SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1851.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utrique." Number 25.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of E. H. Dewber & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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

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

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

March.		R.	Sun. s	Moon s	H	W
1	Saturday,	6	40 5	46	6 11	10 32
2	Sunday	6	38 5	47	sets 11	7
3	Monday,	6	36 5	49	6 30	11 37
4	Tuesday,	6	35 5	50	7 30	ev 8
5	Wednesday,	6	33 5	51	8 30	0 38
6	Thursday,	6	31 5	53	9 32	1 10
7	Friday,	6	29 5	54	10 35	1 44

New Moon 2nd, 8h. 36m. even.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

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By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Doctor of Medicine, Matricular Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secret one, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy: the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Not are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the folly of riper age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, anxiously entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art alike restrict him, and present his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that astute discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended.

DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co. price 2s 6d. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Moon & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.

August 24, 849.

Phœnix Foundry,

POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the Premises occupied by the late firm of THOMAS BARLOW & CO., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and GAS ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear &c., &c.

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St John, October 16th, 1849.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

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West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

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CONTINUES to manufacture Wax-wick MOULD CANDLES, which for brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, cannot be excelled—made expressly for the parlour table.

Constantly on hand, DIPT CANDLES, of all sizes, made out of the pure hard Tallow, and undertakes to sell cheaper than can be imported from any part of the world. April 27.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

LINES,

Suggested on the death of three Sisters of Consumption.

Some twenty years ago there came,
The parents of three Sisters fair;
From Erin o'er the briny main,
To breathe New-Brunswick's wholesome air.

With them they brought their eldest child,
On whom was plac'd their mutual love:—
Hardships they felt, thro' which they toil'd,
Supported by the God above.

Their cares and sorrows all were cast,
On Him who is the stranger's friend:—
And after several years were past,
To them two more the Lord did lend.

But of the best of earthly friends,
They were quite suddenly bereft;
The mother's soul to God ascends,
The world and all its trials left.

Her consort Joseph then was left,
With children three in foreign clime;
Yet when he for his Mary wept,
The God of peace consol'd his mind.

Oh, cheering thought her end was peace;—
And faith in Jesus crucified,
Enabled her to say, "For these,
My children, Lord, thou'lt still provide."

Her faith in God was firm and sure,
That those she in His care did place;
Would ne'er want those that would procure,
The means of comfort and of grace.

As Holy Scriptures do declare,
"The hope of saints shall never fail;"
So he that hears his children's prayer,
Allow'd no want to them assail.

Altho' the third an infant weak,
She in her aunt a mother found;
Who e'er instructed her to seek,
And serve the Lord with awe profound.

The guardians of the other twain,
Took special care both night and day;
For which the carefel father's gain,
To them was given for their pay.

Thus pass'd some years—the father then
Became a husband—then a sire:—
The former two were brought again,
To share the home, the loaf, the fire.

But now begins a tale of grief,
The youngest too Decline's a prey,
The time of youth's probation's brief,
When once a victim to Decay.

Martha's years were scarce fourteen,
When she was summon'd to appear,
Before her God, who did redeem,
Her soul from sin and slavish fear.

She in her last expiring breath,
Could in her heavenly Father trust:
Her faith was strong,—tho' mother earth,
Would soon reduce her frame to dust.

The next in years was Mary Ann,
Who once was blooming fresh and gay;
But she at length grew sick and wan,
And felt she'd nature's debt soon pay.

The length of her disease was short,
Just like the one that went before;
And, sister-like, her mind was fraught,
With faith and hope, she'd to bliss soar.

Before she to the age arriv'd
Of seventeen, her spirit fled,
To join the throng redeem'd, who died
In faith, and reign with Christ their Head.

Margaret whose age was twenty-three,
Five years a prudent wife has been;
The mother of two boys was she,
Two years before she left this scene.

'Twas her desire that while her sons,
Were helpless, parted they'd not be;
And that they'd live with such as shun
The ways of vice;—they good might see.

The yearnings of a mother's mind,
Of those whom she's about to leave;
Exposed to vice of various kind,
Are only mothers' to conceive.

But what a consolation 'tis,
For her to know that the same hand,
That succour'd her, still able is,
To fit her sons for Canaan's land.

Methinks I hear her say, "Dear John,
"'Twill not be long you'll stay behind;
"But while you stay let grace adorn
"Your life, and keep an humble mind.

"And if my children spared should be,
"I trust you'll take most special care:
"That they in life be led to see,
"The need of seeking God in prayer.

"For what's the vantage if we should,
"The riches of this world amass;
"If strangers to a mind renew'd,
"They'll only serve us to harass.

"How needful 'tis that we should be,
"Regenerated ere we die;
"For, "whether" north or south the tree,
"Shall fall, 'twill there forever lie.'

"I'm going home with God to dwell,
"A mansion's for my soul prepar'd;
"And joys that mortal tongue can't tell,
"For those who love the Lord's reserv'd.

"Oh, loving consort, parent dear,
"And friends that me do now surround:
"How great the bliss shall not appear,
"Until we *all* in heaven be found.

"*My* battle's fought, the vict'ry's won,
"The praise to God alone is due;—
"My breath is spent, my glass is run,
"Dear husband—children—friends—adieu!"

Thus do our fellow mortals pass,
The bourn from whence there's no return;
Here they beheld as through a glass,
But there without a veil between.

Then let's not mourn but lay to heart,
That they from evil's ta'en away;
No more they'll from their God depart,
But the "new song" shall sing for aye.

From this let us a warning take,
For to prepare our God to meet;
And watch and pray, that for Christ's sake
We all in heaven our friends may greet.

Oh blessed hope! oh blissful thought!
That when we'er from this earth remov'd:
We'll ever praise the Lord who bought,
And seal'd our pardon with his blood.

Jerusalem, January 25th, 1851. A. M.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"A LAMENT FOR SCRUTATOR."

Scrutator is gone.—Yes, his glories are o'er
The voice from the bush shall be heard of no more;
His keen cutting satire, and logic so clear
Have raised but a laugh, hardly called forth a sneer.

Yes, Scrutator is gone.—Presbyterians weep o'er him,
Ye sons of John Calvin, Oh come and deplore him,
Your faults and your feelings he published abroad,
From love to your souls and the glory of God.
He'd deep in the wood, in his plumage of black,
In hoarse accents he screamed, "Come ye wanderers back;
From the pure springs of Calvin your cup let me fill,
'Tis damnation to reason. Beware of Free Will.
By the Chart of Westminster your course you must steer,
Nor to the Episcopalians, nor Ranters, at all lend an ear;
They are vessels of wrath, to destruction ordained,
Though brethren and friends till my ends were attained.
I at bigotry railed, and setting truth at defiance,
Cried christians should meet in *the Holy* Alliance;
Some left my *pure* Church, led by motives of Mammon,
I judge by myself—higher motives—'tis common.
I can't fall from grace, therefore though I did flatter,
Gained a Government grant, I'm a saint, it's no matter.
Here his croakings grew faint, and were struck with fear,
The ill-omened bird saw the eagles were near.
And deep in the bush hid his anguish and shame,
But some may enquire whence the hoarse croakings came;
Those who have examined the matter will swear to an inch,
From a wild mountain country called Ballynahinch.

OLIVER ODDFELLOW, Esq.,
Mount Misk.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.—We as yet know but little of the new step-daughter, which has resulted from our union with Mexico. We find in the Hartford Courant a description of its features and resources, which is interesting. The whole character of the territory of Utah is singular. Its situation is unlike that of any other section of North America—its origin and the manner of its settlements no less strange. The name of Utah is given to a large extent of territory, bounded by California, Oregon, New Mexico, and what was formerly termed the great Western territory. It is of sufficient dimensions to be seperated into several States, provided in future ages its population shall warrant it. But many parts of it so partake of a peculiar construction as to render it, for the present at least, uninhabitable. Passes through precipitous mountains, whose tops are covered with snow, and whose sides are but rocks, exist, it is true, but they are mostly narrow valleys of the most arid and sterile kind, their surfaces covered with incrustations of bitter salt, and their whole vegetation a giant species of sage, of no earthly use but to be consumed as fuel.—In the midst of these icy mountains, through which there is no access but by these passes, arid in summer, and choked with snow for five months of the year, lies a tract of land elevated some four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, called the Great Basin, which furnishes the habitable part of the territory. In different parts of this Basin the Mormons have established their home, probably at first with the idea that they would be cut off from all the rest of the world by the natural difficulties of the contiguous territory and peculiarity of their situation.—Here they expected to form, in security and in silence, the germs of a great, peculiar, religious empire; but the stream of California emigration discovered their trail and inundated their capital. And they are now the open, exposed "half-way house to the Pacific."

The basin is some five hundred and sixty miles in diameter, has its own system of lakes and rivers, and has no known communication whatever with the sea, unless the existence of the whirlpools in Salt Lake, which are reported to be lately discovered, should prove an internal communication with the Pacific, or with some spring or lake in the lower country. In the northern part of this basin lies the Great Salt Lake. The waters of this sheet are shallow, as far as explored; though probably its central parts will be found very deep. Its waters are intensely salt, more so than the ocean—three gallons making one of the purest, whitest, and finest salt. South-east of this lake, shut up in the mountains, lies the Mormon Valley that contains their capital city, by some called the Great Salt Lake City; by others the Mormon City. This Valley is thirty miles by twenty-two, connected to another valley which is about fifty miles by eight. These two valleys contain the principal body of the settlers, to the number of twenty thousand. Explorers think that they are capable of supporting a population of a million.

Fifty miles south of the city is the Utah lake and valley. Here lies the city of Provo, on the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight miles by four, and abounds in fish. There is still another valley one hundred miles further south, called San Pete, where there is another settlement; and here we find the hieroglyphic ruins, the remains of glazed pottery, &c., that indicate the former existence of the outlying cities of the Aztec Empire.

The soil of these valleys is astonishingly productive, though requiring constantly artificial irrigation from the mountain streams. The climate is one of the healthiest on the continent. The neighbouring mountains rise to the height of a mile and half above the valley, and are covered with perpetual snow.

The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each, eight lots to the block; an acre and a quarter to the lot; the streets eight rods wide; each ten acre lot to be surrounded by a stream brought down from the mountain. *No two houses front each other*, so that, standing in his own door, every man looks into his neighbour's garden. In this city are four public squares, to be surrounded by shady trees, and supplied with fountains.

Such is the delightful place chosen by one of the most peculiar religious sects which Christendom contains. Remote from the world, from the exercise of external tyranny, and yet connected with our great empire, its peculiar locality will prove of immense service as a stopping place for rest, refreshment, and provisions for the army of emigrants that will, year after year, seek California or Oregon by the Southern pass; and when the great railway is established, it will prove of incalculable benefit as a great station house on the route.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

A correspondent of the Guelph *Advertiser* gives the following account:—

"The towers are built on each side, and most of the cables are stretched across. When finished, it will be, it is said, the largest suspension bridge in this planet, (what they have in other planets of course I cannot say) It is 1043 feet from tower to tower, and it seems quite fitting that this great great work should tie together with iron cables the great dominions of the two greatest nations in the world, for the people on the other side admit, that excepting themselves, we are the greatest nation on the globe; and we in turn admit, that excepting ourselves, they are the greatest nation; so that putting together the estimation of ourselves and of each other, it certainly comes to this, that we are the two greatest nations in the world.

But the suspension bridge is truly a magnificent work! It is expected to be completed this winter. There are to be ten cables in all, each cable made of 250 wires; each wire warranted, I am told, to bear 1500 lbs. The wires are not twisted, but lie together straight, and are kept together by a strong wire that is wound around, the same as you would wind a thread around a bonnet wire. The cables are firmly anchored in the work, and pass over two massy stone towers, some 14 feet high. On the top of these towers are solid iron plates, and rollers on these, upon which are other plates with groovings for each of the cables, so that there is no horizontal strain upon the towers, but all the pressure is perpindicular on the same principle with the pressure on the bridge under the strings of a violin.

The cables when extended have the shape of a rainbow turned upside down, and to the uninitiated it would seem that a bridge built on these cables would have a merry run down to the centre, and then up hill to the opposite side. But instead of the planking and pathway being over the cables, it is under them, and is to be perfectly level. The centre of the bridge will nearly touch the centre of the cables, whilst at either end it will be some 60 or 70 feet below them, and the work to be sustained by iron rods suspended from the cables. A road has been cut along the side of the mountain to either terminus of the bridge, where solid walls of masonry have been built. The planking is to be twenty feet wide, intended at present for teams; but the towers and iron plates are so constructed that extra cables can be run over them so soon as the iron horse may be ready with his train of cars, and judging from the interest taken at present on the subject of railroads, "in each of the two greatest nations," this time is not far distant.

BRANDING BY A SURGEON.—For several days considerable excitement has prevailed in Blackburn, by a report that Mr. Rogerson, surgeon, had branded a boy's forhead with a large letter B. For some time past Mr. Rogerson had been considerably annoyed by boys continually ringing his bell and running away. On Sunday week, hearing a forcible pull at the bell, he immediately ran out and caught a boy named Wm. Woods and shut him up in the surgery for a short time; he then got some caustic, and held the boy whilst he rubbed on his forehead the letter B. At the police office on Monday, before W. Eccles, Esq., Mr. Rogerson was charged with the above offence, under the 1st and 2nd Vic., chap. 56, wherein it is enacted "That whosoever shall apply to any person, any corrosive destructive matter, with intent to burn, maim disfigure or disable, or to do some grievous, bodily harm shall be guilty of felony." It was stated from the opinion of several medical men, the mark would never be erased from the lad's forehead during his life. Mr. Rogerson contradicted this assertion, and stated that all appearance would be entirely obliterated in about a twelve months. Dr. Martland was of the same opinion. Mr. Eccles said that whether the mark would be then obliterated or not made no difference, he should be under the painful necessity of ordering Mr. Rogers to enter into recognizances to appear at the next Lancashire assizes. The punishment for the above offence is transportation for life and not less than 15 years imprisonment, with or without hard labour for more than three years.

MARRIED FOR A JOKE

A young correspondent, who takes the *nom de plume* of "Rose Rover," relates the following romantic incident, as having occurred somewhere in Tennessee. Truth is stranger than fiction:—

I have been playing the part of a brides-maid nearly ever since I wrote last, and have therefore but little time left in which to indite this epistle. One of the marriages, in which I officiated in the capacity mentioned, was quite a romantic affair; and as no harm will be done, I will give you the particulars suppressing names, however. After the union of the couple, to whose marriage we were bidden, they had scarcely sat down before another stood up and desired to be joined by the holy bond. The minister was much surprised, as he expected to officiate but once; but, feeling that it was not his business to inquire into the whys and wherefores that he was not prepadvised, asked for the necessary authority; and it then for the first time occurred to the bridegroom that a license was indispensible to the consummation of his happiness. He exclaimed—

'This shall not interfere.'

And immediately left the house, saying he would return in a few moments.

While he was absent, we learn that a few minutes before the union of the first couple, this young gentleman, in a lively conversation with several springly mischief-loving girls, had told them he was about to make a proposition to test their courage, of which it seems they had been rather boastfully speaking; and this was nothing more nor less than that he would challenge either of them to marry him as soon as the expected ceremony was performed. Several of them shrunk from the ordeal, but one them, more courageous than the rest, accepted the challenge, thinking that he would 'back out' before the ceremony was finished.

Some of the company told the young lady during the gentleman's absence, that he would never yield, and that she had better do so, unless she was seriously inclined to have him for a life's partner. She replied that she was as determined as himself, and was not to be undone; and seemed to think that it could be nothing more than a joke. All arguments were in vain, so when the young gentleman returned and presented the license, (he having procured it at the clerk's office, it being the country seat where we were assembled,) she gaily laughed, and again placed herself beside him, in front of the minister. The old gentleman admonished them; but they told him to proceed, and the ceremony commenced. The bridegroom responded affirmatively in a gay tone, and as he did so, cast a triumphant glance upon her. When it become her turn to answer, she hesitated for a moment, but presently said laughingly—

'You shall not triumph, sir!'

And immediately uttered the little word that cannot be retracted, and which made them one during the remainder of their lives. The benediction was said, and the words had hardly died away before she said, in a half serious tone—

'Why, I feel as if I had been married in earnest!'

'You certainly are,' solemnly said the minister.

She doubted it at first, but was at length convinced that she was really and *de facto* Mrs. ——. For a time she wept violently; but he her new relative, who by this time began to see his folly, seeing also that the consequences of their hardihood were irredeemable, determined to make the best of it, and therefore used all his powers to console her, in which he at length succeeded.

They had never met before that evening; and they little dreamed that at their first meeting they were to utter vows that were irrevocable, and which were to unite them to each other for life. Both of them belong to families of the highest respectability, and are both wealthy. They seem well suited to each other, and who shall say that their union, so strangely brought about, may not be replete with happiness for each?—They now appear to be reconciled to their destiny, and I, for one, believe that it will be a bright one.

O'CONNELL'S DUEL.—On the occasion in question he showed a total absence of what is vulgarly called fear; indeed, his frigid determination was remarkable. Let those who read the following anecdote remember that he most reluctantly engaged in the combat: that he was then the father of seven children; and that it was an alternative of life or death with him. D'Esterre being reputed an unerring marksman. Being one of those who accompanied O'Connell, he beckoned me aside to a distant portion of a very large field which had a slight covering of snow.—"Phillips," said he, "this seems to me not a personal but a political affair. I am obnoxious to a party, and they adopt a false pretence to cut me off. I shall not submit to it. They have reckoned without their host, I promise you. I am one of the best shots in Ireland at a mark; having, as a public man, considered it a duty to prepare, for my own protection, against such unprovoked aggression as the present. Now, remember what I say to you. I may be struck myself, and then skill is out of the question; but if I am not, my antagonist may have cause to regret his having forced me into this conflict." The parties were then very soon placed on the ground, at, I think, twelve paces distance; each having a case of pistols, with directions to fire when they chose after a given signal. D'Esterre rather agitated himself by making a short speech, disclaiming all hostility to his Roman Catholic countryman, and took his ground somewhat theatrically, crossing his pistols upon his bosom. They fired almost together, and instantly on the signal. D'Esterre fell, mortally wounded. There was the greatest self possession displayed by both.—"*Curran and his Contemporaries*" *by Charles Phillips.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—"Simon, what is the matter with your elbow?"—"Oh, nothing in particular. You see I was standing, back to the stove, warming up a little, this morning, when I accidentally dodged my elbow against the funnels and although the proximity was brief, I could remove the sensitive part, there was a sensation produced that was anything but agreeable, I assure you. These are the full particulars, Mr. Inquirer."