THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. IV. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1840. No. 40.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DUGANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for 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.

Weekly Almanack.

MAY.	H.	SUN. S.	MOON	H.	W.
6 Saturday,	4	16 7 40	0 4	4	5
7 Sunday,	4	16 7 41	0 24	5	6
8 Monday,	4	16 7 42	0 42	6	11
9 Tuesday,	4	15 7 42	1 0	7	13
10 Wednesday,	4	15 7 43	1 20	8	16
11 Thursday,	4	15 7 43	1 42	9	4
12 Friday,	4	15 7 44	2 8	9	49

First Quarter, 6th, 5h. 38m. ev.

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 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: N. Merritt, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, 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: D. J. M'Laughlan, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, 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, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. 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.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

☞NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE EAGLES and the subscriber, as the firm of GEORGE & EDWARD EAGLES is this day dissolved.

EDWARD EAGLES.

Indian Town, 16th March, 1840.—3m.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES DOBIE, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to present their claims for adjustment; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Administrator.*

Saint John, 5th February, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of all Persons remaining indebted to the late Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, and which have not been adjusted by the parties giving Promissory Notes or other accepted security, will be forthwith put in suit.

W. H. STREET.

St. John, 6th Feb. 1840.

☞NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. MARGARET A. HANFORD, will please render the same for adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the subscriber.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

J. M'LARDY'S

New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and Rye BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from souring.

Victoria Tea BISCUIT fresh every day. Breakfast ROLLS every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Dr. Poett's Eradictor.

THE celebrity of this Medicine, in curing recent cases of Gonnorrhea, generally in 24 hours, and when the disease is of longer standing, there is no medicine so efficacious. There is no case of Gleet, Seminal, Weakness, Fluor. Albus. &c. &c. wherein any preparation has been so uniformly successful in eradicating every vestige from the constitution. Warranted to contain no mineral substance. It is as pleasant as it is certain, and retains its virtues in any climate. For sale by appointment, at the Circulating Library, by

Feb. 21, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company having been duly organized, is prepared to effect Insurances on Houses and against loss or damage by Fire. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from Insuring in becoming Members of the said Company will please make application at the office of CHARLES GALLAGHER, Esq. corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. street, where the articles of association, bye-laws, rules and regulations may be seen, and the rate of Premium for Insurance ascertained. The Company will attend every day (Sundays excepted) from ten to three o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon any applications which may be made.

☞ A box for the reception of applications will be kept at the office.

St. John, Feb. 21, 1840.

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

33 HHDS of the above (a prime article) Received this day per Schooner *Star.*

April 24, RAYMOND & BROTHERS.

More NEW GOODS.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has this day received, ex Ship *British Queen*, from Liverpool, a variety of new and Fashionable GOODS, among which are the following:

Plain and Figured SILKS in all colours;
Plain and figured Bonnet SATINS;
Bristol and Turc SATINS;
French and English RIBBONS;
French worked COLLARS & CAPES;
48 Rich Velvet SHAWLS & CAPES;
140 Pieces printed SAXONY CLOTHS;
250 Challie & Muslin Delaine DRESSES;
75 Rich figured Mantua DRESES, new styles;
30 Taglioni WATERPROOF COATS;
20 do. do. CAPES.

☞ *Cash only—No second price.*

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

Dec. 13, 1839.

☞NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of an extensive and valuable Establishment in Nova-Scotia, about 80 miles from St. John, comprising a large saw-mill, Store, Blacksmith shop, Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings, with a ship-yard complete and commodious in every respect—also a valuable Herring Fishery, are desirous of associating with themselves, some person or persons who would make a certain advance of Capital and take the personal superintendence of the concern, becoming interested to a certain extent.—The Buildings have been erected within the last three years, and are, together with the whole Establishment, in a most efficient state, and adapted, from the peculiar advantages of situation and construction, to carry on an extensive business in ship building, lumbering, and other departments. For further particulars apply to

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 33, 1840.

KIRSOP & SONS,

Architects, Stonecutters, and Builders, from England:

BEG respectfully to acquaint the Gentlemen of this City and Province, that they have commenced business as above in Saint John. Their experience in some of the best Buildings in the North of England, enables them to furnish plans and specifications on the most improved and approved principles, and are now prepared to contract or otherwise engage to erect buildings of any magnitude or fashion. Persons wishing their services can find them at Mrs. BROOK'S Boarding house, Church street. April 9.

Storage.

STORAGE to a moderate extent may be had in the subscriber's Brick Warehouse, which being fitted with Iron Doors and Window shutters, may safely be considered as FIRE PROOF. Entrance from Prince William street.

Feb. 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

NEW FANCY GOODS,

Per Eagle, from London:

THE subscriber has just received from the Warehouse in London, a good assortment of English and Foreign TOYS; China Toys and foreign Shells for chimney piece Ornaments; Clapshaw's warranted Cricket Bats, Balls. & Wickets; Fancy Baskets, Ladies Work Boxes, Perfumery, Victoria and Adelaide Perfumes, Rowland's Warranted Macassar Oil; Hair, tooth, Nail, Shaving, Cloth and Flesh Brushes; English and German Flutes, Fifes, Octaves and Violins and Violin Strings. WM. MAJOR.

10*th April.* *Prince William street.*

Also.—A few splendid Accordians with instructors. Naples soap, &c.

On Consignment,

Daily expected per *Sovereign*, from Hull, to be sold on arrival:

1,800 Kegs White LEAD;
25 do. Spanish Brown Paint,
25 do Imperial Green, do.
25 do. do. do. of 14 lbs each,
25 do. Yellow Paint,
25 do. Venetian Red. do.
20 Hhds. Putty in bladders; 30 hhds. and half hhds Boiled Linseed Oil, 30 hhds. & half hhds. Raw do.
11 Casks Paris White; 7 Casks Pipe Clay, in squares—with a quantity of Vegetable SOAP; patent Palm do.; patent Palm Candles, &c.

17th April. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

RECEIVED,

Per ship "St. Martins":

13 BALES Irish BACON; 76 boxes diped Candles; 40 do Irish yellow SOAP.
10,000 Lady Slates; 10,000 Countess, ditto.
1 Cask slating NAILS; 45 bbls Coal TAR;
2 Tons Oakum; 4 smith's Anvils;
20 Boxes C. W. TIN, 20 do I. C. Pontool do.
5 Do. I. X. do. 5 do. D. C. do.
30 Tons English IRON, well assorted;
5 Do swedish Iron; 1 do. Blister STEEL.

On Hand.—50 tons No. 1 Monkland Pig IRON; 30 dozen Farmer's Spades; 120 do. do. Spades; 10 dozen Ballast shovels; 10 pairs Forge Bellows.

April 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indentured Apprentice named *James Doak.* All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

Oatmeal.

JUST received—3 Tons Fresh Ground Oatmeal, which will be sold low by early application to the subscriber. HENRY S. GAULT.

17th April.

SERVANTS WANTED.—An Experienced Groom, or one who understands the care of Horses.—Also, an experienced Cook can get a situation by applying either at Mr. Truro's Library, St. John, or Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. High wages will be given: none need apply without a good character. 10*th April.*

Bleached Canvas, Nets, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber:

5 BALES superior Bleached Canvas; 3 do. Hemp Carpeting; 2 casks containing Herring Nets—sent to order.

ALSO—20 Puncheons very fine quality Retailing Molasses; A small lot of E. I. Company's Bohea TEA. JOHN V. THURGAR.

15th May.

Miscellany.

THE VICTIMS OF GAMING,

BEING

Extracts from the Diary of an American Physician.

REMARKS ON PLAY.—(*Continued.*)

To injure the feelings or character of any one is far, very far, from being the object of the editor. If it were his wish to do so, he has it abundantly in his power by means of such facts as have been communicated to him. It seemed to him important that these stories should be made known, that the public might be aware of the vast amount of evil existing in concealment, so that if possible some measures might be taken to put a stop to the ravages of a disease more fatal than the plague, the small-pox, or the cholera.

The misfortune is the greater, because the victims are wholly unaware of its magnitude or its character. As I remarked before, these persons of whom I am speaking are not blacklegs, nor do they generally associate with blacklegs. For instance, a party of respectable young men, each acquainted with the other, and all of them well-disposed, meet together to dine at a respectable restaurant's, or at a hotel often of the first class. After dinner, cards are introduced; perhaps at first they amuse themselves without betting at all. They soon commence a small stake. The interest increases. They go on and double, until the feverish excitement becomes so great, that every thing is forgotten, parents, friends, business and reputation. In a word, they become so much interested that before separating they agree to meet again the next day; and so it goes on until what at first was but an occasional amusement, becomes at length a constant occupation. In many instances, large sums are bet and lost; and let us see the consequences, first to the winner.

If one constantly wins, he soon thinks that fortune has taken him under her special care; finding his resources increased by this new occupation, he gradually neglects his employment. In fact, everything else becomes tedious and irksome to him. All this time, instead of husbanding and taking care of this new source of income, he feels so confident of continued success that what he does win is spent with the greatest prodigality. The theatre, jewels, horses, and if he have a family, furniture and dress, consume the fruits of this new calling, until extravagant habits are fixed, until his friends, finding he pays no attention to business, gradually desert him; and, to use a common phrase, he becomes good for nothing.

On the other hand, suppose he loses. In proportion as his losses become frequent, by a strange fatality, his dreadful eagerness becomes more furious. I have been informed by such an one, whose story will be found in this volume, that under such circumstances he has for months together thought of nothing else sleeping or waking, at home or abroad—at church, when he went there, he was constantly devising some new scheme for skillful playing. Even his dreams were full of '*loo*' and '*brag*' and '*vingt un*.' Such a person can take no satisfaction in any rational pursuit; all his hopes, all his fears, all his desires, centre in the gaming table. The more he loses, the more anxious is he to play, to win back what he has lost. If he have means, he does not hesitate to hazard the last dollar. If he have none, then wo be to the person whose property is in his power. However sacred the trust, however needy and destitute the individual whose money he has in his hands—no matter if its loss involves the loss of reputation, of friends, or even disgraceful public punishment—all considerations are disregarded, and he goes on until perhaps self-destruction closes the scene.

But suppose in such a party no one wins or loses; that is to say, suppose that the persons composing it are so equal in their play and fortune that they win one day and lose the next. What then? Why the consequences are very little better as it respects the formation of a habit and the neglect of business, while they must still involve a loss of property. For instance, as has been related to me by a party concerned, a circle of young men commence early in the autumn to meet to amuse themselves at playing cards. They generally assemble about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and remain usually until ten or eleven in the evening. In the meantime, a luxurious supper is ordered, with champaign and other expensive wines, the bill being about five dollars each. They continue in this manner until late in the spring, meeting about three times in a week, sometimes oftener, sometimes not so often, say a hundred times in the course of the season. Here, then, is a clear loss of five hundred dollars from this cause alone.

It may be that this account will scarcely be believed, but the information comes from such a source that it cannot for a moment admit of doubt. Now, how many young men in business, or out of business, how many can afford this expense? It will be observed that I have here estimated only the actual expense of tavern bills, supposing that the losings and winnings are about equal, which by the way never is the case, because in almost every party there will be found some very skillful and cautious, and others very stupid or very careless; and so frequently happens, too, that the losers are the very persons who can least afford it. I also suppose that the play is fair, as I believe in most instances it really is, although cheating has been, I am told, sometimes much more than suspected. Indeed, how can it be otherwise, when to cheat is so easy, and when the temptation to do it is so great.

It may be thought strange that such proceedings can be carried on without suspicion. The truth is, that many of these men are not housekeepers. They lodge at hotels and boarding-houses, and even when they live at private houses, a night key always admits them when their game is protracted to a late hour. But this is not often the case, because, to avoid suspicion, it is agreed to meet early in the afternoon, and separate at nine, ten, or eleven o'clock in the evening. In the meantime, those who have wives, or families, or parents, if questioned, never find any difficulty in making an excuse. A meeting of an engine company, or a military company, or a lyceum or other society, and sometimes even a religious meeting, is made an apology for not coming home to tea, and for absence during the evening. Any one will easily perceive that with the thousand societies, associations and engagements constantly occurring in a large city, it may be easy, without the slightest danger of detection, to make a satisfactory excuse, especially when the individual returns at a seasonable hour in the evening. I have been informed that in some instances young men have satisfied their families that business was the cause of their frequent absence, and that persons have sometimes obtained credit for very assiduous and industrious attention to their particular calling, when in fact they have been spending the whole afternoon and evening in a pursuit the most calculated of all others to alienate the mind entirely from any steady employment.

There is every reason to believe that here is the origin of that prevalent disposition to speculate which has reduced so many individuals to ruin. What wonder that gambling should become a matter of business with men who have long ago acquired a taste for games of chance as an amusement? Is it surprising that persons should resort to speculations and to hazards, who have long found their greatest pleasure in watching and profiting by the caprices of fortune? The buying of a piece of land, or stock in a bank, or even of articles of merchandize, does not with such persons depend at all upon the intrinsic value of the property, or the prospect of making a reasonable and an honest profit. All they think of is the chance of selling again to advantage, and it matters not to them how much the purchaser may be deceived. "Buy the devil and sell him again," is their maxim; and whether he is finally left in the hands of their dearest friends, or whether the purchaser is to be ruined by the trade, is a matter of perfect indifference to them—even although that purchaser be a father, or a brother, or a friend. It is to be hoped that the unfortunate result of recent speculations may prove a warning hereafter; but still, while such a disposition to gamble, whether on a large or small scale, continues prevalent, society cannot expect to remain long in a state of tranquility. If one bubble bursts, another will be created; and schemes and contrivances to grow rich at once, even though attended with a thousand contingencies, will always find dupes enough, who are either too lazy to work or too silly to see through the deception.

But to return to the more immediate subjects of remark, although, as I have before observed, many of the persons addicted to the indulgence of gambling are men of great respectability, yet nothing is more remarkable than the complete indifference which a confirmed gambler acquires as to the character of his associates. It is a vice that levels all distinctions. Often and often have there been assembled together at a card party, persons whose characters and occupations are the most diverse. There you may see the illiterate and the vulgar associated with the educated and refined. There you may see the old and the young. There, too, you may see men of every political party meeting as on common ground. Men, who never by any chance find themselves elsewhere in contact, meet without hesitation at the gambling house, and with the greatest familiarity laugh and joke and drink and smoke with those whom they would be ashamed to notice in the street, even by a bow.

Young men, the sons of the most influential and respectable citizens, find themselves by the side of persons of the lowest stamp and of the vilest character. This result happens in the following manner: for instance, a party are in the habit of assembling at a particular place. The party perhaps originally consists of six, eight, or ten. By and by some get run out, some are absent from the city, and now and then, some more fortunate than the rest awake to a sense of their extreme folly, and voluntarily abandon an amusement which they find likely to be attended with such disastrous consequences. By these means, those who are still bent on play find it necessary to procure other companions. Each one recruits from his acquaintances, and these acquaintances again from theirs, until finally a promiscuous set is made up of persons oftentimes entirely unacquainted with each other, even by name. A curious incident was related to me by Hardspeed as having occurred one night where he was playing, which was that of a father and son being introduced by different individuals at the same table, to play for each other's money. The circumstance was so startling to each that they both of them determined from that moment to leave off play forever, and I believe that each, thus far, has strictly adhered to so wise a resolution.

The places where this amusement is carried on are various; generally they are hotels or restaurateurs in town. Sometimes they are out of town, in the neighboring villages. The landlords, in many instances are entirely ignorant of the extent to which the thing is pursued. A party, or club, as it is more often called, after a dinner or supper, call for cards to amuse themselves. They are furnished; and probably no very great scrutiny is made into the use to which they are to be put, whether fourpenny whist, or brag for thousands. In fact the great respectability of many of the persons thus assembled is such that no landlord would for a moment imagine that anything could be done very much out of the way.

I shall not refer particularly to the places, because in fact the evil does not commence there. It is the state of society which is in fault, and a reformation must begin among individuals.

Let every mother and father examine strictly into the habits of their sons; let them more especially take some measures to ascertain where their evenings are passed. Let them require their regular attendance at every meal. Let every young wife who finds her friends deserted, evening after evening, arouse herself at once, and satisfy herself of the cause of her companion's absence. Let every merchant or trader take some trouble to see where his clerks and apprentices are to be found between the hours of four o'clock in the afternoon and eleven o'clock in the evening, and let all night-keys as they are called, be destroyed, or taken out of the hands of all young men who have anybody to control them.

The above is no groundless alarm. By means of the facts in my possession, I could prove all I have said by a direct reference to persons and to names, if I thought it would be justifiable. I could point out, for instance, a man of standing in large business, who has drawn checks for money lost at cards to the amount of thousands in one night. I could point out persons who have played games of whist for thousands on a game. I could point out young professional men of the greatest promise, whose prospects have been ruined by gaming, and one or two in particular who have been obliged within two or three years past to leave the city in consequence of their excessive indulgence in play. I could point to some heavy failures which have occurred in consequence of gambling, where the parties were never suspected of anything of the sort by those who have suffered from their embarrassment. I forbear, however; let the following tales speak for themselves. My aim, as I have repeatedly intimated, is not to injure the feelings of any one, however worthless, but only to awaken the public mind to the dreadful nature of the poison lurking at every corner, and pervading the whole mass of the social system.

I should be unwilling to call names for another reason. In many cases, those persons who have suffered most by those pernicious practices are comparatively young men who are the least blameable, while the older and more respectable persons who have associated with them, and whose example has perhaps persuaded them that their amusement was innocent, have by superior skill frequently saved themselves from loss, or if losers, have been able to afford the sacrifice, while their more simple associates have been ruined.

I have little or nothing to say about unfair gambling and cheating, although without doubt much of it is to be found even among those who call themselves respectable; but have confined myself to illustrating by the following tales the mischiefs of that sort of play which is by many considered innocent, and which is therefore much the most dangerous.

I have in my possession, prepared for me by Hardspeed, a minute description of the different games generally played, such as whist, loo, brag, &c.; but it appeared to me on the whole to be unwise to give lessons in vice while at the same time I was attempting to check it. I have therefore omitted this description, inserting only such particulars of games hereafter, as may be necessary to enable the reader more readily to understand the story.

A DARK MOMENT.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

O had I but the Book of Fate,
I'd tear the page that holds my name;
Nor leave the record, or the date,
That doomed me to a life of blame!
The chronicles that, written there,
Foretell the deeds I am to do,
How gladly from the tome I'd tear,
And on the scattering whirlwind strew!

Or had I, in my early prime,
That annal of misfortune read,
Ere yet my hand had gathered crime,
Or shame had circled round my head;
Warned by the words that boded ill,
I would have snapt the thread of life;
Nor lived, thus slowly to fulfil
A long and sinful doom of strife.

And which were greater guilt? By one
Unpardonable act to flee
The thousand evils I have done.—
Or, living thus, unchangeably,
A life of lengthened error, wait
'Till age, and pain, and vain remorse,
Have proved the madness of my state,
The peridousness of such course?

'Tis vain to ask—'tis sin to doubt
That God is merciful and good;
'Tis desperate guilt that would shut out
Submission, Hope, and Gratitude!
God dooms not man to sin or pain,
For man's own will works his own fall,—
God but *foreknows* that sins shall stain,
And proffers pardoning grace to all!

Power of the Press.

The press has been aptly and justly termed 'A FOURTH ESTATE OF THE REALM;' its prodigious power is universally admitted; its influence extends from the Court to the Cottage; and no individual is either so high or so humble as to be indifferent to its praise, or independent of its censure. The daily supply of newspaper intelligence and comment is no longer regarded as a luxury—it is as necessary to us as the air we breathe; and although objections may be urged against its occasional impurities, with as much reason might we object to inhale a healthy atmosphere because at times, it is pregnant with infection and disease.

It is the great originator of our thoughts and opinions; the grand regulator of our conduct, private as well as public; the stimulator and the recompense of honourable ambition; and supplies the check, or inflicts the penalty, for crime. It is the truest guardian of our liberties; the safest steward of our national resources; the surest bulwark against foreign encroachment; and the strongest protector of our rights as a free people.

We talk, through it with the world. It is the medium of communication from all classes to all classes; of the high with the low, and the low with the high; it renders certain the transmission of statements and opinions to the quarter for which they may be especially designed—no step that might be considered discourteous or derogatory, being previously requisite to excite attention; it induces boldness that may not be deemed arrogance; and freedom in expression that will be secured from the charge of intrusive impertinence. It places, in a manner, the servant on a pat with his master; the subject on a level with the Sovereign; for it enables both to declare their thoughts to urge their complaints, and to demand redress under wrong or oppression.

It is every man's organ, for it is open to every man who has just occasion to resort to it. It is as available to the poor as to the rich; and is almost as accessible to the one as to the other. It is an advocate that demands no fee; a councillor that requires no recompense; and a tribunal that can scarcely err, for that tribunal is, in reality, the public. Its mighty power has been aptly likened to the thunder, which must be heard far and near, but which is harmless every where except where its bolt may fall.

The freedom of the press, as it is the peculiar privilege, so it is the proudest boast, of Great Britain. In proportion as it has been acknowledged and confirmed, our rights and our liberties have been established; and they would dwindle, in a like degree, if it were possible to shackle it by any unwholesome and unconstitutional restrictions. It has no censor but the public; no dread of injury except at its own hands; no fear of prosecution unless the general voice be with its prosecutors.

It is not, therefore, surprising that the greatest talent of our age and country should have been employed to increase its influence and extend its power. It is indisputable that the ablest and most eloquent writers of our time are occupied, from day to day, in registering daily occurrences, and examining and criticising, or explaining and commenting upon them; and that in no pamphlet or volume issued from the press, shall we find so much vigour of thought, closeness of argument or eloquence of composition, in reference to any of the many topics that animate, alarm or excite society, as we shall in either of the leading newspapers of the metropolis.

It would be easier to refer to articles of ability sufficient to make a reputation—from which their authors have derived no fame, which have been confounded with the mass of similar productions, and which are buried almost as soon as they are born. Men, who, under other circumstances, would have been the "observed of all observers," have been lost in the crowd—their genius unrecognized and their labours unrequited; while men of infinitely smaller minds and inferior powers have acquired a celebrity which the world is eager to acknowledge. The position of a newspaper writer demands, or is supposed to demand, a certain extent of mystery; he assumes to speak the language of the thousands whose opinions he represents, and his own individuality is sacrificed. It is not Mr. This or Mr. That, but "THE TIMES" or "THE CHRONICLE" that has uttered these bold truths in manly English; that has dissected and laid bare the very heart-pulse, as it were, of an opponent, or cheered and supported through encompassing perils an ally; that has upheld some glorious principle, or exposed some infamous cabal; that has fought and worsted the public enemy, or at least shorn him of his strength to work mischief; that has averted the evil, and sustained the good; and advanced a claim upon the gratitude of the existing generation and posterity—whose thanks are tendered not to the person but to the "Paper."

It is a truth—although a humiliating one—that those who have been most essentially aided by the labours of newspaper writers have been the tardiest to admit the obligations they have incurred; and have seemed more ready to depreciate than eager to uphold them. Political leaders of parties have yielded to a most unwise and most unjustifiable 'delicacy' in striving to avoid the semblance of courting the service of men, from the votes of a score of members in the House of Commons. The perusal of the journal would appear to be considered a sufficient set-off against the debt. We speak of England more particularly; in France the public journal is the sure road to honourable distinction and elevation in rank.—*Acadian Recorder.*

ATTESTING A RECRUIT.—On Monday a *bouchel*, fresh from the spade, was brought before the sitting magistrate at the Police office, Cork, to be attested to serve in the East India Company's Service, when the following colloquy ensued between him and the magistrate. Bench: Are you willing to serve in her Majesty's East India Company's Service?—Recruit: I am, Sir.—Bench: Now you are going to swear, and repeat what I say to you—Recruit: Repeat what you say, Sir.—Bench: Repeat after me.—Recruit: Repeat after me, Sir.—Bench: Ah you stupid fellow, Sir.—(Laughter.)—Be silent and listen to me. Recruit: Be silent and listen to me, Sir.—Bench: Mind your oath. Recruit: Mind your oath, Sir.—Bench: Oh dear, oh dear! will you listen to me? Recruit: Oh dear, oh dear! will you listen to me, Sir? (Loud laughter.)—Bench: Did you ever see such a fellow?—Recruit: Did you ever see such a fellow, Sir.—(Immoderate laughter.)—Bench: Listen to me, and be quiet.—Recruit: Listen to me and be quiet, Sir.—Bench: Take him out of that, I have no patience with him.—Recruit: Take him out of that, I have no patience with him, Sir.—(Roars of laughter.)—The recruit was here removed by a policeman, who, after drilling him for some time, re-produced him to his worship, and having properly gone through the formalities, he was eventually sworn in.—*Cork Constitution.*

COCHRANE'S BOMB CANNON.—The exhibitions of Cochrane's model for a Patent Bomb Cannon, have been made at the United States Arsenal, Washington city, before a host of judges and of amateurs. The result was triumphant. The firing is said to have been so rapid—the shots tread so closely on each other's heels, that three balls were sometimes in the air at the same moment. A report of the last of the exhibitions, states that the first 32 discharges were made in four minutes; seventeen discharges afterwards followed in two minutes, twenty seconds; then eight were made within a minute; and last of all, three in the third of a minute. With this celerity, when shells and hollow shot come to be fired, it is supposed that any ship of war may be sunk ere she can either fight or fly. It will be a volley of thunderbolts, which nothing we now know of can stand against. The new cannon has a revolving breech with three chambers, and does not heat in firing. It requires neither ramrod nor wet swab, and can be fired by six men, while the ordinary cannon takes eleven—thus saving all the rations and pay of so many men.—The Military Committee of the House of Representatives are about to recommend the building of a sixty-four pounder which