SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1848.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 47.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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TERMS—10s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

JULY.	R. Sun.	s. Moon	R. w.
29 Saturday,	4 51	7 21	4 10 10 53
30 Sunday,	4 52	7 20	Sets. 11 43
31 Monday,	4 53	7 18	8 0 Morn
1 Tuesday,	4 54	7 17	8 32 0 28
2 Wednesday,	4 55	7 16	9 4 1 8
3 Thursday,	4 56	7 15	9 33 1 44
4 Friday,	4 57	7 14	10 0 2 19

New Moon, 30th, 2h. 41m. morning.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

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

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

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

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

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

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the 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.

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: George Lee, junior, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.,
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Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

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

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.

King William street, London,

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, John PADDOCK, Esq., M. D.
January 30, 1846.

Wine, Pale Ale, Porter,
and BROWN STOUT.

Now Landing Ex "Cambria" from London, and

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

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Farm for Sale.

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

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

To Cash paying Customers.

Coat, Vest, & Pantaloons.

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

GARRETT & SKILKEN,
Tailors & Drapers
Pantechnetheca, Prince Wm street, June 1.

LOAF SUGAR.—4 Hhds. best quality from London. For sale by

June 23. JOHN KINNEAR.

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

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

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

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

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

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

September 3.

A CARD.

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

Laths, Palings, Boards.

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

WILLIAM CARVILL.

February 18. *Nelson street.*

BUTTER & OATMEAL.

Per schooner Sackville Packet from Sackville.

20 FIRKINS & Tubs very choice Cumberland BUTTER from Rivers Napan and Macan; 10 barrels new Ground OATMEAL, for sale by. H. G. KINNEAR.

April 14, 1848.

Salt, Sugar, Molasses.

Ex schr. *Democrat*, Clements Master, from Turk's Island, now landing at York Point Slip:

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

For sale low from the vessel.

March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OIL, VARNISH, &c.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY

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

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (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 outdoor 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 unprofessional 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, Chigoe-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

Sporting Exploits.—The *Cape Frontier Times* of February 22, thus alludes to the sporting exploits of Mr. Roualyn Cumming, second son of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, who, a few years since, was reckoned one of the foremost sportsmen of the north of Scotland:—"We have been favoured with some interesting intelligence relative to the late trip into the interior of that well-known and intrepid sportsman and traveller, Mr. R. R. Cumming, formerly of the Cape Mounted Rifles, who is now on his way from Bloemfontein to Colesberg, after an extremely hazardous and fatiguing journey of eleven months. In this journey, it is said, he has penetrated many hundred miles beyond the highest point ever attained by any white man. He shot 42 elephants, three of which were females (many of the males carried tusks of enormous size, measuring 7 feet in length, and sometimes weighing 100lbs each), 60 hippopotami—the finest of the troops to which they belonged having been selected for the slaughter. Such is the abundance of the game, that will, his rifle he might have killed 200 of them. The rhinoceros, buffalo, cameleopard, eland, gemshok, roan, waterbuck, antelope, hartebeest, sassaby, black and blue wildebeest, koodoo pallah, zebra, rietbox, kilp springer, &c., were found by him in such abundance, that he rarely expended his ammunition upon them, except when in want of flesh, to get their heads as specimens to grace his collection of sporting trophies, which is spoken of as being now so extensive as to almost require a small ship to send them home. He is said to have discovered an entirely new sort of antelope, unknown not only to science, but even to the native tribes living on the tropics. It is a very beautiful species; and, with much time and difficulty he procured 22 specimens, both male and female. His losses have unfortunately counterbalanced the excellence of his sport. He has lost all his horses (15), all his oxen (30), and all his dogs (20), and his best wagon-driver. His horses were killed either by lions or horse sickness, and the fly called tsetse. All his oxen were killed by this insect. His dogs were killed, some by lions, some by the panther, crocodile, and by different kinds of game. The wagon-driver was carried off on a dark and cloudy evening, by a monster lion, which Mr. Cumming shot next day."

A STRANGE VISITER.—I had been sitting in the verandah reading, and went away for a few minutes to speak to my wife. When I came back my chair was occupied. There, sitting as quietly as possibly was an enormous outrang outang, or monkey of some sort. When I first caught sight of him he had my book in his hands, and was to all appearance reading. It happened, however, to be rather a stupid book, and he threw it down. He then placed his hands upon his knees, and sat perfectly still, just as if he had been mediating on what he had been reading. I should say, as nearly as I could judge, that he must have been about five feet in height, supposing him to stand erect. He sat as upright as any man. After watching him for a minute or two, and observing that the calves of his legs were thicker and more like those of a man than monkeys' legs usually are, I stepped quietly back and called my wife. All this time I had not seen his face. However, as she came one of the parrots screamed, and the old gentleman turned his head. His face was very dark, with large whiskers and beard, and hair all perfectly white; his body a light brown, and his face and hands peculiarly large. As soon as he saw me he half rose, laid both hands on the elbow of the chair, and began to grin and show his teeth and spit at me. I did not quite like it, and I was afraid he might make a spring in my direction; yet I knew my voice would at once frighten him away, if I raised a horrid unearthly yell used by the natives to scare wild beasts, and which even the tiger will hardly resist, unless much pressed by hunger. Still I felt more inclined to watch him. Once I thought of going round the other way and getting my gun; but really he looked so much like a man, that I could not have shot him. He continued to grin and spit till I turned away, hoping he would resume his former sedate position. As soon, however, as he thought my eye was off him, he rose leisurely from his chair, stepped slowly out of the verandah, caught hold of a branch of a banyan tree, and swung himself up into it. While he did this I saw he had a long tail, so that he could not, I believe, have been an outrang outang. Indeed, I never heard of them coming into this little island nor, I think, into this district. I went into my study, and immediately heard him scuttling away over the roof of the house. I have not seen him since, but if he comes back I shall try to make friends with him, by giving him food, tho' I believe he belongs to rather a treacherous family. *Manners and Customs of India.*

MATRIMONIAL AFFAIRS.—It is also preferable to marry in one's own rank. A woman should never marry so as to loose caste; and a man should never aim at gaining caste by marriage. The happiest marriages are those of equality. The romance of early affection is one of those natural delusions which nature has ordained on purpose to try as well as to test our wisdom. There are fanatics in love as well in religion and politics, who believe in the possibility of realising the Utopia of the heart. They take their ideas of marriage from the songs of the poets, and the day-dreams of the passions that paints the bower scenes, and they entirely overlook the plain, but true and faithful history of the home and the family. Young girls under the influence of this fanaticism make foolish, unequal, runaway marriages, sink into common place and repent for life. A young woman with parents, brothers, and sisters, in respectable life, should always respect their opinion in a matrimonial affair, for there is the will-o'-the-wisp in the heart, and a guide is always useful.

GOOD ORDER.—Good order is the foundation of all good things. To be enabled to acquire, the people, without being servile, must be tractable and obedient. The magistrate must have his reverence, the laws their authority. The body of the people must not find the principles of natural subordination by art rooted out of their minds. They must respect that property of which they cannot partake. They must labour to obtain what by labour can be obtained; and when they find, as they commonly do, the success disproportioned to the endeavour, they must be taught their consolation whoever deprives them deadens their industry, and strikes at the root of all acquisition as of all conversation. He that does this is the cruel oppressor, the merciless enemy of the poor and wretched; at the same that, by his wicked speculations he exposes the fruits of successful industry, and the accumulations of fortune, to the plunder of the negligent and disappointed, and the unprosperous.

HUMAN PRAYERS.—Prayer is the great consolation of men in religion; but it is a mercy that the hearing and granting of it are placed in the hands of the Highest, and quite beyond man's control—for who can look back on his past life without trembling, when he thinks on the mad and fatal petitions he has offered up, and reflects on what must have been his destiny had they been granted.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

I say that by the elevation of the labourer, I do not understand that he is to be raised above the need of labour. I do not expect a series of improvements, by which he is to be released from his daily work. Still more, I have no desire to dismiss him from his workshop and farm, to take the spade and axe from his hand, and to make his life a long holiday. I have faith in labour, and I see the goodness of God in placing us in a world where labour alone can keep us alive. I would not change, if I could, our subjection to physical laws, our exposure to hunger and cold, and the necessity of constant conflicts with the material world. I would not, if I could, so temper the elements, that they should infuse into us only grateful sensations, that they should make vegetation so exuberant as to anticipate every want, and the minerals so ductile as to offer no resistance to our strength or skill. Such a world would make a contemptible race. Man owes his growth, his energy, chiefly to striving of the will, that conflict with difficulty, which we call Effort.—Easy, pleasant work, does not make robust minds, does not give men a consciousness of their powers, does not train them to endurance, to perseverance, to steady force of will, that force without which all other acquisitions avail nothing. Manual labour is a school, in which men are placed to get energy of purpose and character, a vastly more important endowment than all the learning of all other schools. They are placed, indeed, under hard masters, physical sufferings and wants, the power of fearful elements, and the vicissitudes of all human things; but these stern teachers do a work which no compassionate, indulgent friend could do for us; and true wisdom will bless Providence for their sharp ministry. I have great faith in hard work. The material world does much for the mind by its beauty and order; but it does more for our minds by the pains it inflicts, by its obstinate resistance which nothing but patient toil can overcome, by its vast forces which nothing but unremitting skill and effort can turn to our use, by its perils which demand continual vigilance, and by its tendencies to decay. I believe that difficulties are more important to the human mind than what we call assistances. Work we all must, if we mean to bring out and perfect our nature. Even if we do not work with the hands, we must undergo equivalent toil in some other direction. No business or study which does not present obstacles, tasking to the full the intellect and the will, is worthy of a man. In science, he who does not grapple with hard questions, who does not concentrate his whole intellect in vigorous attention, who does not aim to penetrate what at first repels him, will never attain to mental force.—The capacity of steady, earnest labour is, I apprehend, one of our great preparations for another state of being. When I see the vast amount of toil required of men, I feel that it must have import and connections with their future existence; and that he who has met this discipline manfully, has laid one essential foundation of improvement, exertion, and happiness in the world to come. You will here see that to me labour has great dignity.—It is not merely the grant instrument by which the earth is overspread with fruitfulness and beauty, and the ocean subdued, the matter wrought into innumerable forms for comfort and ornament. It has a far higher function, which is, to give force to the will, efficiency, courage, the capacity of endurance and of persevering devotion to far-reaching plans. Alas for the man who has not learned to work! He is a poor creature. He does not know himself. He depends on others, with no capacity of making returns for the support they give; and let him not fancy that he has a monopoly of enjoyment. Ease, rest, owes its deliciousness to toil; and so toil is so burdensome as the rest of him who nothing to task and quicken his powers.—*Channing on the Elevation of the Working Classes.*

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHARACTER.—As I heard a travelled Swede (than whom no man is more pleasant or unprejudiced, a better linguist, or a more amusing companion,) say, I think with some truth, "the most agreeable fellow in the whole world for one day is a Frenchman," equally as is an Englishman unpromising in fact repulsive, "and disagreeable on the first casual meeting; but," added he, "jog on in their respective neighbourhoods for a month, or six, or longer, and *then* report between them. The former will have *devoted* himself to you for the first half score hours, have promenaded, dined *a la carte*, and *chasse cafed* with you, seen you to your hotel with bows, promises, and ravishing language, and *then*—have forgotten you for ever.—He proceeds to his quarters, thank Saint Dominique, or Hyacinth, as it may happen, that you have not cost him a franc beyond his usual dining 'addition,' and, meet him when you will, will talk of love, *la chasse*, or his *bonnes fortunes*, but not a word about his dinner-hour or domicile: he has probably discovered a 'new man,' or an old compatriot for his *cafe vis a vis*, and thinks no more about you than he will of them to morrow. Meanwhile," continued the Swede, "the Englishman has kept you at arms' length; he has not asked you to dine or marry his daughter the first day, but the following month finds you met by both with a friendly heartiness not to be mistaken. They seize your hand, playfully, though sincerely, scold you for your long absence, and conclude by ordering the extra knife and fork, and the 'little blue room,' to be prepared for you. No excuse, as Justice Shallow said to Sir John, *can* avail you; 'by cock and pie, you cannot away to-night.' This in true enough, the very servant, as he takes your hat, smiles on you and is right glad to see you: the old terrier licks your hand and wriggles a hearty welcome. You are at *home*, and expected to *feel* so. The next day your host places you beside him in his dog cart, and drives you to the place of a friend, who is of the same 'persuasion;' and, if you continue to be a 'proper man,' you may live and die on these terms together."—*Rambles in Sweden and Gottland.*

AN ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.—A single child upon the earth would seem to us a wonderful angel, come from some distant home, who, unaccustomed to our strange language, manners and air, looked at us speechless and inquisitive, but pure as a Raffaelle's infant Jesus; and hence, we can always adopt every new child into a child's place, but not every new friend into the friend's place. And daily from the unknown world these poor beings are sent upon the wild earth; and sometimes they alight on slave coasts, or battle fields, or in prison for execution; and sometimes in flowry valleys, and on lofty mountains; sometimes in a most baneful, sometimes in a most holy age; and after the loss of their only father they seek an adopted one here below.

READING.—The amusement of reading is among the greatest consolations of life; it is the nurse of virtue, the upholder in adversity, the prop of independence, the support of a just pride, the strengthener of elevated opinions; it is the shield against the tyranny of petty passions; it is the repeller of the fool's scoff and the knave's passion.

BUNS.—One pint milk, one half gill yeast, set into a sponge, and than add one pint milk, three-quarters pound butter, one and a quarter pound best brown sugar. Let the dough stand until it gets light, and then make it into cakes.

A Practical Joke and a good un.—Some wags at Bradford, Yorkshire, on Monday, finding that "fraternising" was all the rage, and that the Chartists of that town, from the way in which they had been going on, were ready for "a hug," communicated in a very secret sort of a way to one of the Chartist leaders, that forty men belonging to the 51st foot, a detachment of which regiment was quartered there, were anxious to "fraternise" with the mobility if plain clothes could be sent to them to a place named. The bait took, the chaps was fairly hooked, and coats, waistcoats, and all unmentionables were, with all haste, forwarded to the appointed place, and as hastily transferred by the wags in the secret to the "three balls;" the men of the "six points" made themselves the laughing stocks of the Bradford folks. Some of the chartist section, in their anxiety to furnish the material, very nearly rendered themselves *sans culottes.*

A BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perished if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. We are encompassed with accidents every day, to crush the mouldering tenements which we inhabit. The seeds of disease are implanted in our constitutions by nature. The food that nourishes the body contains the elements of its decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush long in our paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart. We see our friends and neighbours perish among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts, that our knell shall, perhaps, give the next fruitless warning to the world!

LOOKING GLASS FOR BIRDS.—The correspondent of the Gardner's Chronicle says:

The following plan is perfectly efficacious for scaring birds from fruit and other produce. One of my servants having by chance broken a looking glass, it occurred to me that the broked pieces suspended by a strings so as to turn freely in every direction, would give the appearance of something moving about, which would alarm the birds. I accordingly tried the plan, and find that no bird, not even the most foolhardy of them, dare come near. They had attacked my peas; on suspending a few bits of the looking glass amongst them, the marauders left the place. The tomits attacked my Seekel pears, to which the seem very partial. A bit of glass suspended in front of the tree, put a stop to the mischief. My grapes were then much damaged before they were ripe, by thrushes and starlings; a piece of looking glass drove these away, and not a grape was touched afterwards. I have before tried many plans but never found any so effectual as the above.

Dissent.—A Liberal and dissenting paper in Manchester, published the following sketch of a genuine dissenter.—"A genuine dissenter, eager for his principles, anxious for his cause, has a strong tendency to become intolerant: he will have everything up to his own mark: there must be no hesitation—no demurring; that's our principles, and if you don't advocate these out and out, why, you are either undecided, or weak, or vacillating, or inclined to be a turncoat, or something or other that is equally bad: there must be no admissions—no concessions—no give and take in argument: we are absolutely right, and you are absolutely wrong—and that's the long and short of it!"

NEW WHITE PAINT.—The new white paint, of which a temporary mystery was lately made, formed the subject of a paper lately read by Mr. Forrest, the discoverer, at the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, when he announced his intention to make a present of it to the public, intimating, at the same time, that it consisted of white oxide of antimony, (argentine flowers, as it used to be called by the old chemists), and that it had many advantages as an excellent body pain, superior to white paint, and much cheaper, inasmuch as antimony might be obtained in abundance for abundance for about £12 a ton, while lead costs £24 10s. He also pointed out its greater permanency of colour, and its capability of being spread over a much larger surface than an equal weight of white lead. Indeed, it is not only lighter, but may be made more subtile; and it was its superiority in these and other respects that led us to regard it as a likely substitute for lead. It is rather singular, too, that the old chemists called antimony their lead; maintaing that, in some of its properties, it bore a near affinity to lead.—*Builder.*

ANSWERING A FOOL ACCORDING TO HER FOLLY.—A GOOD STORY ABOUT CHLOROFORM.—We have heard a story regarding the celebrated Dr Simpson, the first introducer of the anæsthetic agent, chloroform, which is too good to be passed over. A lady, lately remonstrating with him on the use of chloroform in certain cases, said that it was according to scriptural ordination that pains and sufferings should be borne, on account of the fall of our first parents, and that, therefore, the use of chloroform, to produce sleep in the cases of labour, was anti scriptural. The doctor wittingly replied, "Not at all madam; for if you will only refer to the second chapter of Genesis, verses 21st and 22nd, you will therein find that Adam was caused to fall into a deep sleep, when the rib was taken from his side, whereof Eve was formed." The lady had not a word to say in reply.

SCOTT, BYRON, AND WILKIE; CAUSE OF THEIR POPULARITY.—With the works of Scott and Byron popularity was as instant as it was deserved, because there is an appeal to those passions which are universal in all men, as well as an expression of such thoughts as can only be received by a few. But they are admired by the majority of their advocates for the weakest parts of their character, as a popular preacher by the majority of his congregation for the worst part of his sermon. Wilkie becomes popular, like Scott because he touches passions which all feel, and expresses truths which all can recognise.—*Modern Painters.*

THE DISTANCES OF THE STARS FROM THE EARTH.—The amazing distances of the fixed stars from the sun, from the earth, and from each other, being sufficient to baffle the powers of the imagination, and raise our admiration to the stupendous works of the Creator, let us glance at the time required for an object to arrive at the earth, from one of these celestial orbs. Were a dove, for example, to wing its flight from the distance of one billion of English miles from the earth, and its life prolonged to fly in a straight line at the rate of four hundred and eighty miles an hour, it would require a period of no less than two hundred and thirty seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five years, two hundred and twenty-nine days, nineteen hours, and fifteen minutes, to arrive at our globe! Now, the nearest fixed star to the earth is Sirius—in appearance the largest and most brilliant gem beyond our solar system. The best modern astronomers have computed its least distance from the earth at seven billions six hundred thousand millions of English miles! By taking our estimate of time on this calculation, the enormous limits would require our dove's flight from Sirius, at four hundred and eight miles an hour, through the protracted period of one million eight hundred and six thousand two hundred and fifty eight years, and two hundred and eighty seven days, to arrive at the stupendous boundary of this far distant world! It may further excite our astonishment at the magnificent and boundless fabric of the Divine architect, by considering the distance and time required from a far less splendid and more remote star. Etamin or Gamma, in the head of Draco, is estimated by astronomers, at thirty eight billions of English miles from the earth. By taking the calculation of time on this basis, and multiplying the time of the aforesaid billion by thirty-eight, may be seen to embrace the vast extent of regions from this remote sphere, as to require the flight of eight miles a minute through the rolling succession of nine million, thirty one thousand, two hundred and ninety three years and three hundred, and fifty one days, to reach its bourn, and finish the almost endless course through such an immensity of space.—*T. B. Compton.*

From Latest English Papers.

In the Peers on Friday, the Lord Chancellor stated that a grand jury had found bills for felony (forgery) against Viscount Arbuthnot. According to precedent he moved that a committee should be appointed to determine on the mode of proceeding, and that the black rod should take Lord Arbuthnot into custody. Motion agreed to. Lord Kinnaird, in formally moving for some papers, earnestly contradicted statements, lately published in Germany and copied into some of the English papers, imputing acts of great cruelty to the Poles. He believed that their conduct had been most praiseworthy.—The Marquis of Lansdowne thought that the unfortunate Poles had been misrepresented, but he could not consent to the production of the papers asked for, as the matter was one in which the government and parliament of this country were not called upon to take part. Earl Fitzwilliam moved a series of resolutions on the state of Ireland, expressing approval of the wisdom and energy manifested by the Government there, but sorrow for the continued distress, and an opinion that additional measures should be immediately adopted by the legislature for the relief of that country.—The Marquis of Lansdowne was unwilling to pledge the House to any immediate measures beyond those already announced. He believed that Ireland was improving morally, materially, and agriculturally. The motion was unnecessary, and he therefore moved the previous question.—This was agreed to without a division.

In the Commons, Sir J. Pakington moved for the issue of a new writ for Derby. He contended that only nine persons had been found chargeable with receiving bribes, and that, as writs had issued in other similar cases, a writ should be ordered in this. The motion was—notwithstanding Lord John Russel's support of it—negatived by a majority of 112 over 97. In answer to Mr. Lucius O'Brien, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the final determination of government to adhere to their original intention of reducing the differential duty on rum to four-pence. The adjourned debate on the sugar duties was then resumed. The attention of the House, was, however, greatly turned from the main question by the revival, by Lord George Bentinck, of an accusation against Mr. Hawes respecting the alleged suppression of an important despatch, and giving evasive evidence before the committee. Lord John Russell, with less command of temper than he usually manifests, defended Mr. Hawes, and made some personal allusions to Lord George's connection with the race-course.—Sir E. N. Buxton, as a member of the committee, expressed his belief that the charge was utterly without foundation. Mr. Hawes, in strong terms, declared that Lord G. Bentinck's statement was altogether false. He complained that a charge should thus be made on the Friday, which he could have no opportunity of disproving until Monday. The debate was again adjourned till Monday.

In the Commons on Monday, Mr. Wrightson reported from the Sligo Election Committee that Mr. Charles Townley had not been duly elected, having been guilty, by his agents, of treating Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. A. Stafford, stated that it was not intended to propose any alteration of the Irish poor law in reference to the quarter acre clause, but the commissioners had the subject under consideration with a view of making an order respecting it. The discussion of the charges brought by Lord G. Bentinck against the Colonial Office was resumed by Mr. Hawes, who explained all the circumstances under which the mistake as to the dispatch of Governor Grey, which he was accused of having suppressed, had occurred. He concluded by challenging Lord G. Bentinck either to withdraw the offensive imputations he had made on Friday night, or to consent to an investigation into his conduct. Lord G. Bentinck, admitted his conviction that Mr. Hawes's statement as to the dispatch was entirely correct, but repeated his assertion that in the late committee the West Indies had not had fair play from the Colonial Office: that neither Mr. Labouchere nor Mr. Hawes had dealt frankly with the committee, and that Lord Grey had withheld important information which it was his duty to communicate. Lord J. Russell did not think that Lord G. Bentinck had done justice to Mr. Hawes, and required a more explicit expression of his opinion as to that gentleman's explanation; but Mr. Disraeli maintained the sufficiency of the retraction, considering the admissions which the government had been compelled to make. Mr. Smith and Sir J. Pakington followed on different sides, and Sir G. Grey, after insisting that Lord G. Bentinck was bound more explicitly to withdraw his imputations, denied on the part of Lord Grey, so much of the charges as applied to him.—He concluded by regretting that there was not at the head of the present opposition a man of honour capable of tempering the irregular zeal and ardent excesses of his indiscreet supporters, and of preventing them from damaging the character of the House and the reputation of public men. Lord G. Bentinck replied that if he had not risen to reply to the challenge of Lord J. Russell, it was because he still retained his opinion that Mr. Hawes had been "guilty of a very short memory." He again charged the government with a guilty suppression and perversion of public dispatches, and could not find words strong enough to express his condemnation of the conduct of Earl Grey, in holding back the evidence which he ought to have produced, both in the House of Lords and in the West India Committee. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. B. Osborne, stated that the only existing medium of communication between Spain and England was through their respective consuls. As regarded the quadruple treaty, it had been entered into for the purpose of maintaining the independence of Spain, and all he could say was, that the British government would never be a party, treaty or no treaty, to the enslaving of any nation on the face of the earth. The adjourned debate on the sugar duties was resumed, and again adjourned to Thursday.

In the Lords on Tuesday, Earl Grey moved for papers relating to the West Indies, in order to obtain an opportunity of replying to Lord George Bentinck's allegation that the officials of the Colo-

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