SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

VOLUME XXI. "COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE." NUMBER 21.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London. Professor Holloway is duly empowered to receive all monies due our establishment in London, and whose receipts will be regarded by us as valid.

☞ George W. White, is an authorised Agent or the *Chronicle* at Youngs Cove, Grand Lake.

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorized Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadephia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esq., *President.*

Directors—J. W. LAWRENCE, S. K. FOSTER, C. H. ESTABROOKS, JOHN ANDERSON. *Solicitor*—J. M. ROBINSON, Esq. *Secretary*—ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire.

☞ Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street. May 23.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,
GROCER and Provision DEALER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge
September 19, 1856.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,
Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c
—OFFICE—
No. 13, NORTH SIDE OF PRINCESS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

MR. W. P. DOLE,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs. Deveber's building, Prince William Street.
August 22, 1856.

THOMAS RANKEN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat, Locomotive, Flue, and Cylinder
BOILERS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
—ALSO—
SHIPS' WATER TANKS, &c., &c., &c.
Britain Street, (near Reed's Point,) Saint John, N.B. Particular attention paid to repairs.
November 30, 1855.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL
State Street, Boston. Conducted on the European Plan.

Rooms per day,	50 cts.
Rooms per week,	$3,00
Lodging	37 1-2 cts.

N. B.—A Restaurant is attached, where Meals will be served at all hours of the day.
January 11, 1856. 1y.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoning Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain St.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

HORSE SHOEING.
[Shop one door north of the Country Market]
WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.
January 20, 1854.

FUR CAPS—In every variety of Fur—made up on the premises, in the latest styles.
D. H. HALL,
October 24. 41, King-street.

A Large Stock of Furs.
50 CASES FURS just received by the Subscriber, ex "Middleton" and "Courier," in addition to 6 cases opened ex ships "John Barbour" and "John Duncan" from one of the largest and probably the best assorted stocks of RICH FURS ever offered to purchasers in this market, embracing Stone Martin, French Sable, Northern do., Ermine, Chinchilla, Mink, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, British Sable, &c., in MUFFS, BOAS, CUFFS, &c.
These Goods are all marked low, and in plain figures, with a view to early and quick Sales.
D. H. HALL,
October 24. 41, King-street.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles
LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS!
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.
USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.
ALARMING DISORDERS.
Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alternative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.
GENERAL WEAKNESS—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.
When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.
DELICATE FEMALES.
All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.
SIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.
The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Female Complaints	Piles
Bowel Complaints		Stone and Gravel
Coughs	Heaches	
Colds	Indigestion	Secondary Symptoms
Chest Diseases	Inducnzi	
Costiveness	Inflamation	Venereal Affections
Dyspepsia	Indward Weakness	
Diarrhea		Worms, of all kinds.
Dropsy	Liver Complaints	
Debility		
Fever and Ague	Lowness of spirits	

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, (near Temple Barr, London,) by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized World, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 1$ each.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.
S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 2 King-st St. John, N. B.: A. Cox & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. G. White, Belleisle.

NEW GOODS.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE,
EARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT
R. HUNTER,
HAS received per late arrivals from *Great Britain* and the United States his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, would now respectfully solicit the attention of his friends and the public in general to his *Extensive and General Assortment of Goods*, which will be sold *WHOLESALE and RETAIL* at exceedingly low prices. The Stock in part consists of—
Winter Cloths,
in Pilots, Beavers, Witneys Siberian, Lambskin, Elephant, and Himalay Cloths, and various new materials for Over Coats, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Double Mill'd Kerseys, Satinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds, Homespuns, Flannels, Ticks, Shirting Stripe, &c., &c.
VESTINGS—In Cut Velvets, Silk Plush, Satins, Barathea, Quiltings, &c., &c.
THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
consists of an immense Stock of OVER COATS, in various materials and styles, and at all prices.
UNDER COATS
In Dress, Frock, Paletot, Sack and Shooting Coat Styles—in Superfine Broad Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Homespun, Satinetts, &c.,
VESTS,
In Cut Velvets, Silk Plush, Satins, and an endless variety of materials for dress and ordinary wear.
PANTS
In any quantity and quality, and at any price required.
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
Comprises a general asortment of Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Gloves, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarfs, Muffle Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Snow Stockings, Lambs' Wool and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cotton and Merino, do., &c. &c.
HATS and CAPS—in Fur, Silk Plush, Mohair, &c.
R. H. would intimate that as the Clothing is all cut and made up on his own premises by the best Workmen, it cannot fail in giving good satisfaction.
Garments made to order, in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.
No second price—all Goods marked in plain Figures. (Oct. 24.) R. H.

HOLLANDS.
LANDING ex "Ann Rankine" from London;—150 packages GENEVA, Anchor Brand, which will be sold at 4s. per gallon in Bond from Wharf. THOS. PARKS,
October 24. 25, Dock-street.

FUR COATS.—Fifty Fur Coats—in Fur Seal, Hair Seal, Wool Seal, Lama and Buffalo, made up to order, mostly large sizes, Fur and Cloth lined; (also, FUR BOOTS.)
D. H. HALL,
October 24. 41, King-street.

China and Earthenware.
Ex "John Duncan" and "Middleton"—
THE Fall Stock of these Goods are now penning, and offered on liberal terms, Wholesale & Retail, by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
Oct. 17. 29, Dock-street.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
CHIEF OFFICE—37, Castle Street, Liverpool, 20 & 21 Poultry, London.
THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Chairman*; J. C. EWART, Esq., M. P., and F. HAYWOOD Esq., *Deputy Chairmen*; SWINTON BOULT, Esq *Secretary.*
BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES.
Europe—Manchester, Hamburgh, Lisbon, Stockholm. *United States*—New York, New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, San Francisco. *British America*—Montreal, Halifax, N. S., Saint John, N. B., Saint Johns, N. F. *South America*—Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Demerara. *Australia*—Sydney, Victoria, Adelaide, Swan River. *New Zealand*—Lyttleton, Wellington, Auckland. *Tasmania*—Hobart Town, Lancaster. *East Indies*—Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Manilla. *China*—Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up Resources, £749,251 15 8, Sterling.
CONSTITUTION——UNLIMITED LIABILITY.
Fire Premiums Received in 1855, £186,271 16 11, Sterling
Business—Insurance against Loss or damage by FIRE, on every description of Property.
Losses paid promptly on proof of claim.
NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH: OFFICE—98, Prince William Street, St. John.
(No Charge for Policy.)
April 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*

NEW GOODS.
HORSFALL & SHERATON have received per steamships Arabia and Cambria, a great quantity of *NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS*, suitable for the coming season, viz:—
Rich SILKS, in plain, brocaded, check'd, and strip'd; and Flounced Robes;
Bonnet Silks and Velvets;
Wide VELVETS, for Mantles, Capes, &c.;
GLOVES—all the new kinds for winter. Also French Kid and Gents celebrated Dundee;
Collars, Habit Shirts, and Sleeves;
New POLKAS, Gauntlets, and Armlets;
CLOAKS, Capes, and Mantles, in new materials and styles;
FURS, in Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, & Squirrel;
Velvet Ribbons, Silk Fringes, Gimps, &c.;
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and Fashionable Millinery, for wholesale only.
Further supplies expected per John Duncan, Middleton, and Ann Rankin sept 26

Fish, Liquor, Etc.,
—IN STORE—
350 QUINTALS good CODFISH;
75 do. POLLOCK;
6 whole and 50 half-barrels prime SHAD;
10 chests Congo TEA; 300 pieces Grind-stones, from 15 in. to 45 in.; 20 bbls. Gibb'd Herrings;
10 boxes PIPES; 5 do. Pepper Sauce; 20 dozen Bushel BASKETS; 1 bbl. Rum Colouring, Am.;
1 pun. Cammelton WHISKEY; 1 pun. J. RUM;
3 puns. Am. RUM; Port and Sherry WINE;
1 pipe Cognac BRANDY; 1 do. H. GIN; and a general assortment of good GROCERIES.
—*In Bond (at Walker's)*—
5 puns. ALCOHOL—for sale at lowest Market Rates. JOHN MARVEN,
Ward-street.
I would also inform my Customers and the Public in general that I have enlarged my premises, and will be better able to accommodate them in future.
Oct. 17. J. MARVEN.

Pictures! Pictures!
NEW PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS.
POTTER & CO., have just received by the Mail Steamer "Niagara," a case containing a splendid assortment of NEW PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS, comprising pictures in every style of art. Attention is particularly invited to those beautiful Pictures, after the English Masters, of Landscape Painting, and also to a superb lot of FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, superior to anything yet seen in America.
Sept. 26. 85, Prince Wm. Street.

GENTS, SHAWLS.—The Subscriber has received an assortment of Gentlemen's SHAWLS, of superior quality to those usually imported. Also, Gents' MUFFLERS, for sale at reasonable prices, by D. H. HALL,
Nov. 14. 41, King-street.

Hats & Caps.
THE Subscriber has received per *Adelaide* from Boston—A large assortment of FUR CAPS, latest styles; which, together with a large Stock of HATS and CAPS on hand, of his own manufacture, he will dispose of at very low prices.
A. MAGEE,
27, North side, and 58, South side King-street.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 14, 1856.
N. B.—HATS and CAPS made to order. Cash and the highest price paid for Shipping FURS.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store.
Just received per steamer from Liverpool:—
A Large assortment of Ladies, Misses, Boys, Children's, and Infants CLOTH BOOTS, of all qualities, suitable for the season.
A great variety of Men's, Women's, Misses, Children's and infants FELT BOOTS, Shoes and Slippers of every quality.
OS HAXN—A large lot of Women's Prunella BOOTS, suitable for wearing under Rubber Shoes in Winter—for 3s. to 4s. 6d. a pair.
Oct. 17. S. K FOSTER.

O G Guttering.
RECEIVED per Packet Ship Imperial—1200 feet O G GUTTERING, made expressly for the Subscriber, from a design furnished to the manufacturer.
600 Feet 3½ inch Rain Water Pipe;
600 do. 3 do. do. do. do.;
Also on hand—A large assortment of half round Guttering, which parties can have put up on the order being given. E. STEPHEN,
Nov. 14.—1m. Stove Warehouse, Water-st.

To Farmers, Travellers & Citizens.
YOUNG'S HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT is kept regularly open, as usual, with every comfort. Horses are properly attended to. The state of the market is daily furnished; with the latest news; and every effort is made, as heretofore, to benefit. His Hotel is No. 15, *opposite* his former well received Establishment in Charlotte-street, and reference is respectfully asked of former visitors. WM. YOUNG.

GLASS SHADES FOR WAX FLOWERS.—Now landing from "John Barbour"—GLASS of various sizes. F. CLEMENTSON,
Aug 1st 29. 29 Dock-st., St John

LARD OIL and PORPOISE OILS.—On hand—120 galls. Extra Lard OIL; 200 galls. Porpoise OIL. For Sale low by.
S. L. TILLEY.
September 19. 35, King-street

PAYING A NOTE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF YANKEE NOTIONS.

"Procure a hundred pounds!—I say to thee,
There's no such sum in nature. Forty shillings
There may be now i'th' mint—and that's a treasure!
I've *seen* five pounds—and let me tell it!
For 'tis as wonderful as calves with five legs!

Beaumont and Fletcher.

In the days of old, when all men were honest, and wise, and unsophisticated, and plain dealing, and generous—and all human affairs went on smoothly. No niggardly thrift, no mercenary selfishness, no sordid love of lucre, no miserly cold heartedness, ever existed to throw a chill upon the warm and genial kindliness of social intercourse. If a debtor could not pay, doubtless the creditor crossed out the account and let him go. If any man wanted to borrow money, which might happen, of course, in the best of times, he found a hundred friends ready to lend him any sum. Bless me how the dollars traveled from hand to hand. Lending money is certainly the best, noblest, greatest invention that the genius of man has ever achieved. Oh ye powers of prosperity! what harmony, joy, abundance, content, felicity, and glorious jollity, must have filled the land! For cash being plenty in every man's pocket, all the shops overflowed with custom; and handicrafts were in full activity, and everybody drove a roaring trade. People paid their taxes without grumbling. Everything was cheap, besides being in great demand; the jails were empty, and the lawyers starved.

But these times were too good to last. By and by a little cloud began to gather over the sunshine of this golden age. The great and irresistible proclivity of all human institutions towards evil, began to manifest itself. Men became less liberal and generous. Doubtless some miserly old hunks or other, first set the example by refusing to lend his money; this instigated others; and the example was followed by universal imitation. Such is the perverse fate of the world! All good customs get speedily out of fashion. Now, when those who had money would no longer lend it, those who had money would no longer lend it, those who had money would no longer lend it, those who wanted money could no longer spend it—for how could they spend without borrowing? So money became scarce; people could not pay their debts; trade declined, and lawsuits increased. Nobody would be generous, or charitable, or public spirited any longer; but all mankind suddenly grew selfish, mercenary and calculating. Each man looked out for the main chance, and took care of nothing but number one; and the result of this pestilent contagion was the breeding of that horrible, direful, wasting, ravaging, lethiferous epidemic, which is now stalking over the earth at noon-day in the frightful shape of hard times.

Such appears to me the true philophical explanation of the phenomenon; but whether this or any other different account of its origin be the nearest the truth, the melancholy fact is indisputable, that hard times really exist; and the question most interesting to all philanthropists, politicians, moralists, financiers, philosophers, poets, and poor devils, is, how to get rid of them. Dare we hope that some species of legislative, metaphysical, or monetary vaccination will be discovered in the course of time that shall extirpate this dire disease, and restore the felicity of this good old golden age.

Such were my reflections as I rose in the morning know that my note at the bank must be paid that day; but knowing no more than the man in the moon where the money to pay it was to come from. I dreamed through the night of all sorts of vain and tantalizing attempts to find something in my pockets. I awoke, and found it was no dream! It was a prodigiously gloomy morning—at least it appeared so to me. Everything seemed to go wrong in my endeavours to dress: my pantaloons were wrong side before; buttons were in the wrong places; vest inside out, and stock bottom upward. "Where shall I get the money?" said I to myself in great perplexity, and at that moment stuck a particularly sharp pin into my winpipe. Pshaw!

At breakfast nothing went better. The coffee was scalding hot, the steak tough, and my appetite languid. Everything had a trick of slipping from my fingers. I broke a cup and saucer, and dropped a thumping slice of toast in my lap. Pantaloons bran new!

"Shall I ever have another pair thought I.—"Two o'clock, and the note must be paid!"

I looked over my pocket book again, as if I expected to find what I was looking after. What a fool! I knew as well as I knew that I was alive how much was in it—or rather how much was not in it. Six hundred dollars to make up the sum! "Can't I collect some of my debts this forenoon? thought I. What a fool again! for whoever could collect a debt when he wanted it? 'Two o'clock, said I again, 'and it must be paid!"

I sat down and fell into a profound cogitation. I thought of the mines of Potosi—of the mint of Mexico—of the Valley Bank—of Wm. B. Astor—of Job's cat, and of my own empty pockets.

I never thought so hard in my life before. But thinking will never pay a man's notes. At last a bright thought struck me. 'I'll borrow the money!' said I. Eureka!

Before the resolution had time to cool, I ran to my neighbour, Mr. A.

'Neighbor A.' said I, 'you are an excellent man; just lend me six hundred dollars.

'Six hundred dollars!' said he, turning up the whites of his eyes, 'I have not a dollar to spare, if it was to save my own life; every cent is gone. My boy lent forty-two thousand dollars out of my drawer before I came down to breakfast this morning.'

I saw plainly there was nothing to be got in this quarter, so I ran to my particular friend, Mr. B.

'My dear sir,' said I, 'lend me six hundred dollars as a particular favor.'

'Six hundred dollars,' said he; 'and do you want this money?'

'So much so,' replied I, 'that if it were for my own particular use, I could not want it more.'

'I am sorry for that,' said he, 'for there's not a dollar of money to be had now-a-days. Money! I believe it is all sunk to the bottom of the sea, for my part. Six hundred dollars, with a vengeance! Why, if I had a ten dollar bill, I'd go about town and exhibit it as a curiosity.'

'Bah!' said I to myself, 'I must try a third!'

So I hurried to my acquaintance, Mr. C., and made the same request to him.

'Six hundred dollars!' said he, 'in these hard times. Why, everybody is failing, and the banks won't discount.'

Horrible words! I had as here hear it thunder as the 'banks won't discount.'

Not quite disheartened at these rebuffs, I hastened to Mr. D. and Mr. E. and Mr. F. All the same song.

'Hard times; people failing; banks won't discount.'

So much for by borrowing scheme! There was only one resource left, and that was to go to a worthy gentleman named Solomon Sharp. He was a money-broker, and lent cash to gentlemen in distress, out of pure charity.

The crusty old fox saw me approach as he stood at the corner of Congress street, in conversation with a broken merchant and a briefless lawyer.—He saw me coming, and he knew what I wanted. These fellows can scent the approach of a penniless dog at the penultimate hour, as quick as a vulture will snuff a carcass. But he pretended not to see me. He knew I had not had an hour to lose, and I knew he had no particular interest in the matter he was discussing with his worthy friends; yet I dared not accost him: and he studiously avoided catching my eye. Ten long minutes did I wait, wishing his companions, with their tattle about nothing, a thousand leagues off; and every ten seconds casting a look upward to the dial over the City Hall, watching the progress of the minute-hand, which advanced with a fearful rapidity towards that point beyond which there was no salvation of credit. It was strange he could not see me; or rather I should have said it was strange he would not; but I was too much in a perturbation to think that men, especially money-lenders, love to torment those whom they have in their power. The ten minutes seemed endless, all and singular of them; but at last my gentleman seemed suddenly to discover me.

'Ah! Mr. Lackpenny, how d'ye do?'

My heart by this time was up to my throat; for in a small fraction of an hour the bank would be shut, and my note unpaid—a consummation not at all devoutly to be wished by a man who desires to be in good name and fame upon 'Change. I was hardly collected enough to state my necessity, but old Sharp can understand such matters from half a word.

'Lend money!' he exclaimed: 'I never do such things.'

'You don't indeed!' said I.

'No,' returned he, taking out his snuff-box with an air of the greatest nonchalance; 'but for a proper consideration, I think I know somebody that will.

'What is the man's name?' asked I, with an equal degree of apparent seriousness, though I knew the man's name was Solomon Sharp, and that he was standing that moment before my face.

'I'll see him and let you know,' said my honest friend. 'Call here in a quarter of an hour—possibly it may be done.'

'A quarter of an hour! Oh, Mr. Sharp!—but if you think it can be done in a quarter of an hour

Mr. Sharp looked as composed as if the whole affair had been nothing more than the picking up of a straw. He walked out, and so did I. We separated, and I saw him go up State street, pass round the Post Office, and return to his den, without speaking to a soul on the way. When the ten minutes had expired, I went to him.

'Well, Mr. Sharp.'

'I have called on the man,' said he, 'but he is not at home.'

'This,' thought I, 'is to demand ten per cent. more of me.'—'Mr. Sharp!' said I, imploringly.

'I shall see him in five minutes, without doubt,' returned he. 'Wait here, and I will step out again

'Oh for a stone bow!' thought I, 'to hit this fellow in the eye!—with the money in his pocket all the time—to tease his gudgeon to death before he hooks him.

My vexatious friend went out again, walked round the Post Office, and came back. It was almost three o'clock, and I was ready to fly out of my skin; every moment seemed an hour.

'Well, Mr. Sharp, what does the man say?'

'Say,' repeied 'the conscientious gentleman, shaking his head; 'why, he says that money is money now.'

'Very well, Mr. Sharp, I knew that before; but will he do the note?—for heaven's sake!'

'He thinks he—might,' drawled out my tormentor, with an air of the utmost unconcern.

'Well, Mr. Sharp, and for how much?'

'Can't do it for less than fifty per cent'

'Fifty per cent., Mr. Sharp! surely you mistake Fifty per cent. for four months! Oh, monstrous!'

But Mr. Sharp never moved a muscle of his countenance at these exclamations. He answered not a word, but sat very leisurely down in his chair, (with money and security, standing upon the coals during singing service, called out in a loud voice:—

"Co' down all dem sorts,
Dey white man and color;
I care no more for one man do color."

Imagine the place, the surprise on hearing Cato so unseasonably commence singing in short metre:—

"Get down all dem sorts,
Dey white man and color;
I care no more for one man do color."

A handsome young widow applied to a physician to relieve her of two distressing complaints with which she was afflicted. "In the morning, madam, I have little or no appetite—what shall I take for that?" "For that madam, you should take air and exercise." "And, doctor, I am quite frightened at night, and afraid to be alone. What shall I take for that?" "For that madam, I can only recommend you to take—a husband!"

PIRATES OF CUBA.

The following horrible particulars of the pirates of Cuba were given by a seaman who had been forced into their service:—

A quarrel took place between two of the crew, and a desperate fight with knives ensued, of which the rest were cool spectators.

The battle was for a long time doubtful; at length one fell with a severe stab in the left breast, bleeding profusely. I was instantly called to administer to the wounded man; and it was in vain for me to declare that I knew nothing of the healing art. The captain swore at me, and said he knew to the contrary; for the master of the Zephyr had informed him that I had cured and saved the life of his sail-maker, who had fallen down the hold; and, therefore, if I did not cure him, he would serve me in the same manner. I saw it would be useless to make any reply, and, therefore, having procured bandages, I staunched the blood and dressed his wounds in the best manner I was able. I was then obliged to turn to his antagonist, who had not escaped unhurt.

The captain went below, and inquired of the least injured of the wounded men the cause of their quarrel. He told the pirate that his antagonist was one of the party formed by the chief mate to assassinate him and the whole crew, and take possession of the ship and plunder. The officer, he informed him, had gone to Havana for the purpose of bringing some more men, and that they were to put the plan into effect, when himself and the crew, were either asleep or inebriated. I saw that his brutal temper was excited by this information; his eyes flashed fire, and rushing upon deck, assembled the crew, and imparted what he had heard. The air rang with a most dreadful imprecations; they simultaneously rushed below, and dragged the wretch, piece, wounded wretch, upon deck, and regardless of everything proceeded to cut off his legs and arms with a giant hatchet; then mangling the body with their knives, threw the yet warm corpse overboard. Not satisfied with having destroyed their victim, they satiated their vengeance on his clothes, and everything belonging to him, which they cut in pieces and threw them after to the sea.

While off Cape Buenavesta, a boat full of men, of the chief mate's party, appeared coming towards the schooner, when the captain ordered his men to fire, and five were killed; another jumped overboard, but was most barbarously treated. Wounded and bleeding, he was exposed naked to the scorching heat of a July sun of a tropical climate, in order to make him confess.

The man persisted in his plea of his innocence, declared he had nothing to confess, and entreated themself to spare his life. They paid no attention to his assertions, but, by order of the captain, the man was put in to the boat, pinioned, and lashed in the stern; and five of the crew were directed to arm themselves with pistols and muskets, and to go in her. The captain then ordered me to go with them, savagely remarking that I should now see how he punished such rascals, and gave directions to the boat's crew to row for 3 hours, backwards and forwards, through a narrow creek formed by a desert island and the island of Cuba. "I will see," cried he exultingly, "whether the mosquitoes and the sand flies will not make him confess." Prior to our leaving the schooner, the thermometer was above ninety degrees in the shade, and the poor wretch was exposed to the full heat of the sun. In this state we took him to the channel, one side of which was bordered by swamps full of mangrove trees, and swarming with the venomous insects before mentioned.

We had scarcely been half an hour in this place when the miserable victim was distracted with pain, his body began to swell, and he appeared one complete blister from head to foot. Often in the agony of his torment did he implore them to end his existence, and release him from his misery; but the inhuman wretches only mocked and laughed at him. In a very short time, from the effects of a solar heat, and the stings of the mosquitoes and sand-flies, his face and head became so swollen that not a feature was distinguishable; his voice began to fail, and his articulation was no longer distinct. I had long suspected that the whole story of the conspiracy was a wicked and sinful fabrication; and the constancy with which this unfortunate being underwent these tortures, served to confirm my suspicions. I resolved therefore, to hazard my interference; and after much entreaty and persuasion, prevailed upon them to endeavor to mitigate his sufferings, and let the poor wretch die in peace, as the injuries which he had already sustained were sufficient of themselves to occasion death. At first they hesitated; but, after consulting some time among themselves, they consented to go to the other side of the island, where they would be secure from observation, and untie him and put something over him. When we had reached that place we lay upon our oars, and set him loose; but the moment he felt the fresh breeze he fainted away. When our time was expired, we again tied him as before to prevent the fury of the captain for our lenity, and once more pulled for the passage on our way to the vessel. On our arrival, his appearance was the source of merriment to all on board; and the captain asked if he had made any confession. An answer in the negative gave him evident disappointment, and he inquired of me whether I could cure him. I told him he was dying. "Then he shall have more of it before he dies," cried the monster, and directed the boat to be moored within musket shot in the bay. The man fell, and the boat was ordered alongside. The poor wretch had only fainted; and when they perceived that he breathed, a pig of iron was fastened round his neck, and was thrown into the sea. Thus ended a tragedy, which, for the miseries inflicted on the victim, and for the wanton and barbarous depravity of his fiend-like tormenters, never, perhaps, had its equal.

TRAVELS IN AFRICA.—M. Beim Rollet, a traveller, who is now exploring the eastern part of the African continent, has written part of the Geographical Society of France, giving the following curious information relative to the cannibal habits of the natives:

"He had visited the countries watered by the Garelles or the Misselat, which he takes to be part of the veritable Nile, and to them it owes its name to such an extent as to form colonial lakes. It also gives an account of his visit to some native tribes, and amongst them to the Niam Niams. They people, he says, are cannibals, and make war for the purpose of obtaining men, whom they fatten as we do fowls, with which they sing and dance around. When they happen to have no prisoners, they eat their own people. They eat human flesh in preference to that of any other animal, and, what is still more, they practice the art of sorcery, enjoying the honor of being consulted after his decease, and having his grease collected—it being supposed to possess marvellous virtues; whilst his teeth are solemnly worn in wooden pipes and as amulets. Four prisoners taken in a war with a neighbouring tribe, were bound, but though dead, their legs are cut off, to prevent them from running away. The Niam Niams possess abundant mines of copper, and though cannibals, are hospitable to strangers.

"Sir," said a little Hibernian man to a very one opponent "to what sect do you belong?" "Well I don't exactly know," replied the other "but to judge from your size and appearance I should think you belonged to a class called the giant."