St. John Daily Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

VOLUME II. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855. NUMBER 11.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. R. M. Duveber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

Visiting and Business Cards, Circulars and ornamental Bookbills, Blanks, and Printing generally neatly executed.

Any person discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Terms—Five Sh., if paid within the year, Six if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

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

For the Chronicle in Hull, and may be seen and left of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

Mr. George W. White, is an authorized Agent for the Chronicle at Youngs Cove, Grand Lake.

G. V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

National Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
E. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, } Directors.
C. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
S. M. RONEYSON, Esquire, Solicitor.
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, Secretary.

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
NEXT DOOR TO HENRY PETER, BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly for sale.

LEAD BENDS made to order.

July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

SPRING IMPORTATION.—Assorted Crates, 25 and 50 assorted Crates EARTHENWARE, selected and packed with care for country trade, and guaranteed free from breakage—offered very low for cash by FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,

April 28 Dock-street.

HOULEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,

Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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

May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,

Princess Street next adjoining Dean's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

WASHING POWDERS.—Received per Packet Liberia, and sold at one sixth the usual price by

April 14. FELLOWS & CO.

English Wrought Nails,

By the John Barbour, for sale

152 KEGS, consisting of Four, Six, Eight Ten and Twenty-penny Rose and Clasp Head;
Of Five and Six-penny Ox,
Nine and Ten-penny Horse,
One and 3-4 to 2 1-2 inch Boat Nails,
Sheating Nails,
Four and a half inch Spikes.

March 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale—15 doz. Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS.

GEORGE NIXON,
April 27. Prince Wm.-street.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—100 lbs. of Extra Goose FEATHERS; 500 do.; Russian do.;
A new and handsome Patterns of Cloth Paper HANGINGS.

April 13. GEORGE NIXON.

FASHIONS—Spring 1855.—Now open, Per ex Greenland, the new Spring Style of French Satin HATS. For Sale by,

March 23. LOCKHART & CO.

JOHN KINNEAR.—Prince Wm. Street.—Is receiving just landing, and for Sale—50 Kegs Cut NAILS; 4 Bales Paper CORKS; 3 Barrels Crushed SUGAR; 3 Barrels FLUID 5 Barrels RICE; 18 Dozen assorted CHAIRS.

March 23.

Paris Gloves.

OPENED this day, ex Steamer Africa, direct from Paris:—
Gent's Black French Kid GLOVES;
" Coloured " " "
Ladies' " " "
" "
Warranted the best made.
Gents' best India Rubber BRACES;
Girls' Fancy Straw HATS. For sale retail only.

LOCKHART & CO.,
May 4. King street.

India Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Received on Consignment from the Manufacturers:
110 CASES Ladies, Misses' and Children's Rubber Over SHOES.

The above are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold lower than any ever offered in this market.

Ladies Metallic RUBBERS, price 4s;
Misses do. ditto, " 4s 6d.

A credit of three Months will be given on all purchases over £10.

E. O'BRIEN.

"Waverley House," King Street.

P. S.—Also a large assortment of Leather Goods. January 5.

Assorted Crates of Earthenware.

75 CRATES Assorted EARTHENWARE, packed to suit the country trade, guaranteed free from breakage, offered low for sale by

FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
23, Dock Street.

September 14.

CODFISH.—Just received.—200 Quintals of large and small CODFISH, equal to last.

JOHN MARVEN,
September 14. Ward street.

Paper Hangings.

On hand at the New Paper Store Prince William Street:—
10,000 ROLLS PAPER HANGINGS.
For Sale at a reduced price, in new patterns.

June 30, 1855. GEORGE NIXON.

MODEL MELODEONS.

NEWLY improved "MODEL MELODEONS," Sold at the Cabinet Ware Rooms of the Subscriber, by S. G. LAWRENCE, west of King Street. These Instruments have received the approbation of the best judges for their Power and Beauty of the performing and excellent Tone.

St. John, N.B., March 27th, 1855.

Mr. Saunders:

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I write to you the opinion of myself and many others on the MELODEON you turned out for me a few months ago. This instrument manufactured by Messrs & Hazelton, has given the greatest satisfaction, both in Tone, Touch, and Power, and I do freely, and cheerfully admit it is the best I have ever seen. Since the introduction of this instrument in our Choir Practice we find a great improvement, thereby sustaining the Voice, and procuring a perfect Tone to every Note.

I am dear Sir, yours truly,
R. D. MCARTHUR,
Conductor of St. Andrew's Church Choir.

M. A. STEVENS, Agent, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Cultivation of the Voice. (March 9.

Swedish Leeches, &c.

FRESH Lot received by FELLOWS & CO., A Germain street, opposite the lower end of Market Street.

Also—HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS.
½ ton Blue Vitriol; 5 do ALUM;
5 cwt. SALTPETRE; 1 ton COPPERAS;
5 do Washing SODA; 1 ton Epsom SALTS;
5 do Cream Tartar; 4 do SULPHUR;
4 do Brimstone; 4 do Bi Carb. SODA;
1 do Carb. Magnesia; 2 tons Whiting, in bbls.;
½ ton Paris do. in do. Received direct from the Manufactures in Glasgow.

July 20. FELLOWS & CO.

Window Glass.

Just received from New York—250 boxes Glass.

40	boxes	9x12;	20	boxes	9x15;
20	"	9x14;	30	"	10x14;
16	"	11x15;	10	"	11x14;
10	"	11x16;	10	"	12x17;
10	"	12x14;	12	"	12x16;
12	"	12x16;	6	"	12x20;
6	"	13x13;	6	"	14x16;
6	"	14x18;	6	"	14x20;
6	"	18x24.			

August 17. GEORGE NIXON.

Teas, White Lead, &c.

Ex "Achilles" and "Eudocia"—
100 CHESTS Extra Souchong,
10 do. do. superior family } TEAS;
25 do. Fine Congou,
5 Tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
1 do. Coloured PAINTS;
6 Casks Raw and Boil'd OIL;
1 Ton PUTTY;
15 Halos COTTON WARPS;
25 " COTTON GOODS, &c.;
6 Cases INDIGO; 1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
2 Cases Boiled PAPER;
2 Cases NUTMEGS—For sale low by

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

St. John, June, 1854.

HORSE SHOEING.

[Shop one door south of the Country Market]

WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in the line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.

January 20, 1854.

Hats, Caps, &c.

Opened per "Eastern City," at the CHEAP HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE, North side of King street, the following descriptions of new styles HATS and CAPS:—

GENTS' Drab Napoleon HATS;
do. do. Gutta Percha do.;
do. do. Wide Awake do.;
do. Black Kossuth do.;
do. do. Warrior do.;
do. do. Beauties do.;
do. Silk Glazed Bangor CAPS;
do. do. Ringold do.;
do. Brown Cloth Emperor do.;
do. Black Satin Spring 7s6 HATS.

For sale at lowest market prices.

April 13. LOCKHART & CO.

Great American Lake Shore RAIL ROAD.

THE Undersigned having been appointed a Ticket Agent for the above RAIL ROAD, is prepared to forward Passengers from ST. JOHN to all parts of the WESTERN STATES, via NIAGARA FALLS, and BUFFALO. Persons procuring through Tickets at St. John will avoid the inconvenience of getting Tickets at the different Rail Road Stations, and get their Baggage checked through, thereby avoid the trouble and expence of handling, and save from two to five dollars on their passage, and inconvenience of getting money changed.

☞ Passengers by this route can go from BOSTON to CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, in 48 hours, or lay over at any place they chose and resume seats at pleasure.

☞ TICKETS to be had of HOWARD DIXON at the Office of R. S. Dixon, Nelson street, Saint John, N. B. The Subscriber having travelled in the Western States will cheerfully give any information required.

May 11th, 1855. HOWARD DIXON.

To Close up Small Lots.

LOT Superior Linen COATS, only 6s;
1 Lot Boys do. do. 3s. 6d.;
Lot Men's Black Alpaca COATS, only 12s. 6d.;
" " Mixed do. do. " 10s. 6d.;
" " Black Russell Cord do. " 11s. 3d.;

GRANITE HALL,
No. 1 Dock-street

June 1.

DANDALION COFFEE.—Four packages Dandalion COFFEE, just received per the Themis from London, by

April 20. FELLOWS & CO.

NEW! NEW!!

Received per Steamers, at New Number, 41 King Street, a few Cases new style Hats:—

In Young ENGLAND'S;
In Young FRANK'S;
In Young AMERICA'S;
In Young RUSSE'S;
In Young AUSTRIA'S.

For Sale at selling off prices.

July 20. LOCKHART & CO.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

R. HUNTER,—Having determined on (Nearing Out his entire Stock of CLOTHING—has commenced SELLING OFF at an immense reduction—and at such prices as cannot be competed with and must ensure a SPEEDY CLEARING, being fully 10 per cent. cheaper than can be had at any other house in the trade.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
Scales' Brick Building,
King Street.

June 29.

NEW BOOKS.

WAVERLEY, CHAMBERS, and PUNAM'S MAGAZINES for August;
Illustrations of the Life, Army and Navy of the Czar;
The Story of the Campaign—A Complete Narrative of the War in Russia, by Major E. Money;
A Visit to the Great Sebastopol, by E. C. Buckley, with Panoramic Views of the Seat of War;
Chambers's Miscellany;
Chambers's Edinburgh Journal for Aug.;
Life of Napoleon, by Abbott;
Lamartine's Celebrated Memoirs;
Lives of Celebrated Women;
Lamartine's Life;
Wild Western Scenes, by Paul Cuffner;
Wild Western Scenes, by Paul Cuffner;
Trial and Triumph by T. S. Arthur;
Norval Hastings—A Nautical Romance of the War of 1812;
Tom Cringle's Log, by Stoney Lower;
O'Sullivan and his Music, by W. H. Maxwell;
Laws of Love and Gamblers Tricks with Cards;
Dr. Cummings Complete Works at 2s. 3d & 2s 6d per vol;
Also—Chamber's Edinburgh Journal for Aug. and Late American Papers.

August 3. B. O'BRIEN.

We Have Obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCHINEER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diplomas for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30 0 0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35 0 0
Do. Elegant do.	40 0 0
Cottage,	45 0 0
Semi-Cabinet,	48 10 0
Full Cabinet,	50 0 0
Elegant, with French tone, tone legs, and dovetail bottom,	60 0 0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 octaves in A octave.

All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American made Pianos tuned and repaired. March 16th.

JOHN HANLY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the Waverley House.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate and Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c. Also, Silver Coin of different patterns, which he will sell at the Cheapest Rate any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver and in neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

All kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

Gentlemen's Watches, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS cheaper than can be imported. All other articles usually sold by Jewellers can be procured on short notice. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

WROUGHT NAILS.—Just arrived by the Ships John Barbour—64 Packages, consisting of 6dy., 8dy., 10dy., and 20dy. Boxed NAILS; Fourpenny, 5dy., and 6dy. Ox NAILS; Ninepenny and 10dy. Horse NAILS. For Sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
January 6. Prince Wm.-street.

Canne Seat Chairs.—Just received and for Sale. 15 Dozen Cane & Wood Seat CHAIRS.

GEORGE NIXON.

RECEIVED.—Per Late Arrivals from Great Britain and United States—1 package White and Black Mineral Draw Knobs; Sink Traps; Pig Troughs; Clamps; Jackscrews; Open and round Spouts for Chain Pumps; Zinc Tubing for Chain Pumps; Force Pumps; Dasher Leather; Fig'd Drill; Brass Keys for Mortice and Rim Locks; Shutter Screws; Loose joint Butts; Tire Benders; Store Trucks; Washita Oil Stones; Razor Hones, &c.

June 23.—3i. JAS. N. C. BLACK.

MONEY WANTED.—I want to sell for money, 1 hhd. Cuba SUGAR, 4 bels. PORK, and 1 boxed No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO—duty paid. Price nominal.

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
March 23. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing on the North Market Wharf, under the title of LAWRENCE & McINTOSH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALSO—The Copartnership heretofore existing in Dock Street, in the name of JOHN C. McINTOSH & Co., is likewise this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due will be settled by A. W. Lawrence.

A. W. LAWRENCE,
JOHN C. McINTOSH.

September 4.

The business heretofore carried on by J. C. McIntosh & Co., will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who is prepared to supply the public at the shortest notice with any quantity of SHIP BREAD, Fine Biscuit, &c., &c.

September 4—4i. JOHN C. McINTOSH.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by

October 28, 1853. FELLOWS & CO

Per ship "JOHN BARBOUR" from LIVERPOOL

BATH BRICK; Washing SODA;
Cottage INK; Roll BRIMSTONE;
Kegs of MUSTARD;
Kegs Yellow PAINT.

For Sale at

28th Sept. JOHN KINNEAR'S, Prince Wm. Street.

New Paper Hangings.

Per Schooner Bloomer from New York:—
3,000 PIECES New and handsome Paterns
—For Sale at JOHN KINNEAR'S.

THREE NAILS.—50,000 Hackmatack TREENAILS, from 18 to 30 inch, in store and for sale. (September 14.) G. M. BURNS.

Just Received

80 QTLS. large CODFISH,
20 do. small do. } in prime order
40 do. POLLOCK,

140 pieces of excellent GRIT GRIND STONES from 13 to 36 inches diameter. JOHN MARVEN.

August 30th. Ward-street.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL!

TYROLL'S Great Work on the present War, elegantly illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings, taken by the most eminent Artists of the day. The First Part just received. In order to secure this valuable Book, Subscribers will please leave their names at the Office, between 9 & 6 P. M. Freemium Plate Gratis. Printed by the London Printing & Publishing Co. Terms of Subscription, 1s 3d. per fortnight—delivered free of charge. Sold by

R. HUNTER,
9 Market Square, over Kemp, Adams & Co.

Oct. 26, 1855.

Poetry.

[From the Caledonian Mercury.]

UNROLL THY BANNER, ENGLAND!

Unroll thy banner, England! and salute in proud attitude,
The Lion-flag of Scotland and the Eagle-badge of France;
Rear high a triple trophy that the nations all may see
The standards which to every clime proclaim the people free.
Exalted by the voice of fame that trophy now shall stand,
The emblem of the greatest d'ed done on sea or land—
The story down the stream of time shall ever onward roll,
To point a moral in thy pride and fall—Sebastopol.

For ever honor'd be the page attesting to the world,
That down by France and Britain's might thy citadel was hurl'd—
Who, in the cause of Freedom, to the Moslem was a shield,
And taught the tyrant Muscovite his high pretence to yield.
Still, as the record of that day to future times shall tell,
How France and Britain battle's won, and how the despot fell;
Thy name shall ever foremost be upon that famous scroll,
To point a moral in thy guilt and fall—Sebastopol.

And should the tyrant, now subdued, again in evil hour,
Attempt to stem the tide of fate—of France and Britain's power,
And to the battle-field once more his legions forward move,
That triple standard shall again the victor's trophy prove.
Advance thy banner, England, then,—with thee to ever sway,
The Lion-flag of Scotland, and the Eagle-badge between;
That dread name emblazon'd on each silken flag unroll,
To point a moral in thy shame and fall—Sebastopol.

Be Kind.

Be kind to thy father—for when thou wert young,
Who loved thee as fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thine innocent glee.
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with grey;
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold;
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother, for lo! on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
O well may at thou cherish and comfort her now,
For loving and kind had she been.
Remember thy mother—for thee will she pray,
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness, then, cheer her lone way
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother—his heart will have dearth
If the smile of thy love be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to thy brother—wherever you are,
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament, purer and richer by far
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister—not many may know
The depths of true sisterly love;
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
Thy kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,
And blessings thy pathway to crown;
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,
More precious than wealth or renown.

Miscellany.

HOW HE WAS RUINED.

BY FRED PEVERLY.

There was not a finer young man in the village than James Harley. He was beloved and respected by age and youth. Deprived of his father at an early age, and being an only child, he was the object of the most tender solicitude on the part of his mother, and well did he repay her affection. Left with but a slender pittance, Mrs. Harley found it necessary to use the greatest economy in her household arrangements, in order that she might secure for James the advantages of a common school education. It was a hard struggle for years, but Mrs. Harley found her reward in the affections of her son, whose conduct, on all occasions, might form a worthy model for the scions of parents whose wealth, and not their virtues, give them a passport through the world.

At the age of fifteen, James was made apprentice to a respectable mechanical business, and by his industry and aptness for his trade, he was soon enabled to contribute something towards his own and his mother's support, instead of being a burden upon her. He passed through the years of his apprenticeship with the greatest credit to himself, and to the perfect satisfaction of his employer, who, on his coming of age, as a token of his esteem, and a slight appreciation of his integrity and strict attention to his business, made him a present of a gold watch and one hundred dollars. Separate from this, he had also managed to save up four hundred dollars, from over-work; and as an inducement for James to continue in his employ Mr. Markham gave him the foremanship of his entire establishment, with a prospet of ultimately becoming his partner.

With bright hopes now before him, few men of his age, started in life with fairer chances in their favor. At twenty-four he became attached to a young lady of his native village, and after a brief and happy courtship, they were married. He had accumulated sufficient means in that time, to purchase a small lot of land, and to erect for himself a comfortable cottage, and into this new home he took his bride and mother; and here commenced the married life of James Harley, from which, like all persons similarly situated, he doubtlessly anticipated many years of quiet, unalloyed domestic happiness. His wife was a woman of considerable personal attractions, and he loved her with all the devotion which a true husband is capable of feeling.

The first affliction which ever befel James, was the death of his mother, which occurred about a year after his marriage, and he felt almost inconsolable at her loss. While she was alive, she had assumed nearly the entire control of his household affairs—not from any spirit or desire to rule in the house of her son,—but from the tacit consent of her daughter-in-law, whose time seemed chiefly occupied with a few trifling attentions to James, and in the reading of books, principally works of fiction. She was a woman of small ambition, with a listless disposition, and, having been brought up with great indulgence, possessing but slight habits of industry. Whilst the mother of James was alive, those traits in her character were but little noticed, but shortly after Mrs. Harley's decease, they became strongly marked, and James perceived with pain that the affairs of the house were conducted with a considerable degree of looseness. Less order and neatness reigned in his home, and he could but notice that his expenses were nearly doubled. Pained as he was by observing this state of things, James remained silent, hoping, as Mary became more used to the duties of housekeeping, she would improve; but month after month passed away, and things, instead of improving, grew worse. Mary began also, to show symptoms of a petulant temper. She complained of ill health, and made this a pleа for employing a servant. Still James did not remonstrate, but his own ideas of economy could scarcely justify the employment of a servant to do the work which properly belongs to all wives, who have a desire to perform, their duty, and to assist their husband in their first struggles with the world. He considered it an unjust tax upon his wages as a journeyman mechanic. Besides, he could not see why Mary should be so continually complaining of illness, when her appearance could justly any one in supposing her in the enjoyment of the best health.

The employment of a servant failed to improve the condition of things. With the natural instinct of that class of beings, Bridget was soon enabled to fathom the character of her mistress, who seldom took the trouble to look into the kitchen. Her orders were issued either from the parlor-sofa where she was engaged reading the last new novel or from her bed, from which she seldom arose till after James had left the house for his work.—Things began to wear a discouraging aspect. There was a continual demand for money. Now and then a new dress was wanted, which was soon 'dawdled' out, and laid aside, or given to Bridget, who in a short time, from the example set her, became a worthy redex of the mistress.

At the end of the year after his mother's death, James overhauled the accounts, and found to his extreme grief, that his expenses had exceeded his income. This would never do. At this rate ruin was certain. Hitherto he had submitted with patience, not suffering a murmur to escape him; but the time had now arrived when the leak must be stopped, or the ship would sink. With this resolution, one evening after tea, he sought his wife in the parlor, where she was reclining in a loose dress upon the sofa, having just finished sipping a cup of tea. Drawing up a chair, he took her hand, and thus addressed her:

"Mary dear, are you so ill that you could not come out to tea? You certainly look remarkably well. You are perhaps deceiving yourself. Come, you are not ill—it is only imaginary."

"James it is very unkind of you to speak so lightly. You do not know how much I suffer.—But I suppose you are like the rest of the men, and think a woman has no feeling."

"I really must be serious with you for once, Mary. You certainly cannot doubt my affection; and you must excuse me when I say I doubt exceedingly if you are ill at all."

"Oh! I know you do! Of course so long as you are well, I *must* be in good health; you have got no feeling at all; but I shall soon be out of your way, and then you will be at liberty to marry some one else who will make you a better wife than I."

"Marry!"

"Yes; I don't care how soon it comes;" and here Mary began to shed a few tears.

"Mary, do you know what my expenses for the last year have considerably exceeded my income!"

"What has that to do with me?"

"Everything, Mary. It grieves me to be compelled to say there is no economy in the house.—That girl, Bridget, does pretty much as she likes. Everything is going to destruction and waste; and I am very suspicious that much is stolen and given away to other people."

"That's right—accuse every girl of being dishonest, because she is a servant. How generous you are."

"At any rate, she must be discharged."

"Oh, discharge her, of course; and then go to the trouble of finding another—a stranger, whom nobody knows."

"I see no necessity for any servant at all.—What little work there is to do about the house for you and I, I should think you capable of performing, or at least, by hiring a woman one day in the week to do the washing. As it is now with Biddy the sole mistress of the kitchen, there is an enormous waste, and what victuals are cooked, are not fit to eat. Everything in the house is going to ruin. The crockery is broken, grease spots are on the carpet, cobwebs hang on the walls, and the yard is cluttered up with pails and tubs, a broken table, a stove, a sack bedstead, old brooms, and a lot of other rubbish. It did not use to be so when ——."

"That's right. Twit me about your mother. It is very unkind of you."

"Dear Mary! I would not be unkind to you for the world. I speak for the best motives, and upon a subject which concerns you as much as myself. You must try and help me along like a good wife. It is discouraging to work hard from week to week, and then have the results of your labor wasted. Twice the amount of labor I would perform cheerfully to promote or insure your happiness. How happy you could make this home for me. What a cheerful appearance you could give to everything. The mere employment of a servant I care not so much about, if you would exercise a proper supervision of the house, and certainly you can do as much as that to please me.—But Bridget must be discharged at any rate, for I am convinced that she is not honest."

"You can discharge her as soon as you please—to-night if you choose; but I must have some one in her place. I am not able, and cannot do the work of the house."

"Will you not try it, dear Mary, for a month? Come, if you will, you shall have a new silk dress. I am certain you will be so well pleased with the experiment that you will not wish to discontinue it. Won't you promise me."

"Oh, James! why do you want to tease me? But do as you please. You may discharge Biddy as soon as you like. There are three months' wages due her."

"Three months' wages! Why, Mary, I gave you the money to pay her every month."

"Well, I spent the money for something else, and that is all I know about it."

James was grieved as much as disappointed. He began to see into his wife's character, and he shuddered as he looked forward into the future. A dreary waste seemed stretching before him. It was a melancholy prospect, but he made up his mind to struggle manfully. His affection for his wife, though perhaps waning a little in its ardency, was still sufficiently strong, and what was best, she might easily have won back by the least effort.

The next morning Bridget was paid off and discharged, and Mary Harley, true to her word, resumed her proper position as mistress of the house. For a few days the experiment worked well, and James began to feel encouraged. She even consented to take a walk with him one evening after tea, and it certainly seemed as though there was a fair prospect of his realizing his golden dream. At the expiration of a week, Mary had resumed her old habits. Breakfast was not ready in season in the morning. Dinners were not properly prepared, and tea he frequently had to get for himself. This state of things could not be endured long, and another servant was therefore engaged, and matters went on again as formerly, under the Bridget *regime*."

Months in this way rolled on, and James Harley at last despaired. The condition of his wife grew worse. She began to neglect her own person, and a marked disregard to all the rules of cleanliness and propriety was plainly discernable in her appearance. His own clothes, too, were neglected. Nothing was in order, and ready for him, when he wanted it; thus step by step, as it were, his down marched down upon him, while he was obliged to stand still, like one paralyzed, and let the dark waves break over him. It seemed strange to him that he, for no fault of his own, should be made to suffer the penalty for another's sin; yet still he struggled with his fate, like some brave swimmer against a river torrent, all the while knowing the depths to which it was sweeping him. He had long since ceased to remonstrate with Mary. He had found that love, argument, pleading, were all in vain.

A few months later, and James, at the close of his day's labor, sought his home reluctantly, for though its attractions had departed. Still later, his absence became more frequent and prolonged. He frequently had to resort to the tavern for his meals, and this brought him in contact with a class of persons such as he had never before been in the habit of associating with. He was tempted to drink. Most of the evenings, in a short time after, were spent in the bar-room. By and bye, he began to seek the cup for the purpose of drowning his cares, and thus gradually the vice of intoxication grew upon him, till at length he seldom went home of a night, without being under the influence of liquor. His employer remonstrated, but without effect. He understood his case, he pitied him, but he could not help him. At home, he was the object of the most bitter recriminations from his wife; and thus driven from despair to torture, he neglected his business and his home entirely, and was at last driven to commit the awful crime of suicide. Such was the end of the man whose career of life commenced with the fairest prospects, and who launched forth upon the world with the blessings and good wishes of all who knew him.

Now to what cause can we attribute the melancholy fate of James Harley? Can any one doubt? Does not his story tell its own moral? Had his wife been true to her duty—had she been attentive to her husband, to herself and her home, she might have lived one of the happiest of women, and James Harley might have been an honored and prosperous man; for a true woman can at all times save her husband's honor, and can often redeem a fallen one; but where there is neither union of heart or sentiment, or where the wife refuses to respond to the heart-worship of the husband, or where he cannot appreciate the heroism and sublimity of the wife's devotion, there you will certainly never find that true happiness so essentially necessary to perfect the married state.

DISCOVERIES REGARDING CHOLERA.

I hasten to send you a short notice of a work which I deem of the utmost importance to Europe and America. It has just been published here by Dr. Max Pettenkober, and bears the title, "Investigations and Observations in the regard to the Propagation of Cholera, with Reflections on the Proper Means of Arresting its Progress." The author is professor of medicinal chemistry at the University of Munich, and has been employed by the government during the whole of last year investigating the progress and mode of propagation of the disease in the principal towns of Bavaria. The present work is the result of his and other physicians researches, in the form of a report to the government, and has given such complete satisfaction that its gratuitous distribution has been ordered throughout the kingdom at the expense of the government.

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I have not time now to translate any considerable portion of the work before me, so as to furnish data for the doctor's conclusions; but I will simply state what these conclusions are. He himself expresses the hope that these conclusions will be attacked by other members of the faculty, in order that he may be able to answer them with facts and observations. "In the investigation of the truth," he says, "it is necessary first to ascertain one fact or principle beyond the power of contradiction, and then from this to go to the next one." The facts ascertained in regard to the cholera are:

1. That it is not contegeous, in the usual sense of the word; but that it can nevertheless be carried from one place to another.

2. That it always follows the usual routine of commerce.

3. That no elevation above the level of the ocean, furnishes a guarantee against the disease, nor is any depth necessarily exposed to its ravages.

4. That no contagious cholera matter is formed in the atmosphere; and that consequently the disease is not propagated by currents of air.

5. That it is not propagated through the water.

6. That is propagated through the earth.

7. That the earth receives and develops the cholera contagion from the excrements of diseased persons.

8. That excrements from a diseased person