SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1850.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 15. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 3.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
84, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire,

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WM. THOS ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The principles on which this Company is found ed were adopted after mature consideration, and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared enabling persons to Insure either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 Per Cent. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 Per Cent. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,267 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on the Premiums payable until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, on 53¼ per cent. on the *Premiums received therion, during the last five years.*

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1843 will Receive Two Years Bonus at such Division if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales,* and *Cape of Good Hope,* without extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance-money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St John.
St John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick*

CHEAP
HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE.
No. 1, Prince Wm street,
and corner Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Now opening by the *Lisbon, Faside, Olive,* and *Maid of Erin,* and from *Manufactory*—
40 DOZEN Gent's Satin HATS, newest styles, very superior,
40 dozen Men's Paris and Plate Hats,
60 do. Men's and Youth's Drab, Brown and Green Sporting Hats,
40 do. Men's and Youth's Pearl Tarpiee Hats,
40 do. Men's and Youth's Cloth CAPS, every style,
20 do. Glazed Hats,
10 do. Brussel's Carpet Bags,
Glazed Hats in Variety, Table Oil Cloth,
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
☞Orders received for rich heavy Curtain Fringe, newest patterns on sight.
LOCKHART & CO.,
May 17. No. 1, *Prince William Street*

Favor's Express!
FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS will leave per steamer "Maid of Erin," on THURSDAY morning the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock.—Orders to purchase Goods, Notes and Bills for Collection will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.—For further particulars apply to
L. H. WATERHOUSE, Agent.
St. John, March 1st, 1850.—3i. *South Wharf*

IRISH LINEN.
Just received per Ship "Themis," Leighton, Master, on Consignment—
5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article.—For sale low by
WILLIAM CARVILL,
uly 12. Nelson Street.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £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 H. Gray, 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 this 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 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.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
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Chatham—William Cattman, 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.
Moncton (the Bend) Enos Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Sheldiac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager. at John. N.B*

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.*

CALCINED PLAISTER.—50 Barrels of the above, received this day, and for sale by
April 26. THOS. HANFORD.

COFFEE.—To the Lovers of an excellent article equal if not superior to any yet introduced into this market, for Sale Wholesale and Retail at the Store, 4 South side King Street, below St. John Hotel. J. CROUCH.
Heads of Families will do well by making a visit. May 30.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.
SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.
Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith that he (the deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—at King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and *a perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"
Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, John Pirie, Mayor
IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.
Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.
THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.
Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B

Miscellany.

THE BETTING DANDY.

The young gentleman — with a medium-sized, light brown moustache, and a suit of clothes, such as fashionable tailors sometimes furnish to their customers, "on accommodating terms"—that is, on the insecure credit system—came into a hotel one afternoon, and, after calling for a glass of Madeira, turned to the company and offered to bet with any man present that the Susquehannah would not be successfully launched. This "lanter" not being taken up, he proposed to wager five dollars that Dr. Webster would not be hung. This seemed to be a "stumper," too, for nobody accepted the chance. The exquisite glanced around contemptuously and remarked—"I want to make a bet of some kind: I don't care a fig what it is. I'll bet any man from a shilling's worth of cigars to five hundred dollars. Now's your time gentlemen; what do you propose?"

Sipping a glass of beer in one corner of the bar-room sat a plain old gentleman, who looked as though he might be a Pensylvanian farmer. He sat down his glass and addressed the exquisite—"Well Mister—I'm not in the habit of making bets—but seeing you are anxious about it, I don't care if I gratify you. So I'll bet you a levy's worth of sixes that I can pour a quart of treacle into your hat, and turn it out a solid lump of candy in two minutes by the watch."

"Done," said the exquisite, taking off his hat and handing it to the farmer.

It was a real Florence silk hat, a splendid article, that shone like black satin.—The old gentleman took the hat, and requested the bar-keeper to send for a quart of treacle—"the cheap sort, at six cents a quart: that's the kind I use in this experiment," said he, handing over six coppers to the bar-keeper.

The treacle was brought and the old farmer, with a very grave and mysterious countenance, poured it into the dandy's hat, while the exquisite took out his watch to note the time. Giving the hat two or three shakes with Signor Blitz like adroitness, the experimenter placed it on the table, and stared into it, as if watching the wonderful process of solidification.

"Time's up," said the dandy.

The old farmer moved the hat.

"Well I do believe it ain't hardened," said he, in a tone expressive of disappointment. I missed some how, or other, this time, and I suppose I've lost the bet. Bar-keeper, let the gentleman have the cigars—twelve sixes, mind, and charge 'em in the bill."

"What of the cigars," roared the exquisite, "you've spoiled my hat, that cost me five dollars, and you must pay for it."

"That wasn't in the bargain," drily answered the old gentleman; "but I'll let you keep the treacle, which is a little more than we agreed for."

Having drained the tenacious fluid from his beaver as he best could, into a spittoon, the man of the moustaches rushed from the place—his fury not much abated by the sounds of ill-suppressed laughter which followed his exit. He made his complaint at the police, office, but, as it aupeared that the experiment was tried with his own consent no damage could be recovered.—[Pensylvanian.

Paring off.—Readers of the daily newspapers may have observed an increased anxiety on the part of members of Parliament to announce that on certain divisions they "paired off" with some other members of opposite opinions.—Notices too, are becoming frequent, that similar arrangements are to hold for "the remainder of the session." It may be as well that the electoral body should know that these modes of shirking duty and escaping responsibility begin to assume the form and regularity of a system.—When the "pair" is made, the written intimation which appears in the newspapers, instead of being sent, as is generally supposed, to the newspapers by one or other of the contracting absentees, is handed to an officer of the house, who makes out a copy for each of the daily newspapers, and transmits the documents to the respective offices. This is still lazier than the proxy system of the House of Lords; because, in the latter case, each of the noble absentees must at the least be at the trouble to sign his name to the paper vote, while in the case of the industrious Commoners only one of the two need be at the trouble of putting pen to paper—the officer of the house will do the rest.—(Spectator.)

Cut Flowers.—About as much nitrate of soda as can be easily taken up between the forfinger and thumb, put into the glass every time the water is changed, will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight. Nitrate of potash, (that is, common saltpetre), in powder, has nearly the same effect, but it is not quite so efficacious.

We like to see a young man wear his old coat until he can afford to buy a new one.

The Murders of O'Conner and Dr. Parkman Dentistically Considered.—The following interesting reference to these fearful tragedies was made by Mr Robinson, surgeon-dentist, of London, in his inaugural address to the Dental College, at Baltimore, United States, prepared by him at the request of the council:—"The importance and value of mechanical knowledge, in a legal point of view, has recently been exemplified in a striking manner in England, where it formed the main clue of identity in a case of murder. I allude to that of O'Connor by the Mennings, which has obtained a world-wide notoriety from the peculiar circumstances of atrocity attending it. It may be remembered that after the victim had been despatched and buried, the body was covered with quick-lime for the purpose of producing decomposition more rapidly, and destroying all traces of identity. A few more days or probably hours, would have been sufficient for this purpose, had the body not been providentially discovered. At the *post mortem* examination, it was ascertained that the deceased were a set of artificial teeth. The evidence of the surgeon who examined the body, and which contained a description of the mouth, with the peculiarity of a protruding lower jaw, appeared in the public papers. This attracted the attention of the dentist, who had a similar case under treatment; the teeth were shown to him, recognised, and applied to the working model, thus proving, beyond a doubt, that it was the same individual who had been murdered. The recognition and identification by the gentleman who had made and adapted the teeth followed as a matter of course, and a most important link in the chain of evidence was thus obtained. Presuming the discovery of the body not to have taken place till after the corrosive qualities of the lime had taken effect upon the features, so that no trace of identity of the deceased could have been obtained, the conviction of the guilty parties would have been extremely problematical; the whole case would be resolved into one of mere surmise and suspicion, if the dentist had not stepped in to clear up the mystery with his mechanical knowledge, by which he was enabled to swear with positive certainty to the work which he had made and fitted to the mouth of the murdered man. If we require more proof, we have only to refer to the dreadful tragedy which has more recently occurred at Boston. I allude to the murder of Dr. Parkman. In that awful case the bones of the cranium had been calcined by throwing them into a furnace, the ashes of which were examined, and amongst them artificial mineral teeth were found mounted upon gold, which could not be destroyed. Inquiry was made among the dentists, and Dr. Keep, a celebrated dentist of the place, instantly identified the work, placed them upon his working model, at and once supplied an important link of evidence, he having made the teeth a few weeks previously. These instances, out of many that might be cited, are interesting, as showing how important and intimate a connexion there exists between a proper knowledge of the practical and mechanical department of the dental art and its application as an auxiliary of medical jurisprudence, i which it can be rendered subservient to furthering the ends of justice. Such cases place the value of the dental art in our social state in a new point of view, and it will naturally recur to the minds of all who hear these observations, how could a merely theoretical dentist identify pieces of artificial work which he neither knows how to make or to adapt to the mouth, or how could he be supposed capable of identifying a filling of gold or any of those minute characteristics in the shape and arrangement of the teeth, which none but a practical and intelligent dentist can be thoroughly acquainted with? The cases of the O'Conner and Dr. Parkman occurred recently: who can say how soon, or under what circumstances, other appalling tragedies of a similar nature, a suicide, or other violent case of death may not occur, in which a knowledge of mechanical dentistry may be invoked to establish identity."—*English Paper.*

The Battle of Sobraon, (10th Feb. 1846.)—The battle of Sobraon's sands pre-eminent on the records of our Indian history as the most sanguinary every fought by the British in the East. Rivalling in its fierceness and number of slain the greatest of European combats, it has been aptly designated the "Waterloo of India." From six o'clock in the morning till ten an incessant cannonade was sustained on both sides, and only ceased on that of the British to allow of the closer conflict of the advance under a fire perhaps never equalled—certainly never surpassed for rapidity and death dealing effect. The slaughter amongst the British at this period of the battle was immense. Hundreds fell at every moment; but retreat on was at hand. The Sikh gunners remained firm at their post—dying beside their guns—the objects of their adoration; their cavalry and infantry in thousands rushed into the river, whilst the artillery of the British General (imbered up on its banks), hurled death and destruction on dense masses of the fugitive enemy. The waters of the Sutledge—the Hydaspis of the olden time—was literally crimsoned with blood—thousands of dying and dead Sikhs floated down the stream, the victorious British army looking on in triumph.—The carnage was terrific—a dreadful but necessary infliction of summary punishment proved how utterly futile was the attempt of the Sikhs to push an unprovoked war with success upon their British neighbours, and annihilated for ever the vaunted and hitherto supposed invincible prowess of the land of the five rivers. The Punjaub was trod beneath the heel of the gallant Gough.

Courting in Andalusia.—In a village near Aracena, when a young man wishes to profess himself a suitor of some fair maiden he proceeds to her residence, bearing in his hand the long staff used by the mountaineers, called *cachiporra*, or shortly *porra*, and announces his presence by a loud knock at the door. At the same time the staff is placed by the side of it, and he retires a short distance, proviously exclaimed, '*Porra* within, or *porra* without?' Should the maiden be disposed to favour his suit, she approaches and removes the staff in doors: but, if adverse, it is hurled to the other side of the street. Whereupon the lover understands his fate, and wends his way back, dejected the disconsolate.

Dublin has asked for 2,500 superficial feet of room in the great industrial exhibition of 1851.—Belfast 10,000—Waterford has made application for space; Wexford also; but Cork has not demonstrated, nor has Limerick.

Remember that when every one takes care of *himself*, care is taken of all.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.

Straits of Dover, Wednesday Evening Aug. 28.—The interesting experiment of sinking submarinely with success the electric telegraph between this port and Calais, and which is destined to form the future key for instant communication with the European continent, was practically commenced this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, at which hour the *Goliah*, steam-ship, provisioned for the day, and with a crew of some 30 men, was brought under weigh within the harbour. On board were Dr. Ried, Mr. J. C. Wollaston, C. E., Mr. Crampton, C. E., Mr. J. Edwards, Captain Beer, and several scientific gentlemen, with many persons on the pier to see the convey start. The *Goliah* rode out to the Government Pier, with her telegraph tackle and apparatus on board, under a calm sea and favouring wind. The connexion between the 30 miles of telegraphy wire, 1-10th of an inch in diameter, and encased in a covering of gutta percha, the thickness of a little finger, and which was coiled round a large cylinder or drum amid-ship 15 feet by 7, was then made good to 300 yards of the same wire enclosed in a leaden tube on shore, to prevent it being bruised by the shingle on the beach, and to enable the experimenters, as they proceeded out to sea, to send communications on shore. The vessel being fully under weigh steamed out at the rate of three or four miles an hour into the open sea in a direct track for Cape Grinez, 21 miles across the channel, the nearest landmark to the English coast, and lying midway between Calais and Boulogne. The wire weighed five tons, and the cylinder two.

The vessel was preceded by Captain Bullock, R. N., of Her Majesty's steam-ship *Widgeon*, who accompanied the experimenters as a pilot, and who had caused the track of the navigation to be taken to be marked out by a succession of buoys, surmounted with flags, on the whole route between the English and French coasts. The operation of paying out the 30 miles of wire commenced on a signal to the Sailors to "Go a-head with the wheel, and pay out the wire," which was continuously streamed out over a roller at the stern of the vessel, the men at every 16th of a mile being busily engaged in rivetting on to the wire square leaden clamps or weights from 14lb. to 24lb., and which had the effect of sinking the wire in the bottom of the sea, which on the English coast commences at a depth of 30 feet, and goes on varying from that to 100 and 180 feet, which latter, or 20 fathoms, is anywhere the greatest depth. The whole of casting out and sinking was accomplished with great precision and success, owing to the favourable state of the day.

Various interesting salutations were kept up hourly during the progress of submerging the wire between the gentlemen on board and Messrs G. & Brett, the original promoters of the enterprise. The only conjectured difficulty on the route was at a point in mid-channel called the Ridge, between which and another inequality called the Varne, both well known by navigators, there is a deep and submarine valley, surrounded by shifting sands, the one being 17 miles in length and the other 12, and in their vortex, not unlike the ferocious one of the Goodwin Sands, ships encounter danger, lose their anchors, and drift, and trolling nets of fishermen are frequently lost. Over this, however, the wire was successfully submerged below the keach, it is believed, of either ships' anchors, sea animals, or fishing nets. The remainder of the route, though rougher on approaching the coast of France, was accomplished cleverly but slowly.

(By Submarine Telegraph.)

Cape Grinez Coast of France, Half-past 8, P. M.—The *Goliah* has just arrived in safety, and the complete connexion of the under-water wire with that left at Dover this morning is being run up the face of the cliff; complimentary interchanges are passing between France and England under the strait and through it, for the first time. The French mail, *ut mos est*, may not arrive at Dover at the time of going to press; but, in a short time, on the necessary arrangements being complete, Paris news and closing prices at the Bourse will be communicated by a mail that sets time and detention at defiance.

Dover, Thursday, Aug. 29.—This afternoon his Grace the Duke of Wellington visited the Submarine Electric Telegraph, that now connects the shores of England and France. The wires are carried in temporarily at the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. In the absence of Mr. Ried, the telegraph engineer, who superintended laying the wires across the channel, his foreman showed the noble Duke the working of the instruments, and explained to him how the wires were isolated, and the plan adopt d for laying them across. At the Duke's request he also furnished him a specimen of the isolated wire. His Grace seemed highly pleased, and would no doubt appreciate this wonderful agency that could communicate in a second of time between this country and the Continent.

Electro-Magnetism as a Motive Power.—Professor Page, in the lectures which he is now delivering before the Smithsonian Institution, states that there is no longer any doubt of the application of this power as a substitute for steam.—He exhibited the most imposing experiments ever witnessed in this branch of science. An immense bar of iron, weighing 160lb., was made to spring up by magnetic action, and to move rapidly up and down, dancing like a feather in the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon the bar he stated to average 300lbs., through 10 inches of its motion. He said he could raise this bar 100 feet as readily as 10 inches, and he expected no difficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton or 100 tons. He could make a pile-driver, or a forge hammer, with great simplibity, and could make an engine with a stroke of 6, 12, 20, or any number of feet. The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol, and when he produced the same spark at a little distance from this point it made no noise at all. This recent discovery is said to have a practical bearing upon the construction of an electro-magnetic engine. Truly a great power is here; and where is the limit to it? He then exhibited his engine between four and five horse power, operated by a battery contained within a space of three cubic feet. It looked very unlike a magnetic machine. It was a reciprocating engine of two feet stroke, and the whole engine and battery weighed about one ton. When the power was thrown on by the motion of a lever the engine started off magnificently, making 114 strokes per minute; though, when it drove a circular saw, 10 inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick into laths, the engine made about 80 strokes per minute. There was a great anxiety on the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph. The force operating upon this great cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet was stated to be 600lb.—when the engine was moving very slowly, but he had not been able to ascertain what the force was when the engine was running at a working speed, though it was considerably less. The most important and interesting point, however, is the expense of the power. Professor page stated that he had reduced the cost so far that it was less than steam under many and most conditions, though not so low as the cheapest steam-engines. With all the imperfections of the engine, the consumption of 3lb of zinc per day would produce one horse power. The larger his engines contrary to what has been known before, the greater economy. Professor Page was himself surprised at the result. There were yet practical difficulties to be overcome the battery has yet to be improved, and it remains yet to try the experiment on a grander scale—to make a power of 100-horse, or more. Truly the age is fraught with wonders, and we can now look forward with certainty to the time when coal will be put to better uses than to burn, scald, and destroy.—*National Intelligencer* (American Paper.)

Provision against Shipwrecks.—Mr George Catlin, has written a letter to a Scotch paper, in which he details a plan conceived by him for saving the lives of all persons on board a perishing ship. Mr. Catlin was stopped in proceeding to take out a patent by finding that his invention was essentially the same as that which had already been, some years before, made the subject of a patent by Capt. Olmixon. But the plan seems at once so simple and efficient—and in view of the recent terrible calamity, presses so strongly for public notice—that we are tempted to state here the principle of the invention in Mr. Catlin's words.—"My design," he says "was to construct disengaging and floating quarter-deck to ocean steamers and other vessels, answering all the purposes of ordinary decks, and which, in case of vessel's sinking at sea, could in a few moments be disengaged, and prepared with all the passengers and crew upon them, to float away, as strong and efficient rafts when vessels go down. These I considered equally available in case of vessels burning at sea; the vessel scuttled might be sent down, and all on board (at least with a ray of hope) might launch themselves upon the middle of the ocean. These quarter-decks or rafts I proposed to be built chiefly of solid timbers which could not sink—they could not be capsized by a wave, nor would they stave or founder like a float upon a reef, but would float in safety over it, and land the passengers on the beach. Tin or sheet-iron safes, water tight, might be sunk into them, containing provisions, liquors, &c., for twenty or thirty days at sea, and also rockets and other means of making signals of distress."

The French National Guard in Jersey.—On Sunday morning, at about a quarter before 10 o'clock, the *Superb*, steamer, arrived from Granville with a great number of passengers, when our Islanders were taken quite by surprise by the landing of about 100 of the National Guard of that place; several of the Officers and Serjeants were in plain clothes, the Band (about 40 strong) and a number of the Privates were in uniform. It was a most imposing and gratifying sight to witness so many brave fellows landing on the shores of a nation with whom they had been so many years at war, but to whom now the hand of friendship was most cordially extended. About one o'clock p.m. the Band assembled in the Royal Square, surrounded by a large concourse of people, and we were no less surprised than pleased at hearing them strike up "Rule Britannia," and our National Anthem of "God Save the Queen," followed by the "Marseillaise" and other airs. They were subsequently conducted to Fort Regent, where they were most hospitably entertained at dinner by the Serjeants of the 26th Cameronians in a style that did honour to their feelings and management. Our French neighbours appeared highly gratified with their reception and entertainment, which they demonstrated by the hearty huzzas they gave on leaving the pier-head. About six o'clock they began to embark, when the pier was literally crowded with thousands of persons from all parts of the island. They again played our national airs and "Mourir pour la Patrie," which latter air they sang, and were loudly cheered by the numerous spectators assembled to witness their departure. The beautiful little steamer *Superb* having got her steam up, soon disappeared with the happy party to their native shores, where we have no doubt that the liberality and friendly treatment they received from John Bull would be warmly discussed. We hear that the National Guards purpose paying us another visit to return the compliment to their entertainers of Fort Regent.—*Jersey Sun.*