THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY.	H. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON	H. W.	
5 Saturday,	7 35	4 36	10 41	2	44
6 Sunday,	7 35	4 37	11 41	3	14
7 Monday,	7 35	4 38	morn	3	49
8 Tuesday,	7 35	4 39	0 42	4	42
9 Wednesday,	7 35	4 40	1 44	5	48
10 Thursday,	7 35	4 41	2 51	7	9
11 Friday,	7 35	4 42	3 55	8	20

Last quarter, 7th, 4h. 25m. ev.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Robt. F. Hazen, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Boyd, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Ward, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Hammond, Esq.

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NEWS BOY'S ADDRESS.

Silent, but rapid, in his flight
The veteran TIME once more hath brought us
To muse upon the past—t'indite
A song which *Thirty Eight* hath taught us.

A varied song, of tones diverse,
A song of pensiveness and gladness;
A confusion strange we must rehearse
Though joy shall take the lead of sadness.

For who would dwell on painful themes
Just at this ancient festive season?
To us more suitable it seems
That these our "rhymes" should flow with "reason."

What though the vile designs of *some*
Shall vainly strive t'embroil the nation?
While others labour to o'ercome
The *good* man by their defamation.

Their purposes we envy not,
Nor aught lament their well-earn'd fate;
Their deeds, in infamy begot,
Deserve no better meed than *hate*.

Hark! from his lurking-den is heard
REBELLION'S muttering murderous tongue;
The rebel's puny arm up-reared,
The bow of treason madly strung!

The coward foe, the treacherous friend
Unite, tho' vainly to inflame
The public mind—but to what end?
The *rampant* LION who can tame?

For should the recent sight of blood
Beget a quenchless thirst for more,
Ambition vile shall wade a flood
Of its own "self-created gore."

Vainly the miscreant hordes may hope
To prosper their unhallow'd schemes;
Shall lawless robbery dare to cope
With valorous *justice*?—vain the dream.

True Britons stil shall face the shock,
And point the steady death fraught gun;
Firm and obdurate as the rock,
'Till ends the deep'rate deed begun.

CANADIANS! rally round the flag
Which waves so proudly o'er our land;
Let traitors their own fetters drag
Which must enchain each mad brigand.

Upon your country's altar see
The martyrs which of late were laid;
The champions of *true* liberty—
The *false* for hypocrites, was made.

Could we unmask hypocrisy,
Which soon or late unmasks *itself*,
What frontier treachery should we see,
In many a *tongue-friend, heart-foe* elf!!

Perchance you know—in truth you must,
What here the muse is bound to tell;
Our neighbours (*well below'd*) we trust,
Because, forsooth, they *love* us well.

Woe to the nations harbouring guile!
Woe to a two-faced Proclamation!
Woe to the face which wears a smile
'Neath which lies dormant destestation!

Woe to each Presidential *air*,
Which *speaks*, and *only speaks*, "good faith;"
Of such word mummery beware—
Danger lies hid, the proverb saith.

Not that we can foresee much trouble,
While Britons to *themselves* are true;
Bravados' blustering is a bubble;
A *froth, fume*, vapour, or a dew.

Thanks to our noble parent-land
Whose troops invincible are landing
Upon our shores: let foes withstand
That prowess which there's no withstanding.

Odelltown, Prescott, Windsor, live
As monuments of rebel folly:
But that each honest heart should grieve
For *loss of worth* is melancholy.

Yet, what a talismanic power
Shall their loved memory impart;—
Should o'er the "brunt of battle lower,"
Their names shall fire each Briton's heart.

DORHAM! exalted personage!
The shafts of envy sought t'en thee;
The despicable *Trio's* rage
Assailed thee with its trickery.

Thine "own familiar friends," forsooth,
Thy "death" as 'twere, were bent upon;
Thy peers, th' associates of thy youth,
Lord M.—Lord G—and my Lord John.

All hail, NEW-BRUNSWICK! hail SAINT JOHN!
Our loyal Province, and our city;
And may our eyes no'er look upon
A band of robbers and banditti.

Protected by the *Sovereign's* power,
How rapidly our land improves;
Our trade is brisk, and every hour
Adds to the *boon* which Freedom loves.

That Brunswick prospers is no dream;
We're pleased with our affairs domestic;
By aid of Printing, Banks and steam,
She must, ere long, stand forth majestic.

Steamers, on various routes to ply,
Already are in contemplation,
By our new Steam-boat Company.
Who well deserve our approbation.

A trip to *Carleton* will be easy,
When *Corporate* steam shall hiss and boil,
Across our river—this must please ye,
A pleasure, too, unbought by toil.

A transatlantic steamer see,
Proudly our harbour-stream dividing,
Bearing VICTORIA'S soldiery
And now at anchor firmly riding.

Success the enterprise shall crown
Of those who have supplied our COACHES;
How many a traveller *rolls* to Town!
How many a Coach our walls approaches!

A daily mail from Fredericton!
A nine hour's journey hence and thence,
Per "reg'lar Jarvey" that's the *ton*,
Which none would miss with "cash and sense."

See, too, our well-arranged Hotel,
Well-stock'd with comforts by friend STOCKWELL,
How good his *table* those can tell
Who love choice eating and 'old hock' well.

And opposite another stands
As good, in most respects, they tell us;
None more alert to your commands
Than is its well-known owner, FELLOWS.

Our WATER COMPANY at length,
From yonder lake have brought a flood
(Into a reservoir of strength)
Of aqua pura, clear and good.

A great, a general good, I ween,
Flows to each grateful citizen;
And should "Fire! Fire!" again be seen
'Twill be of powerful service *then*.

We notice, too, with panegyric,
The labours of our new INSPECTOR,
In office he is no empiric—
Of "ways" impure a sound corrector.

Our streets, (no longer streets of mud,
And passable to "pigs" alone:)
Have undergone a cleansing good,
And wear a panoply of stone.

Welcome, thrice welcome be the day
On which was form'd our INSTITUTE;
The dawn of scientific day,
In which "ideas" learn "to shoot."

Welcome divine Philosophy!
Deign to illume life's humbler sphere;
In all thy powerful charms draw nigh,
Our minds t'inform, our toils to cheer.

We hasten now to close our lay
But first advert to politics;
What is the order of the day?
Or war, or peace, or statesman-tricks?

Is RUSSIA'S vaunting really serious?
Is Pres. VAN BUREN *true* or not?
Is the Whig Ministry imperious,
Or is their power not worth a groat?

Whig-Radicals, 'tis said, are falling—
Their Ministry is waxing "sea-sick";
Such rumours truly are appalling—
But oh! they've oft made *you* and *me* sick.

I mean the Ministry—but then
Let them eke out a life of trembling;
CONSERVATIVES will be the men
Who soon shall end all mean dissembling.

The triumph of sound principle
To Whigs shall their *quietus* give;
Conservatives will manage well
The mighty realm in which we live!

A question, Patrons, ere we close—
Who, who the difference can tell
Between Britannia's "*rebel*" foes,
And a "*reforming Radical*?"

You give it up—as well you may:—
Our new-year's journey we'll pursue;
To *Chronicle* from day to day,
Whate'er occurs, both false and true.

The cause of truth we advocate—
Our CHURCH, our COUNTRY and our QUEEN;
Firm guardians of our noble state,
We still remain as we have been.

As firmly stands the ocean rock,
Around whose base the breakers play,
Unshaken by the tempest's shock,
Unbroken by the deaf'ning spray;

So we, who fight in *Freedom's* band,
Who advocate whate'er is right;
Beneath *Britannia's banners stand*,
Nor heed th' artillery of spite.

Canada.

From the Toronto Patriot.

We hardly need say, with what unalloyed satisfaction we communicate to the public, the following Address of the British Wesleyans of Toronto to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and His Excellency's reply thereto. It is a most striking and gratifying demonstration, that British Wesleyans are not easily to be made the dupes of knavish political demagogues. The manly firmness with which the signers of this Address have resisted the cunning wiles of Egerton Ryerson, is a solemn pledge of their profound love and veneration for the glorious institutions of the Empire, of the proper sense they entertain of the duties inseparable from their allegiance to the most paternal of Governments; and of their determination to defend their rights & privileges under the protective folds of the British flag while life remains, that they may be transferred unimpaired to their children from generation. Thus ever thought we of British Wesleyans; and thus thinking, was our impelling motive, for persevering for the first three years of our Editorial career, in one incessant battering of the perfidious, seditious, principles of Egerton Ryerson, the very first number of whose paper, betrayed him to us, *flagrante delicto*, a pestilent and dangerous demagogue, and it will be remembered by many, with what unflinching zeal we pursued him through his wrigglings, till we fairly drove him for refuge to an alliance with the British Conference. Then ended our hostility proving most satisfactorily to the public, that we had not been moved to our course by enmity to Methodism, but only to that particular species of it, which having its root in Bishoprieks, Book Stores, Printing Establishments, and Religious Tract Societies in the United States, inundated our British Provinces with Yankee Brawlers, Yankee Notions, and Yankee Democracy. We obtained our ends, and discontinued the good fight with an approving conscience. Whatever Mr. Ryerson may now affect to think of us he well knows that whenever, we have thought him acting rightly, we have never withheld from him our praise, which in his sane days he considered of so much value, as conspicuously to append two or three extracts from the Patriot to a series of able and loyal letters, which he published in London.

Mr. Ryerson was not seen through by the members of the British Conference in London, indeed how could he be, while making the most solemn protestations of his loyalty, and putting on the garb of holiness and sanctity. Their suspicions might have been awakened, had it been their good fortune to attend the Chapel of his Brother George Ryerson, who considers it one of his Christian duties frequently to caution the public against the sinful machinations of his brother Egerton, by representing him as having been from youth "A HYPOCRITE IN RELIGION, AND IN POLITICS UNPRINCIPLED." This all know, that if his ambition were as legitimate and praiseworthy as his talents are commanding, he would be a far more valuable member of society than he can ever hope to be, while hankering to return to the flesh-pots of Yankee Episcopal Methodism, which in all its secret prayers invokes the downfall of British supremacy on this continent, and "THE LEVELLING OF THE WALLS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WITH THE DUST."—It is proper to mention, that not one of the signers of the Address was ever a Yankee Episcopal Methodist. All are true British Wesleyans not one of which will Ryerson ever be able with his plastic hand to mould into instruments of his diabolical designs. The proud spirit of Britons dwells in their loyal bosoms, and they will spurn with indignation any and every attempt to turn away the irresistible current of their true allegiance.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada &c. &c.,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The high character of the Wesleyan Methodist Society for loyalty to the British Government, wherever under that Government a ramification of that society extends, has hitherto to us been cause of honest exultation.

That a course should be pursued by any member of our Society, in this highly favored colony, calculated to have a different appearance or effect, cannot but be cause of sincere sorrow and regret to us.

The question of whether there shall or shall not be in this Province, a dominant Church, or in other words a Church exercising jurisdiction spiritual or temporal over the members of others is one which we are aware is of importance, one of which powerful use is made to agitate the minds of the community at large, as well as many of our Society.

We acknowledge to Your Excellency, that were a Church established with such powers as these above adverted to, we should not fail, with every well wisher to British connexion, to deprecate such an event as injurious to the best interests of the Province, as well as the best interests of any Church to which such powers should be granted.

But had any fears or suspicions respecting the justice or liberality of the Government on this matter existed in our minds, we should have had it put to rest by the Proclamation of Your Excellency dated November the fifth where the conviction of Your Excellency is stated to be that no such results as those hinted at, can or will flow from the course of policy it is Your Excellency's intention to recommend in this matter.

But recent events having transpired, through the agitation of this great question, which in the opinion of some, impugn the loyal character of the Wesleyan Body, of which we form a part, we deem it expedient, under those circumstances, for the strengthening of the hands of the Executive, as well as the encouragement of those of our fellow-citizens with whom we are acting, or may be called to act, to assure your Excellency, that we are determined, by every exertion on our part, to sustain in this Province that honorable and loyal character which our fathers and brethren have sustained in our native lands, and in the Colonies of the Empire, and to prove that *our* loyalty is not that of *expediancy, but of free, untrammelled choice.*

For we believe the best, the *richest* boon we can preserve and leave unimpaired to our posterity, is the possession and free enjoyment of those laws and institutions with which we are so highly favored.

And we confidently hope there is sufficient British feeling throughout our Society, to cause so general a response to those sentiments of confidence in your Excellency; and also that such alacrity will be manifested by our brethren in this Province in support of the local Government, at this important crisis, as will forever bereaffer remove any doubt respecting the loyalty of the Wesleyan Methodist Body to the Government of Great Britain.

Most respectfully and faithfully we remain Your Excellency's devoted Servants,

(Signed)

Alex. Hamilton, Samuel Shaw, Henry Rutledge, Joseph Wilson, Wm. Osborne, John Long, John Purkiss, John Rogers, Henry Leadlay, Thos. Jordan, Thomas Storm, George Walker, Charles Walker, William Walker, John G. Bowes, Isaac Robinson, William Hutchinson, James Lever, Charles Fumm, Andrew Brown, J. J. Williams, James Anderson, John D. Brock, Richard Woodsworth, Thos. Jefferys, Marshall Sanders, Wm. Long, Alexander Simpson, William Spread, Henry J. Williams, Geo. Harbron, George Bilton, Thomas Clarke, James Price, Thos. J. Preston, George Harrison, William Nixon, Peter Miller, John Kidney, Francis Berry, Thos. Grindle.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to answer your Address, by vouching, from long personal experience, for the well-established truth of your assertion of the steady loyalty of the Wesleyan Methodists to the Government and Institutions of the Empire, wherever the influence of your Society has spread within the widely extended dominions of the British Crown.

Believing as I do most firmly that the prosperity and happiness of every community and the success of every government are based upon principles of religion and social order, which, being early sown grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of nations and of the individuals composing them, I shall be the last to blame a zealous assertion of religious rights, or a jealous watchfulness over religious liberty.

The first act of British supremacy in Canada was the assurance, by solemn treaty, to the Inhabitants accustomed to foreign usages, and professing the Roman Catholic religion, at the time considered actually inimical to the principles of the British Constitution, not only of liberty of conscience, but the free and authorized exercise of the spiritual rights conferred upon that Church over her own members by the pre-existing Government.

This single stipulation has always seemed to me to be a guarantee to all professors of Christianity, that while the promotion of religion should, in the important community then founded be one of the first cares of the State, no Church could be thereafter made dominant, or exercise spiritual jurisdiction over any but its own voluntary members.—The establishment of one dominant Church was thus rendered legally impossible, and upon no principle of justice could the same religious freedom be denied to Protestant Christians which was then solemnly conceded to their Roman Catholic brethren.

When, on my arrival in Upper Canada, I found the Province agitated with disputes relating to the construction of laws providing for the religious instruction of the inhabitants, I occupied myself sedulously in studying their differences, and I looked forward anxiously to the decisions of the local Courts of Justice, and the opportunity of appeal to one of the highest jurisdictions of the Empire, for the satisfactory settlement of legal questions, and to the wisdom of the Provincial and Imperial Parliaments for the adjustment of differences which Legislators only can settle.

As exercising the Executive power of the Government, I felt that I could not *constitutionally* anticipate or interfere with the functions of judicial tribunals, or act in a legislative capacity without the co-operation of the other branches of the Provincial Parliament.

I have therefore carefully abstained from all interference with emoluments or privileges, possessed by virtue of the acts of my predecessors; and such interference, indeed, or expressions of opinion on my part would be of no value, because they could have no legal force or effect unless sustained by judicial or legislative authority.

It is pleasing to me however, to be able to speak freely on the subject of your Address. I can do so because, as far as I have been able to ascertain, my opinions concur with those of the Clergy and Members of the Church of England, and with the desires of the great body of the community.

The first act of the Government in recognizing the Roman Catholic Church showed that it was not intended to establish a dominant Protestant Establishment, or to enable any ecclesiastical body to exercise spiritual right over the members of other religious denominations.

This has been further confirmed by the Provincial *Declaratory* Act, stating the opinion of the Legislature that tithes could not be levied by the Clergy of the Church of England in Upper Canada.

Universal abstinence from any partial assumption of religious domination has added the experience of nearly fifty years to the authority of the principles of religious toleration and liberty which you assert.

The establishment of Rectories in Upper Canada while it was founded upon the Constitutional Statute, was carried into effect in such a manner as to exclude the possibility of an exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, for you will find that in the Patents of Endowment there is no division of the Province into Parishes. This omission to designate the extent of Parishes was intentionally made for the purpose of excluding any exercise of ecclesiastical authority, if indeed under any circumstances it could be exercised, so that a tender desire not to offend the feelings of members of other religious communities left even the members of the Church of England without the parochial connection which forms a prominent part of the Church government in the United Kingdom.

It has given me the greatest pain to observe the uncharitable and unchristian spirit in which the discussion respecting the disposition of the Clergy Reserves has been sometimes conducted by the public press, and to see that, while the Government in England and in the Colony is freely professing the desire for the settlement of the question by the means provided by the Constitution, it is fiercely attacked because it will not arbitrarily and illegally throw executive power into the scale to gratify the impatient zeal of the contending parties.

This has given the Colony the appearance of a divided, discontented, and therefore, a weak people. The subject in dispute has been openly offered by ambitious traitors to satisfy the rapacity of foreign pirates, and, though the innate loyalty and devoted bravery of Upper Canada has succeeded in the defence of her throne and altars, we have to lament over the suffering condition of the Province, and to look with astonishment and sorrow upon the loss of valuable lives, and the shedding of innocent blood, in repelling foreign invasion.

I thank you sincerely for your Address, and am happy to assure you that I see a spirit of conciliation and union arising round me in the country, which enables me to look with less pain upon the unhappy past, and to view the future prospects of the country with fortitude and cheerfulness.

Miscellany.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR A NEW NOSE.—The case which we are about relating, is the second rhinoplastic operation which has been performed in Boston, by the same surgeon, within a comparatively short period: and as both have been perfectly successful, there is more pleasure in speaking of the last, as we did of the first, in a plain, simple manner, that it may not interfere with the interest of a detailed, scientific account, which may be anticipated in the Journal at a convenient time. It is due to the profession, especially, that every fact connected with the manner in which this important operation was conducted, from beginning to end, should be faithfully detailed.

A young lady, now about twenty-seven years of age, belonging to the State of Maine, thirteen months ago, was urged by an uncle to consult a medical pretender by the name of Nason, of waterbury, since dead, in consequence of the existence of a small wart, as she denominates it, near the tip of the nose. It was considered a cancerous pimple, which should be dispersed, and the doctor, therefore, advised the application of caustic. This produced a high degree of inflammation, which was so extensive and severe that poultices were used for reducing it. These were continued, it seems, a considerable time—Or on the fourteenth day after using the caustic in the act of taking off a poultice, the entire fleshy part of the nose dropped off, close to the bones, producing a shocking and wholly unlooked for calamity. For a young lady, whose features were regular and handsome, in the prime of life, health, hope and enjoyment, nothing could have been so disastrous or painfully distressing as a facie deformity of this character. On seeking further advice from the same source, she was told, by way of encouragement, that the organ would grow again, and eventually be perfectly restored.

Having waited thirteen months, without discovering any indications of a reproduction of the nose, and having read in the newspapers an account, which was extracted from this Journal, of a successful talacotian operation in Boston (above referred to,) she came to this city for surgical advice. This was in August last; but for some reason, she returned home, and again arrived in Boston early in November.

Everything being in readiness, on the 17th of November, Dr. J. M. Warren commenced the operation by taking a large triangular piece of skin from the middle of the forehead, which was detached, except a small strip between the eyes. The broad flap, on being reversed, was necessarily twisted in the narrow part. The edges about the locality of the original nose were pared, and the edges of the transported material for the new one, nicely adjusted in all directions, and secured by ligatures instead of pins. Keenly as the unfortunate patient must have suffered—for it was not the work of a moment, but a slow process, to fit one part to another—she never manifested the slightest indications of uneasiness. Such is the fortitude of females. Finally, the best part of the narration may be expressed in a few lines. Everything worked kindly—the new nose knit by the first intention, and the nostrils and wings are well turned, and promise to go on improving in appearance. We called upon the heroic patient the other day, and found her sitting in a comfortable great chair at the breakfast table, free from pain, the inflammation having subsided and in a fair way of soon being in a condition to return to her friends.

This is truly another triumph of science and art, in the restoration of that essential feature of the face, on which expression and articulation necessarily depend. The patient came here an object of disgust to herself, and exciting the deep sympathy and commiseration of all who chanced to see her; but she leaves Boston, a living monument of the boundless resources of human ingenuity, with a deep feeling of gratitude towards God and the surgeon, not to be expressed, and only to be felt, in full force, in the secret recesses of a woman's heart.

NOBILITY SPRUNG FROM HONEST TRADE.

In *Pennant's History of London*, page 397, he gives a curious list of some of our principal noble families, who owe their origin to honest trade, in the following words, viz.:—"I beg leave here to remind several noble peers of their industrious forefathers."

John Coventry was an opulent mercer of the city of London, and mayor in 1425, a most spirited magistrate. From his loins is descended the Earl of Coventry.

The family of Rich, Earls of Warwick and Holland, arose from Richard Rich, an opulent mercer, sheriff in 1441.

The Holles's, Earls of Clare and Dukes of Newcastle, sprung from Sir William Holles, mayor in 1540, son of William Holles, citizen and baker.

Sir Thomas Leigh, mayor in 1558, furnished the peerage with the addition of two, viz. Leigh, Earl of Chichester, and Leigh, Lord Leigh, of Stoneley.

The Bouveries, Earls of Radnor, descend from Edward des Bouverie, an opulent Turkey merchant; died in 1694.

Lord Ducie was descended from Sir Robert Ducie, sheriff in 1620, mayor in 1631: banker to Charles I. and afterwards created a baronet.

Paul Bayning, sheriff in 1593, was father of Paul, created Viscount Bayning.

The Cranfields, Earls of Middlesex, rose from Lionel Cranfield, a citizen, bred up in the custom-house. The Duke of Dorset is descended from Frances Cranfield, heiress of the third Earl.

The noble family of Ingram, Viscount Irwin (now represented by the Marchioness of Hertford), were raised in the reign of Elizabeth, by Hugh Ingram, citizen, merchant, and tallow-chandler.

Sir Stephen Brown, mayor in 1438, was a grocer and gave us another peer in the person of Sir Anthony Brown, created Viscount Montague, in 1554.

The ancestor of the Legges, Earls of Dartmouth, was mayor of London in 1347, and in 1357 having, in his trade of a skinner, attained great wealth.

Sir Geoffry Bullen, Mayor in 1458, was grandfather of Anna Bullen, and grandfather to Queen Elizabeth: the highest genealogical honour the city ever possessed.

Sir Baptist Hicks, a mercer, founded the peerage of Campden.

Sir William Capel, draper, mayor in 1503, founded the noble family of Capel, now Earls of Essex.

Edward Osborne, mayor in 1583, was ancestor of the Dukes of Leeds.

Michael Dormer, mercer, mayor in 1542, produced the future Lords Dormer.

From Sir William Craven, merchant tailor, mayor in 1611, sprung the Earls of Craven.

Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward is descended from Wm. Ward, a wealthy goldsmith in London, and jeweller to the Queen of Charles I.

A FEMALE VOCALIST AND DUELIST.—Among the singers of that period, whose mentioned by French writers there are none whose names are worthy of being preserved on account of their talents. One of them, however, La Maupin, the successor of La Rochois, may be noticed on account of her wild and lawless character, and the strangeness of her adventures. She was born in 1672, and married at a very early age, but soon ran away with a fencing master, from whom she learned the use of the small sword. After remaining for some time at Marseilles, where she narrowly escaped the punishment of being burnt alive for setting fire to a convent, she went to Paris, appeared on the Opera stage at the age of 22, and was for a considerable time the reigning favourite of the day. Having on some occasion been affronted by Dumeni, a singer, she put on male attire, watched for him in the Place de Victoires, insisted on his drawing his sword and fighting her, and on his refusing, caned him, and took his watch and snuff-box. Next day, Dumeni having boasted in the Opera-house that he had defended himself against three men who had attempted to rob him, she told the whole story, and produced his watch and snuff-box in proof of her having chastised him as a coward. Thevenard, another singer of note, was nearly treated in the same manner, and had no other way of escaping but by publicly begging her pardon, after hiding himself in the Palais Royal for three weeks. At a ball given by Monsieur, the brother of Louis XIV., she appeared in men's clothes, and having behaved impertently to a lady, was called out by three of her friends. Instead of avoiding the combat, by discovering her sex, she drew her sword and killed all the three, and then returned very coolly to the ball-room and told the story to Monsieur, who obtained her pardon. After some other adventures, she went to Brussels, where she became mistress of the Elector of Bavaria. This Prince, having quitted her for the Countess of Arcos sent her by that lady's husband a purse of 40,000 livres, with an order to quit Brussels. But this singular heroine threw the purse at the Count's head, telling him that it was a recompense worthy of such a contemptible scoundrel as himself. She afterwards returned to the Parisian stage, which she left in 1705. The conclusion of such a life is not the least extraordinary part of it. She became at last very devout; had having recalled her husband, from whom she had been long separated, lived with him in a pious manner till her death, in 1707, at the age of 34. Such is the history of this woman given by Laborde and other writers; and, strange as it is there seems no reason for doubting its truth.—*Memoirs of the Musical Drama, by Hogarth.*

ANIMALS IN AFRICA.—All the large wild animals are to be found in the Namaqua country; but elephants are now several days' journey east of the Fish river. Lions are everywhere found, most of which are of the usual light brown colour, whilst others are entirely black, with long hair; a third sort is white; a fourth has striped legs, like those of a tiger; and a fifth has a white neck. I saw the common lion, and part of a white one; the others I heard of from the natives, and I feel confident that they exist. The two-horned rhinoceroses, both black and white, are now found in the upper parts of the Fish river; zebras are everywhere in the land; beautiful spotted panthers; plenty of giraffes or camel-leopards, buffaloes, koodoos, gemboks, elands, hartbeests, klipspringers, springboks, and others of the deer tribe; hyenas, wild boars, jackals, polecats, rats, and mice, are in great abundance. The larger birds are ostriches, eagles, vultures, bustards, cranes, pheasants, and guinea fowl. There is a great variety of small birds, particularly along the constant waters of the Fish river. Snakes and serpents are in plenty, but fortunately there are very few mosquitoes. The people are not much tormented with the plague of insects, except with those which multiply from habits of neglect, and with a troublesome and small red-bodied tormentor with eight legs, called a bush-louse.—*Alexander's Expedition of discovery.*

THE FIELD OF AGINCOURT.—Those who travel to Paris by way of St. Omer and Abbeville pass over the field of the battle, which skirts the high road to the left, about sixteen miles beyond St. Omer, two on the Paris side of a considerable village, or bourg, named Fruges: about eight north of the fortified town of Hesdin; and thirty from Abbeville. All accounts of the battle mention the hamlet of Russeauville, through which very place the high road to Paris now passes. Azincour is a commune or parish, consisting of a most uninteresting collection of farmers' residences and cottages, once, however, distinguished by a castle, of which nothing now remains but the foundation. The scene of the contest lies between this commune and the adjoining one of Tramecour, in a wood belonging to which latter the king concealed those archers whose prowess and vigour contributed so eminently to the glorious result. Part of the wood still remains, though, if I remember rightly, at the time of our visit the corner into which the bowmen were thrown had been materially thinned; if, indeed, the original timber had not been entirely cut down, and its place been scantily supplied by brush or underwood. Some of the trees, however, in the wood of Tramecour were very old in 1816. The road above mentioned is the great post-road: the old road, now degenerated into a mere cart tract, from Abbeville to the once celebrated city of Therouenne, passes over the scene of action, and must have been that by which the French army reached the ground before the English, who had been compelled to make a great circuit.—*Ingli's Memoirs of Henry V.*

PHOSPHORESCENCE OF THE OCEAN.—About the middle of the month of April, in lat. 8. 45. north, and long. 21. 02. west, during the day, large quantities of a beautiful pink *medusa* (a species of jelly fish) were taken in the towing net, and at night the ocean was brilliantly illuminated, which luminosity continued until about eight p. m. after which time it had almost totally disappeared. During the time the phosphorescence was visible, the *medusa* before mentioned was captured in large numbers; but on the disappearance of the luminosity, no more were caught, evidently showing that the phosphorescence of the sea was occasioned by their presence. When the ocean appeared brilliantly luminous, besides the animals producing the phosphorescence, several crustaceous animals and a number of small fish were usually taken in large quantities. The presence of these may proceed from their being attracted by the phosphoric light. Sometimes, during heavy rains within the tropics, the sea would become sufficiently luminous as rapidly passing off again, and the effect of the sudden transition was exceedingly splendid to the beholders. During its continuance, luminous species of *Salpa Beroe Pyrosoma*, and other mollusca, were captured in the towing. On placing some of these luminous *medusa* in a bucket of water the phosphoric light was not emitted from any one particular part of the animal, but commenced at different points. Upon squeezing the animal, the hands became covered with profusion of the luminous secretion, which could be communicated from one object to another.—*Bennett's Voyage from England to Sydney.*

BOULOGNE, Sept. 10.—Eliot, who shot Mr. Minto is here, at the Hotel Bedford.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF A MAGISTRATE.—The *Dublin Mail* of Monday says—"Our private correspondence of this morning bears us intelligence of a deeply concerted and diabolical attempt to assassinate Johnson Stoney, of Emmel Castle, in the King's County, Esq., on the evening of the 20th instant, (Saturday), on the mail coach road between Toomevara and Moneygall. Mr. Stoney was proceeding (accompanied by his servant) on his hunting-car to the house of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, with whom he was to dine, and whilst he was passing Lord Bloomfield's demesne wall at Loughton, two ruffians sprung out from their ambush, and one of them holding up a lighted lamp—for it was then six o'clock, p. m., and the evening dark—the other discharged, within three yards of Mr. Stoney's body, a gun or blunderbuss, loaded with slugs, thirteen of which lodged in his legs, arms, and face and one in the side of the servant who was driving. The assassins immediately decamped, supposing they had effected their hellish purpose. Providentially, none of the wounds were mortal.

A DRUNKARD'S CARRIAGE—THE STRETCHER.—The London new police have introduced a most effectual machine for conveying drunken or vicious persons to the station-house. It is called a "stretcher," and presents the appearance of a small camp bedstead, with a pair of shafts at either end. The drunkard, if unable or unwilling to walk, is laid at length on this, and firmly strapped down, so that he cannot stir hand or foot. Two policemen then walk off with their cargo. A scene of excessive hilarity often ensues, for the stretcher is generally accompanied by a crowd of idlers, who jibe and jest both the prisoner and the police; the latter, however, preserve their usual good temper, notwithstanding the unpleasant situation in which they are placed. We apprehend that after a short time the dread of being "put upon the stretcher," as it is observed, will have a more salutary effect in checking reckless inebriety than even the penalty of five shillings, which is also inflicted for this offence.

A street gallant was nicely come up to the other evening by a young lady, who had reluctantly accepted of his reiterated and pressing offers to see her home. The girl, with that tact which belongs to the sex, ushered him into the room, turned the key, and ran up stairs to her father, who in return for the politeness of the youth, had him escorted by the watchman to the cells of the watchhouse, where he took up his lodgings for the night.—*New N. Mon.*