SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utrique."

Volume 12. Number 4.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

is published every Friday afternoon, by Lingley & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Devober & Son, west side Prince William street.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, Jobs and ornamental Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

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

Calendar Almanack.

Sept.		h.	Sun.	Moon h.	w.
25	Saturday,	6	3 5 27	6 47	morn.
26	Sunday,	6	4 5 56	7 30	0 15
27	Monday,	6	6 5 54	8 2	1 1
28	Tuesday,	6	7 5 53	9 1	1 45
29	Wednesday,	6	8 5 52	9 57	2 30
30	Thursday,	6	10 5 50	10 48	3 16
1	Friday,	6	11 5 49	11 44	7 48

Last Quarter, 30th day, 5h. 17m. evening.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

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

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

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premium, for one or five years, or for life, with insurance for one or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

All bona fide allowance for the surrender of Policies, exceeding limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society stands, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Office of equal standing.

Further information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR, } AGENTS.
St. John, Dec. 24 1846. Nelson street.

THE HARTFORD **Fire Insurance Company** OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, jnnr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to
RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.
Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

Second Division of Profits!

Bonus of 53½ per cent. Reduction of Premium 31½ per cent.

Minerva Life Assurance Company—of London.

THE general valuation of the Life Business of the Company has been made, for the second Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1846, and four fifths of the Profits thereby ascertained has been divided, and the Bonus now declared is notwithstanding a constantly increasing competition very much larger than the Directors were enabled to declare in 1842. The present reversionary Bonus averages 53½ per cent. on the Premiums received (on the Policies entitled to share) during the last Five years, and the equivalent reduction of Premiums until the next division in 1852 averages 31½ per cent. on the Premiums payable.

The undersigned will give every information as to rates of Premium, &c. to which all applications for Assurance are to be made.
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Agents for New Brunswick.
St. John, July 23 1847.

Superior Plate Glass.

24 PANES 12x18, 24 ditto 13x22, 6 ditto 18x32. For sale by
August 12. JOHN KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND to Mrs. ANN MELLISH, (one of his Tenants) given by His Grace with pleasure to send all Patients 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.
Your obedient Servant, SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

Of the Thousands cured by its agency, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by preserving 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 and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doulourux,
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 of Mr. STARR & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2 King St. St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Savre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, 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.

CITY STOVE STORE,
14.—Dock Street.—14.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per schooner *Three Sisters* and *Meridian*, a further supply consisting of—
COOKING STOVES, various new patterns.
FRANKLINS, do. do.
AIR TIGHT STOVES, new do.
for Wood and Coal, suitable for Halls, Parlours stores, offices, &c.
DITTO DITTO Stoves for ships' Cabins and Forecastles.

On Hand—A variety of bedroom Franklins with place for Kettle; Stoves of different kinds; Register Grates; Oven Moulds, Andirons, &c. &c.—Sheet Iron Stoves, stove Pipe, Tin and Hollow Ware.

Daily expected:—Ships' Cambooses and other stoves in great variety.

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead, &c. made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Nov 27. W. WESTLOTORN.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

Wholesale Confectionery and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

TORRYBURN HOUSE,
Seven Miles from St. John.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has fitted up the Building on the Premises lately purchased by him, on the road to Kingston, known as Black's Farm, seven miles from the city, as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where parties and families can be furnished with *Private Apartments and Refreshments*, and have every attention paid to their comfort and convenience.
JOHN BROWN.
May 7.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor,

HAS commenced business in the building one door south of Mr. F. M Dermott's store, in *Prince William street*, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch. *7th May.*

☞ Just received by late arrivals a choice assortment of wool dyed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES and Fancy Waistcoating—newest styles.

YELLOW CORN.—500 bags Yellow CORN for sale by THO. HANFORD.
27th August.

Miscellaneous.

METHOD IN BUSINESS CARRIED TO PERFECTION.

We find the following interesting account of the mode of conducting business arrangements in a Dry Goods Store in Philadelphia in the columns of a Southern Journal. Precision in such matters begets thrift and prosperity, and we hope the precepts of the annexed article may be universally catered out in business communities.

The amount of sales made at this store is about $700,000 annually; each department in the store is alphabetically designated. The shelves and rows of goods in each department are numbered, and upon the tag attached to the goods is marked the letter of the department, the number of the shelf and row on that shelf to which such piece of goods belongs. The cashier receives a certain sum extra per week, and he is responsible for all worthless money received. Books are kept in which the rates of each clerk are entered for the day, and the salary of the clerk cast up a per centage on each day, week and year, and at the foot of the page the aggregate of the sales appear, and the per centage that it has cost to effect these sales is easily calculated for each day, month or year. The counters are designated by an imaginary color, as the blue, green, brown, &c. counter. The yard-sticks and counter-brush belonging to it are painted to correspond with the imaginary color of the counter, so, by a very simple arrangement each of these necessaries is kept where it belongs, and should any be missing the faulty clerks are easily known.

All the wrapping paper coming into the store is immediately taken to a counter in the basement, where a lad attends with a pair of shears, whose duty it is to cut the paper into pieces to correspond with the size of the parcels sold at the different departments to which he sees it is transfered. All pieces too small for this, even to the smallest scraps, are by him put into a sack, and what is usually thrown away by our merchants, yields to this systematic man some $20 per year. In one part of the establishment is a tool closet, with a work bench attached; the closet occupies but little space, yet in it we noticed almost every useful tool, and this is arranged with the handsaw to form the centre and the smaller tools radiating from it in suitable form; behind each article is painted with black paint the shape of the tooles belonging in the place.

It is consequently impossible that anything should be out of place except through design, and if any tool is missing the wall will show the shadow without the substance. Such is the salutary influence exerted by order that those who enter this employ habitually careless and reckless are reluctantly entirely, and system, which before was irksome, has become to them second nature. The proprietor's desk stands at the end of the store, raised on a platform facing the front, from which he can see all the operations in each section of the retail department. From this desk run tubes connected with each department of the store, from the garret to the cellar, so that if a person in any department, clerk, porter, or retail or wholesale clerk wishes to communicate with the employer he can do so without leaving his station. Pages are kept in each department to take the bill of parcels, together with the money paid, and return the bill receipted, and change, if any, to the customer. So that the salesman is never obliged to leave the counter; he is at all times ready either to introduce a new article or watch that no goods are taken from his counter, excepting those accounted for.

His peculiar method of casting the per centage of a clerks salary on his sales enables him at all times, (coupling it with the clerk's general conduct and the style of goods he is selling) to form a just estimate of the relative value of the services of each, in proportion to his salary. By the alphabetic arrangement of departments, numbering of shelves, and form of the tools, any clerk, no matter if he has not been in the store more than an hour, can arrange every thing in its proper place, and at any time, if required of respecting, or referred to by any clerk, the proprietor is able to speak understandingly of the capabilities and business qualities of any of his employers. He has brought up some of the best merchants at present engaged in the trade, who do honour to the profession as well as their tutor.

ORIGIN OF THE PICKWICK PAPERS.—It is not, we believe, generally known that the "Pickwick Papers" originated with the artist—poor Seymour, who, having executed seven or eight etchings, sought a purchaser for them, and sent forth his wife for the purpose of finding one. She entered, by chance, the shop of Chapman & Hall, and submitted the designs, which were at once accepted; subsequently application was made to Mr. Charles Dickens to accompany them with letter-press, and immortal Pickwick was the result. The first eight illustrations to this book only are by Mr. Seymour. Some two or three months after the first number appeared, and when the author was carrying all before him, the artist rose early one morning, walked into the garden, and hung himself. Such are the "ups and downs" of life. Fame and fortune to the one; suicide to the other, and penury to his wife and children! Poor Seymour! at the very moment when he was about to reap the harvest he had been sowing for years of anxious and almost incredible labour, his mind gave way, and he quitted existence, leaving behind him only the reputation of a clever caricaturist, which, had he had lived, prosperity would have changed to that of a high moral teacher by art. We have been told—and believe it—that he produced no fewer than ten thousand etchings and drawings on wood; yet his name is now almost forgotten, and, if references be made to the commencing prints in "Pickwick," it is, with the mass of its readers, only to wonder who this Mr. Seymour was, and what became of him. He left a widow and two children to struggle with poverty—a terrible struggle it has been—although the Artists' Benevolent Fund liberally came to their relief. —*Art-Union Journal.*

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered, "I did it out of pure revenge."

PRACTICAL USE OF LEAVES.

There are two facts in the functions of the leaf, which are worth consideration on account of their practical bearings. The food of plants is, for the most part, taken in solution, through its roots.—Various minerals—silex, lime, alumen, magnesia, potassa—are passed into the tree in a dissolved state. The sap passes to the leaf, the superfluous water is given off, but not the substances which it held in solution. These, in part, are distributed through the plant, and, in part, remain as a deposit in the cells of the leaf. Gradually the leaf chokes up, its functions are impeded, and finally entirely stopped. When the leaf drops it contains a large per cent. of mineral matter. An autumnal or old leaf yields, upon analysis a very much larger proportion of earthy matter than a vernal leaf, which, being yet young, has not received within its cells any considerably deposit. It will be found, also, that the leaves contain a very much higher per cent. of mineral matter, than the wood of the trunk. The dried leaves of the elm contain more than eleven per cent of ashes, (earthy matter,) while the wood contains less than two per cent; those of the willow, more than eight per cent; while the wood has only 0.45; those of the beech 6.69, the wood only 0.36; those of the (European) oak 4.65, the wood only 0.32; those of the pitch pine 3.24, the wood only 0.25 per cent.

Is it very plain from these facts, that, in forests, the mineral ingredients of the soil perform a sort of circulation; entering the root, they are deposited in the leaf; then, with it, fall to the earth, and by its decay, are restored to the soil, again to travel their circuit. Forest soils, therefore, instead of being impoverished by the growth of trees, receive back annually the greatest proportion of those mineral elements necessary to the tree, and besides, much organized matter received into the plant from the atmosphere; soils therefore are gaining instead of losing. If owners of parks or groves, for neatness sake or to obtain leaves for other purposes, gather the annual harvest of leaves, they will, in time, take away great quantities of mineral matter, by which the soil, ultimately, will be impoverished, unless it a restored by manures.

Leaf manure has always been held in high esteem by gardeners. But many regard it as a purely vegetable substance; whereas, it is the best mineral manure that can be applied to the soil. What are called vegetable loams, (not peat soils, made up principally, of decomposed root,) contain large quantities of earthy matter being mineral vegetable, rather than vegetable soils.

Every gardener should know, that the best manure for any plant is the decomposed leaves and substance of its own species. This fact will suggest the proper course with reference to the leaves, tops, vines, mulch, and other vegetable refuse of the garden.

The other fact connected with the leaf, is its function of exhalation. The greatest proportion of fluids in sap which ascends the trunk, upon reaching the leaf, is given forth again to the atmosphere, by means of a particularly beautiful economy. The quantity of moisture produced by a plant is hardly dreamed of by those who have not specially informed themselves. The experiments of Hales have been often quoted. A sun-flower, three and a half feet high, presenting a surface of 5616 square inches exposed to the sun, was found to perspire at the rate of twenty to thirty ounces avoirdupois, every twelve hours or seventeen times more than a man. A vine with twelve square feet exhaled at the rate of five or six ounces a day. A seedling apple tree, with twelve square feet of foliage, lost nine ounces a day.

These are experiments upon very small plants.—The vast amount of surface presented by a large tree must give off immense quantities of moisture. The practical bearings of this fact of vegetable exhalation are not a few. Wet forest lands, by being cleared of timber, become dry; and streams, fed from such sources, become almost extinct as civilization encroaches on wild woods. The excessive dampness of crowded gardens is not singular, and still less is it strange that dwellings covered with vines, whose windows are choked with shrubs, and whose roof is overhung with branches of trees, should be intolerably damp; and when the good housewife is scrubbing, scouring and brushing, and nevertheless, marvelling that her house is so infested with mould, she hardly suspects that her troubles would be more easily removed by the axe or saw, than by all her cloths and brushes. A house should be closely surrounded with shrubs. A free circulation of air should be maintained all about it, and shade trees so disposed as to leave large openings for the light and sun to enter. The usual rains of the current season have produced so great a dampness in our residences that no one can fail to have noticed its effect, both on the health of the occupants, and upon the beauty and good condition of their household substance.

CUT THE BUSHES.—Now is the time to be cutting up and exterminating the bushes which infest the cultivated grounds, or grounds that ought to be cultivated. Nothing can be more unprofitable than a rank growth of Alders, or willows, or hardbacks or brambles of any kind, in arable mowing, or pasture lands, and it is well to put a "*sub scythe*" to them this month and cut them down. Some think that during the time of full moon in August is just the right time to cut them, and that when cut at such time, they dont dare to shoot up again.—Now we don't suppose the moon, whether full or *empty*, has anything to do with it. The probable reason why bushes, cut at at this time of the year are not so apt to spring up again, is this—the growing season being nearly over, the system of the bush or tree is not in a condition to push up suckers so quick and vigorous as at earlier portions of the summer. Cut them down and burn them—their room is better than their company, and their ashes is of more value than their living bodies.

IMPROVEMENT OF WET LAND.—The Mark Lane Express gives an account of the improvements made on the farm of Lord Stairs, in Wigtonshire. One part was drained, subsoiled, limed, and thoroughly pulverized, and then produced 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, where only 12 were raised before; and carrots, turnips, and mangel wurtzel on the land averaged 23 tons to the acre. A morass, a part of which had been cut over for peat for 30 years, was drained, pared, burned, limed, manured, ploughed, and sown to oats. Crop, 40 bushels to the acre. Next year, top dressed graded, with sand, limed, manured, ploughed, and two acres sown to turnips, Dale's Hybrid; some of them weighed 15 lbs. each. The crop was 70 tons per Scotch acre. [1 Scotch and 5 English.] Seven acres planted to potatoes produced 576 bushels per acre. Previous to improvement, 16 acres of this land was barely sufficient to pasture two cows and their calves.

MR. BANCROFT'S SPEECH ON THE SUBJECT OF A MONUMENT TO THE FIRST PRINTER—CAXTON.

We copy from a London paper the annexed extract from a speech made by the Am. Minister to Canton in Westminster Abbey:

MR. BANCROFT spoke in favour of a resolution declaring that the proper site of the monument was the west front of Westminster Abbey. He said:

To an American in England the name of Westminster Abbey called all the most pleasing associations. As he crossed the Atlantic to visit the homes of his fathers, nothing so appeared to his heart as the cathedrals and ancient churches of England, and, foremost of all Westminster Abbey. It appeared to them, pilgrims of the West, as if these ancient sanctuaries gathered around them to envelop them and speak a welcome, as if they called them into the presence of all that was great and most glorious in the recollection of English history and English minds. Westminster Abbey was the site most suitable for the erection of a monument to the memory of William Caxton. Westminster Abbey where lay deposited the remains of kings, warriors, and statesmen—the front of Westminster Abbey, where the sun descending in the far west, cast his last shadow on the most remarkable building on their Island—that was the spot to be selected as the site for the monument of one well skilled in Mechanical arts, and who made himself glorious because he connected himself with the love of persevering and indomitable industry, not for his aggrandizement, but for the benefit of the European world and of the human race. A monument to Caxton, the first man who made the songs of the English poets the property of the world—a monument to Caxton, who first gave to the songs of Chaucer a current and circulation, as wide as that of the English tongue, led the way for teaching the sons of industry to understand the noble works of Milton and Shakespeare, and employed the English tongue to make them companions of the household love of the humblest mechanic, and the friends of their fireside. Let them remember the immense results which had followed the introduction of printing. Under its influence, and that of a free-press, the trial by jury had followed the children of Great Britain whatever they had gone. So also had the principle of representative government, which they applied to the peculiar circumstances in which their new condition was thrown. His American brethren demanded from the people of this country monuments for everything great and good, for here were their antiquities, the choicest recollections, and the homes of their fore-fathers. Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Bacon were theirs no less than ours. The eloquent speeches made that day would be caught up by the press, would perambulate the globe, and be made the common property of mankind. The English press he regarded as the greatest element of civil liberty and freedom, and might be destined to become the regenerator of the world. It enabled the man of genius to give, and to give through all the world. He was glad that the site chosen for the proposed monument was the west front,—the front nearest America.

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE ERRING.—Deal gently with the erring! Who can imagine or describe the circumstances by which many criminals were surrounded when they made the first false step!—Who will venture to answer for his own course and destiny, had he in boyhood been thrown upon the world without protection, subjected to vicious society and pernicious example! Who does not feel the sinfulness of his nature, and know that but for the restraints of education, public opinion, self-preservation, and after accountability, many an improper act would be committed!—Who is guiltless? Who, day after day, and year, after year, does not violate some law, human or divine? If, then, despite the restraints of intelligence—of position—of ability to discriminate—of responsibility, and superadded, the influence of good example and religious or moral education, the best among "irresolute humanity" waver and err—if even those who believe themselves wise in a measure and by a comparison, sometimes flutter—how imperative is the duty of indulgence, palliation, and allowance for the misguided and unfortunate, who, perhaps, have been tempted and betrayed into folly and crime, by excess of feeling, force of circumstances, depths of penury, and many other causes which are apt to madden for the moment and lead the mind and conduct astray! But kindness, forbearance, extenuation, are duties under most, if not all circumstances. We may not be wealthy, may not have the means of contributing liberally to this charity or that, may find it difficult to make both ends meet in a pecuniary sense—still all possess a fountain of influence who are in the enjoyment of a benevolent disposition, who sweeten the oath of life by the manifestation of little kindness, who delight in uttering a word of encouragement to the young and ambitious when engaged in any laudable undertaking, who exclaim, "Cheer up! cheer up!" when some friend or neighbour is in momentary distress—who, in brief, regard it as a duty to cheer and brighten life as much as possible, especially among the toiling millions, the vast multitude who earn their bread by the sweat of almost perpetual servitude.

A PRACTICAL REASON FOR FEEDING THE YOUNGEST POOR.—These children of poverty must be fed. Every means will be resorted to to avoid starvation; and we believe that, with broken meat, occasional halfpence, and small lifings, they contrive to obtain a pretty liberal subsistence. But it is got with many artful shifts and disreputable devices: and habits are learned in acquiring it, destructive of their own well-being and injurious to society. Society therefore should place their feeding on a regular and permanent basis, and provide for them cheap, wholesome, and nutritious food, instead of the miscellaneous and precarious diet, which they beg and steal for themselves. Let the cost of their food be what it may, there can be no doubt that they must and will be fed; and the only question seems to be, whether it is better and cheaper to feed them at the School of Industry than to allow them to feed themselves. It is well known that the better plan is by no means a cheap one; for it has been ascertained that an intelligent begging child earns from sixpence to three and sixpence a day; but taking his lowest sum, his earnings by begging will amount to £9 a year, while the Aberdeen schools have demonstrated that he can be fed and educated for about three-pence a day, or £4 10s. a year. It is plain therefore, that the school feeding is the cheaper; and no one who has seen the begging child and the Industrial School child eating their dinner, but will admit that it is also the better. If this be the case, why are not Industrial Schools everywhere established?—*Miss Martineau in the People's Journal.*

A KISS BY MISTAKE.—Our readers shall have the benefit of a good story we once heard. Travelling into a town one night before dusk, Parson K. had occasion to call at the mansion of an esteemed parishioner, who had among other worldly possessions, two or three very fine daughters. He had scarcely knocked at the door when it was opened by one of these maidens, who, as quick as thought, threw her arms around his neck, and before he had time to say 'Oh, don't' pressed her warm delicate lips to his and gave him as sweet a kiss as ever heart of swain deserved. In utter astonishment the worthy divine was endeavouring to stammer out something, when she exclaimed, 'Oh, mercy—mercy! Mr. K., is this you? I thought as much as possible, it was my brother Henry.'

'Pshaw!' thought the parson to himself, 'you didn't think any such thing.' But, taking her hand he said, in a forgiving tone, 'There is no harm done. Don't give yourself any uneasiness; though you ought to be a little more careful.'

After this gentle reproof he was ushered into the parlour by the maiden, who as she came to the light could not conceal the deep blush that glowed upon her cheek: while the bouquet that was pinned upon her bosom, shook like a flower garden in an earthquake. And when he rose to depart, it somehow fell upon her lot to wait upon him to the door; and it may be added; that in the entry they held discourse together for some minutes; on what subject; it is not for us to say.

As the warm hearted pastor pondered homewards, he argued with himself in this wise:—'Kiss! knew it was I who knocked at the door; or how did she recognize me before I spoke? And is it probable that her brother would knock before entering? She must be desperately in——, pshaw! Why, if she loves a brother at that rate, how must she love her husband, for, by the great squash, I never felt such a kiss in my life!'

Three weeks after the above incident, parson K. was married to Miss J.

DEATH OF AN IRISH PATRIARCH ON THE GAMBIA.—The following very curious intelligence appears in the *Limerick Chronicle*:—Capt. Edward Lloyd, of Beechmount, near Limerick, died on the 17th March last, having resided on the west coast of Africa during the incredible period of 42 years, having gone to that country in 1805, along with the celebrated African traveller, Mungo Park. He lived at the Gambia since 1817, where his then wigwam formed the nucleus of the present beautiful settlement of splendid stone and brick houses, now inhabited by a population of 300 souls. The town can boast of a spacious school house, fine streets, a noble square, barracks, a church and Wesleyan chapel, hospital, and government-house, which has cost about £20,000. He was reckoned the patriarch of the locality, living respected, and dying regretted, not only by his numerous children and grand-children, colonists, native chiefs, kings, but by the natives generally on the banks of the Gambia, far into the interior of that extensive continent. His word had so much influence among them that it stayed many sanguinary war, or shortened its duration. In the Egyptian expedition, in 1801, he was captain in Abercrombie's army.

THE SANCY DIAMOND.—Charles, Duke of Burgundy, was possessed of a most costly and splendid diamond, which he wore on his hat at the battle of Nancy.—This valuable jewel was found amongst the spoil by a Swiss soldier, who sold it to a French gentleman of the name of Sancy. In his family it remained above a hundred years, until a descendant of the family, who was captain of the Swiss soldiers in the service of Henry III., was employed by that monarch to procure him a reinforcement of soldiers from Switzerland. The King being driven from his throne by a league which was formed against him by his subjects, was so totally without resources that he was unable to send any money for the payment of his troops. He therefore borrowed Sancy's family jewel, which was to be sent into Switzerland as pledge. Sancy sent the diamond by one of his own servants. But he and the diamond both disappeared. The King reproached Sancy for his credulity in trusting so valuable a treasure to a menial; and he, piqued for his own credit and that of his servant, in whose fidelity he placed implicit reliance, set out in search of him. He found that he had been waylaid and murdered, and that his body was concealed in the forest. Sancy, still confident in the poor fellow's zeal and integrity, caused the body to be disinterred and opened, when it was found that to preserve the jewel from the robbers he had swallowed it. The diamond, which went by the name of the Sancy, afterwards became the property of the crown, but was stolen in the general wreck of the French royalty during the revolution.

GOLDEN THOUGHTS.—A man would do well to carry a pencil in his pocket, and write down the thoughts of the moment. Those that come unsought for, are commonly the most profitable, and should be secured, because they seldom return.