SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1848.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 16.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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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.

Weekly Almanack.

Nov.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R.	W.
16	Saturday,	7 26	4 26	11 37	3 38
17	Sunday	7 27	4 27	Morn	4 28
18	Monday,	7 27	4 27	0 37	4 24
19	Tuesday,	7 28	4 28	1 35	6 32
20	Wednesday,	7 29	4 28	2 33	7 39
21	Thursday,	7 29	4 29	3 30	8 44
22	Friday,	7 30	4 29	4 26	9 49

Third Quarter, 17th, 6h. 29m morning.

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.*

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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.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

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

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Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

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

February, 1848.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or at the Store of D. C. MacDONALD, No. 5, North side, Kingsquare.

SAMUEL BABBIT.

John Daguerrian Rooms,
King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

The subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Gold Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, &c.

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES C. MELICK.

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *New Zealand*, Inglis, Master, from Liverpool:—

3132 BARS & 76 Bundles common & Refined IRON, well assorted.
150 Bundles Sheet IRON, nos. 21 to 26.
100 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, and DC;
200 bags SPIKES, assorted 5 to 8 inch;
6 Iron stock Anchors, ass'd from 2 to 6 cwt.
4 ½ inch best stud Chain Cables, 60 fms. each;
3 7-8 inch do. do. do. 60 fms. each;
3 tons best Liverpool OAKUM.

All of which will be disposed of at low rates, for prompt payments. WM. CARVILL.

22d sept *Nelson street.*

BY the *Queen* from Liverpool:—5 tons assorted sizes. ALSO—1 bag Senna Leaves, 1 bale BED CORDS.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

22d sept.

NAVY BREAD—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Brls. No. 1 hard baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by

August 1. H.G. KINNEAR.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

Royal Mail STAGE.
PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between *St. John* and *St. Andrews* informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rail Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.

Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each ¾ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;
2 60 fms each ¾ inch do do. ditto;
2 60 do. ¾ inch do. do. ditto;
1 75 do. 1 inch do. Close Link, do:
1 60 do ¾ inch do. ditto, do:
1 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 7-16 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. ½ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 5 16 inch do. ditto, do;
5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron stock ditto from 1¼ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

22d sept. *Nelson street.*

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5 8, and 3 4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd, 15-16, 11-16, 13 16, 13, 12, 11, and 11 in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.

Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.

July 27.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES SHIRTING COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap

29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 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 manifestly 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 *persevering* in its use) have been restored to HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

There should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Acne,	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 Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache,	

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Pancras Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St. St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Head 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.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Agricultural experiments have a threefold object in view. The most important, perhaps, is the determination of a proper rotation of crops on different descriptions of soil. But since the varieties of soil are innumerable, the information derived from any class of experiments conducted in a few separate and distant localities, cannot be considered as affording any precise rule of action for intermediate stations. "If a farmer, without the guidance of just scientific principles, is trying experiments to render a field fertile for a plant which it otherwise will not bear, his prospect of success is very small. Thousands of farmers try such experiments in various directions, the result of which is a mass of practical experience, forming a method of cultivation which accomplishes the desired end for certain places; but the same method frequently does not succeed—it indeed ceases to be applicable to a second or third place in the immediate neighborhood. How large a capital, and how much power, are wasted in these experiments! Very different and far more secure, is the path indicated by science; it exposes us to no danger of failing, but, on the contrary, it furnishes us with every guarantee of success."—*Liebig.*

Every farmer, however small his farm, would do well to establish a limited series of experiments for his own information. But such experiments should be conducted throug at the country according to one uniform plan and system. The mode of proceeding is sufficiently indicated by the nature of the information sought. Accuracy of description of every circumstance connected with the experiments is of paramount importance. It is not to be presumed that even an approximate analysis of the soil is to be obtained by the means which lie within the reach of the ordinary farmer; but no difficulty presents itself in ascertaining whether it is a calcareous soil or a vegetable mould. The nature of the experiments must in a great measure depend upon these considerations, and that the results arrived at may be of general utility, no experiment should be commenced without some special object in view, some definite and fixed subject of inquiry to elucidate. If this be not the case, the name of experiment is no longer applicable, and the probability of fallacious views being created by its means, is almost equal to the improbability of useful discovery attending its ultimate results; and it has to be particularly borne in mind, that no experiment can be considered as constituting a proper source of information which does not embody a description of the mechanical condition of the soil and subsoil; of the crops grown the preceding year; the amount and kind of manure applied to the land; an accurate description of its situation: the depth to which it has been ploughed; together with any particular circumstances relating to rain, temperature, period of sawing and reaping, diseases, &c &c. An acquaintance with the general outline of Organic Chemistry, and with the chemical constitution of soils, will direct the farmer in experimenting upon all varieties of soil, with reference either to rotations of crops, or the application of manures,—and it will also suggest to him those kinds and species of vegetables whose introduction into this new country is daily becoming a more desirable and advantageous attainment. A proper rotation of crops may be made to bear with much profit upon the produce of the dairy and the fattening of cattle. There exists under all circumstances a fixed ratio between the condition of a farm, and the number of live stock which can be most profitably kept upon it. The value of that ratio depends upon the cultivation to which the land is subjected, and particularly upon the rotation adopted. The keeping of a certain amount of live stock upon a farm, ought not solely to have reference to their mechanical power or dairy produce; it frequently happens that care in the preservation of stable refuse, and a judicious application of the various substances of which that refuse consists, is indirectly a source of far greater profit than all the surplus produce of the dairy, and although farmers are apt to bring objections against a system which imposes an apparent excess of labour in a country where land is cheap and labour dear.

Yet it is to be remembered that experience tends to shew, that under ordinary circumstances, if the labour and capital expended upon thirty acres, cultivated according to the method too frequently observed here, were to be concentrated upon twenty acres the absolute value of the crops reaped from the smaller portion of land, would considerably exceed that derived from the imperfect cultivation of one-third the greater surface. In agricultural establishments, in which the importance of manure is duly appreciated, every precaution is taken both for its production and preservation. Any expense incurred in improving this vital department of the farm, is soon repaid beyond all proportion to the outlay. The industry and the intelligence possessed by the farmer may, indeed almost be judged of at a glance by the care he bestows on his dunghill. It is truly a deplorable thing to witness the neglect which causes the vast loss and destruction of manure over a great part of these countries. The dunghill is often arranged, as if it were a matter of moment, that it should be exposed to water collected from every roof in the vicinity, as if the business were to take advantage of every shower of rain to wash and cleanse it from all it contains that is really valuable. The main secret of the admirable and successful husbandry of French Flanders, may, perhaps, lie in the extreme care that is taken in the country to collect everything that can contribute to the fertility of the soil.—*Bonissunguit.*

Miscellany.

SABLE ISLAND.

This remarkable locality is so well known as scarcely to call for a description. It is situate about ninety miles from Cape Canso, about 120 miles from Halifax and lying immediately in the track of vessels sailing between the two Continents, has always excited the alarm of those who go to the sea in ships and do business in this portion of the Atlantic waters. Haliburton, in his capital history of Nova Scotia, (a work which ought to be in the possession of every Nova Scotian, has entered into considerable length into its early history, and the means by which after a considerable lapse of time it became a humane establishment. It is highly honourable to this province, that considering the limited revenue and the scanty means then at the disposal of the Legislature, the munificent sum of £1500 should have been voted for the erection of suitable buildings, &c., and that £400 should have been appropriated for the support of the establishment. It is an act that will perpetuate the fame of Nova Scotia long after the deeds which have made greater noise in the world shall have been forgotten. For twenty years this province was at the sole expense of maintaining the, happily in many cases, comfortable refuge for the shipwrecked mariners. In 1827, through the representation of that truly excellent Governor, Sir James Kempt, the British government added a like sum of £400 per annum towards its support—to be continued so long as the Legislature of Nova Scotia should continue to contribute the original grant.

It is a fact highly honourable to the United States, that by order of the government all ships of war, and private armed vessels, were during the last war, prohibited from molesting or interfering with vessels sailing to or from Sable Island; and reminds us of the conduct of one of the Kings of France, who, when the Eddystone Lighthouse was building, happened to be at war with England. One of his cruisers, who happened to be in the vicinity, and finding nothing more profitable to engage her attention, took off the workmen and their materials employed in building the structure and brought them prisoners over to France.—When the King heard of the gross outrage he reprimanded the Commander who had committed it, and dismissing the Englishmen with presents—ordered the very ship which had made the capture to restore them to their occupation—declaring that he warred not against *humanity*, but against England.

Among many vessels which have at various times been cast away on this fearful Island, was the French Frigate L'Africaine of 44 guns, and about 300 men. Those of our citizens who are old enough to recollect the occurrence will remember that those were most hospitably treated, both on the Island and in Halifax, and were finally dispatched home to France in the Ship Victory, owned by the then firm of Collins & Allison. The treatment of these shipwrecked mariners by the Provincial authorities, gave much satisfaction in France, and very soon after the poor fellows had reached home, a French Corvette, the Le Egeria, of 24 guns, was despatched by his Most Christian Majesty's Government to Halifax, for the special purpose of bringing the Cross of the Legion of Honor, to Sir James Kempt, our then Governor, and Medals for the Superintendent of Sable Island—Mr. Hudson, and the Captain of the relief schooner, sailing between the Island and the Main. That gentleman was Capt. Joseph Darby, who shortly after the occurrence which had called forth the national civility from a great nation towards an insignificant province, received the appointment as Superintendent of Sable Island.

Circumstances have occurred in consequence of which Captain Darby, after a very long period of service, has been superseded in the command of the Island; and we are unwilling to let the change pass over without bearing our feeble testimony, to the efficient and humane manner in which the late superintendent performed the oftentimes difficult, and arduous duties from which his increasing age, has probably unfitted him. Not a few of those with whom we have exchanged friendship, or been on terms of intimacy, have in their chequered career been most unwillingly the guests of Capt. Darby for considerable periods of time; and it affords us a great gratification to state that in no single instance, coming within our knowledge, where these had been forced to accept the hospitality of Sable Island, have we ever heard the superintendent spoken of in any terms other than gratitude, and respect. We state this unreservedly and without bias; and it may be taken for just what it is worth—seeing that we never spoke three words to Capt. Darby in our life. We are quite aware that it has been said that Capt. Darby has made good use of his time while at the Island: and if he has, what of it?—we hope he has.—These "*flotsom*" and "*jetsum*" affairs, are after all, fair game. The recapitulation of the terms reminds us of Capt. Marryat's story, who when he love up a large anchor along with his own at Portsmouth, returned for an answer to the attorney who claimed the property on the terms just named: it was not flotsum, seeing he had hauled it up from the bottom of the sea;—as for jetsum he did not know what it meant; and to make a long story short, he would see him damned before would give up the anchor.

Be this as it may, we hope the old superintendent after his long servitude, and escape from the dangers and perils with which he so long and so zealously battled in the cause of humanity, may long live happily free from care and anxiety, in the bosom of his family. We are quite satisfied also with the qualifications of his successor; and sincerely hope while he too is employed in the cause of humanity, in his fearful Island home—in danger of being at one time engulphed in the huge waves of the Atlantic, and anon being eaten up by the rats which burrow in the sand in such countless numbers,—at all times isolated from this fair world, which every body inhabits but himself—we hope that ever mindful of the shipwrecked Mariner's comfort, who may unfortunately be under the necessity of becoming his guest, he will not forget No. 1, and a rainy day. There is not an individual on all the globe, who would for a moment deny his right to the *par quisites*, be they jetsum or flotsum.

It is but just to remark in conclusion, that the important improvements in Navigation so universally adopted at the present day, lessen materially the chances of shipwreck on Sable Island; but so far from the necessity of keeping up the establishment being lessened, the increased and increasing number of ships employed in the trade between the two continents, renders it imperative to provide for those accidents to which sailors are so subject; and we do certainly think that the American government ought to contribute something also, towards supporting an establishment from which they equally with ourselves reap the benefit.—*Halifax Times and Courier.*

LABRADOR.

THE moving appeal of the Bishop of Newfoundland, which was published in our last Number, will render interesting some short account of that desolate and destitute region in behalf of which he pleaded.

Lying to the north of the island of Newfoundland, from which it is separated by the narrow strait of Belleisle, which is about twelve miles broad, Labradore stretches its bare shore northward and westward through nine degrees of latitude, from 51° to 60°. In the neighbourhood of the strait, the coast is iron-bounded by rocky cliffs, but northward the land recedes from the beach, and gradually rises into a ridge of mountains which traverse the interior through its whole length. Beyond the coast it seems to have been left unexplored; for the land yields little that might tempt the avarice of the trader, or the enterprise of the naturalist. Mosses, stunted birch, alders, and other shrubs, form nearly all the natural produce of the soil. Corn will not ripen,—but vegetables, particularly the roots, yield a fair increase. The season, however is but short for rearing even such commodities. From December to June, the sea north of the strait (which is never frozen and always offers communication with Newfoundland), is covered with an unbroken expanse of ice, along which scarcely any living thing is seen to move, but the fox or deer, or Esquimaux, with his sledge and dogs, gliding over the snow track.

It is the produce of the sea that tempts so many of our countrymen thither for some portion of the year, when the capture of seals, whale, cod, and herrings, supplies an active and extensive commerce. From May to September, a fleet of fishing boats frequent the southeast coast, from Newfoundland, America, England, Jersey. In 1842, it was stated that within a few years, this fleet had increased six-fold. As many as from nine hundred to a thousand vessels, manned by crews varying from nine to thirteen hands, pay their yearly visit to the coast, and at all times some English or American families are on the spot.

It is in behalf of these residents and visitants that the Bishop of Newfoundland writes so urgently. One resident, he tells us, for thirty years had never seen a clergyman of his own Church. Years ago, this same man offered 40*l.* a-year towards the support of one, and now, in despair, he is on the point of moving with his family to Nova Scotia. But many families similarly circumstanced still remain on the coast. The Bishop speaks of many merchants' houses employing from thirty to one hundred and thirty hands. The principal season for the labours of the missionary would be during the four summer months, when the climate is clear and mild: and in the winter, either here or on the opposite coast of Newfoundland, he would find not only a sufficient charge, but the conveniences of civilized life to protect him from these inclemencies of climate, which the name of Labrador, and the labours of the Moravian Missionaries, suggest to the imagination.

For to speak of Labrador and make no mention of those devoted, self-denying, and untiring servants of Christ, would be irreligious. Far north of the settlements to which the Bishop invites a labourer, and at a distance of not less than four hundred miles from any European habitation, these pious and hardy Missionaries have their abode. Here it is the scanty race of the Esquimaux chiefly reside. They are rarely met with in the south, except when they come to trade with a few skins and furs. At Nain, Hopedale, Okkak, and Hebron, for seventy-six years, the Moravians have now reared around them, civilized, and Christianized small flocks of these poor, and (in their native state) half humanized beings;—with what astonishing success we all know. They have proved that these inhabitants of the wintry desert are not too low for the influences of the Gospel, but have seen them grow to the stature of spiritual men under its power. Fed themselves by an annual supply of provisions from England, the Missionaries have shared with them through the winter their scanty meal, have taken shelter in the native huts, have introduced the simpler arts of life, and wrought in their rude fallowers the graces of Christian feeling and conduct. According to their last Report they had 1,106 converts, of whom 363 were communicants. And it is a striking fact, that among this race of Aborigines alone, who have been brought in contact with Europeans, there has been no extirpation, no wasting diminution.

Not among these then, but among Christian men of the same race with himself, far less privileged than the very Esquimaux in the supply of the means of grace, and more forgetful of their calling and destiny, the Missionary would have to labour. A task not so striking to the imagination, but as useful, as needful, as blessed. Ten thousand of these, the Bishop of Newfoundland says, call for a spiritual guide and spiritual counsel; and we therefore echo his words again. "Surely the blessing of God is ready to come upon any who will devote himself to seek out the scattered sheep in the wild, but not desert scenes, that they may be saved through Christ, for ever!"—*Colonial Church Chronicle for November.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—GAS FROM WATER.—The discovery of coal gas was an event which produced a revolution in the aspect of night in our streets, public buildings, and dwelling-houses; but cheap and brilliant as this illuminating power is, it seems not unlikely that it will have to give place to another, a more ingenious, a cheaper, and a better one. The persevering exertions of an able practical chemist, Mr. Stephen White, have enabled him to realise what Sir Humphrey Davy foretold, "that gas would some day be made, which would surpass coal gas in brilliancy and purity." The new gas which has been discovered by Mr. White, and to whice he gives the name of "hydro-carbon gas," is described as being perfectly pure and innoxious as well as much more cheap and brilliant than that in general use. It is generated from water and common tar or rosin, and the apparatus employed is small, simple, portable, and durable.—In fact, so compact is it that it may be used with advantage, not only for the lighting of large buildings and open streets, but of private dwelling-houses and shops, so that every man may, if he chooses, become his own gas manufacturer. The apparatus consists of three or more retorts placed in a stove, two of which are filled with charcoal and iron, and the other with small iron chains.—Water is regularly supplied, and passes into the first retort; hydrogen and oxide of carbon are thrown off, whilst protoxide of iron remains.—The tar, or rosin, is caused to fall on the heated chains contained in the third retort, and the bicarburet of hydrogen is immediately generated.—These three gases are here mixed perfectly pure; they are then passed into the gasometer, without any necessity of purifying process, and the gas is fit for use immediately. Thus we see combined economy, purity, brilliancy, simplicity, and universal utility. Mr. White has taken out a patent for this new mode of illumination; the license is for thirteen years; and a company has been formed for supplying all demands, whether coming from a single individual, a community or a corporate body. The price of an apparatus for from five to ten lights, or, in other words, producing forty feet of cubic gas per hour, is, including the gasometer and license, £20; for 15 lights, £32; for 20, £45; for 50, £115; and so on. The space requiaed for 50 lights is 12 feet by 9 feet square. Two retorts would be sufficient for ten lights. For 500 lights, 8 retorts, with a spare bed of four, as a reserve, would be requisite. The retorts may be made of "Crombe's clay," and they are then much cheaper than iron. The vessels to fill the retorts are made self-supplying; and to reglate the apparatus, it is sufficient merely to keep the fires up. The cost of making 1000 cubic feet of hydro-carbon gas is thus estimated:—25lb. of water, 40lb. of rosin, one-sixth of a pound of charcoal, a quarter of a pound of iron, form the material, and would cost 1s.; fuel, 9d; total cost, 1s. 9d. The light is 30 per cent. more brilliant than that of coal gas; the labour in manufacture is three-fourths less, and the process is so simple that any person may attend to it. The iron and charcoal require to be replaced every four or five days. The residuum yields an excellent paint. Another important advantage of this new gas is, that it deposits no impurities, as coal gas does, and, therefore, explosion by corrosion of the main pipes is impossible. Its purity makes it, in a sanitary point of view, of the highest importance, particularly for private dwellings, and for places where large numbers of people are congregated; and the simple and compact apparatus will enable it to be used for the lighting of ships and steam-vessels, and of numerous places on shore into which gas could not hitherto be introduced. The quantity of light produced from oil or candles at a cost of 9s. 2d. may be produced from hydro-carbon gas for one shilling. For cooking purposes, also, it is cheaper and better than coal gas. For about 2d. a dinner for eight persons may be cooked.—*Manchester Examiner and Times.*

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.

Gentlemen of the Jury.—Can you for an instant suppose that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high deprodation in society, a man you all on you suspect and esteem for his many good quantities; yes, gentlemen, a man what *never* drinks more nor a quart of likker a day; can you, I say, for an instant, suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hookin a box of percussum caps: Rattlesnake and coon skins forbid! Picter to yourselves, gentlemen, fellor fast asleep in his log cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side—all nater hushed in deep repose, and nought to be heard but the muttering of the silent thunder and the hollering of the bull frogs; then imagine to yourselves a feller sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and, in the most mendicious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of percussium! Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot, dwell upon the monstrosity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a picter of moral turpentine, like a big wood-chuck would turn from my dog Rose! I cannot for an instant harbor the idee that *any* man in these diggings, much less *this ere* man, could be guilty of committing an act of such rankankerous and unextrampled discretion.

And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds candidly and impartially, and give us such a verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlighted and intolerant body of our feller citizens—remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better that ten innocent men should escape, rather than that one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a chaw of tobacco.

SINGULAR DISEASE OF THE EYE.—A singular case occured last week at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary. A girl, of 16 years of age, having applied on account of loss of sight of her left eye, the cause was ascertained to be the presence of a living worm or hydatid, (the *cysticercus* of scientific naturalists), in the eye, close before the pupil, which is completely obstructed. This species of animal consists of a round bag about the size of a small pea, from which on one side springs its body, which is a filament, consisting of numerous rings, and capable of being elongated and retracted at the creature's will. The body ends in a neck and head, and the latter is supplied with four lateral suckers. All this was plain to the naked eye in this instance, but appeared still more so when the animal was viewed through a microscope. As the existence of such a creature in the interior of the eye not only prevents vision, but ultimately destroys the whole textures of the organ, it was resolved to remove it by operation. This was successfully effected on Saturday last. The patient behaved with perfect steadiness, and found her vision immediately restored. The hydatid continued to live for more than half an hour after being extracted. As only four similar cases are on record, the worm excited much curiosity, and was examined by numerous visitors, both lay and medical.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

NOT BAD.—The following was found in somebodys garret, where it had evidently laid for many years.

Dear Sarcher—You're orful neglectful—now my sweet cum tite out of you're cummin a tall, cos I can git plenty o chances to enter the matrimony state, and I can't hold on much longer. I kinder Zeke Dan is a mighty nice fellow—oh laws how I end spat his wicked cheeks for him this minit, I end! and he keeps sisting and sisting that I shall have him, and I shall 'sent bimeby, coz he hugs and kisses me so continently I must hev to yield the point to him finerly, I'm afeard. And I must hev sum sort of a feller before next winter, I cant stand it no longer.

Yoor flame and sweet,
MARY A. Y****.

DEBTS OF HONOR.—It is related of Charles James Fox, that when a tradesman called upon him with a bill, and found money before him, he congratulated himself that he should be paid, but was told by the gambling statesman that the whole was bespoken by debts of honor. "Then," said the tradesman, throwing his securities into the fire, "I'll make mine a debt of honor." "I thank you for your confidence," was Fox's reply, and here is your money."

☞ When Dr. Goodenough was made Bishop of ——, a certain dignity, whom the public had expected to get the appointment, being asked by a friend how he came not to be the New Bishop, replied—"Because I was not good enough!

A Yankee juror, who asked to be discharged from serving, gave as a reason, that he had listened to the judge's charge to the grand jury, and could not make sense of it!