THE Weekly Chronicle

Terms—15 shillings per annum ;] "*Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque.*" [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. VI. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1841. No. 7.

THE CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DEWART & Co. at their Office in Water Street, over the store of Messrs. Milby & Thomas.

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

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

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

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

All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanack.

OCT.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON	H.	W.
16 Saturday,	6 31	5 29	6 8	0	42
17 Sunday,	6 33	5 28	6 51	1	21
18 Monday,	6 34	5 27	7 40	2	3
19 Tuesday,	6 35	5 26	8 32	2	53
20 Wednesday,	6 37	5 25	9 36	3	42
21 Thursday,	6 38	5 23	10 37	4	39
22 Friday,	6 39	5 21	11 42	5	38

First Quarter 22d, 4h. 20m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.-Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.-Director next week: Hon. H. Johnston.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Mr. A. S. Perkins.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: E. DeW. Ratchford, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to the Wooden Building lately erected on Robertson's Wharf, (heretofore known as Donaldson's Wharf,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Ship Chandlery, of every description.

May 7. WM. ROBERTSON.

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in the second store SANDS' Arcade, formerly occupied by Faulkner & Wheeler, where he will keep on hand a choice selection of the best *Wines, Liquors, &c. &c.* Also, *Pastry, Sandwiches, &c.*, may be had at all times by those friends who will favour him with a call.

May 14. A. COLLINS.

The Subscribers

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced business as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, under the Firm of

Sancton & Crookshank.

and trust their assiduity and attention, joined to their intimate knowledge of business, will merit a share of public patronage.

GEO. P. SANCTON,
May 1, 1841. A. G. CROOKSHANK.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the Firm of DEWOLF & BENT, has been this day dissolved. All debts owing to the late Firm, are to be paid to William H. Dewolf, by whom the business will in future be carried on.

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. F. BENT.

Amherst, N. S., 12th May, 1841.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

By late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow:

100 BUNDLES best London Oakum, 160 coils Cordage, 1¼ to 7½ Shrouding
50 coils Manilla, 1¼ to 4 inch,
50 coils 2, 3, and 4 yarn Spunyarn,
200 bolts Navy CANVAS,
450 cases Orown Window Glass,
100 casks Anti-corosive Paints,
240 kegs White Lead, &c.; 17 casks Blacking,
5 chests Howqua's Fine Congou Tea,
50 cases Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Bottled Fruits, &c.; 100 barrels Roman Cement,
20 cases Patent Medicines and Windsor Soap,
4 cases Padlocks,—For sale by

June 11. W. P. RANNEY.

Loaf Sugar! Loaf Sugar!!

LANDING ex ship *Agnes Ann*, from Greenock, 15 Hhds. Refined SUGAR;

In Store,—12 Tierces do. do. Families who wish a supply for preserving fruit are invited to call, as it will be sold cheap for cash by

July 30. JAS. MALCOLM.

White Lead, Oil, &c.

FOR SALE by the subscribers at their Store in Ward-street—A quantity of No. 1 & 2 White LEAD, Yellow, Red and Green PAINT; boiled & Raw Linseed OIL, in small packages; PUTTY in small casks and bladders; Barrels COAL TAR; Barrels Wilmington TAR and PITCH; fresh ground OATMEAL; 10 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; Hhds. of Molasses.

May 7, 1841. CRANE & M'GRATH.

RUM, SUGAR, &c.

JUST received and for sale at lowest market prices: 20 Puns. Fine flavored RUM, of extra strength; 15 Hhds. choice Porto Rico SUGAR, 5 ⁄ls. Rum Colouring by

W. H. STREET.

Sept. 10—2t.

Valuable Real and Lease Hold

Estate, for Sale or to Lease.

TWO Building Lots Nos. 13 and 14, fronting on the North Market Wharf, each 30 feet front, by 50 feet deep, more or less.

The above Lot will be sold on reasonable terms, & a large proportion of purchase money may remain upon the property for a term of years, on payment of interest; or they will be Leased separately or together, for such rent as may be agreed upon with the usual conditions.

A new Brick Building, 3 stories high above the Cellar story, 46 feet square, situated in Germain-st. nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. Hugh Johnston.—This Building is so constructed, as to admit of its being converted into two moderate sized dwelling HOUSES—the Ground extends back 200 feet more or less from the street; a considerable proportion of the purchase money may remain upon interest in the hands of the purchaser for a term of years.

—ALSO—

Several Building LOTS 30x45, and 30x48 feet, fronting upon a new street, opened between Nelson-street, and the continuation of Smith-street, to the North Market Wharf, the said street to be 50 feet wide, and both sides with the street itself being private Property, offers an eligible investment for money, and an opportunity to persons desirous of obtaining Warehouses in the most improving portion of the City, surrounded with fire proof buildings. This Property will be sold on reasonable terms, and the largest portion of the purchase money will be allowed to remain upon the security of the Property, for 20 years if required, at simple Interest, or Leased on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

A corner LOT, directly opposite the Fire-proof buildings, recently erected by the Subscriber in Nelson street, 40 x 45 feet, the said Lot fronting on Nelson-street 45 feet, and on the new street, from Nelson to Smith-street, 40 feet. The Lot is particularly valuable, situated as it is, in the centre of the most thriving part of the City, with fire proof Buildings in every direction—a good foundation with a frost proof cellar can be made at a small expence; three fourths of the purchase money of this Lot can remain upon the security of the Property on interest for 20 years, or it will be leased upon reasonable terms.

ALSO—AT CARLETON.

Several very valuable and convenient LOTS fronting on Rodney Wharf, (steam ferry boat landing) to be leased for a term of Years. Those Lots are held from the Corporation of the city, for 35 years from 1837, with the usual condition of renewing the Leases, or paying for the improvements. The Public Wharf in front of these Lots is 40 feet wide, thoroughly finished; the Market slip immediately in front of the Wharf is 190 feet, and the little risk there is to be apprehended from fire, together with the advantage of being on the Market Wharf, established as the Public thoroughfare to Fredericton and Saint Andrews, on the Western side of the Harbour, render them well deserving the attention of parties, who are desirous of procuring Building Lots on reasonable terms.

ALSO,—A FARM of 20 Acres of LAND, situated near the Tower, bounding on the City Line, together with several Town Lots fronting on Queen's Square, Carleton. For terms and further particulars apply to

July 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FOSTER'S

SHOE STORE

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

New Boots and Shoes,

Per ship *Emerald*, from Liverpool—Just Arrived:

LADIES' Fashionable Paramelta, Orleans and Prunella **Boots**, with kid, patent and seal Fronts; Ladies' Prunella Boots, of every quality, from 4s. 9d. a pair;
Do. Best prunella double sol'd Boots, Goloshes, &c
Do. Victoria, Queen Adelaide, Brighton and other fashionable Slippers;
Do. Best French and English Kid Slippers,
Do. Prunella Slippers and Ties of all qualities,
Do. Russia Kid, Seal and Morocco, do.
Do. Seal and Russia Kid Walking Shoes,
Do. Carpet and every other description of House Slippers;
Girls' Slippers, Ties and Walking Shoes, of every sort; do. Prunella, and Valencia BOOTS of all qualities;
Gentlemen's Clarence, Albert and Coburg Boots,
Do. Dress Pumps of various patterns,
Do. Dress, Half do. and stout Walking Shoes
Do. Toilet Slippers, of all qualities,
Children's Boots and Shoes of every description size and quality that may be called for.

Also, per steamer North America, from Boston:

Ladie's, Gentlemen's, Girl's and Children's India Rubber Shoes, of all sizes and qualities.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

May 14, 1841. S. K. FOSTER.

P. L. Simmonds,

British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agent.

TAKES leave to inform his friends and the Editors of Newspapers in general, that he has removed his Newspaper Office and Colonial Reading Rooms to No. 346, Strand, London, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. Orders and Advertisements for the English papers, and for foreign Journals attended to. Every Colonial paper filed for reference. *London, July* 1, 1841.

Bolt Copper.

PER *Elizabeth Bently*: 116 rods ¼ inch Copper, 161 Bolts ⅞ inch ditto. Landing from the above vessel

August 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

New-York, January, 1841.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD is appointed my Agent for St. John, N. B. and the adjacent country, to receive subscriptions and money therefor, for the "*NEW WORLD*," Newspaper, published in New-York; and also for the "*EVERGREEN*," a Monthly Magazine, published by

J. WINCHESTER, *Publisher.*
23, *Ann street.*

☞ Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Wm. Howard, North Wharf, at $3½ per copy, exclusive of Postage. *Feb.* 12.

Pork, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

The subscriber has just received—

200 BBLS. Prime Pork; 20 bbls. Prime Mess do.; 20 Puncheons prime retailing Molasses; 20 bags Coffee; 20 bags Bread, 300 Bolts Canvas, &c. which will be sold low at liberal credit. JOHN ROBERTSON.

23d July.

Miscellany.

THE MAMMOTH IRON STEAMER.—The first idea of those who hear of an iron ship, is probably of something amazingly strong, but so heavy as to be kept afloat with difficulty, and liable to go down "like a stone" as the sailors term it, the moment she has the misfotune to spring a leak. Now all this is pure imagination, and it only requires to inspect an iron vessel while under the builder's hands, to have every prejudice on the subject removed, and to ascertain that so far from being heavier and more liable to sink, the weight of an iron vessel built of the same degree of strength as one of wood, the external dimensions of both being equal, will be something less than half that of the latter, the proportion being, we believe, on an average about as seven to sixteen. A strong wood built vessel is estimated to weigh at least sixteen hundred weight to every register ton; the new iron ship building at Bristol, about seven hundred weight, or in other words, suppose a wood built vessel of the same size as the Great Western Company's new iron steam ship, and both to be loaded with the same weight of cargo, the iron ship might take in fourteen hundred tuns of water by leakage, before she would come to the same bearings as the other. Not only however is the iron ship superior in lightness, but she is also far less liable to spring a leak at sea than a wood built vessel. There is scarcely a plank in an ordinary ship which is not forced into its place more or less, contrary to the position it would maintain if left to itself, and this is particularly the case round the bows and in the run of the vessel, where after being softened and rendered pliant by saturation from steam, it often requires considerable mechanical power to bring the planks to what is technically called "their berth." Again, every plank, however firmly bolted to the timbers within, is quite independent of and unconnected with those above and below it; the consequence of which is that every wood built vessel has a tendency to strain at sea, whenever, as it is often needful to do, an unusual press of canvas is carried on her; the masts in this case acting as a powerful lever on the upper works, with which they are connected by the deck and beams; and the ballast or cargo below endeavouring to maintain its position by its *vis inertiæ*, it becomes evident that in proportion as the vessel heels over from the force of the wind, so much greater must be the strain on her weather or upper side; and this having a direct tendency to open the seams between the planks, it is by no means uncommon for vessels to leak under such circumstances, which had previously shown no symptom of complaining; and oftentimes the fastening works loose, treenails and bolts are partially drawn, butts started, and the vessel becomes unseaworthy, however new, until she has again been overhauled by shipwrights.—All old sailors are perfectly aware of this, and are never caught by a storm on a lee shore, without keeping a watchful eye on the pumps as well as the sails; but in the case of an iron-built vessel it is entirely different; every separate sheet of iron with which she is enclosed in is adapted to its particular situation, from which it has no tendency to remove itself, except that which it naturally derives from gravitation; and as every sheet is belted in the strongest manner into that which it adjoins, above below and laterally, as well as to the iron ribs or frame on which they are laid, the vessel may be considered almost as compact as a cylinder; and we should no more expect to find her leak by straining at sea, than we should expect to see the bilge plank of a wood-built vessel open through its centre under similar circumstances. To supply the place of a keelson, ten distinct rows of plates are fixed to run the whole length, fore and aft, on the bottom, above two feet deep, and something less than that apart, the whole being united by a number of bonds in the form of the letter U, the bottom of each of which is fastened into a flooring iron, and the two plates between which it stands; thus with superior lightness securing equal strength, and distributing the support so as to meet the strain on the bottom, wherever it occurs. To insure the safety of the vessel, and prevent her from being subject to wreck at sea, from whatever cause, she will be divided into separate compartments, each of which will be watertight, and any two of them capable of supporting the entire weight of the vessel with considerable buoyancy, so that if she ran into an iceberg, or were thrown upon a rock, she would not be liable to go down, or endanger the lives of the passengers, as long as one end of her remained unbroken. To this may be added the power of her pumps, which will be enabled, in case of any serious leak, to throw off a quantity of water exceeding 700 gallons, or 25 tons per minute; so that a leak which would in five minutes sink a loaded ship of the size of three or four hundred tons, would merely keep the pumps of this steamer briskly at work, to prevent the water from gaining on her. In fact, when the ship is fairly afloat, with good canvas aloft and the screw-propeller below, she may be pronounced to be the most safe and complete nautical machine with which mankind were ever yet acquainted.—*Polytechnic Journal.*

TEA-TABLE TATTLE.

(From No. 5 of George Cruikshank's Omnibus.)

"Is your tea agreeable, my dear Miss Dibsley?"

"Thank you, dear Mrs. Hipson; quite pleasant, very much as I like it; all green with some black in it; a bit more sugar if you please."

"Glad you like the flavour; I've just changed my tea-dealer, and—"

"And new *brooms* sweep clean, as the saying is," tittered Miss Dibsley; "a trifle more cream—thank you."

"Brooms!" ejaculated Mrs. Hipson gravely: "um! I hope you don't mean—by your mention of brooms—I assure you I ordered the very best seven shilling—"

"Oh dear, quite the reverse," returned Miss Dibsley, helping herself to another tea-cake.

"With some very superior green," proceeded Mrs. Hipson, "at eight-and-six, which I do think quite a catch; but really it's extremely difficult to find good teas now-a-days, for since this curious business with China—"

"Oh! pray do tell me something about that," said Miss Dibsley; "for I never yet found anybody who knew, and never had patience to listen if they did. What has this Emperor of Delf been doing? The cream—thank you."

"Why, my dear, I've luckily had it all explained to me by a gentleman deeply concerned in the Potteries, who consequently understands everything connected with China—it's his business—and he informs me on the best authority that the disturbance originally broke out thus:—You see there happens to be a place in America called the Boundary-line, the natives of which employed a gentleman named M'Leod to seize upon one of our East India ships and destroy its cargo of tea—these Boundary-line people being jealous, as I'm told, of the spread of temperance in this country. Whereupon our merchants in India naturally became incensed, and [illegible] for China for a considerable quantity of opium—of opium, don't you see?—with the view of selling it to America at a very reduced price, so that the Boundary-line people might be tempted to buy the injurious drug, and thus become the instruments of their own punishment."

"Now I begin to understand," said Miss Dibsley.

"Euphemius Hipson, my dear, you can assist me to another lump of sugar?"

"Oh! yes, Miss Dibsley," said the young gentleman, jumping up nervously and spilling his tea over his new pepper-and-salt habiliments; and if you'd like a bit more of this cake, here's such a nice—"

"Euphemius, my darling," cried Mrs. Hipson, "silence! Would you like to take some more cake, Miss Dibsley? Euphemius, go and sit down. Well, my dear, as I was saying, the Emperor of China, secretly instigated by his political crony, old Kehemee Ali—a very clever man, I need not tell you—positively refused to supply any opium to our merchants; and he seems to have acted with great obstinacy, for the French king and the sultan together vainly endeavoured to counteract the policy of the pasha, who had succeeding in persuading the emperor that we wanted all this opium for *homeconsumption*—in fact (only think!) that the British were going to destroy themselves with *opium*, and that thus he should lose his best customers for *tea*."

"I see it all," remarked Miss Dibsley, "Euphemius, take my cup; and I think I'll try the bread and butter."

"Well, the opium *we could not get*, though the applications that Lord Palmerston made were unknown; however, we could punish Mehemet Ali for his part in the transaction, and *you* know as well as I how matters ended in Syria. I must tell you that his celestial majesty never once interposed to protect the pasha, but left him to his fate—this I know to be the case. Well, our quarrel with China still remained open—"

"Cream, Euphemius," said Miss Dibsley.

"We *refused* to take tea—"

"There's a good lad: a little bit more sugar."

"We refused to take their tea without the supply of opium; the emperor grew more and more incensed—told all manner of falsehoods, and asserted that our merchants had been administering opium to the Chinese (where should they get it, I should like to know?) with the view of producing sleep and plundering the tea-factories. He then, it is said—though I don't understand this part of the story—flung his chops in the faces of the British, and at length provoked our sailors to make an attack on everything in the shape of a junk that they could find. And so to war we went—all, as you perceive, through the people of the Boundary-line and the meddling of Mehemet Ali."

"I never clearly understood the matter before," observed Miss Dibsley, stirring her fourth cup; "but what has the emperor been doing lately?"

"Lately, why haven't you heard? My dear, to prevent the British from being supplied, he has been ordering all his people to destroy their stocks of teas—hyson, souchong, bohea, congou—all they have, and promising to indemnify them every sixpence."

"Well, to be sure!" exclaimed Miss Dibsley, "a little more *gunpowder* in the pot would improve the next cup, my dear madam); only think! But isn't this a good deal like cutting his own nose off?"

"Of course it is, and what his celestial majesty will be doing next, I can't guess—I must ask my friend in the Potteries *his* opinion."

"It shouldn't at all wonder," returned Miss Dibsley, "if he were to hang himself up on one of his own tea-trees by his own pigtail, as a scarecrow to frighten away the barbarians."

"But if this destruction of tea is to go on, what are we to do? What is to become of the tea-totallers, Miss Dibsley?"

"Can't say, my dear Mrs. Hipson, unless they turn coffee-totallers."

"It's a melancholy affair, love."

"It is, indeed, dear. That last little crisp biscuit there is positively tempting—and now I think of it, I'll just venture on *half* a cup more tea; that sprinkling of gunpowder holds out deliciously. That'll do—thank you—charming! These Chinese, I believe, have nothing of a navy?"

"I'm credibly informed," responded Mrs. Hipson, "that their ships are all made of earthenware—in the shape of milk-pots."

"Yes, and their cavalry are all mounted on tea-kettles, and go by steam."

HERE'S A HEALTH TO THE NINETY-ONE!

(From the Times.)

Here's a health to the Ninety-one!
The course of the Whigs is run;
By honest votes and eloquent throats
The fight of years is won.

Here's a health to the Ninety-one!
Whose shout doth faction stun;
The cheap bread troop, at one fell swoop,
Are shorn of grist and gun.

Here's a health to the Ninety-one!
A glorious feat they've done;
The foes of church have fled their perch,
And quailed like Frank or Hun.

Here's a health to the Ninety-one!
Long life to them, sire and son;
O'er Britain's crown a shield they've thrown
Which trait'rs, hence, must shun.

Here's a health to the Ninety-one!
With their comrades cheering on;
The reign of jobs and lawless mobs
Is finished beneath the sun.

Here's a health to the Ninety-one!
O'Connell's shroud is spun;
With a glorious PEEL they've knelled Repeal,
Quiet as coffined nun.

Here's a health to the Ninety-one!
The course of the Whigs is run;
By honest votes (less ballot GROTES)
The fight of years is won.

Vulgar Errors Respecting the Barometer.—The barometer has been called a weather glass. Rules are attempted to be established by which from the height of the mercury, the coming state of the the weather may be predicted; and we accordingly find the words "rain," "changeable," "fair," "frost," &c., engraved on the scale attached to common domestic barometers, as if, when the mercury stands at the height marked by these words, the weather is always subject to the vicissitudes expressed by them. These marks are, however, entitled to no attention; and it is only surprising to find their use continued in the present times, when knowledge is so widely diffused. They are in fact to be ranked scarcely above the Vox Stellarum or astrological almanac. Two barometers, one near the level of the river Thames, and the other on the heights of Hampstead, will differ by half an inch, the latter being always half an inch lower than the former. If the words, therefore, engraved upon the plates are to be relied on, similar changes of weather could never happen at these two situations. But what is even more absurd, such a scale would inform us that the weather at the foot of a high [illegible] as St. Paul's, must always be different from the weather at the top of it. It is observed that changes of weather are indicated, not by the actual height of the mercury, but by its change of height. One of the most general, though not absolutely invariable rules is, that where the mercury is very low, and therefore the atmosphere very light, high winds and storms may be expected. The following rules may generally be relied upon, at least to a certain extent:—*Generally* the rising of the mercury indicates the approach of fair weather: the falling of it shows the approach of foul weather. 2. In sultry weather the fall of the mercury indicates coming thunder; in winter the rise of the mercury indicates frost; in frost its fall indicates thaw, and its rise indicates snow. 3. Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the barometer, may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follow immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very little of it; and, in the same way, if foul weather follow the fall of the mercury, it will last but a short time. 4. If fair weather continue for several days, during which the mercury continually falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continues for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed. 5. A fluctuating and unsettled state of the mercurial column indicates changeable weather. The domestic barometer would become a much more useful instrument if, instead of the words usually engraved on the plate, a short list of the best established rules, such as the above, accompanied it, which might be either engraved on the plate or printed on a card. It would be right, however, to express the rules only with that degree of probability which observation of past phenomena has justified. There is no rule respecting these effects which will hold good.—*Dr. Lardner.*

A Striking Fact.—In March last, as I was repairing to the native village of Bustom, to survey a bridge which was thrown across the road, on my route from the station of Jellasore, on crossing the Soubunreeka river, my attention was attracted to a number of human skeletons, which lay scattered in various directions on the white sands adjacent to the course of the stream. Upon inquiry I learned that these unfortunate relics were the remains of pilgrims who where on their road to the great pagoda at Juggernaut, and had been drowned two evenings before, by means of a ferry-boat sinking with them during a violent northwester. On my approaching several of the sad vestiges of mortality, I perceived that the flesh had been completely devoured from the bones by Parish dogs, vultures, and other obscene animals. The only portion of the several corpses I noticed that remained entire and untouched were the bottoms of the feet and the insides of the hands, and this extraordinary circumstance immediately brought to my mind that remarkable passage recorded in the 2d Book of Kings, relative to the death and ultimate fate of Jezebel who was, as to her body, eaten of dogs, and nothing remained of her but the "palms of her hands and the soles of her feet." The former narrative may afford a corroborative proof of the rooted antipathy that the dog has to prey on the human hands and feet. Why such should be the case remains a mystery.—*East India Correspondent of the Era.*

Healthy Residence.—There is no circumstance connected with health concerning which the public are, in my opinion, so ill informed as the requisites of a healthy residence, both as regards local position and internal construction. In this island we have chiefly to guard against humidity, on which account our houses should not be built in low, confined situations, nor too near water, especially when stagnant, and still less, near marshes. Neither should a house be too closely surrounded by trees or shrubs. Trees at some distance from a house are both an ornament and an advantage, but become injurious when so near as to overshadow it, or prevent the air from circulating freely around it and through its various apartments. The atmosphere of a building overhung by trees, or surrounded by a thick shrubbery, is kept in a state of constant humidity, except in the driest weather; and the health of the inmates rarely fails to suffer in consequence.—*Sir James Clark on Consumption.*

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The late eminent Judge, Sir Allan Park, once said at a public meeting in the city: "We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from which they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been, what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a mark, not a being or a thing which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian hope is on it; not a law which does not owe its truth and greatness to Christianity, not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and healthful parts to the gospel."—*London Paper.*

A WEDDING.—There is nothing more touching than such a group collected together at the altar; and by the way, I never can get out of my mind the idea of a sacrifice. It is a sacrifice; but this is out of place. The excited state of one's own feeling, so different to the cool and collected manner of the clergyman; and you give him an extra look all over, as he stands in his character of executioner. And then there is the little shuffling into places—and the dead silence—and *the damp smell*—and the shver of nervousness—and the service begins. And then you will hear *how much more agitated the man shall answer," when he says, "I will," then "the woman." And then you will see him diggging into his pocket for the ring;* and though he has seen it but the moment before, looking dreadfully alarmed lest he should not find it; whilst the chances are, when he does, it reaches the ground before it is safe in the hands of the clergyman. Some smile—some look nervous with him; the priest alone is unmoved; for all professional men—lawyers, doctors, and the clergy—look so very unconcerned when every one else is disturbed around them. "Who gives this woman to be married to this man?" then comes the little confusion of hands, and they all seem to be *left* hands, for there is always a sort of handscross scuffle when "the woman with her right hand takes the man's." And then she says, "I, N. take thee M." and you will find there is a depth of feeling in her tone, that the love—the admiration—the devotion on the other side never comes up to. It is a solemn service whilst reading it thus in one's own room! And many a girl only finds out that it is *solemn*, just at the foot of the altar. And then she has gone too far to pause, or to step back; for the ring is soon on, and the priest has joined their hands.—*Wedlock, a Novel.*

NOVELTY IN GUN MAKING.—The obtaining a direct central fire in guns, especially for fowling purposes, has long been sought after, the more especially upon the Continent, as a desiderstum, but so many difficulties continually presented themselves, and these at the moment when the successful result was considered to be obtained, that the attempt was abandoned in despair. The subject being one of great importance attracted the attention of our ingenious countryman Mr. Jones, of St. James's, and this gentleman, after unremitting perseverance has succeeded in obtaining the desired object, and the result is a gun of the most simple construction, and very appropriately termed "the safety." It is curious that in the obtainance of the above advantage, several others of importance were unexpectedly developed. Among others, certainty of the powder igniting, and that instantaneously; the fire is much stronger, and the recoil is diminished; and no flash is observable, and the eyes are protected from the broken caps. The gun likewise carries to an increased distance.

CHINA GRASS-CLOTH.—If any person will be at the trouble of cutting a leaf from an aloe plant, which is reared and encouraged as an exotic in this country, he will, upon close inspection, detect a course of long white fibres, possessing considerable tenacity. These, when elicited from the fleshy part of the leaf, and placed together by themselves, will exhibit a very beautiful clean hemp, corresponding precisely with the material of which the linen called China grass-cloth is composed. The aloe grows wild in great abundance throughout China, and the people of that country have turned it, as they do everything else, to a profitable account. The flax which constitutes the fishing lines known under the name of Indian twist, but which is in reality a Chinese production, is manufactured from the same identical commodity. There are many Chinese inventions, at present retained as a monopoly by the above people, which are easily capable of being arrived at by those of other countries, if proper attention and a very moderate share of curiosity were bestowed upon the subject.

BYRON AND LUCRETIA BORGIA.—Once before I saw a lock of that same golden hair, but where is it now? for the breast on which it was worn is mouldering in an untimely grave. That breast was Byron's; and well do I remember his entering into a warm defence of Lucretia Borgia, protesting against the truth of the charges preferred against her, and exhibiting a gold medallion in which were some twenty fair hairs, resembling fine threads of gold; which he assured us he obtained with great difficulty from the ringlet at the Ambrosian library, and which he valued highly, and always wore.—*Lady Blessington.*

Birth-place of the Duke of Wellington.—A correspondent of the *United Service Journal* says that, the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington has hitherto been supposed to be Dangan Castle, county of Meath; but that this is an error, his grace having been born at Mornington House, Dublin, now the Royal Irish Academy, No. 14, Grafton-street, Dublin. "I derived my information," he adds, "from a near relative of the Duke's nurse, about twenty-five years ago. He told me that the error, which was as rife then as now, originated in the circumstance of the infant having been sent down, shortly after birth, to Dangan Castle. The nurse's name was, I think, Hodges."

New Projectile.—The *Cologne Gazette*, under date Berlin, 7th inst., states that M. de Bismark, an officer on half-pay, had invented a frightful projectile to be used in war—a ball which not only strikes, but ignites the object struck with a fire which cannot be extinguished. The inventor, who is about to exhibit his machine at Spandau, considers it will render war impossible.

CANADA.

We are happy to learn that a man, Grogan, notorious during the border disturbances in Lower Canada, has been arrested and lodged in jail. But from a series of papers drawn up in consequence of the trial of West, (which we will publish as soon as possible,) we fear that this man also, will, by the grossest perjury, be able to evade justice.

Montreal Herald.

A circumstance has occurred within the last few days which has occasioned a great deal of excitement, and called forth afresh the denunciations of the border mob against the British Government.—The event to which we refer is the arrest of the incendiary Grogan, who is at present a prisoner in our gaol, charged with a crime of the deepest atrocity. This man was notoriously engaged in the burnings on the frontier in 1837—38, and is known to have been one of the most conspicuous actors in the affair of Vosburg's, at Caldwell's manor. At that time a reward was offered for his apprehension, which led him to forsake his old haunts and betake himself to Lockport, in the United states.—Recently however he has again made his appearance in his old haunts, and the circumstance becoming known to the British authorities, measures were taken to secure his apprehension. These proved successful. Grogan was secured after an attempt at resistance, and, as we said before, now lies in the Montreal gaol, to take his trial for the offences with which he stands charged.

What there is in this circumstance to call forth excitement it would be hard to say; but it appears that a terrible discovery has been made, and that at the time of his apprehension Grogan was on the American side of the frontier. This, at least, is the Yankee version of the affair, and accordingly we read that a meeting has been held at Burlington to consider the circumstance, and that affidavits detailing alleged facts have been forwarded to Washington for the perusal of the President. These affidavits set forth that on the 19th instant, the man Grogan was present at the tavern of J. M. Sowles, at Alburgh, a short distance on the American side of the line, in company with several individuals, and amongst the rest a Dragoon, whose behaviour excited a suspicion that something was intended.—These suspicions were communicated to Grogan, and he was advised that a plan was on foot to kidnap him and to transport him to Canada. Grogan finally following the friendly advice given him, went to Alburgh city, so called, and afterwards went to pass the night at the house of Mr. Wm. Brown, his brother-in-law, who resides about three miles from the boundary line. It was here, according to the affidavits, that he was secured in the night by a party of British Volunteers and conveyed across the lines. What credit is to be attached to these statements, we do not care to inquire. In the face of the evidence ready to be produced against Grogan, and the injuries which the peaceable British population are constantly doomed to suffer, it requires all the assurance of the pure-minded citizens of Saint Albans and Burlington to lead them to construe into a national wrong the prudential measures taken by our authorities to prevent a renewal of the atrocities which this man's presence was calculated to excite. We do not say, indeed, that if the United states Government chooses to reclaim this virtuous citizen and to plead his right to protection as the acknowledged subject of an independent State, that it would not be advisable—supposing the circumstance of his arrest to be well authenticated—to give him up. This would only increase the already large amount of injuries of which we have to complain, and which must some day be accounted for. It can make very little difference to us when the question comes to be fairly decided whether there be one scoundrel more or less among those who would stand opposed to us, and the bubbub which is now raised because a daring villain is likely to meet with his deserts, offers as fine a commentary as we could wish to have on Yankee morality and justice. For years the British frontier has been marked with the ruins of smoking buildings, caused by the hands of the midnight robber transported from the other side, and no reparation has been obtained; only within these last few days the most atrocious attempts have been made on British property by men who exist under the protection of a State too weak or too lax in its morality to punish crime; and yet when even the suspicion exists that the authors of these detestable outrages are not always secure from justice, the sensitive feeling of an "injured people" are excited, and we are threatened with all the vengeance of the sovereign people!—*Montreal Courier.*