# St. John Chronicle,

## AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, April 23, 1852. | Number 33.



### THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

**12s. 6d. in Advance**;—3s if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

**Inducements for Clubbing,**

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.



**George Hutchinson,**
SURGEON DENTIST——PETERS' STREET
[*opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson*]

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
**Attorney & Barrister at Law,**
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOOLEY'S
*Merchant's Exchange Hotel——Post Office Building*
**State Street, BOSTON,**
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

**MARINE**
AND
**FIRE**
**INSURANCE.**
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
*November 21.* 6i

**Notice.**

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of "Allison and Spurr" here, and "James Dewolfe Spurr and Co." at Liverpool, G. B., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims upon either of the above Firms are requested to render them for settlement; and all parties indebted will please make early payment to either of the undersigned.

EDWARD ALLISON,
JAMES DEWOLFE SPURR & CO.
*By* EDWARD ALLISON, *his Attorney.*
St. John, 1st March, 1852.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late JOHN BRUNDAGE, of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, farmer, deceased, are requested to hand the same duly attested, to the Subscriber within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

SUSAN BRUNDAGE,
Lancaster, Jan. 30, 1852. *Administratrix.*

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SANCTON and BROWN, is dissolved.—All debts due to and from the concern, will be paid or received by JOHN BROWN. Dated 1st September, 1851.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
JOHN BROWN.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Sancton's interest in the SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all who may patronise him, with the manufactures above named, equal in quality, and on as good terms as any other Establishment in the City.—Having in his employ men, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand the business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.

Sept. 5. JOHN BROWN.

**HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.**

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849.

**SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.**
**GEORGE WOODS**
*West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,*
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

**New-Brunswick STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,**—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

**JOHN BARRY,**
*Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver*
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

KEEPS constantly on hand SILVER PLATE, WATCHES and JEWELLERY of the best description.

Having secured the services of Mr. DAVID WEBB, from the Establishment of Mr. ROBERT ROWELL, Chronometer and Patent Lever Finisher, Liverpool, Letters himself from the experience he has had in the above Establishment, that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style equal to any house in *England.* June 6.

**New York Scientific Repository.**

HAVING recently been appointed agents of this valuable Scientific and Mechanical Journal, we are now prepared to receive subscribers, and to furnish back numbers to the commencement of the volume. TERMS, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. [illegible]

**INSURANCE.**

**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.

**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.**

[*Established in* 1836.]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

**Provincial, Mutual and General Insurance Company.**

**Established under the Act of Parliament at Toronto, C. W.**

**CAPITAL £100,000.**

THE STOCK of this Company is divided into the Mutual and Proprietary, each branch being kept entirely distinct, and liable only for its own losses.

In the Proprietary Branch, Policies are issued in the usual way, on Ocean and Inland Marine Risks, and on Fire Risks in Cities and Villages. In the Mutual branch, Policies are issued on Country or Farmers' Risks only, covering losses from Fire or Lightning the insured giving a Premium Note and a small sum in cash; these Policies run from one to five years.

*Local Directors for New-Brunswick,*
W. H. STREET, ISAAC WOODWARD, and CHARLES MCLAUGHLAN.

The Security which this Company affords is undoubted and the Premiums will in all cases be as moderate as may be consistent with safety.

All Notes and Cash Funds accumulating at this Agency will be retained and deposited at the Bank of British North America.

All losses will be adjusted and promptly paid in St. John, without referring to Toronto; and, in case of dispute, the Company consent to actions being brought in this Province.

Forms of Application and Enquiries answered at the Office, Prince William Street, St. John.

CHARLES L. STREET.

Sept. 19.—6m.

***National Loan Fund***
**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**
**of London.**

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

**Capital, £500,000 sterling.**

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

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

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

*Advantages offered by this Society.*

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

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

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

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in the 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 to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

WILLIAM J. STARR,
Manager, St. John, N. B.

February, 1852.

**CLOTHING.**

AS a number of my friends have requested me to re-open my BOARDING HOUSE, I have therefore concluded to do so, and will be most happy to accommodate any of my old customers, as well as many others who may favor me with a call. [illegible]

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

*Copy of a Letter from* HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, (*one of his Tenants*) *whom this Great man desired 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, 1841.*

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 substances. Benefit 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 and 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 astonishing 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, |
| Asthma, | 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 an Gravel, |
| Erysipelas, | Tic Douloureux, |
| 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. Burd, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Carrey, Canning; and James E White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

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

**For Sale or Exchange**
**For Property in Town.**

THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City, It contains 600 acres, 200 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres diked Marsh. There is a good half acre garden adjoining the House. There are on it a good two story House, containing 7 rooms and a kitchen: Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it pass that way will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accommodating.

JOHN GILLIES.
St. John, December 19, 1851. *Peter's Street.*

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**
**For Property in the City.**

THE Subscribers FARM in the Parish of Lancaster 6 miles from the City—it contains, 200 Acres 25 of which is cleared, with a good two story HOUSE, containing two large Rooms, 5 Bed rooms and a good Kitchen, with cellaring for over 1,000 bushels of roots. There are 2 good BARNS on the Farm, and a fine water privilege running through the same, with a lot of valuable timber on the Premises. It fronts on the Bay of Fundy, with the St. Andrews Road running through the Farm; it is eligibly situated for a summer retreat or for a farmer. There is also a good School House, an Episcopal Church, and one large saw mill in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it passes that way, will run through the Farm.—Payments made accommodating.

Apply at the Office of this Paper, or to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
St. John, March 12, 1852. *York Point, Smith St*

**WOOLLEN HALL.**
**Wiggins' New Brick Building,**
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
*Opposite H. Chubb & Co's.*

**TOP COATS! TOP COATS!! TOP COATS!!!**

WOLF AND BEAR SKIN TOP COATS, HEAVY LINED so much admired last winter:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tweed Pilot | TOP COATS; |
| Labrador, *new fabric,* | do. do. |
| Harringtons, *mottled and plain,* | do. do. |
| Witney, *brown, drab, & gray,* | do. do. |
| Duff'e Cloth, *blue & black,* | do. do. |
| Newfoundland, *blue pilot,* | do. do. |
| Canada Greys, | do. do. |
| Petershams, *napped & plain,* | do. do. |
| Devon Kerseys, | do. do. |
| Beaver Cloths, *smooth finish,* | do. do. |
| Black Cloths, | do. do. |
| Brown Cloths, | do. do. |
| Steel Mixtures, | do. do. |
| Invisible Green, | do. do. |
| Clouded Pressed, *dark shades,* | do. do. |

The subscribers claim being the first Tailors in the City to establish the low priced *cash system*, and they strictly carry it out, so that the man who pays *cash* has not to pay for those who never pay.

December 5, 1851. J. GARRETT & CO.

**GLASGOW EYE HOUSE,**
King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and vicinity, for the support they have received, and beg to acquaint them, that they have taken the above Premises for another year, and hope for a continuance of their patronage.

All kinds of SILKS, Woollen, and Cotton Goods Dyed,—Also, Cashmere, and Plaid SHAWLS Cleaned and Pressed, (*coloring renewed*). Ladies' Dresses, Coburgh, and Orleans Dyed without taking them apart; likewise Gentlemen's Garments.

W. & F. would respectfully call attention to Moreen and Damask CURTAINS, which they are prepared to Dye and Finish equal to new.

WESTERMAN & FERRY.
St. John, February 27, 1852.

**Silk Dyeing.**—From the first of May next, TWO [illegible]
WESTERMAN & FERRY.


### MISCELLANY.

**An Adventure in the Backwoods of America.**

"Talking of wolf hunts," said Black, "I can tell you a story." Whereupon Joe turned over towards the fire, and looked up at Black, but in so doing, struck his foot against Nora's nose, who sprang suddenly upon him, thinking it was some of Joe's fun, whereat Joe rolled out into the room and woke Leo up who joined the sport, and while Joe was wrestling with the dogs, Black continued on this wise—"When I first came to the cabin there was no clearing within thirty miles, and the only neighbour I had was George B——, who died last year, up the cedar hill, ten miles or so away. It was a little lonesome, and yet I liked it for a year, and I saw George three times during the twelvemonth. But the next six months I never saw a man, and I used to sit and look at myself in the still water over the side of my canoe, and like it, for it seemed as if I had company. But one day in November I was tired out of being alone, and I started off towards evening to go up to George's, I crossed the river just here, and went along up to the edge of the water, swinging my rifle in my hand, whistling for company's sake for it made a pleasent echo in the woods. The night was coolish, very clear, and there was a pleasant moon. Just as I reached the rock brook, close on the side of the pond, I heard a growl that startled me, and, stopping short, I saw a wolf standing, with his paw burried in the carcase of a deer, while his jaws were full of the flesh. But he was not eating, for he had seen me, and seemed to be discussing the comparative merits of his meal before him and the possible meal which I presented for him. He wasn't any of your dog wolves, but a grizzly rascal, large as Leo yonder, with large hair and stouter legs. He snarled once or twice more, and I was fool enough to show fight. If I had let him alone, doubtless he would have been content with his feed; for they are cowardly animals, except when there are droves of them, or unless you disturb their eating. I took a short aim at him and shot. He jumped the instant I pulled the trigger, and I missed his breast and broke his fore paw. Then he yelled and came at me, and I heard, as I thought, fifty more answer him. It was not ten seconds before I was in the first crotch of the nearest tree, and four of the grizzly scoundrels were under it, looking at me whining and licking their lips, as if their mouths watered for me. I didn't understand their language, or I would have suggested the idea of satisfying their appetites on the deer that lay a few rods off. But I could not persuade them to take any hints of that sort, and so I loaded my rifle and shot one of them as dead as the deer. There was more for them to eat if they had chosen to devour their own sort but I couldn't blame them for refusing the leap, bony carcase of such a comrade, especially when a tolerably well fattened man was in a small sapling close by, and the more especially when, if they had any eyes, they could see that the sapling was splitting in two at the crotch, and I must come down soon in spite of my repugnance to a closer acquaintance with them. So it was thought, and before I had time to reload my rifle and despatch another of them, crack went the tree and I dropped my rifle just quick enough to catch with armes and legs around the tree and hold for life, till I could get out my knife from my pocket, open it, and shove it in my belt. That done, I watched my chance, and if ever there was a scared wolf, that one was when I lighted on his back, and wound my arms around him, and we rolled away together. The other two didn't understand it all, and backed off to watch the fight; a pretty moon light tussle that was. At length the wolf got me under, and he and I both thought I was done for. He planted his two paws in my breast, and the claws left marks that are there yet, while he seized my shoulder with his villainous jaws." Black paused to show us the large scar where the flesh was torn from the bone on his shoulder. He continued—"I was a little faint when his teeth went in. It was unpleasant, and I had time to think of a dozen other ways of dying any one of which I would have preferred to that, had a choice been possible. The wolf didn't like the hold he had, for he tore out his teeth, and tore out my coat, shirt, and flesh too, and seized again on my fur cap. It was a lucky mistake for me. I felt his wet lips on my forehead, and had just time to let go my hold of his throat and clutch my knife, when he shook off the cap and made another attempt to get a mouthful, but his throat was in no fix to swallow it if he got it, for my knife blade was working desperately across his jugular, and the point of it was feeling between the vertebræ for his spinal marrow. He was a dead wolf, and he gave it up like one fairly whipped. I bled considerably when I rose, but I wasn't weakened a particle. The whole had passed in less than half a minute, and I was ready for the other two that now came at me both together. I seized my rifle and met one with the barrel across the nose and floored him. As he picked himself up I seized him by the hind foot. If the first wolf was scared when I fell on him, this one was more so. I never forget the howl which escaped him as I swung him in the air and struck the other a blow with the body of his comrade. The other one, the first I had wounded, frightened at the novel fight, vanished in the wood, and I was left with this one in my hands. He seemed to let out his voice with tremendous force, as he swung round my head twice. The centrifugal forces as they used to call it at school, forced out his wind, but as I let him fly his screams was fairly demonical. He went a rod from the bank, and the howl stopped only when he reached the water. I faint and weak, and my visit to George was of course out of the question, so I seized my rifle, loaded it with difficulty as I ran, and following the water, I at length saw him come up. He struck in for the shore but seeing me he didn't dare to land. I tessed him so for two miles, and each time he approached the shore I showed myself and he kept off. I saw he was getting tired, but I didn't want to shoot him yet, and I followed him till he went over the rapids and into the deep hole by the haunted rock. Here I had to leave the river bank, and so I watched him swimming along the edge of the rock until he found a little shelf, on which he crawled out and shook his hide. But he couldn't get up the rock, that was pretty certain; and while he was discussing it alone by himself, I jumped him to settle the question. Oh! the fun I had this night. He gave a mad half bark and half yell, and sprang into the river, but didn't rise again. How I got to my canoe I don't know, I managed to paddle over and get in here, half dead, with my blood all over me, and my wounds frozen dry. It was a month before I was well enough to hunt again, and I have been shy of wolves ever since." As Black concluded I looked at him with wonderment, knowing that this was not the most hazardous adventure of his life by many. He gazed into the fire a little while, without speaking, he sighed heavily, and then, resuming his kindly look again, stooped to put Leo, who was sleeping with his broad lower jaw on Joe's breast, while Joe lay on his back, looking up at the bark roof, and listening to the roar of the tempest.—*American Magazine.*

THE WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSE.—What mere assertion will make any one believe, that in one second of time, in one beat of the pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over 192,000 miles, and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it requires to work with our eyelids, and in much less than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is almost a million times larger than the earth! and that, although so remote from us, a cannon ball shot directly towards it, and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years reaching it, yet it affects the earth by its attractions in an appreciable instant of time? Who would not ask for demonstration when told that a gnat's wing, in its ordinary flight, beats many hundred times in a second; or that there exists animated and regularly organised beings, many thousands of whose bodies lay close together, would not extend an inch? But what are these to the astonishing truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed, which teach us that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes, is affected with a succession of periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of millions in a single second! That it is by such movements communicated to the nerves of our eyes that we see: nay more, that it is the difference in the frequency of their recurrence which affects us with the diversity of colour. That, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty-two millions of millions of times; of yellowness, five hundred and forty two millions of millions of times; and of violet, seven hundred and seven millions of millions of times per second. Do not such things sound more like the ravings of madmen than the sober conclusions of people in their waking senses? They are nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may most certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been obtained.—*Herschell.*

OBSTINACY.—An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him; for when he is once possessed of an error, is it like a devil, only cast out with great difficulty. Whatsoever he lays hold on, like a drunken man, he never [illegible] though it do help to sink him sooner. His ignorance is abrupt and inaccessible; impregnable both by art and nature, and will hold out to the last, though it has nothing but rubbish to defend. It is as dark as pitch, and stick as fast to anything it lays hold on. His skull is so thick, that it is proof against reason, and never cracks but on the wrong side just opposite to that on which the impression is made, which surgeons say does happen very frequently. The slighter and more inconsistent his opinions are, the faster he holds them otherwise they would fall asunder of themselves; for opinions that are false ought to be held with more strictness and assurance than those that are true, otherwise they will be apt to betray their owners before they are aware. He delights most of all to differ in things indifferent, no matter how frivolous they are, they are weighty enough in his weak judgement; and he will rather suffer self-martyrdom than part with the least scruple of his freehold, for it is impossible to dye his dark ignorance into any lighter color. He is resolved to under stand no man's reason but his own, because he finds no man can understand but himself. His wits are like a sack, which the French poverb says, is tied faster, before it is full than when it is; and his opinions are like plants that grow upon rocks, that stick fast though they have no footing. His understanding is hardened, like Pharaoh's heart, and is proof against all sorts of judgments whatsoever.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—The first cost to manufacture ladies' India rubber shoes is about twenty-two cents a pair, and the average retail price is one dollar; first cost of those for men's wear is from thirty-three to thirty-eight cents a pair, and the retail price about one and a quarter to one and a half dollars a pair. The daily production in the United States is about 15,000 pairs. The process by which these shoes are made has thus far been kept a secret. This art is of great value and importance, and has not been discovered in Europe. The profits on this business will almost reach two millions of dollars in the year, and the present manufactories cannot supply the demand. Shoes weighing nine ounces a pair have only about three and a half ounces of caoutchouc, the other material being only worth from one to six cents a pound. One girl can make about twenty pairs a day, for which she receives from two to three cents a pair. The expense of curing or heating twelve hundred pair does not reach three dollars.

HORACE WALPOLE.—One of Horace Walpole's amusements in the latter part of his life was to preserve all the seals of the numerous letters he received in a china vase, which was placed upon his writing table. Once a week he examined them carefully, and putting aside those remarkable or curious, he destroyed the rest; and thus, he observed, he obtained on easy terms a curious collection of antique seals and gems. His breakfast service was of very beautiful Dresden china, which he never would permit any of his domestics to touch. He always washed it, and put it away himself.

TO CURE A FELON.—Red lead, castile soap, and lye, are said to be an excellent cure for a felon.—*Soft* soap and *lie*, nowadays, often have a contrary effect. A sure and simple cure is quite popular with some, well known and easy to procure—a hempen cord.

Printers are famous for being fond of lunches and many a poor dealer in eatables has filled his bread basket by emptying his fruit basket in printing offices. There is one kind of lunch, however, which all printers abhor, and that is pi, in the form of a love-[illegible]

[*From the Dublin Church Sentinel, April 1.*]

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—THE COMING STRUGGLE.

There can be no doubt that the question—"Shall the endowment to the Romish College of Maynooth be continued?" will become, before long, a very engrossing one. The nation will have to answer it, and we know what the answer will be. In a voice of thunder, that answer will be given—"No!"

We wish to prepare our readers for the discussion that is to take place, after Easter, on Mr. SPOONER's motion for a committee to inquire into the education given at Maynooth; and also for the agitation that will be raised on the subject, and carried into *practical* effect, on the various hustings of the United Kingdom, previously to the passing of an act by the imperial parliament for the endowment of that College. We may observe, in passing, that we consider inquiry in the matter altogether unnecessary, the Sovereign, Church, and nation having long since most truthfully pronounced Popery, in even its mildest form, to be "superstitious and idolatrous;" and, if so, to squander the public funds on its propagation is a treason of the vastest magnitude.

We deem it proper, however, to give here the remarks made by Mr. SPOONER, in the House of Commons, when announcing his intention of moving for the committee of inquiry, after Easter:—

Mr. SPOONER said that it would be in the recollection of the house that he had given notice on Monday last, that he should postpone his motion on the subject of the grant to Maynooth, to an early day after Easter. That notice had been received by honourable members who then sat on his side of the House with very unequivocal marks of a nature such as to lead to the inference that he had altered his plans, and was about to give up his motion (hear, hear). He would, however, at once put honourable members out of pain, by assuring them that he had not altered his opinions, and had not changed his determination, neither did he see any reason why he should do so (hear, hear.) He certainly did not expect that his motion would receive any opposition from her Majesty's present government. He could not pretend to say what course the government would take on the question, but it would be contrary to his expectations if they should oppose him, the more especially as, in the last session of parliament, the then Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby, made use of the following words, in the House of Lords (hear, hear, and question)—"I do not hesitate to say, that we ought now to consider fully, deliberately, dispassionately, and temperately, but at the same time firmly, the whole of the difficult question of the relations in which the Roman Catholic subjects of this country stand to the Crown." All that he (Mr. Spooner) asked for was inquiry, and he asked for it upon the ground of this fact, that the relations of Roman Catholics to the Crown stand at present in a very different position from what they did a short time ago. He was one of those who, though a general supporter of the late right honourable baronet (Sir Robert Peel,) had always done the best in his power to oppose the endowment of the College of Maynooth. He had, therefore, nothing to retract or regret in now coming forward, and asking that the grant should cease; but he also felt that those who formerly voted otherwise, need not be under any difficulty at present, for they must see, from what occurred last year, that the whole conduct of the Roman Catholic hierarchy had completely changed since the endowment was given. If there had been any understanding whatever that this endowment should continue, it was plain that it was intended that it should be received as a mark of kindness towards the Roman Catholics, and that it was expected in return, that at least the original objects of the Maynooth foundation should be carried out. What were those original objects? The original object with which parliament had granted the endowment to Maynooth was to provide ministers of religion better instructed and with more kindly feelings towards the State. He would ask whether they had any proof whatever that the College of Maynooth had provided ministers of the Roman Catholic religion more nationalized in temper and views, and less hostile to the Established Church (hear, hear, hear)? He, therefore, thought that whatever understanding there might have been, that understanding had been destroyed by the conduct of the Roman Catholics. He had the high authority of the late Sir Robert Peel for inquiry into this question. On the 22rd of June, 1845, that right hon. baronet had said, in the House of Commons—"I cannot agree that the system of education carried on at Maynooth is a matter of indifference to the legislature. I think that the system pursued at Maynooth is a legitimate subject for the consideration of parliament; and it would be an abandonment of duty for the House of Commons to disregard the doctrines taught in that place, and allow us to say to the Roman Catholic professors—Here is the money, we are pledged to grant it; do with it as you please; inculcate doctrines subversive of order, and injurious to morality; we cannot interfere." He (Mr. Spooner) charged the system carried on at Maynooth with being, at the same time, subversive of order and injurious to morality; and he should be prepared to support that charge at the proper time. If he did not expect opposition to his motion from her Majesty's Government, still less did he expect it from Roman Catholic gentlemen themselves; because he did firmly believe—and aving, as he did, on terms of friendly intercourse with many Roman Catholic families, he had reason to know—that great ignorance prevailed amongst the members of that persuasion with respect to the doctrines that were taught, the principles that were inculcated, and the books that were used at the College of Maynooth. If Roman Catholics would not give themselves the trouble of inquiring, instead of taking for granted what they were told by the priests, there was not one amongst them who would not cry out to have that system abolished, or brought into such a state as they themselves, as honourable and independent men, could desire (hear.) Since he gave notice of bringing forward this question before the house, it had been his painful duty to inquire into the system taught at Maynooth; and he would affirm, without hesitation, that that system not only did what Sir Robert Peel told them, they would be justified in guarding against—namely, teach doctrines subversive of order and injurious to morality—but also that it inculcated principles and doctrines completely antagonistic to the Word of God (oh, oh). He could only attribute that cry to a flinching from assertions that could not possibly be contradicted. He would repeat the assertion, that Maynooth inculcated doctrines antagonistic to the holy Word of God, that it put the priests in the place of God, and exalted the Church above the Saviour, and that it inculcated principles and taught doctrines so horrible in themselves, that any nation that gave its money and its authority to support such a system was guilty of a great sin, which would, if persisted in, certainly draw down great national judgements. He knew he should be called a bigot by some, ridiculed and despised by others; but he would say, as a member of that house, that he had diligently examined the subject, and was prepared to prove every word that he had asserted; and he dared not flinch from what he considered to be his duty, lest he should be guilty of being ashamed of Him who had said, that those who were ashamed of Him and His Word, of them would he also be ashamed before his Father in heaven (Oh, oh.) He would merely add, that he should avail himself [illegible] opportunity to bring this question before the [illegible] It was his intention to ask, for a [illegible] into the system of education [illegible] which all printers abhor, and that is pi, in the form of a love-[illegible]