SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1850.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 42.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—23 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

(The time of high water here given is for P. M.)

June		R.	Sun. s	Moon s	H	W.
22 Saturday,	-	4	17 7	45 3	7	10 4
23 Sunday	-	4	17 7	46 3	44	10 43
24 Monday,	- -	4	18 7	46 Rises	11	15
25 Tuesday,	-	4	18 7	46 8	35	11 47
26 Wednesday,	- -	4	18 7	46 9	17	— —
27 Thursday,	-	4	19 7	46 9	53	0 27
28 Friday.	-	4	19 7	46 10	25	0 59

Full Moon 24th 3h. 46m. morning.

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

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

DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS MILLS, Esquire, *Chairman.*
THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

John Leach Bonnett, Esq. | William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. | Thomas Morgan, Esq
Edward S. Codd, Esq | John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. | R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq. | J. J. Zotenkin, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Twedie, F. R. S., 39, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.
John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 65, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.
WM. THOS ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

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

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

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

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

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30 269 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £3 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53¾ 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 advancing 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.*

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.

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

WILLIAM J. STARR,
Manager, St. John, N. B

February, 1850.

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.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 2s. Sterling,

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE;

OR How to Live and What to Live for; with ample rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; together with Instructions for securing Perfect Health, Longevity and that sterling state of Happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life, BY A PHYSICIAN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is a vast deal of good sense in this little volume. The rules relating to the important operation of eating are admirable. The moral rules are as good as the physical, and the writer is well entitled to be heard"—*London Atlas.*

"The work before us is written in a plain homely style, and the information which it contains in connection with all matters relating to health and diet, is of an extremely valuable and useful kind."—*Sunday Times.*

"A little book abounding in sound, sensible, and practical advice for the management of health from infancy to old age. The writer's instructions are eminently judicious. This is a manual which every household should possess, and which young and old will read with profit."—*Critic.*

"Here we have sure and practical rules laid down for adoption, which, if followed accurately, will tend to the comfort, if not to the longevity of life. As a manual for general use, it is so prepared as to avoid everything that is offensive, whilst treating upon topics requisite to be considered."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

"The design of this essay is extremely laudable, it being intended to promote a most useful and important study—the study of diet and morals—which is at present too much neglected.—There are scattered through the work several useful and important observations."—*Weekly Times.*

Sold by Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co., St. John, N. B.; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.—Price 2s. sterling.

April 2, 1850—6ins. fr'y.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews,
DAILY.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that his carriages will leave each of the places, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) going through on the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names, or at the St. John Hotel, where Stage Books will be kept. GEORGE CHRISTY.

Fresh Seeds.

Received from the "Boston Agricultural Seed Establishment."

A FULL supply of Fresh GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, warranted the growth of 1849.

ALSO—

5 bls RED CLOVER;
10 do Grass SEED, growth of New-Brunswick.

For sale at No. 1, North side Market Square.

April 19. WM. O. SMITH.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

At the recent Anniversary Meeting of the Religious Tract Society, held at Exeter Hall, (London,) on the 3d May last, the Rev. W. W. Robinson, Incumbent of Christ Church, Chelsea, on moving a Resolution, made the following admirable remarks. After a few preparatory observations, the Rev. Gentleman said, that just before entering the Hall he saw an individual from whom, twenty seven years before, he obtained the first religious tract that he ever purchased. It was said of the late Edward Bickersteth a few days ago, that he was a living doxology. He felt that he also might be so described; for he was, humanly speaking, indebted to the Society whose cause he had risen to plead, for his conversation, and he had for twenty-seven years been privileged to scatter those precious tracts, which might, in one sense, be termed the leaves of the tree of life. It was not uncommon for Churchmen to object that this Society was a Dissenting Society. In one point of view it was so—it dissented from all that was evil. (Cheers.) He knew no other reason, however, why it should be so designated. (Hear, hear.) Many years ago he visited Sidmouth on behalf of the Society, and he was then told that many persons determined to attend simply because they had observed the name of a clergyman of the Church of England on the placard. On that occasion he took special care to mention the fact that the Society had amongst its publications works from the pens of thirteen bishops of the Established Church, that one-half of the Committee were members of that Church, and that there were many works in the list of publications which were specially designed for members of that Church, relating as they did, to its formularies. After hearing this, an old and venerable clergyman of the Establishment came forward and said, "From this moment I will support your Society." The next morning he made a purchase of tracts and gave a handsome subscription. It was asked by some, "Why do you not simply distribute the word of God?" The obvious answer to this objection was, that they might distribute tracts where they could not distribute Bibles. The word of God was the tree of life, and the tracts of this Society might be called the leaves of that tree.—He would give the Meeting two or three illustration of the good done by book and tract distribution. A dignitary of the Established Church was converted through the reading of *Doddridge's Rise and Progress*. He would not read this work in the English language in consequence of his antipathy to Dissent; but a translation of having been made by a clergyman in the Spanish language for the purpose of being sent to this benighted country, Spain, he was induced to read the translation, and in reading the language of Spain he learned also that of Canaan. (Cheers.) A kind of *mauvaise honte* sometimes existed in the minds of tract-distributors which they ought not to feel. At one period he had some intercourse with a fashionable young gentleman the nephew of a Noble Lord, who was about to visit the Continent. He felt that if he offered this gentleman a tract, though it might be received courteously, it would not be read. He thought the most judicious course was to ask him if he would allow his servants to convey a number of tracts in French to the Continent with the view of leaving them at different hotels. The request was complied with, and 400 tracts in the French language were taken charge of. Two years afterwards, he again met this gentleman, whose first words almost was those:—Ah! I know not what was your object in giving the tracts to my servants for conveyance; you fired at a pigeon, but, thank God, you shot a crow. I read the tracts in French (I should not have read them had they been in English), and I have deep cause to be thankful that I did so, for God has blessed them to my soul." He would give another exemplification of the value of this Society's labours. He had been privileged to labour for eight years and a half in the town of Yeovil. During his residence there, he was in the habit of addressing once a fortnight about thirty or forty persons at a public lodging-house. On one occasion, he was told that there was a woman upstairs who was so furious that she was like a lioness, and that she would not come down to hear the Gospel, and had endeavoured to prevent others from doing so. On hearing this, he determined that as she would not come to him, he would go to her. Accordingly he proceeded to her room, and asked to be admitted. The woman replied by declaring, with a horrible oath, that if he entered the room she would stab him. In this state of things he took out of his pocket a little messenger of mercy, placed it under the door, and left, praying that it might be blessed to the woman's soul. Two years afterwards, he took the Chair at a public Meeting, held in the neighbourhood of Yeovil. At the close of the Meeting, a respectably-dressed female came to him on the platform, and offered him her hand, and, on his observing that she had the advantage of him—that he did not know her, she announced herself as the woman who had, on the occasion which he had mentioned, threatened to stab him. The tract had, she said, led her to Jesus, and she was, she trusted, then "clothed, and in her right mind." (Cheers.) It was sometimes said that a tract might be refused. He did not believe that he had a refusal in one case in 3,000 in the metropolis, and, after an explanation of the object, he had scarcely ever been refused. He rejoiced to find that the Society had bestowed some attention on the position and spiritual wants of domestic servants. This was a matter of great importance. No doubt many present remembered that when his Royal Highness Prince Albert presided last year at the Meeting of that noble Society, which had been formed to promote the temporal welfare of servants, he spoke very justly and feelingly as to the extent to which they were all indebted to the servants of their respective families for their daily comforts, and made that a motive for promoting their temporal welfare. The same argument might be applied in the present case. He rejoiced that the Society had published a useful library for servants. For one guinea, there might now be obtained a library consisting of twenty-one volumes in a neat library case. At this cheap rate might the master of a family provide spiritual food for those upon whom domestic comfort so greatly depended. To the foregoing instances of the benefit of tract distribution, he might well add the fact, that Mr. Hall, the author of the tract called *The Sinner's Friend*, had received three letters from the late Queen-Dowager, expressing her sense of its excellence. There was, in fact, reason to believe that God had blessed it to her soul. Let them all pray that the Holy Spirit would bless this and every similar effort to promote the glory of the great Emmanuel, and might they, through God's grace, be enabled so to live that they would not have lived in vain.

The Anti-State Church Party in Bristol have intimated to Mr. J. E. Lunnell that they think he had better retire from the bench of magistrates, because, he a Dissenter, had signed some church rate summonses.

TEST FOR THE PRESENCE OF CHLOROFORM.—Dr. Snow placed on the table, at the last meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, the apparatus which he used for detecting the presence of chloroform in a dead body of the housekeeper in the late mysterious affair at Clapham.—He said that the process was a modification of one described in the *Journal de Chimie of Mericale* for March, 1849. The blood, or portion of the body to be examined, was put into a flask, from which there proceeded a tube, which was made red hot in part of its course. Another glass tube, attached to the extremity of the latter, was moistened inside with a solution of nitrate of silver, and terminated in a Wolfe's bottle, the interior of which was also moistened with the same solution. Heat being applied to the flask by means of the chloride of calcium bath, the vapour given off had to pass through the red hot tube, and any chloroform which might be present was decomposed, and the chlorine, and hydrochloric acid gas being set free, were arrested in the next tube, where they formed a white precipitate of chloride of silver, which became rapidly darkened in colour by the action of light. The nature of the precipitate could be further proved by cutting the tube with a file, and introducing a drop or two of nitric acid into one portion, and of solution of ammonia into the other. He had distinctly detected the presence of chloroform by this process in two kittens, killed by inhaling the vapour, on six successive days after the death of the animals, although no precautions were taken to protect the bodies from the air, and the quantity inhaled by each kitten must have been less than one minim. The parts of the animals examined were the viscera of the chest and abdomen, the brains, and the muscles of the body and extremities. From all these parts clear evidences of the presence of chloroform were obtained. He had also obtained a precipitate of chloride of silver by operating on some portions of the muscles taken from the leg of a child amputated under the influence of chloroform at St. George's Hospital. The process indeed, was one of such delicacy, that he had been able to clearly detect the presence of the hundredth part of a grain of chloroform when dissolved in a thousand grains of water. The only substances which could yield chloride of silver by this method were Dutch liquid, chloride of ethyle, and some other bodies similar in composition and effects to chloroform, but which, however, were not in common use, or even kept on sale. There were chlorides in the human body, but these could not be decomposed below a red heat, and certainly not till the part became dry; whilst in the process he employed the heat to which the part under examination was exposed was only that of boiling water, or a very little more, and it could not become dry in the most protracted examination, as the greater part of the moisture given off became condensed in the tube, which inclined upwards, and flowed back into the flask. The method, therefore, was liable to no fallacy or objection. He had received from Mr. John Parrot some portions of the viscera of a woman, lately found dead, under very mysterious circumstances, in the Wandsworth road. The parts had been closed up outright from the time they were taken from the body. They included a portion of the brain and of the liver, and, though they were kept boiling for two or three hours in their own serosity, not the least trace of chloride of silver was obtained, whilst in the instances where chloroform had caused death the precipitate began to appear when the heat to which the part was exposed reached to about the boiling point. In the muscle taken from the child's leg the chloroform was only a few minutes longer in being detected, although the quantity present must necessarily have been much less than in a case where death had been caused by it. He therefore concluded that the death in the Wandsworth road could not have been occasioned by chloroform.—*Lancet.*

THE BENCH IN AMERICA.—As the descendants of Englishmen, we in this country are apt to ascribe a higher tone of purity to the courts of the mother country than to those of any other European nation. In this we may be right, without inferring the necessity of believing that even the ermine of England is spotless, for it can never be forgotten that Jeffreys and Bacon once filled her highest judicial seats; to say nothing of many others, whose abuses of their trust have doubtless been lost in their comparative obscurity. Passing from the parent to its offspring, the condition of American justice, so far as it is dependant on the bench, is a profound moral anomaly. It would seem that every known expedient of man has been resorted to, in order to render it corrupt, feeble, and ignorant; yet he would be a hardy, not to say audacious commentator, who should presume to affirm that it is not entitled to stand in the very foremost ranks of human integrity. Ill paid, without retiring pensions, with nothing to expect in the way of family and hereditary honours and dignities, with little, in short, either in possession or in prospect, to give any particular inducement to be honest, it is certain that, as a whole, the judges of this great republic may lay claim to be classed amongst the most upright of which history furnishes any account. Unhappily, popular caprice, and popular ignorance, have been brought to bear on the selection of the magistrates, of late; and it is easy to predict the result, which, like that on the militia, is soon to pull down even this all-important machinery of society, to the level of the common mind. Not only have the obvious and well-earned inducements to keep men honest—competence, honours, and security in office—been recklessly thrown away by the open hand of popular delusion, but all the minor expedients by which those who cannot think might be made to feel, have been laid aside, leaving the machinery of justice as naked as the hand. Although the colonial system was never elaborated in these last particulars, there were some of its useful and respectable remains, down as late as the commencement of the present century. The sheriff appeared with his sword, the judge was escorted to and from the court-house to his private dwelling with some show of attention and respect, leaving a salutary impression of authority on the ordinary observer. The judge slips into the county town almost unknown; lives at an inn amid a crowd of lawyers, witnesses, suitors, jurors, and horse-shedders, as Timms calls them; finds the way to the bench as best he may; and seems to think that the more work he can do in the shortest time is one great purpose of his appointment.—Nevertheless, these men, as yet, are surpassingly incorrupt and intelligent. How long it will remain so, no one can predict; if it be for human life, however, the working of the problem will demonstrate the fallibility of every appreciation of human motives. One bad consequence of the depreciation of the office of a magistrate, however, has long been apparent, in the lessening of the influence of the judge on the juries; the power that alone renders the latter institution even tolerable. This is putting an irresponsible, usually an ignorant, and often a corrupt arbiter in the judgement-seat, in the lieu of the man of high qualities for which it was alone intended.—*The Ways of the Hour, by J. F. Cooper.*

THE SOCIALIST ORATOR.—"When the day came, I borrowed an old greycoat from my servant, to cover my too respectable dress, pulled a well-worn travelling-cap over my forehead, and sallied out with my companion, who was punctual to the hour he had fixed for calling for me. We crossed Blackfriars bridge, and, not far from the river, taking one of the diverging streets, speedily came to a kind of rotundo, or half-theatre, externally looking like a neglected private house. A stream of men, and not a few women, were flowing in. On each side of the door stood a person to take the penny which was demanded from all comers. With my companion (whose name, I should add, was George Williams) I went with the rest, wondering whether I was suspected as an interloper and gazing about me with disgust and dread as we pushed along. The floor, walls, and stair-case, were black with the dirt of many years; an odour of tobacco smoke and spirits seemed to have taken its permanent abode in the building; and an occasional word of obscenity or blasphemy made me shudder, as I realised where I had got to. Beyond this, all was quiet, steady, and *awfully earnest*. The men were mostly dressed; perhaps as much so as the average number of people in their condition. The women, however, struck me with a pang. One is used to see the men look fierce, ill humoured, and reckless. The eye of the debauched man too often glares upon those who frequent the more crowded haunts of society, whether of high or low, to be very remarkable at any time. But woman with such countenances I had never beheld. A short, steep staircase led us to the lecture-room; an oblong apartment, filled with benches, and having at one extremity the usual platform for public speakers, with a deal table and a few common-looking chairs. On the walls were hung up several placards, announcing future lectures, and advertising the most foul and revolutionary of the unstamped newspapers, and the lowest novels and magazines. The names of Tom Paine, Carlile, Owen, and other English preachers of ruin, were to be seen mingled with those of St. Simon and the great foreign lights of unbelief and communism. Cheap translations of French authors were also advertised in the same way; and here and there was an announcement of too offensive a character to bear naming. After waiting, perhaps ten minutes, the speaking began. A short, square-built, dark-haired man—the look of whose face I need hardly describe, and whose name I have forgotten—came forward and took his place at the table. Prepared as I was for a bold exhibition of wickedness and false philosophy, I must confess that I was little prepared either for the outrageous doctrines he broached, or for the singular skill with which he urged them. His first words caused a thrill of horror through my frame. I cannot bring myself to repeat them, though the impression they made I can never forget. It was a kind of brief, sententious mockery of the introductory invitation to prayer, with which many associations of the present day are accustomed to open their meetings. All this was spoken in a subdued, and apparently sincere, voice. Then, bursting out, he cried, 'Such are the mockeries, my friends, with which they would enchain our free thoughts; the groveling superstition which priests and kings employ to enslave the men they dread. And they say these prayers are answered! Walk out, then, into this street. Turn into the first house you come to. Mount the stairs to the garrets, or descend into the cellars. What see you there? Do you see happiness? Do you see enjoyment? Do you see the people they call Christians better off than others? Do you see a single token that there is any God who troubles himself with our affairs? Hark at that drunken man. He swears; he blasphemes, as the call it; he strikes his wife—she staggers, she falls senseless; he reels off to his bed with a frightful laugh! Yet that woman is a saint, and kisses the hand that smites her! And she would fain persuade us that *her* prayers are answered!" I will not mention all its details; it is enough to say that the three great objects of the speaker's abhorrence were differences in rank, wealth, and the institution of marriage. In this last, the diabolical spirit of the whole scene displayed itself in its darkest horrors. The man advocated marriage, as such, it is true; but he called it the curse of the human race, unless an unlimited power of divorce were allowed to those who were married. And here I saw most clearly his ability and his art. Carefully avoiding every thing that might seem gross or sensual, and dishonouring with apparent rapture on the purity and the excellence and conjugal affection, he contrived, at the same time, to make it appear that the happiness of women, far more than of men, demanded a boundless freedom of separation. He repeated all the commonplaces about the natural rights of women; their equality with men, and the odious tyranny which had deprived them of their political and social position; and then, turning to their lot in marriage, he pictured in terms fearful and harrowing, because in a degree true, their miserable existence when bound for life to a man they abhorred, or to one who used them ill. All this he laid at the door of Christianity, protesting that it was the very knowledge of the impossibility of undoing the marriage tie which tempted the husband to all his excesses and taught him that he might use his wife as his slave.—*A Sunday in London.*

INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF ENJOYMENT.—Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you may make them happy twenty years hence, by the memory of it. A childhood passed with a due mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm pleasure; and in extreme old age, is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is happier for life, from having once made an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure; and it is most probably the recollection of their past pleasures which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them; and carries them back to a world that is past, and to scenes never to be removed again.—*Sydney Smith.*

TO CLEAN TARNISHED PLATE.—Wash the plate in a mixture of cream of tartar, common salt, and alum, of each half an ounce, dissolved in two quarts of water; then rub it dry. This will make the articles look like new.

Another Way.—Mix equal quantities of alum, cream of tartar, and vinegar, with twice as much water. Put a little of the mixture into the water in which you boil your plate, or use it with hot water and a cloth.

From Late English Papers.

The following letter addressed to the Editor of the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*, and which we extract from that paper, will be read with interest. Though designed for circulation in England, it will be gratifying, no doubt, to many of our Readers, to see the claims of this Colony so lucidly stated. We cannot but wish that some further contributions from the same pen, were permitted occasionally to enrich the columns of our Public Journal.

SIR,—I have observed in a late number of your paper an article, referring to a project currently reported to be entertained by a large body of agriculturists in the three counties of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, for the purchase of a large extent of land on this continent, on which to settle the redundant population of those counties.—The Western States of the adjoining Union were more particularly indicated as the site of the proposed emigration; but as a native of Gloucestershire, settled during the last twenty years in this British Province, where I have been at the same time the Principal of its infant University, and an experimental cultivator of its soil, I feel myself irresistably impelled to call the attention of your numerous readers to the prior claims of New-Brunswick. Permit me in a few words to state the reasons, which immediately present themselves, why the peasantry of old Mercia, to which I would add, those of adjoining Wessex, should give the preference to this especial refuge of the American Loyalists.

The era of New-Brunswick is nearly co extensive to that of Ireland, and the present population little exceeds two hundred thousand souls. The face of the country is deversified by hill, vale, and table-land, affording a variety of soils adopted to almost every agricultural purpose. Every grain and root ordinarily raised in England may be as easily raised here; cattle of all descriptions are as cheaply fed, enjoy quite as good health, and attain at least equal strength. I need not say that the country abounds with the finest timber, for an inexhaustible supply of fuel, and for all other uses to which wood can be applied. It is also intersected with rivers and streams; the principal navigable far into the interior, the smaller furnishing water-power for mills of every description. These and our lakes, with the sea surrounding our coasts, are at the same time stored with fish in no respect inferior to those of European waters.

The climate of New-Brunswick is healthy, and, for a great part of the year, pleasant. The twelve months are divided into an average of five cold and clear, and seven adapted to the successive labours of the husbandman. The snow lies on the ground during the greater part of the winter, nursing the roots and germs, and furnishing admirable roads in all directions. The grass springs with its departure, and the varied harvest arrives at maturity in a comparatively short period. I have sown wheat on the 25th of April; and I have seen the crop, ripe and ample, carried to my barn on the 25th of August. Such is the effect of the frost on the soil, that a single ploughing in the autumn, followed by the harrow in the spring, is fully as pulverized as the repeated turnings practised by the good English farmer.

Professor Johnston, distinguished in England and Scotland for his pre-eminent acquaintance with agricultural chemistry, has made a survey of New Brunswick during last summer; and his Report, as laid before our Provincial Legislature, will be found to bear out whatever I have stated, with this remarkable addition—THAT THE AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OUR ACRES ACTUALLY EXCEEDS ANY PART WHATEVER OF THE UNITED STATES. I wish especially to draw the attention of intending emigrants to this statement; and should further information on the subject be desired, I shall have great pleasure in furnishing copies of the Report, or an abstract of its substance, whenever they may appear likely to receive due consideration.

I have confined myself in this communication, to the physical features of the country, and have noticed those only which most directly recommend it to the emigrating peasant. I might have further spoken of its stone, coal, iron, and other minerals; of which satisfactory accounts may be seen in the Reports of Dr. Gesner, formerly our provincial geologist, and in that of Mr. Johnston, to which I have referred. Of the moral aspect of the colony, I need not say more, than that it has been, is, and I trust will continue to be, the earnest aim of all its influential inhabitants to render it truly worthy of the name it bears—a participant on this side the Atlantic of the peculiar privileges enjoyed by Old England, under the constitutional government of the House of Brunswick.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
EDWIN JACOB.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

London, May 27.

This morning Lord Chief Justice WILDE proceeded to deliver judgment in the question raised by the Bishop of Exeter relative to a writ of prohibition to be addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, preventing him from instituting Mr. Gorham to the living of Brampford-Speke, in accordance with the decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. The Court was densely crowded long before the hour appointed for the proceedings, many dignitaries of the Church of England being present.

Lord Chief Justice WILDE took his seat at half past ten o'clock, and there were also on the bench Justices CRESSWELL, MAULE, and TALFOURD.

Lord Chief Justice WILDE said, that during the last term the Bishop of Exeter came before the Court on a writ of prohibition to Sir Herbert Jenner Fust (as the representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury) to prevent him from instituting the Rev. G. C. Gorham to the Vicarage of Brampford-Speke. The Motion was founded upon an affidavit which stated that the Queen was the patron of the vicarage, and that her Majesty in that capacity had nominated Mr. Gorham to the benefice. The Bishop examined the Rev. Gentleman as to his faith and doctrine, as well as to ecclesiastical matters, and found (so stated the affidavit) that his views were contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.—