THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1838. No. 31.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street.

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

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

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

All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Weekly Almanack.

APRIL.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON.	W.	H.
7 Saturday,	5 29	6 35	4 44	10	28
8 Sunday,	5 28	6 36	5 1	10	46
9 Monday,	5 26	6 37	Rises	11	22
10 Tuesday,	5 25	6 38	7 32	11	49
11 Wednesday,	5 23	6 39	8 41	morn.	
12 Thursday,	5 20	6 41	0 52	0	17
13 Friday,	5 18	6 42	11 2	0	54

Full Moon, 9th. 9h. 22m.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Ward, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Wishart, Esq.

CITY BANK.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: J. T. Hanford, Esq.

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

PETER PIVOT'S LETTERS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK TO HIS FRIENDS AT THE DEPOT.

No. VI.

I now propose giving you, as promised in my last letter, an account of an excursion up the valley of the St. John, above Fredericton, to the remote settlement of Madawaska.

We left head-quarters on a fine morning, late in September, in a two-horse waggon, hung upon the wooden springs in common use, as alone capable of resisting the action of wheels over the rugged paths, which too frequently pass under the imposing and deceptive name of high roads in this part of the world. Some miles above Fredericton we passed Indian Village, the principal residence of the Milicite Indians: it contains from sixty to seventy low wooden huts, with a chapel and house for the priest, and a successful hunter has built a large two-storied house, which he occupies—not altogether to the satisfaction of his brethern, who, of all men, are most averse to innovation of any kind.

We next passed French Village, a straggling settlement of Acadians, which supplied us with canoe men for our ultimate progress up the river: the Acadians manage these frail barks quite as skilfully as the native Indians, and as they are moreover cheerful, and light-hearted, most travellers prefer their society to that of the dogged and melancholy red man. The road now passed through a colony of "imported negroes;" their log huts are in all respects inferior to the Indian wigwams, and it cannot be denied that the experiment which has here been tried, of converting the slave into an industrious and independent free-man, has proved a decided failure. Leaving these piebald settlements behind us, we crossed the river, sixteen miles from Fredericton, into a district more rugged and broken than that which we had left, and the belt of cleared land along the margin of the water is in many places so narrow that the dark forest approaches to the very gates of the farm-steading: one is, indeed, surprised to observe how frequently worthless land of this description, is cleared at vast labour and expense, while the country abounds in excellent soils, and even upon the same property may often be found uncleared uplands of very superior quality; but the people everywhere cling with the utmost tenacity to the banks of the rivers, where there is generally some island, or other strip of alluvial soil, to compensate for the poverty of the land adjoining to it, and in all new countries where roads are few and bad, the immediate vicinity of a river is of primary importance in the choice of a location.

We had been upwards of nine hours on our journey, and had completed a distance of only thirty-four miles, when our jaded horses drew up at one of those tavern farms which here accommodate the traveller with bed and board. I have little to say in commendation of these houses of entertainment, where the usual relations between guest and landlord are totally reversed, and the former taught to feel, on crossing the threshold, that he, and not the host, is the person obliged: there is small comfort to be found in most of them, and least of all, that sedulous desire to please which reconciles one to bad cheer. We were resolved, however, to take things as they came, and we found that by adapting ourselves to the customs and manners of the people we could generally command attention to our wishes: on the present occasion our landlady evinced a laudable alacrity in providing for our wants: mutton chops with cranberry sauce were soon smoking on the board, and a cold apple-pie with cheese—genuine American concomitants—completed the repast, while the tea-tray—the invariable accompaniment of every meal—supplied us with a wholesome beverage.

At day-light, on the following morning, we were again upon the road: the opposite bank of the river presented, for many miles after starting, an unbroken wilderness, with one small clearing near the river, where the proprietor of this valuable property has built a house and offices, to which the sounding title of the "Barony" has been given. These extensive grants have much retarded the settlement of the country; they are invariably to be found in the most desirable situations, and, while they contribute nothing to the public service, they rise in value with every improvement that takes place around them, until the period arrives when they can be sold to advantage. The legislature ought at once to follow the example of the adjoining states, and tax these wilderness estates, so as to compel their proprietors to bring them upon fair terms into the market.

Eighteen miles of wretched road, through a generally poor and stony district, brought us to a tavern, where we baited our horses, and repaired the vehicle, which had sustained some damage from the ruts, rocks, and corderoys over which which we had passed. We ourselves had endured not a little from the same cause; but, regardless of our own sufferings, we again pushed forward, at our waggoner's command, enjoying new vistas of wild woodland scenery at every turn and angle of the road, which winds its broken way along the rugged bank of the St. John. There is nothing inviting to the agriculturist or settler in the general appearance of the land we had hitherto passed over on our morning's ride; the soil is poor and stony, and in some places masses of granite are the only crop which nature seems disposed to yield. At a future period, when the log hut shall be replaced by the neat cottage, and the frame-work abode shall give way to the substantial manor-house, these blocks of granite may be turned to good account; at present they furnish excellent grind-stones, which the vicinity of the river affords the ready means of transporting to a distance.

A few miles further brought us to Gibson's mills, an extensive and thriving establishment of grist and saw mills; altogether the most purpose-looking concern we had yet seen; and soon afterwards the road runs for some miles along a natural terrace, considerably elevated above the bed of the river, upon which are situated some excellent farms; one in particular attracted our attention; house, offices, and fields, were all in high order and repair; good fences, cattle fat and sleek, barn well stored; everything, in short, forming a bright contrast to the slovenly and neglected farms of almost all the old settlers in the country. We stopped to make some inquiries relative to the proprietor of this thriving farm: it was almost unnecessary! He was a practical farmer from Ayrshire, who had been only three years in the country, and had already shown his "lumbering" neighbours what the energy, skill, and industry of an "old countryman" can accomplish. Will they follow his example? No! While a stick remains in the forest they will stick to lumbering, and neglect their farms, until, one after another, want and ruin overtake them, and the present race of agricultural woodsmen shall pass away entirely.

A few miles above the Ayrshire farmer's domicile we again crossed the St. John, into the parish of Woodstock, one of the best corn districts in the province: the steril and stony banks which too frequently rise abruptly from the water, here disappear, and, as in other favoured parts of the valley, Nature fully atones for previous miles of indifferent soil; her wild and rigid features are relaxed; the rugged cliff and broken hill no longer hold the river in their stern embrace, but, receding to a distance, leave an ample plain of great fertility, along which we drove for some miles through the prosperous settlement of Woodstock, and halted for the night sixty-one miles from Fredericton.

In the course of this day's journey we had an adventure with a bear, which I must now relate:—We were proceeding at our ordinary slow pace along a difficult road, when we perceived a horseman, who had been riding for some time a short distance in our front, suddenly pull up, and after a moment's pause he rapidly fell back on our party for support, followed for some paces by a large she bear with two cubs at her feet, in whose defence this display of courage was exhibited: all was now bustle and preparation; but before we could get our guns ready for action Madame Bruin trotted off into a belt of wood bordering the river, and into which we instantly pursued her; but, although we beat the cover closely, assisted by some countrymen who had joined the chase, we could not obtain another glimpse of her; a circumstance which we could in no way account for, until told by an old man that he had seen her swim across the broad river with her young ones on her back almost immediately in front of us. Bears are numerous in most parts of the province, and almost every barn-door we passed was decorated with a skin or two hung up to dry. They occasionally commit great havoc in the corn-fields and gardens, and when hungry they have no sort of objection to a bit of pork or mutton. The legislature therefore sets a price upon their heads, and whoever presents a bear's snout to the provincial secretary becomes entitled to a reward of five dollars: the skin besides is valuable, and I am assured that the flesh is palatable, and the heart a delicacy, but my own experience enables me to do no more than vouch for the satisfactory flavour of a well-prepared ham.

The bear of this country is of a small black species, and by no means fierce, or prone to do battle with mankind. They go to bed for the winter in some cavern, or hollow tree, which is hermetically closed by the first fall of snow, and there they certainly remain for months together without food or sustenance, as they lay up no store in their dens, nor are their traces ever seen upon the snow during the season of retirement. They are sometimes—although rarely—discovered in their winter quarters, which are generally selected with great judgment and sagacity, as the following case will prove: a party of lumbermen were returning from their work one evening at the close of last winter, when their attention was attraced to a large tree by the fierce barking of a little dog which refused to quit the spot. Nothing, however, could be discovered about the tree to justify the little animal's anger, and it was not until one of the men had struck it repeatedly with his axe that they perceived the snow moving on the trunk at some distance from the ground and to the amazement of the party, the head of a large bear speedily appeared covered with a white wig, as large and graceful as that of the Lord Chancellor. Bruin lost no time in commencing his retreat, but the men set upon him with their axes during his awkward descent from his abode, and soon despatched him.

At the wretched tavern where we passed the night we got nothing half so good as a bear ham for dinner; and the noise at the tap immediately under our apartment, combined with the smell of new rum, so effectually disturbed our rest that we were glad to resume our journey at the first dawn of day. The road, for some miles, passes through a tolerably well cultivated country, which slopes down gradually to the river, on both banks of which are seen many a neat cottage and well-cleared farm. We halted to bait and breakfast eighteen miles above Woodstock, and at Presqu'isle, five miles further, above which the road is nearly impracticable for wheels, we dismissed our waggon, embarked in the canoes, which were here awaiting our arrival: our little fleet was soon in motion, each canoe manned by a French lad, who poled it against the stream at the rate of about three miles an-hour, the frequent occurrence of shoals and rapids, the water being unusually low, rendering our progress, even at this slow rate, a work of great difficulty and labour. From the bed of the river we could see nothing of the country; on both sides our view was circumscribed by high banks, clad with the primeval forest, with, at long intervals, an occasional scrap of clearing, and the desolate and dreary shanty of the emigrant or woodsman standing in the midst of scathed and blackened stumps, which had recently undergone the action of fire to hasten their decay. Nothing can be more wild and gloomy than this part of the valley, and, as if to cast a yet deeper shade upon the landscape, a heavy thunder-storm arose, which speedily drenched us to the skin; while the bright flashes of lightning which followed each other with fearful rapidity, scaring the coot and wild fowl from their haunts, so unnerved our Acadians, that we were often placed in great danger of an upset; we, however, weathered all the dangers of the storm and of the navigation, and soon after nine o'clock reached a farm-house, where we gladly received permission to pass the night.

The interior of our farm house afforded slender promise of good cheer, but we were not fastidious travellers, and we had reason to congratulate ourselves upon having fortunately taken up our quarters with kind-hearted people, who were disposed to do all in their power for our comfort. A large wood fire soon blazed in the capacious hearth, within which we sat enveloped in the vapours which arose from our wet carpet-bags, and dripping garments; while the rapid movements of the busy housewife afforded the pleasing assurance that preparations were in progress for our evening meal: her best china was produced, and a strong infusion of Bohea prepared: anon a savoury smell arose, the hissing of a frying-pan was heard, and in a few minutes a "despatch cook," flanked by a couple of trenchers of delicious buck-wheat cakes, smoked upon the board: the dairy supplied us with excellent cream and butter, the poultry-yard with eggs, and the woods with maple sugar; so that the tea was the only article of our repast for which our host had to send to market; the family, also, were almost entirely clothed in the home-spun of the country; and these facts alone may prove, that even in the least favoured parts of the province—such as this,—industry and management alone are wanting to insure a comfortable independence to the settler.

Our canoes were again under way at day-light in the morning, but, tired alike of being cramped up in these paste-board craft, where the uninitiated may scarcely move without the risk of an upset, and of the tedious up-stream navigation, I took my gun in my hand, and, with the river for my guide, dashed into the wilderness.

There is a death-like stillness in the American forest, unlike anything I have elsewhere experienced: the lively note or cheerful song of the feathered choristers which enliven other woodlands is here unheard; the monotonous hammer of the wood-pecker, as he toils for his daily food, or the plaintive chirp of the nimble squirrel, as he flies in alarm from the approach of man, are the only sounds which awaken the slumbering echoes of the vast and gloomy solitude. A walk of some miles brought me again to the river, just in time to catch my canoe, in which I was glad to complete the remainder of the day's journey to Tobique, one hundred and ten miles from Fredericton.

On the following morning we left the Tobique settlement on horseback; having sent on our canoes the previous evening, to pass the rapids, and the portage at the grand falls to the Upper St. John. For many miles below Tobique the settlers are few and far between; and above, there are, at the most, half-a-dozen huts between it and the commencement of the Madawaska settlement, a distance of thirty miles. We had a forest ride of twenty miles before us, and at the end of the first three we crossed by a deep ford, the Aroostook river, which ranks first among the tributaries of the St. John; while the Tobique on the opposite shore may, perhaps, claim to rank as second. They are both fine streams, with good land, covered with fine timber on their banks, which are almost entirely unsettled; the former, indeed, running as it does through the disputed territory, is closed against the emigrant. The bridle-path we followed through the forest led us over a succession of fine table-lands, covered with heavy timber, and indicating a soil of the first quality; and during the ride we had the satisfaction of filling our bags with birch and spruce patridges, which we found in great numbers basking in the sun upon our path, or hopping tamely among the stumps and decayed branches alongside of it. We saw, also, numerous flights of the graceful pigeon of the country, with its red breast, and long tapering tail, which give it, while on the wing, so strong a resemblance to the green parrot of India: these birds emigrate annually from the Southern States, arriving in New Brunswick in May; in the untrodden fastnesses of which they build their nests, and rear their young, departing again in October for the rice fields of Carolina.

The day was so far spent when we reached the old military post at the Grand Falls, that we were induced to defer our inspection of them till our return; and embarking, therefore, in our canoes, we again pushed forward with good speed along the still deep water of the upper river, to the first house of the long, straggling settlement of Madawaska.

From the Eastport Sentinel, March 21.

The Joint Select committee of the Legislature of Maine, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message, and other documents relating to the North Eastern Boundary, have made a Report, accompanied by the following resolves. We doubt not they will meet the approbation of the Legislature, as well as of the people of Maine.

Resolved, That the Legislature heartily respond to the sentiments of the Chief Magistrate of the State, in recommending an earnest demand upon the General Government, to put an end to the intrusive and unjustifiable jurisdiction over our citizens and soil by a foreign power.

Resolved, That perceiving no ground of hope that Great Britain will yield to the rightful claims of Main, while by procrastination or diplomacy it can be avoided, we deem it the imperative duty of the General Government to run and establish the line according to the Treaty of 1783, and, that the State demands an early accomplishment of this object.

Resolved, That the use which has been made of the territory by the British Government, as a thoroughfare for its troops, and a place on which they have encamped without authority, is a palpable outrage upon the United States, and a fresh cause of complaint.

Resolved, That the government and all executive Officers ought to take prompt and effectual measures to cause all laws to be rigidly enforced against persons who may assume, or attempt to violate the rights of the State, or of the citizens occupying the disputed territory, and that measures be taken to arrest offenders against those laws, and cause them to be brought to trial before our own judicial tribunals.

Resolved, that the opening of a winter-road from the Aroostic to the mouth of the Madawaska river, is all important, as enabling this state to extend the protection of its laws to the people of Madawaska and vicinity; and that Massachusetts be requested to co-operate with this State in effecting this object.

BOUNDARY LINE.—*Another Proposition.* The Governor of maine has transmitted to the Legislature further correspondence just recieved from the President.—We have not yet had the perusal of these documents, but understand the President proposes that Maine shall authorise him to negociate for a conventional line of boundary: to which the Governor strongly objects, and insists upon running the line according to the treaty. The subject will receive the action of the Legislature we presume as soon as the documents are printed.—*Maine Daily Journal.*

BOUNDARY REPORT.

The committee on the Northeastern Boundary to whom was referred the able and highly interesting message of the Governor, of the 14th inst. in relation to recent propositions from Washington, have made a report (which we shall soon publish,) concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to give the assent of this State to the Federal Government, to treat with that of Great Britain for a conventional line for our North Eastern Boundary, but that this State will insist on the line established by the treaty of 1783.

Resolved, That as this State has never heretofore given her assent to appoint an Umpire under the treaty of Ghent in 1814, but has protested against the same, and as she believes it to be a grave question whether the provisions in the treaty for this purpose has not done its office and is therefore no longer in force, she is not now prepared to give her assent to the appointment of a new Arbiter.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of the Bill for the survey of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States, &c. now pending in Congress.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit to the President of the United States one copy of his Message to the Legislature on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, and of this Report and Resolutions, and one copy of the same to each of the Heads of Departments at Washington; one copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and one copy to the Governor of Massachusetts.

NEW INVENTED STEAM-ENGINE.—The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* says—At the British Alkali works, Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove, a steam-engine, invented by a labouring mechanic, is daily in full operation, which will certainly supersede every other now in use, as the simplicity of its construction, the smallness of its size, and the almost nothingness of its cost, will necessarily bring it speedily into notice among all persons whose business may require the aid of so useful an auxiliary. Its size not more than twice that of a man's hat, and the expense of a five-horse power will not exceed in cost half a score pounds. Its form is cylindrical, being about 18 inches in diameter, and 22 deep. The steam is admitted through a hole in a hollow circular belt (attached to a wall), upon which it revolves, and works it by a diagonal action, against an upright piston, being forced out by pressure of a diagonal plate, which divides the interior into two portions. The rotary action is beautifully managed by means of a perfectly spherical steam-tight joint, at the end of a fixed inclined arm, towards which joint the upper and lower surfaces of the interior part of the cylinder are made to slope, after the form of the exterior of an hour-glass. Upon these the diagonal plate performs its revolutions, such movement being permitted through an opening (from the circumference to the centre), equal in width to the thickness of the before-named upright piston, up and down the sides of which it continually works. To the centre of the bottom of the cylinder is fixed a shaft, having attached to it a wheel which communicates the motion that may be required; and this is all the machinery of which it consists! When, therefore, we consider the saving of weight of metal, size, and expense, which will necessarily be gained by its adoption, and look at the incalculable advantages which such desiderata afford to steam navigation, our scientific friends will not consider us too bold in asserting that this invention will speedily revolutionise the whole system in this department of mechanics. Patents have been procured from every European government, and from the American; and no secret is made at the works in showing it to the public, either in action or in separate pieces, and in a model which is kept for the purpose.

THE MARINER'S WIFE.

"Oh who would be seamen's wife,
Oh! who would be a seamen's child?
To tremble for her husband's life;
To weep because her—infant smiled."

We can scarcely conceive a situation more wretched than that of the wife of an active sailor, from the time she weds until the scene of life is closed. The anxiety which her husband subjects her too, will prey upon and finally destroy the finest constitution. Every wind that blows, is a source of fear; every rain that falls causes sorrow; every cloud that arises is big with the fate of her nearest friend. These feelings which tug at the heart strings, are honorable to the nature of woman, but noble and generous ss they are, they are poisonous to her existence, and sink too deeply into the breast to be eradicated. One parting scene is hardly over before another must be endured—one happy meeting succeeds another only to make the pain of parting more severe. These are not trifles but facts which many a bosom will acknowledge to be true; they are too true to be trifled with. In how many instances are their worst fears realized—how many wear the weeds of widow-hood at an early age—how many have children that never knew a father's care. Those who make long voyages pass but a small part of their time with their families; a few month at home, answer for years at sea, and they finally drop away, before they have hardly bestowed a thought upon death; or without in many instances leaving competency for his family, and she who has borne up against taouble in her early life has to struggle with poverty in its decline.

Incendiarism—Atrocious Attempt to Destroy a Family.—It has never been our lot to detail a more diabolical attempt to destroy our fellow creatures than that which was made on Friday night last to burn in their beds an inoffensive widow and her family. The person upon whom this attempt was made is a widow named M'Nulty, who lives, or did live at the time of the fire, at Barleyfield, parish of Kilteccomogue, six or seven miles from this. On Saturday last she came before the magistrates at petty sessions in this town, and swor to the following facts:—In some time after she retired to rest on Friday night she was awoke by the heat and crackling of the burning timber of the house, which was in flames about her. She sprung out of bed, and regardless of her property, in fact all she possessed in the world, she hastened to an inner room to rescue her children who slept there. Having aroused them, the entire family proceeded to the only door which was in the house, but—horrible discovery!—found that another door was made fast outside, to prevent their escape. The feelings of the wretched women at this moment may be well conceived—it is impossible to detail them. With the devour'g element rapidly approaching where she stood with her children, the burning roof, on the point of falling in, and no means of escape for herself or family, what must have been her condition? The fear of a horrible death caused the unfortunate mother and her children to make a desperate effort to force the door, in which they fortunately succeeded, as the stick by which it was fastened gave way and allowed the family to rush almost naked from their dangerous position in the house, and escape the fate intended for them by the cold-blooded miscreants who had fired their dwelling. It appeared that the murderous wretches had taken the barn door off its hinges, and placed it outside the door of the dwelling-house, which they could not make fast outside; and secured it with a piece of timber in such a manner as was nigh leaving the doomed family to be consumed with all their property. This widow woman was in comfortable circumstances, but has been reduced to poverty. Her cattle and crop with all her household furniture and wearing apparel, have been consumed; but yet was she thankful that herself and her children had escaped. She estimates the amount of her loss, at the lowest calculation, at £75 for which she will, of course, petition the judge at the ensuing assizes.—*Mayo Constitution.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—A few nights since, as Thomas James, Esq. (son of Captain James, of Ballycristal,) with his lady were returning home from Newtownbarry their carrage was stopped on the road, about a mile from the latter, by some of our "fine and well disposed peasantry!" who dragged the coachman from his seat, and having knocked him down and severely beaten him, were proceeding to assault Mr. James, when happily some of his father's tenantry who were coming up at the moment interfered; a sharp scuffle ensued, which ended in the ruffians who made the attack, betaking themselves to flight.—*Wexford Con.*

THE CIVIC BANQUET.

The plate in the hall (all at the Queen's table being gold) was estimated at nearly £100,000.

The following are some of the articles of handsome gold plate used at the Queen's table and sideboard, supplied by Messrs. Brook and Son, Poultry;—four splendid large richly chased monteths; sixty-two rich embossed two-handle cups and covers; twelve splendid rich chased bowls; eighteen very large and richly chased edge scroll salvors; twenty-four smaller ditto; three splendid chased beakers; seven very fine gold chased antique salts; thirty chased two-handle cups; ten magnificent embossed flagons; thirteen elegant chased tankards, some in bold relief, very beautiful; twenty-six large rosewater dishes, chased with groups of figures, Feast of the gods, and in bold relief; fourteen elegant antique large embossed ewers, various, to correspond with rosewater dishes; twenty-two splendid scroll arm candelabras, bold chased plinths and pedestals; one splendid plateau with chased figures in groups; four plateaus, chased edges in bold relief; one splendid plateau with chased figures in groups; four plateaus, chased edges in bold relief; one large splendid silver chandelier, with branches, formed of dolphins for her Majesty's drawing-room. Total value about £150,000.

The gold plate for the royal table, furnished by Emanuél Brothers, of Bevis Marks, was of the most costly description and elaborate workmanship. In the centre of the table was a magnificent epergne supported by figures of the three Graces, on Sphynx pedestals, surrounded by a wreath of vine and oak leaves. On either side were two massive candelabra *en suite*, on which the royal arms were displayed in burnished gold. The soup and sauce tureens, cellarets, dishes and covers, claret jugs, &c, were of the same costly material, and ornamented in a similar manner. The massive gold dinner and soup plates for her Majesty's use were ornamented with vine borders, chased centres and emblazoned with the royal arms. The knives, forks, spoons, salvers, liqueur stands and other *materiel* were equally unique and splendid—worthy alike of the good taste and opulence of the most wealthy metropolis in the world.

The plate for the royal table consisted of five dozen dinner plates, various patterns, one dozen soup plates, a dozen fruit plates, eight ice-pails with basins and covers, a tea and coffee service, three dozen knives, three dozen forks, and three dozen spoons.

For the dessert service, three dozen spoons, three dozen knives, and three dozen forks; two dozen helpers, two dozen sugar spoons, four dozen ice spoons, four pair of grape scissors, four finger basins, two large salvers, four smaller basins, four pair of bottle stands, four pair of salt-cellars and spoons.

Of silver plate there were five silver soup tureens and ladles, ten sauce tureens, three pair of fish knives, twelve dishes and covers, twelve warmers, twelve smaller ditto, three pair of flat dishes and covers, &c.

Besides the above, vast quantities of gold and and silver plate were lent by different private gentlemen through Mr. Bleaden, amounting in value, as we have said to somewhere about £400,000. In fact, all our description can afford but a very meagre and indequate idea of the splendour and attractions of this truly magnificent spectacle.

In the passage between the retiring room and the drawing room was an object which attracted her Majesty's eye—a chandelier, lent to the Corporation by the Goldsmith's company, composed of solid chased gold, weighing 100 ounces.—*London paper.*

A NOVEL TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.—A carriage has just been built for George Newman, Esq. of Bedford-place, Kensington, which, for elegance and and comfort in travelling surpasses any thing ever seen. It is divided into two compartments, one being used as a drawing room or bed-room, with every comfort, convenience, and elegance that could be desired. The ante-room contains a table, drawers, and culinary utensils; the drawing-room, reclining sofa, sofa bedsteads, six chairs, table, cupboards, &c. &c., and a splendid chandelier of nine lights in the middle. A stove and fuel for warming is also taken. The length of the carriage is 25 feet, the breath 9, height of the body 9, and length of drawing room 20. The whole weighs 2 1-2 tons.

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.—An afflicting spectacle of insanity, followed by a melancholy result, was witnessed a few days ago at the lunatic hospital at Sammur.—A lady and gentleman went to visit the establishment, accompanied by their child, a little girl five or six years old. As they passed one of the cells, the wretched inmate, an interesting young woman of twenty-five, who had irrecoverably lost her reason, through the description of a seducer and the death of her illegitimate offspring, suddenly made a spring at the little girl, who had approached within her reach. In the height of her delirium, the poor creature fancied the stranger's child her own long lost darling, devoured it with kisses, and bore it in triumph to the further end of her cell. Entreaties and menaces having proved equally ineffectual to induce her to restore the child to its terrified mother, the director of the establishment was sent for, and at his suggestion the maniac was allowed to retain peaceable possession of her prize, under the impression that, exhausted with her own frantic violence, she would fall asleep, when the child might be liberated from her without difficulty or the employment of harsh means. The calculation was not erroneous; in a few minutes the poor sufferers eyes closed in slumber, and one of the keepers, watching the opportunity, snatched the child from her arms and restored it to its mother. The shriek of delight uttered by the latter, on receiving her treasure, awakened the poor maniac, who, perceiving the child gone, actually howled with despair, and in a paroxysm of ungovernable frenzy fell to the ground—to rise no more. Death had released her from her suffering.—*Galignani.*

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—Several letters have been recieved in town which mention that an officer of the Royals, when proceeding with despatches from His Excellency the commander to the American General, Wool, was grossly insulted and assaulted in passing through Albany and other places on the road to the General's Head Quarters. The fury of his dastardly assailents was such, that he narrowly escaped Lynching, for the execution of which summary punishment his reble assailants appeared every way eager. General Wool, it is said, has since sent in one of his "Aids" to Sir John Colborne, to express his regret at the gross violence offered to an officer proceeding in the sacred character of an Ambassador, and at the same time to assure His Excellency of his utter inability to repress such outrages. Here is a pretty picture of the high state of civilization existing amongst a people who modestly claim to be the most intelligent on the face of the globe!—*N.Y. Journal Com.*

A KNOWING COON.—Two passengers coming down the Mississippi in a steamboat were shooting birds &c., on shore from the deck. Some sporting conversation ensued in which one remarked that he would turn his back to no one in killing racoons—that he had repeatedly shot fifty a day.

What o' that?' said a Kentuckian, 'I make nothing of killing a hundred coon a day, ord nary luck.—'Do you know Captain Scott of our state?' asked a Tennessean bystander. 'He now, is something like a shot. A hundred coon, why, he never pints at one without hitting him. He never misses, and the coons know it. 'Tother day, he levelled at an old 'un in a high tree, the varmint looked at him and then bawled out, 'Hallo Captain Scott, is that you?'—'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well, don't shoot,' said he, 'it's no use, hold on, I'll come down, I give in!' which he did. It is unnecessary to add that this was the last hunting story.

A parent may leave a patrimony to his son but how soon it may be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon may it be squandered! When he leaves him a sound constitution, an unblemished reputation, a good education, an inward abhorrence of vice, in any shape or form, these cannot be wrested from him, and are incomparably better than thousands of gold and silver.

MODERN DEFINITIONS.

Newspaper Patron.—A fellow who subscribes for a paper, and stops it in a few months without paying up.

Nonsense.—Two young ladies kissing each other.

Umbrella.—An article you may borrow or steal as you see fit.

Affection.—To sing under a lady's window three hours by moonlight.

Flattery.—Physic that makes every body sick but those who swallow it.

Interesting.—A horrible murder or an execution.