St. John Daily Chronicle,

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, October 1, 1852. | Number 4

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 3 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 21 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

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

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZENAS RING, S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, } Directors.
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, Solicitor.
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, Secretary.

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST——PETERS STREET.
(opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson.)

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

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

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Hanney, Sturdee & Co
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

1852.
Spring Style of HATS.
C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE just received, per *Cuba* from Boston, their *Spring Style* of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities.

Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Shop.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and North side King-Street.
March 12.

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

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

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

DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.
Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.
Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance.
WASHINGTON ALDEN.
February 6, 1849.

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

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish cheaper than any other House in the City. The above ware is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superior style, cannot be surpassed.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

☞ All kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

Trustees, Parents, and others, furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS cheaper than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash paid the highest price given for Old Silver.
June 4.

HIBERNIA HOTEL, At the old Stand!

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public at large that he again occupies his old stand, and he is prepared to furnish them with all the luxuries of the Season, and the substantial realities of life with which they have been formerly accommodated in this Establishment.

DINNERS, SOUPS, LUNCHES, SUPPERS, &c. in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JAMES NETHERY.
St John, N. B., May 7th, 1852.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
Watch, Clock, Chronometer & Musical Box MANUFACTORY,
ORANGE STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

HAS constantly on hand, Gold and Carbonic Watches which he can recommend to his friends and the public in general—such as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the consumer and dealer—and trusts by attending to his business, to ensure an amount of patronage which it will be his effort to deserve and extend.

☞ Those who are in want are invited to call and see for themselves. We confidently assert that there are no better manufactured in the City.—The smallest favor thankfully received.

☞ *MIND!! Orange-Street—near the Centenary Chapel.* July 2.—3f

WM. WESTLOTORN,

HAS Removed his place of business to Dock Street opposite the Store of Mr. Emerson, where he will be ready at all times to execute orders in his line.

☞ Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John R. Grey, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deabrisay, Esq.
Chatham: William Cutman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Monkton, (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.
[*Established in* 1836.]

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

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

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

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

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

Losses not exceeding £300 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

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

AUSTIN'S
LIVERY STABLE
Charlotte Street, next the Saint John Hotel

HENRY AUSTIN gives thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very cordial support afforded him while conducting the

LIVERY STABLE

and he begs through this method to inform them that he has recently imported several first class CARRIOLES, BUGGIES, CHAISES and CARRIAGES of the most fashionable descriptions, by which he is enabled to front families or private individuals to their extreme satisfaction, and in such a style of elegance, that while he challenges competition, families will be spared the unnecessary expence of keeping up a PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.

Saddle Horses, Waggons and Horses, single, double, tandem, or in any other style, turned out at a moments notice, and in the best and most fashionable manner to suit customers.

The Subscribers COACH having recently undergone a thorough repair, and second to none on the Stand, attendance will be in at the different Steamboats on their arrival at the City; and will attend to all other calls he may be favoured with.

All Orders left at the St. John Hotel, or at the subscribers residence, will be punctually attended to.
May 7, 1852.

ST. JOHN LIVERY STABLES,
South side Corner King's Square.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he has opened his new and extensive Stables in the Corner of Sydney-street, fronting on King's Square, and having purchased a number of excellent horses, and superior vehicles to hirers himself to be will be enabled to furnish parties with the best and neatest turn-out which the City affords.

JAMES STOCKFORD.
St. John, July 9, 1852.

FARMERS!—The Subscribers have made arrangements by their Senior, when in Paris last season, to receive a regular supply of the New Parisian Fashionable Hats, as early as they appear. Our Spring Stock of these Goods, to be opened by the *Devon* upon arrival, from one of the first houses in the trade, will convince our patrons that the newest fashions [illegible] ity and [illegible] our customers.
[illegible] & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm, situated in the Parish of Springfield, (King's County.) The said Farm contains Two Hundred Acres, Eighty of which is cleared and under good cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and good Barn; cuts Twenty Five Tons English Hay, annually. The Farm is situated near a Grist and Saw Mill, and likewise a Carding Machine, and within 4 miles of Belleisle Church, and 1 1-2 of the Baptist Meeting House. It is known as the Case Settlement, and branches off from the Finger Board to Sussex and Mill Stream, and is within thirty-three miles of the City of Saint John.

Terms of Sale will be half down, and the remaining half in yearly instalments.

For further particular apply to the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN O'NEIL.
Springfield, (K. C.) June 18, 1852.

FARM at Musquash for sale!

A VERY valuable and well situated FARM, at Musquash in the Parish of Lancaster, 15 miles from the City of Saint John, containing 460 acres in the whole—60 acres of which are Dyked Marsh, the remaining best quality Upland, about 100 acres being cleared and in excellent condition.—The Mail Road to St. Andrews and the United States runs through the property. It is situated in the Village of Musquash—bounded on one side by the River, and in a place well calculated both for farming purposes and a public establishment.

There is on the place, a large and convenient Dwelling House, in good repair; also, a small house, suitable for a tenant; a Blacksmith's Shop, and two large Barns, capable of containing 60 tons of hay besides cattle; and plenty of good water near the house.

The Farm and Establishment will be found on examination to be well worthy the attention of any persons inclined to purchase; and the probability is that the Western Railroad Depot will be at this spot.

The terms of payment will be made easy; and further particulars may be obtained on application to DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, St. John, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
May 21, 1852. WILLIAM FOGG.

225 CASES OF India-Rubber Boots and Shoes.
Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted as follows:—

MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES;
Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.

Also—100 cases Leather and Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Mens Boots and Brogans; Men's Slippers and Pumps; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.

I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kind of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.

Also, constantly on hand—*PAINTS* and *OILS*; NAILS and SPIKES; Window Glass, from 6x8 up to 40x50; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and wood Seat Chairs, of every kind. Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
June 4. Prince Wm. street.

NEW HAT STORE,
Number Seventeen, King-street.

A splendid Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, and FURNISHING GOODS, just received by the *Sir Harry Smith, Alciope, Cambria, Devon, Hantsport, Cuba*, and *Mary Jane*, from the several markets known for taste and style—

GENTS' Satin HATS, from 5s. upwards;
Gents' Velvet Plush Hats, from 12s. 6d.;
Gents' Black Kossuth and Maygar Hats, from 5s.;
Gents' Drab Kossuth Hats, *very handsome*, from 5s.;
Youth's LEGHORN HATS, from 2s. 6d.;
Gents' Leghorn and Panama Hats, from 3s. 9d.;
Men's FELT Hats, all colors, from 7d. 1-2.;
Gents' Travelling TRUNKS, from 7s. 6d.;
Gents' & Ladies' CARPET BAGS, from 2s.;
Mens' & Youths' Cloth and Fancy Caps, from 1s.;
Mens' & Youths' GLAZED CAPS, from 7d. 1-2.;
Goodyear's Patent INDIA RUBBER COATS;
Leather HAT CASES, PEARLS and STRAPS;
Boys' and Misses' Belts; Gold and Silver Laces;
Gents; Shirts, Fronts, Collars, STOCKS, Hdkfs. Gloves, Braces, and other Furnishing Goods.

☞ HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, MADE TO ORDER.

☞ TERMS—*Five per cent. discount for Cash.*

LOCKHART & CO.,
May 1, 1852.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
Manager.
July 16 tf

NEW BRUNSWICK STEAM SAW, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY.—Harding Street, St. John.

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

JOHN E. TURNBULL.
May 5.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,
The premises Dock Street.—

A SAW MILL, with one acre of land attached, in the above Street, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Snider—Terms moderate. Enquire of

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
Feb. 27.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—The subscriber has received per *Sir Harry Smith*, from London, his Spring Supply of English DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES & PERFUMERY, which together with his Stock in store, he offers Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices.

S. L. TILLEY.
April 23. No. 15 *King street*

PEW FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—that eligible and commodious Pew, (Cloth lined and cushioned,) No. 21, in the Organ Gallery of Trinity Church. Apply to

GEORGE SLATCH,
Barrister at Law

POETRY.

LINES.

(SUGGESTED ON A FEW MELANCHOLY FACTS.)

When vernal showers in fifty two,
Began the fields for to bedew;
There did depart from Brunswick's shore,
Of healthy men a score or more.

To California they were bound,
To seek for gold beneath the ground;
Some of them single, free to roam,
Others did partners leave at home.

From Nest epis, some young, some old,
Left friends and home for sake of gold;
One of the number, Robert C.,
Forsook his home and family.

A wife and children five had he,
To comfort in prosperity;
And should adversity assail,
To cheer him thro' the dreary vale,

How great the conflict must have been,
To leave his near and dearest kin;
Uncertain that he'd e'er return,
Or meet them till the rising morn.

Though wife and children all combined,
To comfort and to soothe his mind;
Yet such the love for paltry pelf,
That mankind often ruins self,

To till the ground and labour thus,
Was a slow way to fill the purse;
So to the *diggings* straight he hied,
Expecting wealth to flow like the tide.

Unto New York he goes straightway,
And thence by steam to Panama;
With rapid speed he thus far got,
Towards the famous golden spot.

The rugged isthmus soon he's o'er,
Where on the vast Pacific shore,
Are hundreds destined to the mines,
While some repent their rash designs.

No doubt the one of whom I write,
When sickness all his hopes did blight,
Oft thought on those he left behind,
With great anxiety of mind.

For ere he reach'd Francisco bay
Of dysent'ry quite low he lay;
Which soon—alas, how sad the fate!
His mortal life did terminate.

How lonely his last moments were!
No one to soothe him being there;
Except 'twas He, whose truth and grace,
Supports the pilgrim in his race.

Doubtless he often did regret,
That counsel giv'n he did reject;
When that his spouse with boding fears,
Entreated him to stay, with tears.

Before that his clay tenement,
Was of the vital spark exempt;
He to a scribe did there dictate,
That her from blame he'd exculpate.

The home his presence oft did cheer,
Has lost a father, husband dear;
Yet if they'll trust in God, we read,
To them He'll be all that they need.

Humanity, on every sect,
Enjoins, the widow to protect;
But base is he who would oppress
The widow and the fatherless.

To young, to old, to every age,
To dupes and those who are more sage;
By this admonition's sent,
With what we have to be content.

Petersville, (Q. C.) A. M.

USE THE PEN.

Use the pen! there's magic in it,
Never let it lag behind;
Write the thought, the pen can win it
From the chaos of the mind;
Many a gem is lost for ever
By the careless passer by,
But the gems of thought should never
On the mental pathway lie.

Use the pen! reck not that others
Take a higher flight than thine,
Many an ocean cave still smothers
Pearl of price beneath the brine;
But their ever finds the treasure,
And the gem to light is brought;
So thy mind's unbounded measure
May give up some pearl of thought.

Use the pen! the day's departed
When the sword alone held sway,
Wielded by the lion—hearted,
Strong in battle! Where are they?
All unknown the deed of glory
Done of old by mighty men—
Save the few who live in story,
Chronicled by sage's pen.

Use the pen! the sun above us—
By whose light the earth's cast off,
Stamps the forms of those who love us,
Showing us their counterpart—
Cannot hold so high a power
As within the pen's enshrined,
When, with genius for its dower,
It daguerreotypes the mind.

Use the pen! but let it never
Slander write, with death-black ink;
Let it be thy best endeavour
But to pen what good men think:
So thy words and thoughts securing
Honest praise from wisdom's tongue,
May, in time, be as enduring
As the strains which Homer sung.

MISCELLANY.

ONE OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GIRLS.—A correspondent of the Journal relates the following;

While on a visit to my friends in New Hampshire the past week, I had the pleasure of an introduction to Miss Rosina Delight Richardson, the only daughter of Mr. Nathaniel and Mrs. Mary Richardson, (of East Alstead, Cheshire county, N. H.) Miss Rosina is nineteen years of age, is 5 feet 3 1-4 inches in height, measures 5 feet 4 1-4 inches around the waist, (4 feet 2 inches around the hips,) 22 inches around the arm, above the elbow, and 2 feet 10 inches in a straight line across the shoulders. At birth she weighed 6 pounds, at 5 years 148 pounds, at 10 years 268 pounds, at 15 years 368, and now, at 19 years of age, she weighs 478 pounds. On estimating the quantity of cloth in clothing when dressed for a ride on a winter's day, we found it to contain 98 1-2 yards of 3-4 yards wide cloth.

She has brown hair, dark blue eyes, is of fair complexion, and has what phrenologists would call a well balanced head, the perspective organs predominating. She can knit, spin, weave, make a shirt or a batch of bread, is a good singer, and plays the piano with taste and skill—is considered one of the best scholars in the town where she resides—is courteous and affable, an lively in conversation, and evinces a general knowledge which might raise a blush on the cheek of some of our city belles.

DUTIFULNESS.—To have a pretty girl open the door and mistake you for her cousin.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME SKETCH.—The *Knickerbocker*, for July, says of the following, that "many an overpraised novel, in these latter days, does not possess half the naturalness and true feeling of this little sketch."

"Sarcastic people are wont to say that poets dwell in garrets, and simple people believe it. And others, neither sarcastic nor simple, send them up aloft, among the rubbish; just because they do not know what to do with them down stairs and 'among folks,' and so they class them under the head of rubbish; and consign them to the grand receptacle of dilapidated "has-beens," and despised "used-to-be's," the old garret.

"The garret is to the apartments of the homestead what the adverb is to the pedagogue in parsing; everything they do not know how to dispose of is consigned to the list of adverbs. And it is for this precise reason that we love garrets; because they do contain the relics of the old and the past—souvenirs of other and happier and simpler times.

"They have come to build houses now-a-days without garrets. Impious innovation!

"You man of bronze and "bearded like the pard" who would make people believe, if you could, that you never were 'a toddlin' wee thing', that you never wore "a rifle dress," or jingled a rattle-box with infinite delight; that you never had a mother, and that she never became an old woman and wore caps and spectacles, and may-be took snuff; go home once more; after all these years of absence, all booted and whiskered, and six feet high as you are, and let us go up the stairs together; in that old-fashioned, spacious garret, that extends from gable to gable, with its narrow oval windows, with a spider-web of a sash, through which steals "a dim religious light" upon a museum of things unnameable, that once figured below stairs, but were long since crowded out by the Vandal hand of these modern times.

"The loose boards of the floor rattle somewhat as they used to do—don't they?—when beneath your little pattering feet they clattered aforetime, when of a rainy day, "mother," wearied with many-tongued opportunity, granted the—"let us go up to the garret and play." And play? Precious little of "play" have you had since, we'll warrant, with your looks of dignity and your dreamings of ambition.

"Here we are now in the midst of the garret. The old barrel—shall we rummage it? Old files of newspapers—dusty, yellow, a good deal tattered! "'Tis the *Columbian Star*. How familiar with the "letters or papers for father!"

"Dive deeper into the barrel. There! A bundel—up it comes, in a cloud of dust. Old Almanacks, by all that is memorable! Almanacks, thin-leaved ledgers of time, going back to—let us see how far: 1845, 1834, 1823—before our time—1805, when our mothers were children. And the day-book—how blotted and blurred with many records and many tears.

"There, you have hit your head against that beam. Time was when you ran to and fro beneath it, but you are nearer to it now by more than the "altitude of a copine." That beam is strewn with forgotten papers of seeds for next year's sowing; a distaff, with some few shreds of flax remaining, is thrust in a crevice of the rafters overhead; and tucked away close under the eaves, is "the little wheel," that used to stand by the fire in times long gone. Its sweet, low song has ceased; and perhaps—perhaps she who drew those flaxen threads—but never mind—you can remember the line, don't you?

"Her wheel at rest, the matron charms no more."

"Well, let that pass. Do you see that little craft careered in that dark corner? It was red once; it was the only casket in the house once, and contained a mother's jewels. The old red CRADLE, for all the world! And you occupied it once; ay, great as you are, it was your world once, and ever it, the only horizon you beheld, bent the heaven of a mother's eyes, as you rocked in that little barque of love on the hither shore of time—fast by a mother's love to a mother's heart.

"And there, attached to two rafters, are the fragments of an untwisted rope. Do you remember it, what it was for, and who fastened it there? 'Twas "the children's swing." You are here, indeed, but where are NELLY and CHARLEY? There hangs his little cap by that window, and there the little red frock she used to wear. A crown is resting on his cherub brow, and her robes are spotless in the better land."

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON CONSUMPTION.—The Medical Faculty are beginning to question the opinion which has so long prevailed among medical men, that a change of climate is beneficial to persons suffering with the consumption. Sir James Clark, of England, has assailed the doctrine with considerable force, and a French physician named Carriere, has written against it; but the most vigorous opponent of it is a Dr. Burgess, of whom a recent article in Chamber's Edinburgh Journal gives an account.

Dr. Burgess contends that climate has little or nothing to do with the cure of consumption, and that if it had, the curative effects would be produced through the skin, and not the lungs. That a warm climate is not in itself beneficial, he shows from the fact that the disease exists in all latitudes. In India and Africa, tropical climates, it is as frequent as in Europe or Northern America. All the curative resorts now in fashion, are more productive of consumption than any locality of Great Britain. Naples, Florence, Nice, Genoa, Venice, all generate more consumption than London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Manchester. Madeira, the chosen paradise of pulmonary patients, is more unfavorable to the disease than England. Aix and Montpelier are no better, it not worse. Pisa is worse than all; so that Italian climate for consumption-cure, is pronounced an errant "humbug." Change of air, to the *same climate*, is the sanative theory of Dr. Burgess, deduced from the most expansive observations and industrious experiments in "climatology." Give me Italy or I perish," "give us a warm climate," which is now the fashionable cry of rich patients, will soon be changed to "change of air *at home*," in the opinion of Dr. Burgess, whose new theory will bring consolation, if not cure, to every poor person who labors under this affective malady, and cannot take a voyage to Italy.

THE USE OF TIME.—We have many recorded instances of individuals devoting their spare moments to intellectual pursuits, and successfully overcoming the most formidable difficulties, when poverty and secular drudgery seemed combined to crush their aspiring souls. Thomas Simpson, a weaver in very humble circumstances, prosecuted the study of mathematics during his leisure time with such diligence and patience, that in a few years he was enabled to give to the world some treatises on this important science, and ultimately to obtain the mathematical chair in one of our colleges. Wm. Hutton, a stocking-weaver, experienced many hardships and privations in his youthful days, rose to the occupation of a respectable bookseller, and, by assiduously employing, amidst all his difficulties, what time he could steal from his daily duties, rendered himself capable of writing several historical works, one of which is a "History of Birmingham," which has maintained a high reputation in the class of productions to which it belongs. James Ferguson first acquired the elementary principles of natural philosophy while attending his father's sheep, and afterwards while in the service of a farmer and miller. This great man was also enabled to acquire by himself the art of painting, by which he obtained for many years a comfortable subsistence, besides making such advancements in philosophical studies as to enable him to publish several works as the result of his investigations. Daniel Defoe, a well-known writer, whose name is familiar to most as that of "Robinson Crusoe," was apprenticed to a hosier, and afterwards commenced in that trade himself; but before he had finished his apprenticeship he had acquired sufficient knowledge to give the public a political tract.—*Mental Culture.*

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table compiled from the columns of the New York *Herald*, shows the number of steamboat accidents in the United States within the present year or in a period of a little over six months:—

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1852.

Jan. 9.—Boiler of steamer Magnolia, exploded at St. Simond's Island, Georgia, 13 persons killed; 11 injured.
12.—Boiler of steamer George Washington exploded, near Grand Gulf, Mississippi; 16 lives lost; 10 persons injured.
14.—Steamer Martha Washington, burnt near Memphis, Tenn. 5 lives lost.
24.—Steamer Pitzer Miller's boiler exploded, at the mouth of the White river. Several persons killed.
25.—Steamer De Wit Clinton, struck a snag, near Memphis, Tenn. 40 lives lost.
31.—Steamer General Warren, wrecked at Astoria, Oregon. 12 lives lost.
Feb. 14.—Steamer Caddo, sunk, near New Orleans. 6 lives lost.
29.—Steam tow boat Mary Kingsland's boiler burst, below New Orleans. 5 lives lost; 3 persons injured.
March 23.—Steamer Pocahontas, collapsed her flues, near Memphis, Tenn. 8 lives lost; 18 persons severely scalded.
26.—Steamer Independence, wrecked in Matagorda Bay, Texas. 7 lives lost.
April 3.—Steamer Redstone's boilers exploded, near Carrolton, Ia. 24 lives lost; 25 persons injured.
3.—Steamer Glencoe blew up, at St. Louis. Number of lives lost unknown.
9.—Steamer Saluda's boiler exploded, at Lexington, Mo. 100 lives lost.
11.—Steamer Pocahontas burnt, near Choctaw Bend. 12 lives lost.
25.—Steamer Prairie State collapsed her flues, on the Illinois, killing and wounding 20 persons.
May 19.—Steamer Pittsburgh's cylinder heads broken, killing one and injuring 3 persons.
June 14—Steamer Forest City collapsed a flue at Cleveland. 3 lives lost.
July 5—Steamer St. James's boiler exploded near New Orleans. About 40 lives lost.
12—Propeller City of Oswego run into by another steamer, near Cleveland, and sunk. 20 lives lost.
28—Steamer Henry Clay burnt, near Yonkers, on the Hudson. About 80 lives lost, and about 20 more or less injured

THE MELANCHOLY RESULT IN FIGURES.

	Number of Steamers.	Lives Lost.	Persons injured.
January	6	116	21
February	2	10	3
March	2	15	18
April	5	143	35
May	1	1	3
June	1	3	—
July	3	140	20
Total	20	428	100

The numbers lost by the disaster to the Pitzer, Miller and Glencoe, not being known, are not included in the foregoing list; but there can be little doubt, that if added to the other cases which have been ascertained, the aggregate would amount to at least five hundred human beings sent prematurely to their account, with all their imperfections upon their heads. We give this frightful table in order to draw the attention of members of Congress to the subject, in connection with the bill now before them. We learn that this bill, though very valuable, is found to be deficient in some points, and that the attention of Congress will be directed to the subject, in order to cover those points, and to render the bill as perfect as possible. Now is the time for action on the part of Congress, and the country looks to their wisdom and humanity for a measure that will give ample protection to the whole travelling community of the United States.

Sir William Wallace, a celebrated Scotch patriot and hero, was the younger son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire, and born in 1276. He possessed great strength and undaunted courage; and being indignant at seeing his country enslaved by Edward I, King of England, he resolved to undertake its liberation. Having, when only nineteen years of age, slain the son of Selby, English Governor of the Castle of Dundee, he was compelled to fly to the woods, where he soon collected around him a small band of followers, with whom he gained several skirmishes with the English. His success soon brought many others to his standard, and he was named by his army, Regent for John Baliol, who was, at this time, prisoner in England. Earl Warenne, having collected an army of about 40,000 men, to meet Wallace, a battle took place on the 11th of September, 1297, at Cambus-Kenneth, on the bank of the Forth, in which the English, under Warrene, were totally defeated. Wallace now retaliated, by marching into England, and ravaging the Northern Counties, from which he returned laden with spoils. Edward was, at this time, in Flanders, but immediately on hearing of the defeat of his general, he returned to England, and collected an army of 80,000 infantry and 7000 cavalry, with which he entered Scotland. Wallace had resigned the regency, on account of the jealousy of some of the nobles so that the army which was now opposed to Edward was common cod by Le Scneschal of Scotland and Comyn of Badenoch, while Wallace held only a subordinate command. A battle, fought at Falkirk, ruined Scotland, and was followed by the submission of nearly all the kingdom. Wallace, meantime, betook himself to his old haunts, continuing to harass the English till the year, 1305, when he was betrayed by a pretended friend, (Sir John Menteith,) into the hands of Edward, by whom he was condemned to death as a traitor; which sentence was executed, by his being beheaded and quartered, at London, on the 23rd August, 1305.—*Abpath.*

FLAT ROOFS.—All the new houses which have been built in New York recently, have what are termed flat roofs; that is, the roof is nearly level and slants but slightly from one side to the other. The old huge peaked roofs are fast disappearing; we wonder how they ever came into use. The inventor of them must have been a man full of conical ideas. The flat roofs are covered with tin and well painted. If a fire takes place in a building, it is easy to walk and work on the flat roof, so as to cool and the fire if it be in the adjacent building; this cannot be done on peaked roofs. Flat roofs are cheap, or and more convenient in every respect. We advise all those who intend to build new houses to have flat roofs on them. It is far better to have a fresh story at the top of a building than a peaked cramped up garret which is only comfortable for travelling on the hands and knees.—*Scientific American.*

PALMER'S ENLARGING CAMERA.—A gentleman of the name of Palmer has long been engaged upon the construction of an instrument to permit the copying of any object, or series of objects, upon either a larger or smaller scale than the original. He has at length succeeded in the most perfect and satisfactory manner; so much so, indeed, as to startle us with the astonishing effects produced by his process.—*Art Journal.*

SCULPTURE.—The Art Journal says it is no uncommon thing for English gentlemen to order busts and figures in the plaster model, and then transport that model to Italy, where marble and labour are cheaper, and get the bust or statue there. By this unpatriotic mode, the thought and labour is taken at a small price from the English artist, and the more simple and remunerative part placed in the hand of strangers.

THE TOMATO.—Professor Rafinesque, of France, says of this vegetable, "it is deemed very healthy and an invaluable article of food."