SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1844.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 8. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 43.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

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.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

JUNE.	R. Sun.	S. Moon	R. W.
29 Saturday,	4 33	7 27	3 32 11 4
30 Sunday,	4 34	7 26	Rises 11 47
1 Monday,	4 34	7 26	8 44 Morn
2 Tuesday,	4 34	7 26	9 16 0 27
3 Wednesday,	4 34	7 26	9 45 1 5
4 Thursday,	4 35	7 25	10 11 1 42
5 Friday,	4 35	7 25	20 35 2 20

Full Moon, 29th day, 9h. 54m. morn.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of William Parker Ranney, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested, to the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co., in Prince William street, for immediate adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHERINE RANNEY, Executrix.
JOHN POLLOK, HENRY P. STURDEE, } Executors.

Dec. 15.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Miss MARY REBECCA CLARKE, late of Gage Town, in the County of Queen's deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Calender Months from the date hereof, and all those who may be indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

NATHANIAL HUBBARD,
Burton, 18th March, 1844. Sole Executor

NEW AND CHEAP

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Inhabitants of this Province generally, that in connexion with his Retail Shoe Store, he has commenced an establishment for the manufacture of every description of BOOTS and SHOES that may be required for City and Country wear, and has now on hand ready for sale—A large variety of Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, Walking & stout BOOTS &c.

Light Pump Soled BOOTS, Heavy Boots for Lumbermen; Pumps, Walking Shoes, Boy's shoes and Boots, Women's Shoes of various qualities, &c. with a general variety of New Work stored daily.

All of which, together with any sort which may manufactured hereafter, the subscriber offers for at the Same Prices for which the same quality of can be purchased, either at Boston or New York.

N. B.—Country dealers supplied on Favourable Terms. S. K. FOSTER.

March 22d. King & Germain Streets.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company, Hartford.
New York, 560
SAINT JOHN

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. Scovil, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

CHEAP NAILS.

CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.

10 TONS CUT NAILS, assorted, from 3dy. to 30dy, now on hand, and are offered at the very low price of 2¾ per lb. by the keg, at

Gordon's Hardware Store,

Removal.—The Subscriber has taken the Office directly opposite the News Room, in the Brick Building belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. NICHOLS.

JAMES WILLIAM BOYD,
May 4. Barrister, Notary & Conveyancer.

TUITION.

MR. T. JONES purposes to open a SCHOOL for liberal arts and sciences, commencing on Mrs. Durant's premises, in Charlotte street, on MONDAY the 6th instant, wherein Youth committed to his care shall receive correct instruction. Terms and other particulars made known on application. 3d May, 1844.

Health for All !!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it searches out and removes Complaints of every character, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS Cured by its agency, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by persevering in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, after every other means failed.

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

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

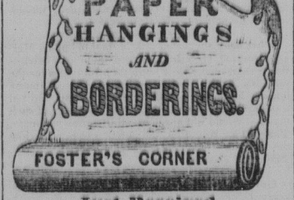
TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:-

Ages,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY near Temple Bar, London. And are sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 2, King street, St. John N.B.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.



Just Received,

A NEW supply of superior GLAZED ROOM PAPERS; for sale at the very low prices of 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per piece.

May 17. S. K. FOSTER.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Fortune, from London:

A NEW assortment of TOYS and PERFUMERY, consisting of Drums, Trumpets, Guns, swords, Balls, Tops, &c. Also, Ladies' and Misses Companions' Work Boxes, screw and Emery Pin Cushions.

A good assortment of Ladies Frizzetter, Patent Madonna Bands & Ringlets.

Battledores & shuttlecocks, Transparent slates; Gosnell's best White & Brown Windsor Soaps, (shaving) cakes Circassian Creams, Balm of Columbia, prepared Chalk, Tooth Powder, Hair, Tooth & Shaving Brushes, Gants. Holly, Oak, Vine and Black Thorn Walking Sticks.

Also, 1 London-made Rocking Horse.

☞ Toys Wholesale and Retail. ☜

June 7. WM. MAJOR.

London Roman Cement.

Now Landing, ex Lady Caroline, Leadbeater, from London:

50 BARRELS best ROMAN CEMENT. For sale by

May 31. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

☞ Notice. ☜

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his former patrons and friends generally, that he has resumed the VICTUALLING Business on his own account, at Stall No. 4, in the Butchers' Market; where he intends to give personal attention to his business, and hopes to give general satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronise him.

May 11. NATHAN GODSOE.

Miscellany.

CODES OF ETIQUETTE.

In one of his colloquies, the sage Erasmus tells his pupil—'A gentleman ought to behave himself like a gentleman. As often or whenever any one that is your superior speaks to you, stand straight, pull off your hat, and look neither doggedly, surlily, saucy, malapertly, nor unsettledly, but with a staid, modest, pleasant air in your countenance, and a bashful look fixed upon the person who speaks to you; your feet set close by one another, your hands without action. Do not stand fitter fotter, first standing upon one foot and then upon another, nor playing with your fingers, biting your lips, scratching your head, or picking your ears. Let your clothes be put on tight and neat, that your whole dress, air, motion, and habit, may bespeak a modest and bashful temper. When you are at a feast, behave yourself cheerfully, but always so as to remember what becomes your age. Serve yourself last; and if any nice bit be offered you refuse it modestly; but if they press it upon you, take it, and thank the person; and cutting off a bit of it, offer the rest to either him that gave it you, or to him that sits next you.' Some of these regulations are worthy to be followed; but Fashion—who, tho' the most changeful, is the most arbitrary of codifiers—has very considerably altered the rules of etiquette since the great Reformer's time. It is, for instance, no longer a point of politeness for persons, young or old, to say, 'no' when they mean 'yes;' or halve a bonne bouche with its donor. Nevertheless, some of these maxims hold their sway for a very long period, for we find them repeated in that popular compendium of elementary instruction, 'Vyse's spelling-book,' published at the beginning of the present century. Others are added in the same work, which serve to show what mathematically correct young gentlemen the schoolmaster of that day sought to produce. In the chapter on 'Behaviour at Home to your Parents,' he directs his pupils thus:—'Having come softly up to the door, and knocked at it once, and not too loud, as soon as it is opened, go in. Take off your hat as soon as you are entered, and don't put it again till you are going out. As soon as you come into the room to your parents and relatives, bow, and stand near the door till you are told where to sit.' The process of commencing a conversation is to be extremely elaborate. After you have taken care 'how you speak to those who have not spoken to you,' the scholar is to wait till the person he wishes to address is at leisure, and then to 'stand up, that he may see you want to speak. When his eyes are upon you, walk softly to him, and speak so gently, that others may not hear. Before you speak, make a bow or curtsey, and when you have received your answer, make another, but with discretion.'—These formulæ instruct the pupil in the whole art of appearing what the naughty boys of the present day call 'sheepish'—and, happily, they are not at present followed. We, again, of the modern school of etiquette, deem it a very bad sign when young ladies or gentlemen never suffer themselves to speak above a whisper. To be continually bowing, also, however much discretion is used, 'we have ceased to consider convenient or graceful.—Concerning behaviour in company, Mr. Vyse is uncommonly particular; he even prescribes the exact position in which young gentlemen are to sit. The posture is to be 'easy and genteel,' of which his idea is as follows:—'Put one hand in the bosom of your waistcoat, and let the other fall easily on your knee. The rigid disciples of Mr. Vyse's principles, when many of them were seated in company, must have presented a curiously uniform effect. Further on, singing, whistling, yawning, and 'biting your nails,' are strictly prohibited; but with these regulations modern society has, as far as we have observed, never as yet interfered.

It is not to be regretted that many of the unnatural restraints formerly prescribed for the young have been abolished. The arbitrary imposition of rules of conduct by masters, where nature, and the example of parents and teachers, are the best guides, while it checked the natural flow of animal spirits, taught the pupils hypocrisy; to say one thing when they meant another, and to be continually acting contrary to their inclination. Hence they too often took their revenge, when out of sight and relieved of restraint, by running into excesses of a worse nature than those which the codes of politeness imposed on them were designed to prevent. The effect of such rules was to bring them into such habits of constraint, that nature and reason had no play whatever; whilst in a well-regulated house, where every influential member of a family, instinctively, and, as a matter of course, does just what has been held to be most convenient for moving in society with ease and propriety, children become far better mannered than those who were formally drilled and lectured in good behaviour.—That example is better than precept, is so strikingly exemplified in what have been called the minor morals, as in those of greater moment.

France, the head quarters of European politeness has been far more prolific in treaties on etiquette than England in all ages. One of the most extensively used has the date of 1838 upon it, and is entitled, 'Rules for Juvenile Politeness; to Instruct the Young in good Behaviour and Graceful Demeanour.' It is, considering the subject, a work of some pretension, containing thirty-five chapters.—This code is a vast improvement on that of Mr. Vyse. In, for instance, describing the proper mode of carrying on a conversation, the author tells young people 'not to be of that number who talk incessantly, and who do not give others time to say what they think. Should any one speak, allow them to finish what they are going to say: listen attentively, without interrupting their discourse.—Speak neither too loud nor too softly; let your discourse be low, but distinct and familiar, without affectation, as much in what you say, as in the manner of saying it.' In the matter of personal carriage, the French authority is also far in advance of Mr. Vyse. He, however, instructs chiefly by negatives:—'Do not stoop,' he says, 'as if you had a pack on your shoulders; but hold yourself upright, and accustom yourself to that posture.'

Another French guide to gentility, exactly contemporary with the last, is entitled, 'New and complete Manuel for Good Society, or Guide to Politeness and Good Breeding.' It contains 350 closely printed pages, and addresses itself minutely to all sorts and conditions of men, showing them how they ought to act in every possible variety of circumstances. It would appear that a different style of conduct is expected in France from different professions; hence physicians, clergymen, lawyers, soldiers, and even authors, are each instructed in the proper behaviour towards persons with whom they come in contact. Madame Celnart wisely advises professional men to talk as little as possible of their own professions. She recommends the doctor to converse about law, and the lawyer to inquire particularly into the state of his client's health, the military man must be eloquent on ships, and the sailor communicative concerning campaigns.—Her reasons for forming a code of politeness for authors are both strong and flattering:—'Why, it will be asked, should not authors belong to the ordinary category of society? But I inquire in turn do those men, absorbed with high and noble thoughts live a common life?—they who are constantly seeking for the secret of the beautiful—agitated by passions, wandering in dreams, and strangers to common places of the world? No, no. Theirs is an existence apart; one of the delights which the world cannot appreciate; one which is concealed from vulgar apprehensions.' For gentlemen so constantly in the clouds, a long course of instruction has been deemed necessary; and all authors who may wish to distinguish themselves in company, are imperatively called on to learn by heart from the seventy-first to the seventy-eight page of Madame Celnart's Manuel. Passing over 'The art to shine in Society, or Manuel for the Man of the World,' &c., we leave the French books of etiquette, to mention one of the many which have made their appearance in philosophical Germany; for it is quite erroneous to suppose that the metaphysical character of the Germans prevents them from paying every possible attention to ceremonious usages. In all the minute details of etiquette, that grave people are unequalled; and Kotzebue satirises this propensity of his countrymen to refine upon formalities in his novel of 'Die Komodiantin aus Liebe, [the Comedians from Choice]. 'My uncle, the court-marshal,' says one of the characters, 'is an author. He has written a large volume on the shoulder-straps of pages, and another on the art of arranging card-tables. He is now occupied on his grand work, in eight volumes, and three hundred and forty chapters, on etiquette. One of the chapters contains excellent rules as to the manner in which we should behave toward the prince's pointers.' The German code of etiquette, entitled 'the Rules of Politeness,' exemplifies Kotzebue's satire. It is simply a list of titles, with proper directions for addressing their owners, accompanied by a detail of such formalities as are practised at the various imperial courts and petty dukedoms in Germany. Whenever the Germans take up a subject or a custom, they never enter upon it by halves, they are the most profound philosophers, the deepest dreamers, the most inveterate smokers and nicest observers of ceremony, in Europe.

Italy has produced but few works on the subject of etiquette. The truth is, the essence of ceremony is self restraint, which the Italians precisely hate. Their standard work on the subject, therefore—'the New Gallant'—is the very opposite of the German production. Instead of being made up of formal rules, it is a grave philosophic treatise on the principles of politeness, by an eminent political economist, and is applicable to all ages and countries alike. Indeed both English and American writers on the subject have borrowed largely from it.

We now pass to such of the innumerable English books on etiquette as have fallen under our notice, with the view of remarking on some of the curious laws which they lay down. In all of them, much stress is placed on the manner of saluting our friends. Following the authority of 'Hints on Etiquette,' it is not necessary in England to uncover, unless to a lady. 'Never,' says the author, 'nod to a lady in the street, neither be satisfied with touching your hat, but take it off; it is a courtesy her sex demands.' On the continent the hat is removed indiscriminately to either sex; and in some parts of Germany the act is performed after the parties have met; that is to say, should they encounter opposite number ten of a street, one hat is taken off somewhere about number fifteen, and the other at number five—a peculiarity which gives rise to the adage, 'Better late than never, like a German bow.' Doctors differ even in etiquette; and another regulator of salutations insists that taking off the hat is not essential on meeting a lady. You may sometimes kiss your hand to her; but this can only be proper to 'persons with whom you are intimately acquainted.' Ladies, according to an American authority, are to bow in the street, and on no account to attempt the courtsey. 'It is,' he adds, 'a mark of high breeding not to speak to a lady in the street until you perceive that she has noticed you by an inclination of the head.'

And this brings us to point which does not appear to have received the attention it deserves from any of the authorities we have consulted. This is the difficult one of promiscuous recognition. In foreign codes of etiquette, that department of the science is scarcely noticed; for the reserve and caution which raise the point are only peculiar to the English. Abroad, a 'regular introduction' is not absolutely necessary to noticing persons in the street, or to conversing with them in public places; while here, such a preliminary is so strongly insisted on, that we have seen an anecdote in a French publication, which, though declared to be fact, is a little too extravagant for implicit belief. An English gentleman, as the story goes, while hunting in a remote country, perceived one of the party had been thrown from his horse, and was struggling for his life in a horse-pond. On being asked why he had not helped the sufferer out of his danger, the precise formalist replied, that he did not like to take the liberty, 'for he had never been regularly introduced to him!' This is an extreme exemplification of English reserve, the modified instances of which are constantly occurring. To avoid embarrassments on this score, we would humbly suggest two rules. *First.* Never bow to a person unless you are perfectly sure you know him. But what constitutes knowing him? You may have met him in private or public assemblies, in watering-places or steamboats: you may have conversed with him there on general topics, and be perfectly cognisant of his person, name, and station; still, that does not convert him into a recognisable acquaintance in the street; and were you thrown together again in similar places, though your intercourse might be repeated, it would only be as strangers. It is related of George Selwyn, a celebrated leader of fashion in the latter part of the last century, that, when at Bath, he got upon this sort of conversational terms with an elderly gentleman, whom he afterwards met in London. Selwyn endeavoured to pass him unnoticed, but his pump-room friend insisted upon stopping him with the exclamation, 'why, don't you recollect me? We became acquainted at Bath, you know.' To this Selwyn replied, 'I remember perfectly, when I next go to Bath, I shall be most happy to become acquainted with you again.' As, however, some dubiety must exist about what constitutes acquaintance, the *second* rule—applicable to those who pass bows unnoticed—provides for all contingencies. It is this:—Return every bow that is offered you. Charles II. and George IV., who, on the point of exterior manner, have always been considered models, saluted every person in the street that saluted them, whatever his grade. This is also the case at the present day with the dignitaries of the church; and the mark of respect is paid them without the smallest pretence of acquaintanceship.

The books before us are copious in their information on the sciences of eating dinners, drinking tea, making visits, sending invitations, &c.; but on these matters very little literal instruction can be available; for what is convenient, and considered etiquette in one grade of society, and in one part of the empire, is not so in others. It is, therefore, much safer to trust to observation, and acquire experience; for, after all, the grand comprehensive basis upon which true politeness stands, is acting naturally, and doing as other people do—not deranging society by strange, eccentric, or conspicuous actions.

The improvement which has of late years taken place in the tone of general society is fast abolishing mere etiquette, and such works as we have mentioned will doubtless be looked upon, a few years hence, as literary curiosities. What is now aimed at is a pervading politeness founded on benevolence, and which persons of normally constituted feelings readily acquire amongst well-bred friends. It is something considerably different from mere etiquette, and in many instances opposed to it. It enables us to perform the little courtesies of life easily and naturally, without that kind of flourish and formality which a strict adherence to the rules of etiquette produces. Byron's dictum is more efficacious than all the rules and regulations that ever were imposed; it is, that these persons only are truly agreeable and popular in society, who are

'at ease,
And, being natural, naturally please.'

It is that effort and hypocrisy exhibited by individuals who sin at manners which are not the result of general habit, which is real vulgarity. A clown in the most refined society is not really vulgar, he be ever so clownish; it is only when he tries to become genteel that he is so. Let us hear on this point the philosophy of the most amusing clown, real or fictitious, this world ever produced. 'Provided,' quoth Sancho Panza, 'I have plenty, I can eat more to my satisfaction standing on my legs, and in my own company, than if I was to sit by the side of an emperor. And if the truth must be told, I had much rather dine by myself in a corner, tho' it should be on a bit of bread and an onion, than eat turkey-cocks at another man's table, where I am obliged to chew softly, to drink sparingly, to wipe my mouth every minute, and to abstain from sneezing and coughing; therefore I hope these honours which your worship would put upon me, may be converted into other things of more ease and advantage to me.' Far, therefore, from thrusting himself into society whose customs differed from his own, and struggling to be mate-fellow of the great and rich, Sancho, with the naturalness and good breeding of his peculiar station, wishes to decline the honours intended for him. He knew that were he to attempt an imitation of the ceremonies of the great, he would become essentially vulgar.—This is a good lesson for tuft-hunters—precisely the sort of persons among whom mere etiquette is chiefly in vogue.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—A newly-invented compass has attracted a great deal of attention among nautical men. It is the invention of Mr. William Bush, the engineer, constructed for her Majesty's yacht, the Victoria and Albert, being the counterpart of another meant as a present to the King of the French, the patentee intending to proceed to Paris with a view of submitting it to his Majesty. The appearance of the compass is in some respects quite different from the common one, magnetic bars in a neat case being attached to what we believe is technically called the box. Upon the lurching of the vessel these always remain perpendicular and the compass itself is entirely unaffected by local attraction. This has been sufficiently proved by repeated trials in the Woolwich Dockyards, where thousands of tons of iron are lying, and which nevertheless failed to disturb in any essential degree the patent compass, while that constructed on the ordinary principle was subjected to violent oscillations.—There have also, as we understand, been several experiments on board iron steamers, so ill adapted to the right working of common compasses, and with the greatest success to the new one. Of course, if the desideratum of non-variability of the needle shall be found to have been fully supplied, and we confess from all we have heard and seen, despite the fruitless efforts that have been made for more than a century, we believe it now is, this will have to be ranked among the great discoveries of the age.

TOO DEEP FOR THE LAW.—A man was indicted I think at Cambridge, for stealing a horse on the 21st of July. The first witness swore he saw the prisoner in the neighbourhood the day before the horse was stolen; the next witness swore that he saw the prisoner on the horse; and a third that he bought the horse of the prisoner. When the evidence was all gone through, the judge said, 'Now, prisoner, have you any questions to ask?' 'I don't see the use of it, my lord,' said he; 'the witnesses have all sworn so positively, I don't see what the jury can do but convict me.' 'Have you anybody to speak to your character?' 'No, my lord, I am a stranger here,' when pausing and looking very earnestly at a gentleman at the other side of the court, 'except that gentleman in the drab great coat will.' 'Who, me,' said he. 'Yes, sir,' 'Why I never saw you in my life before.' 'Perhaps, sir, I can convince you you have. What profession are you, sir?' 'Why, I am a commercial traveller.' 'And pray, sir, may I ask where you were on the 21st of July, the day named in the indictment?' 'That I am sure I cannot recollect.' Have you any means of satisfying yourself where you were?' 'Yes my books will shew it.' 'Have you them with you, sir?' 'No they are at the inn.' When turning to the judge, the prisoner said, 'My lord, as this gentleman's evidence is very material to my defence, will you allow him to go to the inn to refresh his memory?' 'How long shall you be sir?' 'Oh not many minutes, my lord.' 'Very well, we will wait your return.' He soon came back, and looking at the prisoner with a sneer, said, 'Why on the 21st of July I was at Mullingar, in Ireland.' 'I know you were, sir, and pray, sir, do you not remember two men fighting in the market-place?'—'No, indeed I do not.' 'Why, sir, you cannot forget it, for you seconded one of them.' 'Eh!' said he pausing: 'I do recollect seeing an Englishman very ill used in a fight in Ireland, ay, and it was at Mullingar, when I stepped in to support him.' 'Well sir, look at me, and say if I am that man.' 'Oh!' said he, 'I cannot swear to you, for when I went in your face was so knocked about I should not know again. I can only swear he was about your size, and had a large mole on his left shoulder.' 'Is that the case, prisoner?' said the judge. 'Why, my lord, I cannot see behind me; but the jury may' and pulling his shirt on one side, there was the mole as described. When the commercial traveller saw it, he exclaimed, 'My lord, I have no doubt now.' The judge, on summing up, told the jury that although the witnesses had sworn positively to the prisoner, there may be and often are mistakes as to identity. But here was a combination of circumstances sworn to that had raised a considerable doubt in his mind and if the evidence had operated in a similar manner on the minds of the jury, they would give the prisoner the benefit of it.' He was acquitted. The commercial traveller and the prisoner had never been in Ireland in their lives; they were regular thieves and confederates, and the story was got up for the occasion.—*Sporting Magazine.*

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—A beautiful little girl three years of age, daughter of Mr. Higgins, residing in White street, by some means got possession of a paper of needles, which, child like, it put into its mouth. Several of the needles, escaping from the envelope, got down the child's throat, producing the most alarming symptoms of suffocation. The parents, in their distress called in Dr. A. C. Castle, dentist, who immediately proceeded in the attempt to relieve the little sufferer. Having extracted two needles with forceps, the third which was deep down the throat, causing the greatest distress, and momentarily threatening the infant's life, he extracted, by a very skilful contrivance, viz: a skein of floss silk tied to the end of a probang, (a stuff of thin pliable whalebone,) which he slightly wound round the instrument. Throwing the child's head well back, and compressing the muscles of deglutition and respiration, to prevent their action, he passed the instrument carefully down the throat, until the silk was beyond the needle; then turning the probang the reverse way, by this means he loosened, the silk, and the instrument continuing to revolve entangled the needle within the silk, and thus it was safely removed, saving the child from a speedy and inevitable death, with little injury except the inceration of the parts, and the consequent exhaustion arising from the suffocating process of their presence, and the operation.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.

The claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex was heard on Thursday, before the committee of Privileges of house of lords. Not only were the lords summoned, but the attendance of the Judges was also required. The matter excited the greatest interest, and every avenue leading to the house was crowded long before their lordships assembled.

Sir T. Wilde stated at great length the claimant's case, of which we can only give a slight outline.—The late Duke of Sussex when at Rome in the year 1793 became attached to Lady Augustus Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, who was then at Rome with her mother. The violence of his passion induced her to consent to his suit, and they were married on the 14th of April, 1793, by Mr. Gunn, a protestant clergyman. At that time the Prince was just of age; and it was proved that neither party was aware of the royal marriage act. Some time afterwards the Prince came to England, and Lady Dunmore and her daughter shortly followed. Lady Dunmore, however, was ignorant of what had taken place, till Lady Augusta's appearance made a disclosure necessary. Before her accouchment, a second marriage took place at St. George's, Hanover square: and the affair became known to the King from an accidental discovery of the entry in the register of that parish. The Prince, consequently, was again sent abroad. He went to Berlin, where he was soon after seized with a severe illness that Lady Augusta determined to go over and nurse him. But she was unable to obtain a passport, and it was not until she adopted a feigned name that she succeeded. After the recovery of the Prince they returned to England, where they cohabited. He had a house in Lower Grosvenor street; but having had some communication with his royal father, the Prince was once more compelled to quit his native country, and from that time he never met Lady Augusta. Complaints had been made by Lady Augusta of the treatment she and her husband received, until the mind of the latter became estranged, and in the end as was to be expected, an alienation of feeling between the parties came to pass; they parted and never met again. Some time after this event a proposition was made by the King to allow Lady Augusta £4000 a year, upon condition that she should accede to certain terms. Eventually her ladyship came into terms, and a permanent seperation as between her and her royal husband took place.

At this period the present claimant was about seven or eight years old, and for him the Prince had at all times manifested the warmest feeling of parental affection and devotion, and up to his death he expressed his earnest desire that he should succeed him in all his titles and honours. In his will he had nominated the then Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and the Duke of York, his executors, and besought them to use every endeavour to secure the succession of his son to the titles and honours. He had declared his marriage to be sacred and valid, and his son to be the legitimate issue thereof, and in his will he had urged his father by every effort in his power to do justice to his son.—His Royal Highness, however, had an objection to the matter being made a subject of public discussion in his lifetime; and on his son having filed a bill in the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of obtaining the examination of his father and Mr. Gunn, they had both declined to answer any questions. Sir T. Wilde therefore besought their lordships to bear in mind that the claimant did not come before them with a newly conceived theory, but that it was a claim which had been made ever since the year 1793, had been followed up by cohabitation, and by the birth not only of one, but of two children, that second birth taking place subsequently to the visit to Berlin, that second child being Mademoiselle D'Este. The learned counsel then read a number of letters and other documents. One of them was a contract of marriage entered into before the performance of the ceremony, and which was in the following terms:

"As this paper is to contain the mutual promises of marriage between Augustus Frederick, and Augusta Murray, our mutual names must be put here by us both, and kept in my possession; it is a promise neither of us can break, and is made before God our Creator and all merciful Father.

"On my knees before God our Creator, I Augustus Frederick, promise thee, Augusta Murray, and swear upon the Bible, as I hope for salvation in the world to come, that I will take thee, Augusta Murray, for my wife, for better for worse—for richer for poorer—in sickness and in health—to love and to cherish till death do us part; to love but thee only, and none other; and may God forget me, if I ever forget thee. The Lord's name be praised! So bless me! So bless us, O God! And with my handwriting do I, Augustus Frederick, this sign, March 21st 1793, at Rome, and put my seal to it, and my name.

(L. S.) "AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.

"(Completed at Rome, April 4, 1793.)"

"March 21, 1793. Rome.

"On my knees, before God my Creator, I Augusta Murray, promise and swear upon the Bible, as I hope for salvation in the world to come, to take thee, Augustus Frederick, for my husband, for better for worse—for richer for poorer—in sickness and in health—to love and to cherish till death us do part. So bless me God, and sign this.

"AUGUSTA MURRAY."

"There were many letters from His Royal Highness to Lady Augusta, full of the warmest attachment. On the 25th of March, the Prince wrote:—