SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1846.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 10. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 41.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

June.	H.	Sun. s.	Moon	H.	M
13 Saturday,	4	28 7	32	10	46 1 58
14 Sunday,	4	27 7	33	11	21 2 48
15 Monday,	4	27 7	33	11	54 3 39
16 Tuesday,	4	27 7	33	Morn	4 25
17 Wednesday,	4	27 7	33	0	27 5 37
18 Thursday,	4	27 7	33	1	0 6 45
19 Friday,	4	27 7	33	1	35 7 50

Third Quarter, 15th day, 1h. 54—morn.

Ætna Insurance Company.

"IN the event of a War, we should act in the same good faith towards claimants under our Policies, that we ever have; and if the Hundred should prefer and require a Return of the unearned Premium, the Board have decided in such cases, that the Agent may refund *pro rata*."

The foregoing came to hand by last night's mail.

A. BALLOCH,
Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, 23d January, 1846.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurances, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. R. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed an Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford,

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. Scovil, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

Per the Britannia:

6 HDS. Linseed OIL; 27 cases 6d to 10 in. Spikes; 35 cases assorted Board Nails; 20 boxes DC TIN; 10 bags Block TIN; 2 casks ZINC.

Also for sale—50 kegs London WHITE LEAD; 250 assorted Looking Glasses; 20 barrels Bright Varnish. JOHN KINNEAR.

April 17. Prince Wm. street.

Sugar, Mahogany, &c.

LANDING ex brigs *Mary* and *Adelaide*, from Cienfuegos:—114 hhds. Bright Muscovado Sugar; 12 boxes White Sugar; 66 logs Mahogany, 200 Lance Wood Spars. For sale by

15th inst. JARDINE & CO.

The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"

WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on the usual days, leaving Indian Town on Tuesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on Saturday at 12 noon; and Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 o'clock a. m.

ROBERT WYLIE.

April 3, 1846.

Geneva, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Now landing ex "Manhattan," from London:—

20 HHDS. fine Pale Schiedam GENEVA; 6 cases PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, &c.; 1 case Marking INK. For sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

May 8. *Prince Wm. Street.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE, being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonish ing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	The Dolourous,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause. &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st., St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Queen; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 18 9d, 4s 6d and 7s each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

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.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late CYRUS SMILER, (Widow,) deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL C. SMILER,
Administrator

St. John, Oct. 7, 1845.

French Paper Hangings.

THE subscriber has just received from France, via New York, per *Helen Mary*, a beautiful assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, &c.

Also per brig *Albert Fearing*, from Philadelphia 3 cases of Fine Glazed Paper Hangings.

JOHN LEITCH.
Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

Oct 24.

McKibben's Improved Roofing Felt.

3000 SHEETS, Ex Democrat—of much better quality than that which we had before, for sale by

March 27. ALLISON & SPURR.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

EX *Democrat* from Liverpool:—19 cases, three dozen each, superior Old PORT; 1 case one dozen ditto; 2 cases, three dozen each, superior GOLDEN SHERRY; 1 ditto two dozen ditto; 1 Hogshead superior Pale Sherry; 27 cases, 1 doz. each, superior Pale Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's*; 1 case, 12 dozen ditto ditto.

The above have been selected by a thorough judge of the article expressly for this market, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

April 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Cheap Room Paper, &c.

JUST received and for sale—5 pieces PAPER Hangings, at 75d, 9d, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d. 250 school Slates; 10 dozen Match Safes; 10 dozen small Lamps; 500 bottles Cream OIL; 1 box Children's Shoes; 1 bag Cloves.

JOHN KINNEAR.

22 april. *Prince Wm. street.*

Steel's socket Shovels.

280 DOZEN steel point socket Shovels, just received.

17th april. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

OATS.—Ex *Charlotte*, 10 bagshead (12 bushels each,) prime Oats. For sale by

17th april. ALLISON & SPURR.

REMOVAL.

DAVID PATERSON would acquaint his Customers and the Public that he has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, to the Premises lately occupied by Messrs McCully & Carvel, Saddlers, next door to Mr. Thomas Suke,

North Side of King Street,

where he offers for sale a large assortment of Boots and Shoes at *very Low Prices*:

Gent's fine Boots,	13s 9d and upwards,
Youth's do,	9s to 11s,
Boy's do,	6s to 7s.

Bootees & Shoes equally low, Childrens Shoes, &c.

Having lately visited New York and selected a very fine assortment of French, Calf, and Morocco SKINS suitable for Gent's Boots, together with sets of *fashionable Lasts*,—he is prepared to make to measure Gent's Boots of above material, with *Steel Shanks*, 31s 3d per Pair, in point of style and quality shall not be excelled.

☞ N. B. the above are cash prices. May 22.

Summers & Hicks,

TEA Dealers and Grocers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Prince William street,—opposite Sands' Arcade.

Ex William Hard, from Liverpool—

6 CAROTELS Zante CURRANTS;
2 cases soft shell and Jordon Almonds;
6 kegs Ground Ginger; 2 chests Florence OIL;
1 cask Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid;
1 cask Carbonate Soda;
1 box Sim's Brown Windsor and Castile Soap;
6 kegs Thumb and Button BLUE;
1 cask Copal and Bright Varnish;
1 cask shell and soluble COCOA;
1 box Spanish Chocolate; 1 hhd. Table Salt;
French White Wine Vinegar;
2 hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
40 dozen N. E. pattern Scythes.

Ex Boscyer Smith:—

2 bales Wrapping Paper;
1 do. Writing and Foolscap ditto;
20 barrels Pot BARLEY; 4 ditto Pearl ditto;
3 do split Peas; 10 do. Ayrshire Oatmeal;
20 boxes Pipes. *May 15*

French and American

PAPER HANGINGS.

The subscriber has just received from France, via New York, per schooner Dolphin—

A VERY large & beautiful assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS, with BORDERS to match.

Also—Just received per *Robert Rankin* from Boston, and *Albert Fearing* from Philadelphia:—A very fine assortment of American Paper Hangings, &c. &c. For sale very cheap.

JOHN LEITCH.
Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

17th april, 1846.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

of Rich

French Paper Hangings.

Just received from France, via New York, per schooner Dolphin;

A VERY large and varied assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlours, Chambers Halls, Entries &c. &c., with Borderings of all widths to match—For sale very cheap.

S. K. FOSTER.

17th april. *Foster's Corner, King street.*

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Lumber Yards, Nelson street, and Lower Cove Market Wharf:

500M. feet Clear and Seasoned Pine LUMBER.	
500M. " second quality	ditto.
300M. " third quality	ditto.

All of which is gang-sawed, and was manufactured at the *Acadian Steam Saw Mills.*

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Sawed Laths, Scantling, Refuse Deals, Boards, &c. &c.

JOHN W. CRAIG & CO.

Saint John 11th March, 1846.

—Pro Bono Publico—

WM. F. BROOKS, has just received at his establishment, Foster's corner, a large supply of TOYS, PERFUMERY, &c., which will be sold Wholesale and Retail at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere in the city. Call and see.

May 1.

BUTTER.

The subscriber has just received

40 FIRKINS best quality BUTTER, which will be found on inspection, to be superior to any in this Market.

April 24. ARCH. HEGAN.

SHAWLS, &c. On Consignment.

Now landing ex "Manhattan," from London:—

1 CASE ROYAL MAUDE SHAWLS;
1 do. Printed CASHMERE, Cashmere Dresses; Checked Woollen Shawls; Printed Do.

For sale by

May 8. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Fresh Seeds.

Received ex Robert Rankin, from Boston—A SUPPLY of Garden and Flower Seeds—warranted the growth of 1845.

On hand—50 bushels TIMOTHY SEED, reaped in New Brunswick; Red and White CLOVER.

For sale by W. O. SMITH,
Market Square.

HANFORD & SWEET,

(Late Thomas Hanford & Co.)

Auctioneers & Commission MERCHANTS.

HAVE removed two doors south of their Old Stand, to the New Brick Building recently erected by W. H. Street, Esq.

THOMAS HANFORD,
JAMES R. SWEET.

March 20.

15th May, 1846.

The subscriber has received per *Queen Pomare*, from Glasgow, and other arrivals, the following Goods:

120 BOXES Tobacco PIPES, assorted;
50 Chests TEAS;
40 hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
50 puncheons Molasses;
7 tons OAT MEAL, manufactured by Mr. William Morris, equal to any made in this Province, (if not superior.) With a great variety of other goods, all of which will be sold as cheap as any of the same kind in the market for satisfactory payments.

ARCH. HEGAN.

Miscellany.

THE WIND.—A child once said to its father, as it felt the play of the morning breeze through its waving ringlets, 'Father, where does the wind come from?'

'From heaven,' said the father.

'And where does it go to?'

'It goes back to heaven again, my child, and again to earth returns. It is the breath of the Great Spirit of beneficence, from whom we receive all the happiness and all joy. Changing seasons are ordained to make the earth happy and beautiful for us, and then we are breathed upon as is most conducive to our good. Have you not sometimes wished it would be always summer?'

'Yes, father.'

'And at another time, sighed that winter were not away?'

'Yes, Father.'

'Then you must see that the Ruler of the season knows better than your wishes; what is best for you, as your own wishes were inconsistent.'

'Yes, father, I see now.'

'The wind, my dear son—the far roaming spirit of the wide universe—is ever near us and hovering o'er us. It kisses the sick man's temple, and the suffering invalid lifts up his eyes in hope. It plays with the breathing of the sinless infant, and waves curles upon its dimpled cheek. It is the essence of life and breath, and you, my boy, are now inhaling it. You know you did not make it, yet you feel that it is necessary for your very life—that without it you would fall down and expire:—then, where does the wind come from, son?'

'From heaven, father.'

'Yes from heaven; and it comes to bless the earth. Were there no wind, my son, this beautiful world, would be a void and stagnant waste, and you arched sky, now magnificently adorned with the rising sun, would change to some wild and strange confusion.'

'Does not the wind whisper father?'

'Yes, child, you may learn to converse with it, and it shall tell you of its errant to earth. Pause when the lonely aire are calling stilly music from leaf and bough in summer eve tide, watch as the stars peep forth, and the wind shall whisper to your heart of heaven.'

'Does not the wind howl, father?'

'Yes boy; and then it tells the grandeur and the might of Omnipotence. If you have learned to joy in its balmy breathing, you must also know the great strength and glory of the wind. Is it not wonderful my son? Even as this infant rivulet beneath us (upon which that dancing sun-beam has just alighted, piercing the leafy forest shade above) rolls on and on, miles, leagues, and far away, still swelling, rising, deepening, until at last it plunges into the vast desert of water that rolls around the globe, so can this gentle west wind, now so soft, swell into louder voice, start into rage and terror, and fright the land and lash the ocean with the tornado's wild and shrieking anger!'

'It is wonderful father!'

'And it is wise, my son; and we must believe so, though we may not understand why it is so.—Yes, the wind now sporting with the leaves around, may tear these rooted trees from the firm earth, drive them like feathers along the land, dash off the mount in cone, and whirl it into the vale, prostrate cities, and turn the course of seas! It is wonderful!'

'Wonderful, father!'

'Then where does the wind come from my son?'

'From Heaven, father!'—*St. Louis Reveille.*

THE ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.—In lately passing through the Prairie country we were at some pains in searching for geological facts by which to account for the formation of these vast level plains and their destitution of timber. Their result has satisfied us that they were once covered with water, either as the bottom of lakes, running streams, or in the same manner of the everglades of Florida. The upper stratum is loose sand or dark loam, such as forms the bottoms of lakes and rivers, or contiguous marshes; the next is sand, clay, and pebbles of large size, bearing evidence of having been rolled about by the action of water, and deposited in their present position by the same agency. Large numbers of fossil shells, of fresh water formation, are found in every direction and stratum. Besides these, large erratic blocks of granite, sometimes many feet in circumference, and many tons in weight, and other transported fragments are to be met with, scattered over all the prairies, and on the southern shores of the lakes, wherever the superficial sand and gravel have been removed from the rocks straight parallel furrows appear ploughed in their smooth surface carrying in a southern direction, and always preserving their parallelism. The only rational mode of accounting for the appearance of these transported fragments as no formation of a similar nature exists south of the great lakes, appears to us to be through the agency of water and ice.

During the submergence of these vast fields, when the lakes must have disembogued themselves thro' the Gulf of Mexico, these huge boulders were caught up by the ice, firmly embedded in it and driven off, the northern blasts of stream into a more southern climate, and when the ice melted in spring they were deposited where they are now found.—This is to us the only means of accounting for their appearance, as well as parallel furrows in the rocks on the southern shores of the lakes. By what agency the state of affairs was changed, whether by the upheaving of the prairies from the action of internal fires, on their gradual filling up by the annual deposition of the loose debris washed down by the stream or deposited from the melting ice, it is useless to speculate. But as the whole of the alluvial lands of the valley of the Mississippi are of comparatively recent formation, it is not improbable that the waters of the great lake washed the base of the hills on both sides of the Mississippi, and that the whole intervening space, now so fertile and fruitful, was then a dark rolling stream of lignified mud. To us it appears that the whole west is the richest field for the geologist in the world, and none more so than those portions of the country lying between the lakes and the Ohio.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

FANATICISM IN RELIGION.—A man must be very bold who can look upon the present activity of fanaticism in this country, and express his decided conviction that no serious evil is to be apprehended from it. To me, I confess it appears an object of the most serious and rational alarm. I see no characteristic of danger which it wants: it is subtile, rapid, secret, seductive, and utterly inexpugnable by reason and argument. It breaks out, not here, where there is reason and education to restrain it; but it begins in poverty, in darkness, and in disease, working its way upwards, and poisoning everything that is good and happy in our nature. As it ascends it takes all sweetness and comfort out of religion, and makes earth a hell, God a tyrant, and man a wretch. It is a dismal thing to see the fair works of Nature marred; it is not pleasant to look even at a fading flower or a blighted plant; but of all wretched spectacles, the most wretched is to behold a mind blighted by fanaticism—suspecting its reason, suspecting its happiness, panting for misery,—seeking for safety in tears and in sadness—believing that man will be cruelly judged for every gleam of happiness which shoots across his mind and gilds his existence with its passing splendour. It is impossible to describe the gloom and the misery which fanaticism is everywhere producing, or the degradation of human reason and the destruction of comfort by which its course is marked. And the grevious misfortune is, that there is no remedy. What answer can be made to a mistaken enthusiast, who refers you to his impulses and feelings! In what way is it possible to illumine an understanding which supposes religion not to consist in what you do, but in what you believe; not in performing the Divine commandment, but merely in admitting it to be divine, though you disobey it! One perceptible consequence of these mischievous doctrines is, an increasing cry against morality and moral doctrines; so that it almost requires an apology from any teacher of religion if he wishes to enforce anything useful and practical from the pulpit. We might suppose, from such notions of the Christian faith, that Christianity was a set of speculative disquisitive, where, if a man only agreed with the barren and useless results, he was left at liberty to follow the devices of his own heart, and to lead what manner of life his fancy or his passions might dictate.—*Sidney Smith.*

Terrible Tornado in Mississippi—Thirty Persons Killed—Great Destruction of Property.—The town Grenada, Mississippi, has been almost swept away by a terrible tornado, which visited that place on the afternoon of the 7th inst. A letter dated May. 8, says:—Between twenty-five and thirty persons are killed, and many others wounded. The sufferers are mostly children. The school house of Mrs. Plummer was blown down, and that lady and several children killed. The Male Academy was also blown down, killing several children, and wounding Mr. Simple the teacher. The Baptist Brick church was blown down, with all the houses north of it—the tornado missing the business part of the town, but sweeping with death and devastation the private residences of the place. The whole town is clothed in mourning, and the deepest distress and confusion is occasioned by this heart rending occurrence.

The writer of the letter adds that at the same time they had in his neighborhood, the heaviest rain he ever saw fall which did great damage to the crops, raised the creeks, and overflowed the flat lands of the vicinity.

A slip from the the office of the Grenada Chronicle dated May 8, says:—The tornado entered Grenada in the western part, and first in its sweep over the town, took the houses of Gen. T. N. Waul, occupied by Mr. Eubanks, of Mr. Samuel King, occupied by Daniel Robinson, Esq., and that of Gen. T. N. Waul, occupied by Dr. Robert F. Pulnell, killing Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, 3 negroes, the property of Dr. Purnell, and Mr. Eubanks, leaving his child mortally wounded. The hurricane took off the roof of the house of James Sims, Esq., and injured some of his family, though fortunately occasioned no death.

It then passed on through the southern parts of the town, and laid low the house wherein Mrs. Plummer lived, killing that lady and a number of her students; it also swept away the houses of our fellow townsmen, Peter Gause, James M. Baughn, Dr J. Snider, T. S. Laird, Mr. Foster, T. J. Dollahite, Supt. Caldwell, Mrs Jones, L. D. Butler, and several others, which we do not now recollect, together with the Baptist church and Grenada Male Academy. It also injured more or less the houses occupied by Dr. Edmonds, E. H. Mitchell, T. M. Oliver, and Dr. Tarpley.

ACCOUNT OF THE GREGORIAN, OR NEW STYLE.—Pope Gregory the XII. made a reformation of the Calendar. The Julian Calendar, or old style had before that time been in general use all over Europe. The year according to the Julian calendar, consisted of 365 days and 6 hours; which six hours being one fourth part of a day, the common year consists of 369 days, and every fourth year one day was added to the month of February which made each one of these years 366 days—they are usually called leap year.

The computation, though near the truth, is more than the solar year, by 11 minutes, which, in 131 years amounts to a whole day. By which the vernal equinox was anticipated 10 days, from the time of the general council of Nice, held the year 325 of the Christian era, to the time of Pope Gregory; who, therefore caused the ten days to be taken out of the month of October, in 1582 to make the equinox fall on the 21st of March, as it did at the time of that Council. And to prevent the like variation in future, he ordered that three days should be abated in every 400 years, by reducing the leap year at the close of each century for three successive centuries, to common years and retaining the leap years at the close of each fourth century.

This was at that time estimated as exactly comfortable to the true solar year. But Dr. Halley makes the solar year to be 365 days, 5 hours and 48 minutes 54 seconds, 41 thirds, 24 fourths and 31 fifths; according to which in 400 years the Julian year of 365 days 6 hours, will exceed the solar by 3 days 1 hour and 35 minutes, which is near two hours, so that in 50 centuries, it will amount to a day.

Although the Gregorian calendar or new style, had long been used throughout the greatest part of Europe, it did not take place in Great Britain and America until the first of January 1752; and in September following the 11 days were adjusted by calling the 3d day of that month the 14th and continuing the rest in this order.

THE BIBLE.—In 1543 the whole Bible was published in the German language by Luther. In 1535 Coverdale printed at Zurich the first entire English Testament version of the Bible. Two English versions had before appeared, in the fourteenth century (published as mentioned, but not printed.) the first was that of Wicliff. The New Testament was first printed in English, in 1526, by Tindall; it was a translation from the original Greek. But the whole impression was bought up and burnt by the Bishop of London. The following is a specimen of Coverdale's translation:—"The very heavens declare the glory of God, and the very firmament sheweth his handie work. One day telleth another, and one night certifieth another. There is neither speech nor language, but their voyces are heard among them. Their sound is gone out in all landes, and their wordes into the endes of the worlde. The lawe of the Lorde is a perfect lawe, it quickenethe the soule: The testimony of the Lorde is true, and giveth wisdom even unto babes. This version was presented to Henry VIII, and he gave it to some Bishops to examine. They detained it a long time till the King sent for them, and demanded if it was correct. They said it had some faults. He then asked if it contained any heresies, and they said they had found none. Then said Henry in God's name let it be sent abroad among the people. The clergy and anger and vindictive cruelty of the Popish party, were stirred up by this measure; but the light of scripture discovered the darkness of the times—ignorance was detected, truth was seperated from error, and religion distinguished from superstition.

"The pen of Wiclif made the Bishop of Rome tremble on his throne. His writings, carried into Bohemia by a native of that country, who had studied in England, made John Huss a reformer; and the sermons of Huss, found by Luther, first opened the eyes of that bold reformer. Writings had but wings, the *Press* had the speed and force of lightning! It sowed Wickliff's in every land, and raised up Husses and Luthers a hundred fold.

CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—A Jew in Paris, named Edie, known for his wealth and his leading money on usurious interest, was lately tricked in the following manner:—A fashionable dressed young man called on him, and presenting a set of diamonds of fine water, asked for the sum of 6,000f on them, as he was going to fight a duel the next morning, and might want the money in case of flight. The Jew seeing that the diamonds were worth 20,000f. at least advanced the money, which the young man put up after signing a paper declaring it should be paid in six months.

They were still talking over the intended duel, when a ring was heard at the door, and an elderly female and two men entered. "Good heavens, my aunt!" said the young man, and hurrying down stairs made off. The lady, turning to the two men declared, that she had not the slightest doubt that the diamonds which had been stolen from her were in the possession of the person before them. She had, therefore, to call on them as officers of justice, to take him into custody.—The Jew hearing this, became disturbed, and at last produced the diamonds. "Ah, I knew they were here," said the lady. "I am the Marquise de Villeboiter, residing 115, Rue de Varennes. Come to my hotel in two hours, and if I cannot find my spendthrift nephew, I will pay you, on getting his receipt for the money you have advanced." So saying, she took up the jewels and walked off, followed by the two pretended officers of justice.—The Jew repaired in two hours to Rue de Varennes, but found no Marquise de Villeboiter.

Farmers and their Children.—The paramount duty of the agriculturist is to elevate his class and place himself in the position to which he is entitled. No idea more fatal to the supremacy of the farmer ever possessed him than that of educating some one child in particular, for what is denominated the learned professions. We say then, let agriculturists educate their children thoroughly, regardless of such partial, unfair, and unjust considerations. As agriculturists, let them educate their children for agriculturists. Let them not give bread to one, and stones and serpents to the others. Let them bear in mind, that education adorns and improves the cultivator of the soil, as much as it does the lawyer, the doctor or the divine. It is a false notion and unworthy the citizen of a free country, that education is not necessary to the cultivator of the soil.—When we reflect that this is a free country, and that freedom can only be preserved by the pure light that is reflected by knowledge, can the cultivator of the soil, hesitate a moment to put his shoulder to wheel? If he loves his children, educate them; if he loves his country, educate them. It is a boundden duty he owes to both children and country.

SOMETHING FOR ALL.—So various is the appetite of animals, that there is scarcely any plant which is not chosen by some and left untouched by others.—The horse gives up the water hemlock to the goat; the cow gives up the long leaved water hemlock to the sheep; the goat gives up the monk's head to the horse, &c.; for that which certain animals grow fat upon, others abhor as poison. Hence no plant is absolutely poisonous, but only respectively. Thus the spurge, that is poison to man, is a most wholesome nourishment to the redwinter. That animals may not destroy themselves for the want of knowing this law, each of them is guided by such a delicacy of taste and smell that they can easily distinguish what is pernicious from what is wholesome: and when it happens that different animals live upon the same plants, still one kind always leaves something for the other, as the months of all are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass; by which means there is sufficient food for all. To this may be referred an economical experiment well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in a pasture and can no longer get nourishment, two horses will do very well there, for some days; and when nothing is left for the horse, four sheep will live upon it.—*Sollinger fleet.*

FARMING IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A London paper states that at the present moment, "with an area of 51,522,570 arable acres in the United Kingdom, there is only one proprietor for every 305 acres—The 'stout yeomen' class is rapidly disappearing; the number of persons farming their own land, every day diminishes; a dozen properties are run together into the hands of one holder; three or four small farms are combined into one large one; the small farmers are now a person almost as rare as the small landlord; and the children of those who constituted the former tenantry of the country, have become the tenants on the very land their ancestors cultivated as holders. Farming as well as all other trades; is becoming a wholesale business, and while a few are becoming wealthy and wealthy agriculturists, the mass are sinking into hopeless poverty."

HAPPY LIFE.—There is happiness in humble life—who can doubt it? The man who owns but a few acres of land, and reaps an abundance to supply the necessary wants of his family—can ask no more—If he is satisfied with his condition, and there are thousands so situated who are, no more is more happy. No political movement disturbs his repose, no speculation unsettles the calm serenity from his mind; no schisms in the church throw shadows beneath his golden sky. His family is the world to him; his wife his all his care. Who wishes not for such a contented and happy life? Amid the cares and anxieties of business, who would not exchange his prospects and his business for the repose of him who is contented and happy on his spot of ground, far from the noise and bustle of city life? To him is a spring congenial to the true spirit of man and the growth of virtue it is build the prodigies of nature,—in the calm retirement of rural life.

A Seminole teacher has adopted the practice of chalking the letters on a black board, and he avails premiums, encouraging his pupils to shoot with an arrow each letter as he should name; thus teaching the young idea how to shoot.