SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1850.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 15. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 1.

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

TRUSTEES.
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Thomas Heath, Esquire,
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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 £39 289 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 31⅞ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, on 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, 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 1849 will Receive Two YEAR'S 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 Tampico 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 28th 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,
July 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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Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
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St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. 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, South wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this 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:—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 BARNSBY 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 LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The will of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Peel has been proved at Doctors' Commons by the three executors, namely, Colonel Peel, the Hon. Mr. Goulburn, (member for Cambridge University,) and the Right Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse. The will is dated March 8, 1842, and extends over upwards of fifty sheets of brief paper. He bequeaths to each of his executors a legacy of £1,000, and also a legacy of £3,000 to Lady Peel, to be paid immediately after his decease. He also bequeaths to her her jewels and ornaments, as also such articles of furniture, plate, carriages, horses, &c., in his residence at Whitehall, as she may choose to select; and for her to occupy such residence during her life. In default of her doing so, he directs the house to be let, and the rent to be produced thereby to be paid to her. After her death he directs the house to go to his eldest son, the present Sir R. Peel. His pictures at Drayton he directs his trustees to hold in trust for the person who would, for the time being, be entitled to the possession or receipt of the rents and profits of his house at Drayton; all his books, prints, furniture and household stores, farming stock, &c., he bequeaths to the present baronet. Upon Miss Eliza Peel attaining the age of twenty-five years, he directs the sum of £25,000 stock to be invested for her benefit, the dividends thereon to be paid to her during her life, and on her death to be divided amongst her issue, (if any,) in the usual manner. The late Sir Robert Peel provided for future daughters in a similar way. All his personal property he bequeaths to his executors, in trust to realise the same, and first to pay his funeral and testamentary expenses, and the legacies, and to invest the residue for the benefit of all his present and future sons who should attain the age of twenty-five years, except the son who should for the time being be heir male of his body, subject to a provision for eringing into hotchpot certain estates situate at Sutton Coldfield and Hampton-in-Arden; if no son (other than the eldest or heir male) should attain 25 years, and either survive him or die in his lifetime leaving issue living, the residue he directs to be in trust for the eldest son or heir male. He directs his trustees to raise annual sums for every daughter who should not have attained twenty-five years, or married, and from eighteen to twenty-five years he directs an allowance to be made to each of them, and the balance to be paid to Lady Peel for their maintenance and education. The testator refers to his marriage settlement, and appoints a sum of £1,000 thereby settled. He then devises certain freehold estates in Sutton Coldfield and the manor of Hampton-in-Arden, and all other hereditaments belonging to him in Arden at the time of his death to his son, Mr. Frederick Peel; if he dies under the age of twenty-five, or after that age, in testators lifetime, without leaving issue living at Sir Robert Peel's death, the same to go to his son William Peel, and so on, in similar events, to other sons.

If Mr. Frederick Peel, or any other son should become heir male apparent, before the last mentioned estates should vest in him, the same estates are to go to the person next entitled, as if he had died under twenty-five. He then devises his estate in the Isle of Thanet, and estate at Cumberford, in Staffordshire, to his trustees for sale, and the produce thereof to form part of his residuary estate. The will contains the usual power to grant leases until the estates devised vest.—While his sons are under twenty-five the trustees are directed to receive the income and accumulate the same, with a proviso against accumulations for more than 21 years. A small property, called Cawnes Flat, he devises to the uses as concerns the holding of the manor of Drayton Bassett. All his other real estates he devises to his eldest son, the present Sir Robert Peel.

By a codical dated the 14th day of June, 1842, the late right honourable baronet bequeaths legacies to two of his stewards, and to some of his stewards, if in his service at the time of his death, a year's salary to each; to other stewards and to each of his servants and labourers in his employment at the time of his death the following legacies,—to each of his stewards (other than as aforesaid,) if they have been in his service ten years, one year's salary; to his head gardener and each of his other domestic servants who shall have been in his service ten years one year's wages,—if a less period half-a-year's wages.

To each under gardener, farm labourer, and other out-door servants who shall at the time of his death been in his employment regularly ten years, £10; if a less period £5 only. All such legacies to be paid within three months after his decease. He also bequeaths £200 for the poor of the parish of Tamworth (excepting the townships of Fazeby, Bouchell and Willnecote,) £150 far the last named excepted townships, £100 for the same class in the parish of Drayton Basset; £100 for ditto in the parish of Kingsbury, £50 for the same in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, £50 for ditto in the township of Oswaldwistle, Lancaster, £100 for other detached estates belonging to him.

And by a further codicil, executed on the 24th of March, 1849, which relates solely to his literary possessions, he bequeaths all his manuscripts and correspondence, which he states he presumes to be of great value, as showing the character of great men of his age, unto Lord Mahon and Mr. Cardwell, with the fullest power to destroy such as they think fit; and he directs that the correspondence with Her Majesty and her Consort and himself shall not be published during their lives without their express consent first had been obtained, for them (the trustees) to make arrangements for the safe custody and for the publication of such of them as they may think fit, and to give all or any of them to public institutions; and the codicil contains general directions for the custody of such as shall not be disposed of in such manner. Bequeaths to Lord Mahon and Mr. Cardwell £1,000 upon trust, to invest and apply the income, and the principal if required, in the execution of his wishes for carrying them out. The trust is expressly limited against perpetuities. The codicil also contains the usual powers for the indemnity of trustees, and also for their new appointment. Sir Robert Peel also bequeaths to each of Lord Mahon and Mr. Cardwell a legacy as a recompense for their trouble and pains in such matters.

The probate duty that has been paid to Government is £6,000.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

The following extracts from Bayard Taylor's new work on California are instructive and amusing.

One of the most amusing cases I saw was that of a company of Englishmen from New South Wales, who had been on the Mokelumne, about a week at the time of my visit. They had only landed in California two weeks previous, and this was their first experience in gold-digging. One of them, a tall, strong-limbed fellow, who had served seven years as a private of cavalry, was unceasing in his exclamations of wonder and delight. He repeated his story from morning till night, and in the fullness of his heart, communicated it to every new face he saw. "By me soul, but this a great country," he would exclaim; "here a man can dig as much goold in a day as he ever saw in all in his life. Hav'n't I got already more than I know what to do with; an' I've only been here a week. An' to think 'at I come here with a single bloody furthing in my pocket! An' the Frenchman, down the hill there, him 'at sells wittles, he wouldn't trust me for a piece of bread, the devil take him! If ye've no money, go an' dig some," said he, 'people dig here o'Sundays, all the same.' 'I'll dig o'Sundays for no man, ye bloody villain,' says I. 'I'll starve first.' An' I didn't; an' I had a hungry belly, too. But o'Monday, I dug nineteen dollars an a'Tuesday twenty-three, an' o'Friday two hundred an' eighty-two dollars in one lump, as big as yer fist; an' all for not workin' o'Sundays. Was there ever sich a country in the world?" And as if to convince himself that he actually possessed all this gold, he bought champagne, ale, and brandy by the dozen bottles, and insisted on supplying everybody in the settlement.

There was one character on the river, whom I met on my first visit in August, and still found there on my return. He possessed sufficient individuality of appearance and habits to have made him a hero of fiction; Cooper would have delighted to have stumbled upon him. His real name I never learned, but he was known to all the miners by the cognomen of 'Buckshot'—an appellation which seemed to suit his hard, squab figure very well.—He might have been forty years of age, or perhaps fifty; his face was but slightly wrinkled, and he wore a heavy black beard, which grew nearly to his eyes, and entirely concealed his mouth. When he removed his worn and dusty felt hat, which was but seldom, his large, square forehead, bald crown, and serious gray eyes gave him an appearance of reflective intellect—a promise hardly verified by his conversation. He was of a stout and sturdy fame, and always wore clothes of a coarse texture, with a flannel shirt, and containing a knife. I guessed from a slight peculiarity of his accent that he was a German by birth, though I believe he was not considered so by the miners.

The habits of "Buckshot," were still more eccentric than his appearance. He lived entirely alone, in a small tent, and seemed rather to shun than court the society of others. His tastes were exceeding luxurious; he always had the best of every thing in the market, regardless of its cost.—The finest hams, at a dollar and a half the pound; preserved oysters, corn and peas, at six dollars a canister; onions and potatoes, whenever such articles made their appearance; Chinese sweetmeats and dried fruits, were all on his table; and his dinner was regularly moistened by a bottle of champagne. He did his own cooking, an operation which cost him little trouble on account of the scarcity of fresh provisions. When particularly lucky in digging, he would take his ease for a day or two until the dust was exhausted; when he would again shoulder his pick and crowbar, and commence burrowing in some lonely corner of the rich gulch. He had been in the country since the first discovery of the placers, and was reported to have dug, in all, between thirty and forty thousand dollars. All of which he had spent for his subsistance. I heard him once say that he never dug less than ounce in one day, and sometimes as much as two pounds. The rough life of the mountains seemed entirely congenial to his tastes, and he could not have been induced to change it for any other, though less laborious and equally epicurian.

* * * *

Since my first visit the use of quicksilver had been introduced on the river; and the success which attended its application to gold-washing, will bring it henceforth into general use. An improved rocker, having three or four lateral gutters in its bottom, which was filled with quicksilver, took up the gold so perfectly, that not the slightest trace of it could be discovered in the refuse earth. The black sand, which was formerly rejected, was washed in a bowl containing a little quicksilver in the bottom, and the amalgam formed by the gold yielded four dollars to every pound of sand. Mr. James, who had washed out a great deal of this sand, evaporated the quicksilver in a retort, and produced a cake of fine gold worth nearly five hundred dollars. The machines sold at one thousand dollars apiece, the owners having wisely taken the precaution to have them patented.

* * * *

The emigrants who arrive in California, very soon divide into two distinct classes. About two-thirds, or possibly three-fourths of them are active, hopeful and industrious. They feel this singular intoxication of society, and go to work at something, no matter what, by which they hope to thrive. The remaining portion see everything "through a glass darkly." Their first bright anticipations are unrealized; the horrid winds of San Francisco, during the dry season, chill and unnerve them; or, if they go to the placers, the severe labor and the ill success of inexperienced hands completes their disgust. They commit a multitude of sins in the shape of curses upon every one who has written or spoken favorably of California.—Some of them return home without having seen the country at all; and others, even if they obtain profitable situations, labor without a will. It is no place for a slow, an over-cautious, or a desponding man. The emigrant should be willing to to work, not only at one business, but many, if need be; the grumbler or the idler had far better stay at home.

DIOCESE OF TEXAS.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Texas.—The first annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, assembled on May 9th (Ascension Day,) in Christ Church, Houston, after morning prayer, and an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Dr Denison, of Montgomeryda, the Convention organised, but as Bishop Freeman had not reached the city in consequence of high waters, it was resolved to adjourn until he could reach town. On the 11th instant, the Bishop having arrived, the Convention again met, when after appropriate prayers, the Bishop took the Chair, and proceeded to business

Six clergyman were present from the parishes Galveston, Houston, Matagorda, Brazoria, Washington, and San Augustine; Lay representatives arrived from three parishes, presented their certificates and took their seats in the Convention.

After some preliminary business, the Bishop delivered a well digested and interesting address to the Convention, giving a full account of his visitations through the State, where he held divine service—how many he had admitted to the Holy Communion, by the rite of confirmation, and what points he considered important to be occupied immediately—as presenting the most encouraging prospects of success to the self-denying herald of the cross.

But the most important part of his address was the submission of two considerations to be deliberated upon by the members of the Convention.—One was the appointment of a general missionary who should travel over the State at large, visiting those places which were not favored with the service of the Church, gathering her scattered members into parishes, and comforting them by the assurance that at the earliest opportunity they shall have the services of those who minister in holy things. Another important consideration, was the necessity of establishing somewhere within the bounds of the Diocesan Church a Seminary where the devoted members of the Church might send their children, with the confidence that they would receive a thorough classical education, under the most competent teachers, and be properly instructed in the peculiar principles of the Church—those teachers being clergymen—but the grand object of the school to be the training of young men for the work of the ministry.

It is almost unnecessary to say that these suggestions, particularly the last, met with the hearty concurrence of both orders in the Convention. A committee of five was appointed (one of whom is Gen. J. P. Henderson, our townsman) to receive proposals of any offers which may be made to decide upon a location, engaging qualified teachers, and carry the school into operation at as early a period as practicable. Application will be made for a Charter for a University, a full corps of Professors will be engaged as soon as circumstances will warrant, giving students an opportunity of graduating and receiving collegiate honors. Within the last two years, the number of the clergy in this State has been nearly tripled, and the members of organised parishes has increased from *three to ten.* In every place where the Church has been established the prospects are cheering and encouraging—application for clergymen are received from all parts of the State—and were the men to go out into the field—men who would deny themselves—men who had the love of God and the love of souls at heart, unquestionably, the number of parishes might be doubled in less than twelve months.

It is a gratification to say that the greatest harmony prevailed among the members of the Convention. One motive, one desire, that of doing good, seemed to actuate every breast.

The Convention adjourned on the 15th, it having been resolved that the next Convention should be held in Galveston the first Thursday in May, 1851.

After the Convention had adjourned, the whole body of the clergy, in compliance with an urgent invitation, accompanied the Bishop in his visitation to Galveston, when Mr. Rucker (formerly a preacher among the Campbellites,) was admitted to the order of Deacon, a large number ratified their Baptismal vows in the Apostolic rite of confirmation, and the services generally, were more than usually solemn and interesting, evidently producing a favourable impression upod the mind of that intelligent community.—[Redland Herald.

GOOD HUMOUR.—Good humour is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapours in his passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face—a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape—harmonising with every colour, mellowing the glories of the bright and softening the hue of the dark; or, like a flute in a full concert of instruments, a sound not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its soft melody.

NATURE'S ARISTOCRACY.—It is from within now that we must look for change, for when education, based upon correct knowledge of our constitution, shall have raised the man, there will be found no impediment to the enjoyment of the highest pleasures of which his nature is susceptible. In proportion as the higher feelings of our nature gain strength and predominate, and the law of universal brotherhood is written on the heart, and not merely upon the tongue—in proportion, in fact, as real Christianity prevails—the petty distinctions of a savage age, which form the present scale of society, will disappear, and we shall no longer seek to be distinguished by mere wealth and eternal advantages, gained at the expense of the excessive labour of others, but for the supremacy in use of all that distinguishes us from the brutes; for all that saves toil, instead of increasing it, and that affords time to every man for the development of high moral and intellectual power. Distinction will be based upon worth alone, and we shall bow to any aristocracy of nature, of which the present is but the symbol. If God gives us superiorabilities, we shall not glorify ourselves, but Him, and hold them in trust for the good of mankind, and wherever superior worth and talent is recognised, there will be acknowledged the future Noble—his badges not stars and garters, but the unmistakeable expression of nobility which habitual obedience to that which is good and true and beautiful invariably bestows. —*Education of the Feelings, by Charles Bray.*

INFLUENCE OF WOMAN IN SOCIETY.—It is not desirable that the influence of woman should be universal, far from it—there is a proper sphere which a woman should set and revolve, and beyond that she is out of her place, and proportionally powerless. That there have been women whose minds have been equal to any human undertaking, none can deny; but happily these giants of their kind are rare. There have been women who have governed nations and swayed sceptres, and governed, too, most ably, and to whom posterity has awarded honors only granted to the most illustrious of heroes and successful of warriors; but the sphere of woman is not to govern but to direct; and her moral influence, in the humblest grade, is as powerful as the influence of one of her sex who rules a nation or occupies a throne. As the constantly dropping water melts and perforates the hardest rock, so the influence of woman, constantly operating upon and influencing the mind of man, eventually takes entire possession of those parts of his nature which are most susceptible of pure and high feelings. That influence, in the present day, is indeed mighty. The earliest days of our statesmen, of our poets, of our men of profound thought and original minds, are passed in the nursery, under the constant care and superintendence of females.—It is there that the future mind is, in a great measure formed—there appear the first traces of genius and intellect.—*The Ladies' Companion edited by Mrs. Loudon.*

HINTS FOR SHERIFF'S OFFICERS.—All the cunning devices of the process-server I related with a gusto that smacked of my early training:—how, sometimes, my crafty parent would suspend a summons to the collar of a dog, and lie in wait till he saw the owner take it off and read it, and then emerging from his concealment, cry out, "Served" and take to his heels; and, again, how he once succeeded in "serving" old Andy himself, by appearing as a beggar woman, and begging him to light a bit of paper to light her pipe.—The moment, however, he took the bit of twisted paper, the assumed beggar woman screamed out, "Andy, ye're served; that's a process, my man!" The shock almost took Andy's life.—*Confessions of Con. Cregan.*

DANCING.—"I am now an old fellow," says Cowper in one of his letters, "but I had once my dancing days as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's character by dancing with her as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behaviour at the table, or at the fireside, and in all the trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good when pleased; but she is a good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her.

A REPORTER IN PETTICOATS.—Mrs. Swissheim, who had acquired some celebracy as an editor, has turned congressional reporter, and is now one of the lions of the senate chamber. The New Englander says, "The old reporters eye her askance, and do not relish such an intrusion upon their gallery; but she don't care for them."—*American paper.*

MISERIES OF AUTHORS.—"Now, then, Thomas, what are you brushing off my writing table there?" "Only the paper what's written all over, sir; I aint touched the clean."