SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1851.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Not Kings, Not Priests, but Mirrors." Number 17.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for P. M.]

January		R. Sun.	s Moon	H. W.
4	Saturday,	7 38	4 33	6 48 or 26
5	Sunday,	7 38	4 34	7 46 1 0
6	Monday,	7 38	4 35	8 45 1 33
7	Tuesday,	7 38	4 36	9 45 2 7
8	Wednesday,	7 37	4 37	10 45 2 46
9	Thursday,	7 37	4 38	11 45 3 30
10	Friday,	7 37	4 39	morn 4 28

First Quarter 10th, 11h. 5m. morn.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

24, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Pelliter, junior, Esquire,
Francis Sills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

DIRECTORS.

Farrow Mills, Esquire, Chairman,
Thos. Heath, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Leach Bennett, Esq. | William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. | Thomas Morgan, Esq
Edward S. Codd, Esq | John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. | R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq. | J. J. Zoephin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles E. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 20, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration, and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a safe basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own sagacity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every *five years* to be Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 Per Cent. on the *Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 Per Cent. on the *Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on the PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or give an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53¼ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two Years's Bonus at such Division if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales,* and *Cape of Good Hope,* WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance-money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John, St John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

HUGH RENNICK,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and TIN PLATES.

Ex brig *Clyde* from Liverpool—now landing 118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, No. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. IX, DC.

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
October 10. Nelson street

FREEMASONS—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street.
October 25 J CROUCH.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

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

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. | William Wright, Esq
John H. Gray, Esq.

Medical Examiner - Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Pinix, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: [illegible]

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, st. John, N. B.*

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

Just Received:—

A Large assortment of the newest Polkas, Waltzes, Duets, Songs, &c., also another lot of that choice Coffee.

To arrive a large assortment of Fancy goods, Books and other articles suitable for Christmas.

J. CROUCH.
November 22. *4, South side King street.*

Wallsend & Liverpool Coals.

500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard—warranted as good and as round as any that comes to the port. For sale at 27s 6d per chaldron.

Also—100 Chaldrons Joggins *COALS*, at 22s 6d.

JOHN KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

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

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WM. BROOKE, Messenger, of 4, Union street, South wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, *'I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.'* This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

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

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

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

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

Sold by PETTERS & TWEEDY, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B.

Miscellany.

THE PIRATE.

Eighteen years ago, the ship I commanded was dancing over the waves on a mission of mercy.—Laden by generous contributions of a New England City, she was bound to the Cape de Verdes with bread for the famine-stricken and dying.—Brighter skies never gladdened the sailor's heart than those which bent over us; pleasanter gales never filled the sails of the sea pourveyer, than those which sped us to the haven where we should be: 'and now may God have the ship in his hold keeping,' the prayer which concluded the old English bill of lading, was heard and granted, we felt as we trod on the deck of the stout craft, whose errand was to succor the destitute.

We were all in high spirits forward in the forecastle and aft in the cabin. Sailors, who are of en so hungry, liable at any moment to be put upon short allowance, and compelled at times to fast entirely, knew better than the landsmen how to pity those whom famine threatens. Jack has read sympathy for the man who has no biscuit in his locker.

It was now the fourteenth day out—just in the first gray of the morning—that the mate aroused me with the startling intelligence that a suspicious vessel was in sight. With the first ray of light, the vigilant officer had descried her, and she was so near as to be made out with a glass. I was on deck in an instant.

The first glance at the strange ship almost dispelled the fears that the mate's alarm had occasioned.

'Why, Mr. Larkin,' said I, laughing as I spoke, 'there's nothing suspicious in that lubberly looking craft. She's a Portuguese brigantine—she can't sail.'

'She looks like that build,' said the man, 'but she is built for sailing, and she'll spread canvass in a wind like this, that'll send her skimming like a gull over the sea. And look now at the men on her deck.'

The glance through the telescope was enough to satisfy me that the mate was right. The vessel was sharp built, of light draught, and rigged like a brigantine. Her masts raked very slightly; besides the canvass usual to such a rig, she was fitted to carry a lugger sail, when spread before the wind, which would add to her speed. In addition, she was pierced for twenty-two sweeps. Her decks were crowded with men.

'It's no honest craft, Mr. Larkin,' I said. 'But she may not be a pirate for all that. One need not be surprised to fall in with a slaver hereabouts.'

'She's no slaver, Captain,'

'Why do you think so?'

'Because there are guns on her deck instead of water casks.'

'I did not say she had a cargo of slaves in,' I replied.

'Then how does she carry so many guns on board?' [illegible]

As if to put an end to our speculation and clear up the mystery, the suspicious craft began to spread more canvass, and as she gathered away with the freshening breeze, they ran up to her foremast a flag, which, when it reached the truck, unshook its folds to the wind. On a white ground we saw the terrible insignia of the freebooter, the death's head and cross-bones painted in diabolical black.

'I thought so,' said Mr. Larkin, quietly, 'and the ship has no guns.'

'What arms have you, Mr. Larkin?' I asked.

'An old horse pistol, with the lock out of order.'

'And I have only an old fowling piece and a pair of pistols. I fear these fellows will make their own terms with us.'

'Yes, cut our throats,' replied the mate, walking forward.

We made all the sail we could, but fifteen minutes satisfied me that the escape was impossible.—The report of a gun from the pirate, and a shot whistling over us, speedily brought us to. The pirate came quietly along, like a panther, which, sure of its prey, was in no hurry to seize it. The moment he came within speaking distance, he hailed, and ordered me to launch a boat and come on board. We got the quarter boat, and I was about to jump into her, to pay my respects in person to the villians, when Mr. Larkin asked leave to go.

'If they want the Captain,' said he, 'let them send for him; I'll see if the mate won't answer as well.'

He had scarcely put his foot on the deck of the pirate, when he again appeared on the rail, and descended to the boat, which began to pull back. Almost at the same instant, a launch was swung over the rail, into which twenty savage—looking rascals, armed to the teeth, sprang and pulled towards us. Ten minutes afterwards they were on board of my vessel, and began clearing away the main hatch.

The leader, a swarthy fellow, whose square compact frame indicated strength, and whose eyes, black and hazy, and half concealed by the lids, expressed cruelty and cunning, approached the cabin hatch where I stood, and addressed me in tolerable English:

'Are you the Captain of this vessel?'

'Yes,' I replied.

'What's your cargo?'

'Flour.'

'Where from?'

'Boston.'

'Where to?'

'Cape de Verdes.'

'Why they are all starving there,' he said, opening his eyes and looking full at me.

'Yes, and the flour in my vessel was freely given by good Christians to feed these starving people.'

The rascal continued his deliberate gaze a moment, then turned towards his men, and in a rough commanding tone, spoke a few words in Spanish, which I could not make out. The men looked up in astonishment, and then withdrew to the side, where they stood gazing towards their captain, for such was my interrogator. He thrust his hands behind him and walked quickly to and fro for five minutes; then turning to me he said sharply:

'You Americans are all heretics—why should you send flour to feed starving Catholics?'

'Because they are our fellow men, and their Saviour is our Saviour,' I answered, astonished at the conduct of the man.

'If you lie to me,' he cried with startling fierceness, 'if you lie to me, I'll nail you down to your own deck! Is this cargo the gift of your countrymen to the starving?'

'I'll prove it to you by my papers,' I answered.

'I don't want to see your papers,' he returned; 'swear by the Saviour, whose name you have just pronounced.' As he spoke, he crossed himself devoutly.

'I swear by the holy Trinity,' I replied solemnly.

The pirate lifted his cap, and bent his head devoutly when I mentioned the Trinity. He stood still, with his head bent over, while one might moderately have counted fifty. When he raised himself up, it seemed to me there was less ferocity in his countenance. His eyes were no longer half closed, but open and clear in their depths; I looked steadily at him.

'Captain,' said he, courteously, 'can you supply me with two or three casks of water?'

I gave the order, and the water was lowered into his boat. A word from him sent his cutthroats over the side, but he lingered behind, and, after a moment's hesitation, as though he half repented of his resolution, and was almost ashamed of what he was doing, he approached me with his hand extended.

'God bless you,' he exclaimed, as he felt my grasp, 'and send you where the starving are praying for bread.'

QUEEN VICTORIA.

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The English people, it must be confessed, are fond of *respectable* conduct, and therefore they admire the Queen, who, as a mother and a wife, is an ornament to her sex. There is not a more kind-hearted woman in the world, a better wife, nor a more affectionate mother. Her political tendencies are believed to be liberal, but she acts as if she belonged to no party, and her conduct as a ruler is wholly based upon the advice of her Ministry, who are responsible by law for what they make her do. I am persuaded that in the revolutionary events of 1848, it was the personal character and popularity of Queen Victoria which preserved the country from a bold effort to establish a republic.

The personal habits of the Queen and her family are extremely simple and plain. Breakfast is over by nine; then a couple of hours are devoted to the perusal of letters and the dispatch of business, which consists of reading abstracts of the public documents which she has to sign. Between 12 and 2 the Queen and her family usually walk in the private grounds of the palace, if it be fine; if the weather do not permit out of door exercise, Prince Albert and she apply themselves to drawing and etching. Both have acquired some skill in the use of the graver, and have a small press put up in one of the rooms of Buckingham palace, at which they work with their own hands. A present of a set of royal etchings is considered a very special compliment, and prized as such. I know that the Duchess of Bedford's *boudoir* at Woborn Abbey is hung round with the royal etchings.—Some of them are neatly done—most of them in good drawing. All of them are curiosities, as specimens of royal art and industry.

Between 2 and 3 the royal party lunch. This repast, which is in fact an early dinner, is a very private one. The Queen, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, sit down to a single joint (usually a roast shoulder of mutton) and a few side dishes. There is very little wine partaken of at this meal. When it is ended Prince Albert goes into the garden (for the Queen allows no smoking within her walls) and disposes of a couple of cigars. While the royal luncheon is going on, the attendants at the palace, who are very numerous, take their dinner—a plain substantial meal, at which the liveried servants are allowed ale. For those of a higher rank, the allowance is half a pint of wine to each. I happen to know that when any artists are at work or in waiting at the palace at the hour of lunch, meat is served up to them, and half a pint of sherry is brought up for each.—This is very different from the waste which did prevail in the royal household, and Queen Adelaide was the first to put a check to it. She too got indignant at the female servants wearing silks and satins, and caused a menial revolt by ordering them to wear muslins and stuffs. The economy of the household now allows the Queen to save about half the money annually voted for its maintenance.

These savings are considerable, and, being duly invested, are rapidly accumulating. Then, in addition to his £30,000 a year allowance as consort, as much more has been given to Prince Albert in various appointments, (he has £16 a day as field marshal;) and as he does not spend £10,000 a year, his savings must be great. There is a fond hope that he and the Queen mean to appropriate this money to the future pension of their children, and *not* to ask the people to support them.

A VALUABLE HINT.—The *Free Democrat*, (Wisconsin,) relates the following remark of Miss Bremer, during her sojourn in Milwaukee:

On entering a private dwelling she was asked to sit near the fire, where some other ladies were seated, but replied, "No, no; you American ladies are too *white*. You sit down by a fire of your own making, and neglect the great fire that God has placed in the heavens, which would give you health and a better color."

A PRECOCIOUS COUPLE.—One of the census takers for Greene County, Mr. McCoy, says the *Xenia* (Ohio) *Torchlight*, informs us of an instance of precocity that came under his observation in the eastern part of that county, which we venture to say is unparralled in this latitude. The parties are a married couple, the husband 18, and the wife 16. They have been married about four years, and have two children—one of which is over three years of age, and the other one.

BONES IN THE DESERT.—BY ALEXANDER DUMAS.—The accustomed route is marked by a white line of bleached bones extending to the horizon. This extraordinary circumstance, it may well be supposed, aroused my attention. I called to Bechra, who, however, did not await for my question, for he at once read my desire in my obvious astonishment. "The dromedary," said he, as he was coming to my side, and commencing his story without preface, "is not so troublesome and importunate an animal as a horse. He continues his course without stopping, without eating, without drinking; nothing about him betrays sickness, hunger or exhaustion. The Arab who can hear from such a distance the roar of a lion, the neigh of a horse, or the noise of men, hears nothing from his haghin, but its quickness or lengthened respiration; it never utters a complaint or a groan.

But when nature is vanished by suffering, when privations have exhausted its strength, when life is ebbing, the dromedary kneels down, stretches out his neck, and closes his eyes. Its master then knows that all is over. He dismounts, and without an attempt to make it rise—for he knows the honesty of its nature, and never suspects it of deception or laziness—he removes the saddle, places it on the back of another dromedary, and departs, abandoning the one that is no longer able to accompany him.

When night approaches, the jackals and hyenas, attracted by the scent, come up and attack the poor animal till nothing is left but the skeleton. We are now on the highway from Cairo to Mecca; twice a year the caravans go and return by this route, and these bones, so numerous and so constantly replenished that the tempests of the desert can never entirely disperse them; these bones, without a guide, would lead you to the cases, the wells and fountains, where the Arab finds shade and water, and would end by conducting you to the tomb of the Prophet; these bones are those of dromedaries which perish in the desert. If you look attentively, you will see some bones similar in shape, but of different configuration; these, too, are wrecks of wearied bodies, that have found repose before they have reached their goal. They are the bones of believers who desire to obey the Prophet's command, that all the faithful shall once in their lives perform this holy journey; and who, having been so long deterred from undertaking it by cares or pleasure, commence their pilgrimage so late on earth, that they are obliged to finish it in heaven.

Add to these some stupid Turk or bloated eunuch, who, sleeping, when he ought to have his eyes open, has fallen and broken his neck; give the plague its share, which often destroys one, and you will readily see that these funeral posts are planted with sufficient frequency to preserve the road in good order; and to point out to the children the route pursued by their fathers."

STORY OF A DISHONEST CLERK.—Some months ago, one of our City Constables traced a quantity of stolen goods to a clerk in one of the large wholesale silk stores in the vicinity of Milk Street, where business, perhaps to the amount of a million or more, is carried on during the year.—The officer, in the first place, informed the clerk of his discovery, and he acknowledged his crime. He then went to a member of the firm, and informed him also of what had taken place. The merchant seemed troubled, said that the boy had for some time been with him, and to all appearances was a faithful clerk; that he had sole control of a room containing $100,000 worth of goods, with several lads under him, &c., &c.; and further stated he paid for his services $3,50 per week.—The officer asked if the young man did not pay nearly that amount for board, washing, &c. The merchant acknowledged that he probably did. He then called the boy down and asked him to confess the whole truth, which he did, with tears in his eyes, and promises of reformation. The merchant then told the officer that he wished time to consider as to his course.

When the officer called again, the master said that the young man still continued at his old employmen, with this difference—that he had increased his pay to $6 per week. The officer asked how the boy got along, to which his master replied, "Admirably, admirably, I have not a better servant in the store." Thus ended the matter, and the young man still continues at his old stand, with a firm intention to deserve, by his future good conduct, the confidence which, perhaps, he little deserved by his previous course.—[Boston Traveller.

EARLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—Thelwall thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating any opinions before it should come to years of discretion, and be able to choose for itself. 'I showed him my garden,' says Coleridge, 'and told him it was my botanical garden.' 'How so,' said he, 'it is covered with weeds.' 'Oh,' I replied, 'that is because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair in me to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries.'

The celebrated Dr. Dwight thus speaks of the importance of early religious training:—The great truths of religion should be taught so early, that the mind should never remember when it began to learn, or when it was without this knowledge. Whenever it turns a retrospective view upon the preceding periods of its existence, these truths should always seem to have been in its possession to have the character of innate principles; to have been woven in its nature, and to constitute a part of all its current thinking.—*Family Christian Almanac.*

A PLEASANT COMPANION.—A laughable story is current in this city about Calcraft, the London hangman, who passed through here on Thursday week, having a "retainer" which required his presence at Monmouth. In the course of the morning one of the Monmouth coachmen was accosted by a tall, decent-looking man, bearing a carpet-bag, who wanted to know when the coach started for Monmouth. The knight of the road informed him with all the suavity due to a customer. "Ah," said the stranger, "it is a long time to wait; I should like to take a glass of ale." "Well, sir," replied the obliging coachman, my house is the ———, and you will be served well there; I will go with you. Suppose you leave your carpet-bag at the office?" "No, no," said the stranger hastily, clutching the handle firmly, "I would rather not part with that." To make a long story short, the impromptu friends lunched together, doubtless enjoying each other's conversation, and then took a friendly pipe together. Whilst so engaged, a brother whip joined the party, and after the usual greetings the discourse turned upon business. "I say," said the new comer, "I shouldn't wonder if one of us has Calcraft to take down to-day." "Blow me," was the reply, "if I take him. I drove that customer before, a year agone, and a shabby customer he is, too. He never gives 'nothing to nobody,' he don't, and he shan't have the opportunity with me." And then the two friends joined in a full, true, and particular account of Master Calcraft and his doings, and his looks, habits, and manners, were confidently, if not accurately sketched. "Ah," said one, "he sold five ropes as that which Rush was hung with"—"and five suits of clothes as the one he was hung in," chimed in the other. The stranger meanwhile said nothing, probably having too much taste to be so personal; but a keen observer might have noticed that his visage grew a shade darker, and he puffed off his smoke rather more fiercely as the epithets of his companions grew more lively. At length the coachman and his stranger friend started immediately for Monmouth, and chatted pleasantly on the road, whereat some brothers of the whip passing up seemed to stare, though the pace was too fast to give or seek explanation. The *denouement* occurred, we believe, at Ross. The coachman, to his chagrin, discovered that though he was determined not to carry such a scurvy rogue, yet that he has actually lunched, dined, and smoked with Calcraft himself, and to make matters worse, had abused him before his face. "Never mind, my boy," said Calcraft, tipping a shilling as he got down at Monmouth, and a wag of a friend declares that the fellow added, "we shall meet again." The carpet bag contained the "materials" for the execution, as Calcraft delicately styles the halter and other small matters of his craft. He was paid £15 for hanging the two Irishmen at Monmouth, and was to have had £10 for executing Hannah Curtis in this city.—*Gloucester Journal.*

One day La Fayette had a quarrel with a battalion of the National Guard on the subject at drill; they considered the manual exercise as an infringement of the Rights of Man. The General being of the contrary opinion, a deputation of corporals—for anything higher would have looked too aristocratic—waited on him at his head quarters in the Place de Vendome to demand his immediate resignation. On further inquiry, he ascertained that all the battalions, amounting to thirty thousand men, were precisely of the same sentiments. The next morning happened to have been appointed for a general review of the National Guard; La Fayette appeared on the ground as commandant at the head of his staff, and after a gallop along the line, suddenly alighted from his horse, and taking a musket on his shoulder, to the astonishment of every body, walked into the centre of the line, and took his post in the ranks. Of course, all the field officers flew up to learn the reason.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I am tired of receiving orders as commander-in-chief, and that I may give them, I have become a *private* as you see." The sarcasm was received with a shout of merriment—and, as in France, a pleasantry would privilege a man to set fire to a Church—the general was cheered on all sides; and re-mounted, and the citizen army suspending the "Rights of man" for the day, proceeded to march and manoeuvre according to the drill framed by despots and kings.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF LONDON.—The population of London is 1,924,000, the number of houses 260,000. The average number of inhabitants for each house is 7⅓—Far less than in New York. Opposite Pall Mall 800 carriages pass every hour, and on London Bridge 1,300 every hour; 8,000,000 of horses pass over Westminster Bridge in one year.

GENIUS.—A distinguished teacher, and president of a college, defined genius to be "the power of making efforts."

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

The souls of the just, like flowers, more abundantly give out their fragrance in the evening of their days.

There are two ways of gaining a reputation: to be praised by honest men, or abused by rogues.

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children and makes them so lovely as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors.

LOVELY WOMAN.—An article manufactured by milliners and dress makers:

"Who wants but little here below,
And wants that little for a show."