with as much expedition as possible; a service for which he should receive a liberal recompense.

Ogilvie at first peremptorily refused to commit an act so highly repugnant to his feelings. But the two strangers assured him with solemn denunciations of vengeance, that his refusal would only prove fatal to himself, without affording the slightest assistance to the object of his compassion; that her doom was irrevocable, and that unless he chose to participate a similar fate, he must submit to execute the office imposed on him. Thus situated and finding all remonstrance vain, he entered the room, where he found a lady of a most interesting figure and appearance, apparently in the bloom of youth. She was habited in a loose undress, and immediately afterward a female attendant placed before her a tub of warm water in which she immersed her legs. Far from opposing any impediment to the act which she knew he was sent to perform, the lady assured him of her perfect resignation, entreating him to put the sentence passed on her into execution with as little delay as possible. She added that she was well aware no pardon could be hoped for from those who had devoted her to death, which alone could expiate her trespass; felicitating herself that his humanity would alleviate her sufferings and soon terminate their duration.

After a short conflict with his own mind, perceiving no means of extrication or escape, either for the lady or for himself, being moreover urged to expediate his work by two persons without, who impatient at his reluctance, threatened to exercise violence on him if he procrastinated, Ogilvie took out his lancets, opened her veins, and bled her to death in a short time. The gentlemen having carefully examined the body, in order to ascertain that she was no more, after expressing their satisfaction offered him a purse of *zechins* as a remuneration; but he declined all recompense, only requesting to be conveyed from a scene on which he could never reflect without horror. With this entreaty they complied, and having again applied a bandage to his eyes, they led him down the same staircase to the carriage. But, it being narrow, in descending the steps he contrived to leave on one or both sides of the walls, unperceived by his conductors, the marks of his fingers, which were stained with blood. After observing precautions similar to those used in bringing him to this house, he was conducted home; and at parting, the two masks charged him, if he valued his life, never to divulge, and, if possible, never to think on the past transaction. They added, that if he should embrace any measures, with a view to render it public or to set on foot an inquiry into it, he should be infallibly immolated to their revenge. Having finally dismissed him at his own door, they drove off leaving him to his own reflections.

On the subsequent morning, after great irresolution, he determined, at whatever risk to his person or safety, not to participate by concealing so enormous a crime. It formed, nevertheless, a delicate and difficult undertaking to substantiate the charge as he remained ignorant of the place to which he had been carried, or of the name and quality of the lady whom he had deprived of life. Without suffering himself to be deterred by these considerations he waited on the Secretary of the Apostolic Chamber, and acquainted him with every particular, adding, that if the government would extend to him protection, he did not despair of finding the house and bringing to light the perpetrators of the deed. Benedict the Fourteenth, (Lambertini,) who then occupied the papal chair, had no sooner received the information than he immediately commenced the most active measures for discovering the offenders. A guard of the Sbirri or Officers of Justice, was appointed by his order to accompany Ogilvie; who, judging from various circumstances that he had been conveyed out of the city of Rome, began by visiting the villas scattered without the walls of the metropolis. His search proved ultimately successful. In the villa Papa Julio, constructed by Julius III, (del Monte) he there found the bloody marks left on the walls by his fingers, and at the same time recognized the apartments in which he had put to death the lady. The palace belonged to the Duke de Bracciano, the chief of which illustrious family and his brother had committed the murder, on the person of their own sister. They no sooner found that it was discovered, than they fled to the city, where they easily eluded the pursuit of justice. After remaining here for some time, they obtained a pardon, by the exertions of their powerful friends, on payment of a considerable fine to the Apostolic Chamber, and under the further condition of affixing over the chimney-piece of the room where the crime had been perpetrated, a plate of copper, commemorating the transaction, and their penitence. This plate, together with the inscription, still continued to exist there till within these few years."

SUBMARINE TELESCOPE.—This is the age of improvements, if not inventions, and we find a great deal said of Mrs. Sarah P. Mathers' newly invented submarine telescope, the interest of which is not diminished from the invention being credited to a fair countrywoman of Brooklin. Experimenting with this telescope, "it was shown that, by means of an ordinary camphene lamp, placed in a glass globe sunk in the water, sufficient light would be given to enable a person standing on a deck of the ship, to examine distinctly every portion of the ship's hull, even to the smallest nails used in fastening the coppering. Thus a ship at her moorings may undergo as thorough an examination as though she was hauled up into a dry dock (of course at an immense saving of time and expense) and in case of a leakage, or other damage to a vessel while at sea, the officer standing on deck can at a glance satisfy himself of the precise nature and extent of the difficulty. It will thus be seen how often, too, under circumstances were there would be no other possible means of ascertaining the facts, many a noble ship, with the lives of those on board of them, might have been preserved from the destruction that otherwise awaited them. But the powers of this instrument may be easily increased so as to produce much more wonderful results. By application of the Drummond Light to the apparatus, even in water as turbid as that of the Mississippi River, the vision may be thrown at last to the depth of 250 feet, lighting up a surface 500 square feet, and in clear water increasing the hundreds of thousands, bringing the smallest object within its range distinctly before the eye." A report has been made to the Navy Department, speaking in the highest terms of the admirable qualities of this instrument, and recommending that an appropriation be made for further experiments, and to bring it into practical use.

DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

I looked upon the righteous man,
And saw his parting breath,
Without a struggle or a sigh,
Yield peacefully to death.
There was no anguish on his brow,
Nor terror in his eye:
The spoiler launched a fatal dart,
But lost the victory.

I looked upon the righteous man,
And heard the holy prayer
Which rose above that breathless form,
To soothe the mourner's care:
And felt how precious was the gift,
He to his dear ones gave,
The stainless memory of the just
The wealth beyond the grave.

I looked upon the righteous man,
And all our earthly trust
Of pleasure, vanity, or pride,
Seemed lighter than the dust,
Compared with his celestial gain,
A home above the sky;
O grant us, Lord, his life to live,
That we like him may die.

THE FIRST OATH.—"My lads," said a captain, when reading his orders to his crew on the quarter deck, to take the command of a ship, "there is one law I am determined to make, and I shall insist upon its being kept: indeed, it is a favour which I ask of you, and which as a British officer, I expect will be granted by a crew of British seamen. What say you my lads, are you willing to grant your new captain one favor?" "Ay, ay," cried all hands "We know what it is, Sir." "Well, my lads," said the captain, "it is this." That you must allow me to swear the first oath in the ship. No man on board must swear an oath before I do: I am determined to have the privilege of swearing the first on board. What say you, my lads, will you grant me this favor?" The men started, and stood for a moment quite at a loss what to say. "They were in earnest, says one, "*all a back*." "They were bro't up," said another "*all standing*." The Captain reiterated. "Now, my fine fellows, what do you say, am I to have the privilege of swearing the first oath on board?" The appeal seemed so reasonable, and the manner of the Captain so kind and prepossessing, that a general burst from the ship's company announced "Ay, ay, Sir" with their accustomed three cheers. The effect was good; swearing was wholly abolished in the ship.

*Important Remedy for Cancers.*—Colonel Ussery, of the Parish of De Sóto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette that he has fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this: Take an egg and break it, then pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt and mix the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the salve is formed, put a portion of this on a piece of sticking plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has made the experiment twice in his own family with complete success.

Bonaparte was a very awkward dancer, and at the close of a dance, said to his partner, "I am sensible, my charming countess, that I have acquitted myself indifferently, but the fact is my *forte* lies not so much in dancing myself, as to make others dance."

TO HAVE GOOD CROPS.

Farmers are apt to place too much dependence upon manure, supposing that if they apply that in sufficient quantity, nothing else is required of them. This error is not, of course, of equally evil tendency is that of using no manure at all; but I was almost ready to say it was not very much less so. If the soil be not properly prepared for its reception, and if the manure be not properly, *made, preserved* and *applied*, it will matter little whether the "manure heap" resembled a mountain or a mole-hill.—But it cannot be expected that the minute details of all the practice involved in all this, can be given in the space afforded by any periodical. One great point is to cultivate well, both as to the labour and manure. If you have more land, and less money and labour, than you can use with full effect, turn a portion of land into money by selling it, and apply the proceeds to the improvement of that retained. Thus reduce the size of your farm to the capacity of your efficient forces—labour and money—instead of trying to extend your stinted forces over too wide a surface, and thus weakening them and thus destroying their efficiency. The second principle is, to put your soil into good condition, by *fencing, deep ploughing, manuring*, and correcting its proportions of clay and sand when practicable.—All land, in my opinion, will be greatly benefited by the application of lime. Some requires more, some less, to produce the same results, but all the lands require it as a constituent of the soil. You will find lime most active on red lands. *Deep ploughing* is, in my opinion, essential to succeed farming. If you have thin soil, by deep ploughing liming, and manuring, you will in a very few years, secure a deep soil. Even though you do turn up a portion of blue clay with your four-horse plough, don't be frightened at the sight of it. It is better to have blue clay, mixed with deep soil, than a hard pan of it under a thin one. But if you find too much clay thus turned up, correct its stiffness by caring sand upon it, and mixing it with clay.—A cart load of sand is often of more value to a soil than the same quantity of manure. Reverse the process, if any portion of the land be too sandy—carry clay to it and thus soften it.

The advantage of deep ploughing is almost incalculable. It will ultimately make a deep soil, and a deep soil is essential to a good crop in a dry season. The roots of the plants strike deeply into it, instead of spreading out horizontally near the surface, as they are compelled to do in a thin soil, and are thus secured from the effects of drought. The rain sinks into a deep soil, and is thus preserved to the uses of the crop; while in a thin soil it runs off, is soon evaporated, or stands on the surface, doing little good in the former cases, and absolute injury in the latter. I should not only plough deep, but I should follow in the furrow of the four-horse plough with a good subsoil plow, and this with the liming, judicious manuring and proper rotation, I should calculate upon as my security for a good crop, always. I believe this practice to be not only the best preventative of winter-killing and injury from drought, but also of injury from the fly. By this practice you secure a robust constitution to the plant and, of consequence, thus enable it to withstand, without harm, the pressure upon the sap vessels occasioned by flax-seed pups of the fly, as it becomes embedded in its surface.—In illustration of the good effects of deep ploughing, I will refer to the practice of *garden culture*.—Who ever doubted that deep spading—even two or three spits deep—was not only useful, but necessary to success? And in what does a garden differ from a farm? In size—nothing else.

Manure cannot always be obtained, nor can enough be made by every one for the whole farm. But a vast amount may be obtained and made, more than is now usually done. But a little management, the manure now made may be increased in value, without increase of quantity. Properly constructed manure pits should be prepared with shed roofs to protect their contents from the effects of rain and sunshine. All manure should be deposited in the pits while *fresh*—before the rain has washed away its salts, or the heat of the sun evaporated its volatile principles. Every kind of vegetable and animal offal should be so situated near the barn or under it, that they would receive the urine of all the animals. There should be two pits, that the contents of one might be digesting, while the other was receiving materials. The mode of preparing the manure, time of applying it to the land, the quantity to be applied to the acre, the mode of application, &c. &c. are, and of necessity must be, left to the discretion of the farmer. There is, however lone kind of manure that I think is too much neglected, and it is often the only one that can be made valuable. I allude to turning in green crops. Turning in a clover lay for this purpose, is common enough; but I think the object may be attained more quickly by turning in crops of corn sown broadcast. Two, if not three crops of corn could be grown and turned in, in the course of a season. This kind of manure should afford all the benefits of which it is capable, the land should have been previously limed; or, if not previously done, a good dressing of lime should be turned in with the young corn.

General principles suit all, and the details of their application must be varied to suit each particular case. In conclusion, theoretical knowledge is invaluable to the farmer, as it is to all other professions, but it requires practical knowledge, intelligent perseverance and untiring industry, to carry out its principles and produce their full effects.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

MILLER'S SAFETY REINS.—These consist of gut covered with leather, and are, therefore, proof against fracture; and being round, and of neat light appearance, from a rather ornamental and sporting like appendage to harness or saddle. They are mounted in this way:—They pass through a hole placed on the head of the harness bridle, and thro' a leather loop on the head of the riding-bridle, and come down on each side of the neck. About middle-way down the neck is a coupling with two swivels, which receive the reins from the head, and they then pass through the dees of the harness, and through the turrets of the harness saddle, and along to the front of the splashboard to a rein holder, by which they are held always ready for use. The head of the horse and the turrets of the saddle being both lighter than the throat, and the coupling being short, and having leave to traverse the reins on each side of the neck, it settles on that part of the throat at which the reins, on being pulled, exert the greatest force, when, the windpipe being forceable compressed, the horse becomes affected in his respiration, and, therefore, stands still, or slakens his pace for breath, which he immediately obtains on the reins being slackened. Thus, feeling he is mastered, the horse shows no further inclination to run off again; but in case he should renew symptoms of starting off, a few firm grips of the coupling on the throat will let him feel the futility of his attempts.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

From the New-York *Evening Express*, it would appear that the "*Tree of Liberty*," is bearing a goodly crop of Republican fruit—ripe, mellow, and of the true kind. The admirers of Republican Institutions are invited to peruse the following description of American manners, as now practised in the Emporium of the "*Great Republic*." So much for "the Universal Yankee Nation, the greatest people in Creation."

THE BLACKGUARDS IN CONGRESS—WHAT A MISFORTUNE THAT THE CAPITAL IS IN WASHINGTON.

The House of Representatives now has so many low-lived, ill-bred blackguards in it, that it is almost impossible to comprehend the self-sacrifice of respectable men of either party, who consent to hold seats there as seeming *equals*. The writer of this article would not consent (surely not for the compensation of eight dollars a day,) to *fraternize* with beastly drunkards, like a McConnell of Alabama, or cowardly braggart blackguards like Weller:—and it is a mortification, that in the duties of our profession, any one among us is obliged to breathe the same air amid such disorderly, disgraceful, and filthy proceedings,—proceedings so disreputable to the country, that it is a pity to publish them—so indescribably shameful that we cannot comprehend how decent men of any party can endure them.—In the pursuit of our profession here, we are necessarily compelled to enter into the lowest resorts of vice in order to bring to light its doings—to report Coroners' inquests, to describe scenes in Alms Houses, to enter into the Tombs and its cells,—but we, no where, find human nature so conspicuously degraded, even in the sinks of this great metropolis, as our unfortunate associate must find it in Washington, among the drunkards and the blackguards of the House of Representatives. Indeed, he will have to come home, and we must take up here from the kennels of the old world, as well as the new, bullies and blacklegs, to associate with, and to describe the Wellers in Congress.

It is a great public calamity, a matter of profound regret and sorrow, that the Federal Capitol is in so small, and so little of a commercial city as Washington! Members of Congress there, without their wives, without their restraints, and the public opinion, of a home, without occupation for idle hours, or society sufficiently numerous and powerful, or fixed, to over-awe them, often lose all the responsibilities, we will not say of gentlemen, but of men. They roam about in Washington like wild beasts in the wilderness, homeless homeless, with a rapacious hunger for excitement, and a ferocious appetite for it when it comes. They fall into the clutches of the police; they gamble from sun set to sun light; they howl through the streets, reeking from the midnight revels of bawdy houses,—and they do all this with impunity, for they go *ecra* the District of Columbia; and Washington, in a political sense, *is theirs*. The press, which in other places would drag forth to light these violators of all law and all the decencies of life, cannot do it in Washington: first, because only a political press can exist there, commerce not to any extent existing, and next, because the bowie knife, or the pistol, or the fist, is the weapon of redress with the uncivilized bullies there. Now, were such things done in a city like this, were such unmitigated blackguardism to appear in public, or such titled vice in pirates, the newspaper press would make the whole air ring, as the newsboys cried it,—so that the ruffian would never dare again show his head in public: society would hoot him out, the populace would howl after him, a just public opinion would either terrify him into the decencies of life, or drive him out from all connexion with men. The misfortune is, that in Washington, for none of these things is a member of Congress held responsible. He cares for no law. No *homefeeling* restrains him. No Press and no Public opinion come in to awe him.

Now, however, that the facilities of Rail Road communication, and the rapid circulation of intelligence and thought, are bringing the Press of the cities within 500 miles of Washington, as it were, to Washington, and members of Congress are made to feel some of the responsibilities of an independent commercial Press, what is made upon that Press, and war to the knife.

The *Honorable* Mr. Weller beats one Reporter on the floor of the house. The hon. Mr. Ingersoll, and the hon. Mr. Wise abuse another,—without the shadow of a just cause, as we see from the remarks of Mr. Adams and the letter of Mr. Sergeant himself. The *Hon.* Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, (and as a specimen of what are the manners of the man, we may add, we have seen him walk Pennsylvania Avenue with a long nine in his mouth and "a lady" on his arm,) brings in a Resolution to exclude the distant Press entirely from Reporters' seats! So we go. Members of Congress not daring to face the Public, ashamed lest what they do shall be seen by the Public, would fain throw a veil over all their proceedings in Washington, and appear only as painted or glazed. But we can tell them all, they mistake their men, when they thus open war upon the Press. When they fight, we will print it. When the utter untruths, we will correct them. We will follow them up everywhere in some form or other, with the eye of an eagle, and the activity of a hunter's hound. Decency or obscurity is their only safety, where there is an independent Press.

Let members of Congress, however, correct or expel these blackguards from among them, we beg them in behalf of the country,—in behalf of common decency. Surely a majority of *gentlemen* in both parties yet exist there. And is there no *esprit du corps*? Is all self-respect as a body abandoned? Surely the honor of the house should be no party question, for it is a matter of private as well as public honor. How should men who have self-respect fear aught that the Press can say against them,—for if they are unjustly attacked, the attack is harmless against an upright man.

EXTRACTS FROM SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD'S NARRATIVE.—[*Continued.*]

"Jos. Hume. Address'd to W. L. M'Kenzie, advice respecting the policy to be pursued by him."

"To William Lyon M'Kenzie, of Toronto.

"*London, December, 5th, 1835.*

"MY DEAR SIR,

"You will learn with as much pleasure as surprise, of the recall of your present Lieutenant Governor, and of the appointment of Sir Francis Head to succeed him. Of the causes which produced this very fortunate change I will not now dilate, but congratulate you and the people of the province of the choice of Sir Francis.

"Sir Francis is known as the author of 'Observations on South America,' whither he went on some mining expedition, and as the author of the 'Bubbles of the Brunnens.' He has been employed as poor-law commissioner in Kent, and his conduct and principles have been much approved of.

"He has been selected as a civilian, as I hope it is now the determination to send civilians as governors, instead of the military men, as heretofore. Sir Francis has, therefore, I believe, sold out of the army. I send you a letter of introduction to Sir Francis to whom I have given "the 1st and 7th Report of your Committee of Grievances, that he may read and study them on his voyage to Canada; I give him some of your late letters to me to read so that he might know the grievances you have to complain of, and arrive in some degree acquainted with your province. If I had your reports, I should have given him a copy. I gave my first copy to Sir Geo. Grey, Under Secretary, and Mr. Chapman has replaced that one by those you sent him. If these had been in time, I should have met Sir Francis Head, and have explained to him my