SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 32.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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

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

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

APRIL.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R.	S.
10	Saturday,	5 31	6 29	2 26	6 7
11	Sunday,	5 30	6 31	3 3	7 30
12	Monday,	5 28	6 32	3 42	8 47
13	Tuesday,	5 26	6 34	4 18	9 15
14	Wednesday,	5 25	6 45	4 55	10 39
15	Thursday,	5 24	6 36	Sets.	11 24
16	Friday,	5 23	6 37	8 37	0 10

New Moon 15th. 1h. 42m. evening.

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 £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with liberty to participate in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies, travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Bank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR, } AGENTS.
St. John, Dec. 24 1846. Nelson street.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has a few good HORSES and CARRIAGES, which he will let on very reasonable terms, at his stable in *Charlotte Street*, opposite V. C. Troop's Store. All letting for business or pleasure dispensed with on the Sabbath, (except in cases of emergency.) No charge for Sunday to those wishing to spend that day with their friends out of the City, leaving on Saturday, and returning on Monday. The patronage of all who approve of the above, will be gratefully received.

GEORGE N. ROBINSON.
St. John, N. B., July 17 1845.

Wholesale Confectionery and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

THE HARTFORD **Fire Insurance Company,** OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company. King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO. *Agents for New Brunswick.*
Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

Health for All !!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31. 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st., St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s 9d, 4s 6d and 7s each.

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

May 3, 1844.

Commercial HOTEL, Head of King street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public generally, that he has re-Leased the above Establishment for a term of years. This Hotel has recently undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expence have been spared to render it equal to any in the Province. The walls of the old part have been torn down and new ones substituted; beside which very extensive additions have lately been made to the Establishment; fourteen entirely new rooms have just been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable.—The travelling Public and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this city can always be accommodated with Private Rooms, &c. &c.

Commodious stabling for Horses, and a superior hostler always in attendance.

ROBERT WETMORE, *Proprietor.*
10th July.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW, *Conveyancing & Notarial Business.* &c. &c. &c.
Office directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick.
JAMES WM. BOND, Barister, Notary, Conveyancer & General Agent.

Mr. A. Mackenna, *Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.*
OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.
June 12, 1846.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.*
OFFICE, in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's new building, on the Western side of Prince William street.
December 11.

Stoves, Hollow Ware & Pig Iron.
Landing ex Nautilus, from Glasgow—
84 CANADA STOVES, from 20 to 35 inches.
12 tons HOLLOW WARE, well assorted;
100 tons Pig IRON, No 1. For sale by
Nov. 6. WM. CARVILL.

Miscellany.

THE MARRIAGE IN CHURCH.

Beautiful and affecting as the ceremony always is, it is never so much so as when celebrated within the earthly courts of the Most High. At home, it is true, the fond associates of childhood gather round the bride at the moment of the union, and each little thing is enough to touch the springs of memory, and to open a flood of powerful recollections.—The change that is then to be made from all the endearments of a parent's home, where love has always watched over her, for the endearments of another and an untried home where mutual love must hold its guardianship, and parental love be gradually and greatly weakened into care for others, who will sustain the same relation to her that she has sustained to those she is about to leave, is well calculated impress the mind and heart with peculiar power, and to awaken strong emotions within the soul.—And as the consciousness of the new position she is about to assume presses upon her, each object of familiar regard will seem invested with an unusual interest, and the smallest thing which blends its interest with the associations of her childhood, will appeal to the heart of the bride, as if to sway her from her purpose.

It might have been so on the occasion of which I am now about to speak. I am very sure it was so in some degree, for they whom I pronounced 'man and wife 'have lived happily together,' and have realized something of the blessings which I was privileged to convey to them. I endeavoured to realize how solemn the day and ceremony and the temple were; and if I did smile, and even laugh, I hope that He who made the risible faculties for use, though not for abuse, will pardon me if that once I sinned by smiling.

On Sunday afternoon, having returned from my service at the neighbouring parish church, (my own service being at morning and night,) I was seated in conversation with a friend, when a servant ushered into the parlour a young man whose countenance and brogue revealed the Emerald Isle of his birth. I rose to meet him, and cordially taking his hand, and placing a chair, begging him to be seated. He preferred standing; and twisting his hat into every possible shape, and into no shape at all, with his head hanging down, he stood looking at the with a singularly embarrassed air. I endeavoured to relieve him from his embarrassment by kindly asking his business, and by such remarks calculated to make him feel at ease. Some time elapsed however before he could say anything more than 'Parson,' which he ventured to repeat at intervals of some moments. At each mention of the word I spoke gently to him, and asked him if he was afflicted in any way; if a friend was ill; if he was in trouble; or if in any way I could assist him? He was not stupid. There was an uncommon light of intelligence in his eye; and no one could look upon him for a moment, and not pronounce him to be as he was, the possessor of a sprightly mind. In answer to all my questions, he at length found courage to say with a suddenness that for a moment surprised me—

'Parson, can you fix me?'

I assured him of my entire ability and willingness to 'fix' him, when seizing his hat in both his hands with a sort of convulsive grasp, then leaning his head forward, and fixing his intensively on mine he exclaimed—

'You will, Parson?'

I assured him that I would be most happy to attend to his happiness, and that it was a part of my duty at which I never demurred, to 'fix' those who desired it.

'An' when will ye do it?'

'Whenever you ready.

'An' aint I ready, your riverance? An' hevn't I been this long time? But where's the use of being ready if she been't.

Certainly; I don't exactly see how you would be married, if she was not ready. But—

'That's it you see your riverence; she was away in Ireland, and she's just come over, and she says she'll be mine, your riverence—mine, mine, to the longest day we shall live, and slonger too.

As the delighted fellow dwelt on his true love's faithfullness, he held his hat doubled up in both his hands, and swinging it up and down, elevated his voice and he repeated the fond words she had spoken to him.

Well, now that she has come over and consented to be your wife, you want to be married, do you? I'm ready and will make you both as happy as I know how.

'Och! she's a jewel, your riverence! She's a jewel I say, she's a—a—thousand jewels in one!

'I've no doubt of it my dear fellow, not in the least. She's a fine girl, I'm sure.'

'Fine! and is that the word ye say? Fine! She's the finest gal that lives! You may ask every body that knows her in all Ireland, your riverence and they'll tell you that she's the finest gal in the land.'

Of course, I did not avail myself of the generous permission thus afforded to search through Ireland to ascertain the correctness of his estimate, and I remained listening to him as he dwelt with enthusiastic ardor upon her many excellencies, until I fancied he intended to be nearly all that was perfect in mind and body.

'An' when will you marry me?'

'Whenever you are ready.'

'Will ye marry me to night?'

'At any time—to night if you wish it. But where is Margaret.

She's close by, your riverence; I'll soon fetch her; and he started to bring her, when I called to him to be sure and bring the license.

The what, your riverence?'

'The license.'

'The license?'

'Yes, the license of the Governor to your marriage.'

'And what is the license?'

'Well it is the Governor's permission to the minister to marry persons who wish to be married.'

'An' must I go to the Governor?'

'No, that is not necessary; the Governor has already given his permission, and has signed the license.'

At this piece of information, John looked excessively puzzled, as if wondering how the Governor knew about his going to be married; and in answer to a question where a license could be procured, having directed him to the magistrate opposite, said—

'Then if I get the licence you will marry me to night?'

I again assured him that I would.

'Parson' said John, with a knowing wink, 'you will marry me to night, and I will get the license to-morrow?'

'No, no,' I replied, I cannot do that. You must get the license first. But if you do not wish to get the license, the Mayor will marry you without one.

But John assured him that he did not believe in the Mayor marrying him, and having arranged that he was to come to me after sermon, or during service, at the close of the second lesson, he pressed his hat down with violence upon his head and bounced out of the room.

I was about half way through my sermon—the church was full and the congregation was still—when an unusually heavy tramping of feet on the gallery stairs attracted our attentions. Presently John and Margaret with some eight or ten attendants made their appearance in the gallery, and remained quiet until the close of the sermon. When I had closed my sermon and in the act of pronouncing the benediction, the party rushed down stairs, and meeting the congregation just as they were leaving their pews, John pressed forward, holding Margaret at arms length behind him, and with the right hand holding the license above his head exclaimed, 'I've got it!' Of course the congregation was soon re-seated. The scene thus far had not given promise to a very serious issue; and as I found it somewhat difficult to preserve a due degree of gravity, I read,—what I was never guilty of reading before, and have seldom read since then—the license through from beginning to end. John stood before me with the arm of his bride locked in his—his whole countenance so indescribably quizzical, that not to smile was out of the question. I began the ceremony, and when I reached the first question in which the parties betroth themselves by the single answer, 'I will.' I said—

'John, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?'—but before I could proceed, John leaned his body forward, and with a particular curious look, said—

An' is it yourself that asks me that? Plaze your riverence, and have you forgotten that I told ye the same, that I would have her? Will I have her?—well I have her! Bless your heart an' aint it that I come here for? That I will! that I will?'—and throwing his arms around Margaret's neck, he loaded her with kisses. It was difficult to maintain a degree of gravity at this point, and the congregation generally gave indulgence to a loud titter that ran throughout the building. It was indeed almost impossible to proceed, and Margaret said in a very low voice—

'Don't now, John—you mustn't do so until the parson's done.'

'Well, well,' said John, 'I thought it was time.'

The ceremony was soon over, and when I had pronounced over them the blessing which rent them away united, to meet the trials & joys of life together, John again threw his arms round her neck while her struggles to be free seemed only to add intenseness to his affection, rendered the whole scene perfectly ludicrous. The congregation laughed outright; and for myself, burying my face in the folds of my gown, I sat down, vainly endeavouring to control my feelings.

BE MERCIFUL.

"That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

During times of tribulation and pecuniary distress it is well that we should remember to deal with each other as though we were brothers of the same family, and children of the same creating hand.—There is no circumstance in life that will justifying an advantage taken of another, when misfortune alone affords it. Cruelty to brute animals, in the enormity of its character, is said to exceed that exercised toward the human creation, *because they can make no complaint of the wrongs and injuries done them—and they have no law but that of mercy to protect them.* Take advantage of a man's weakness to become his tyrant, of his misfortunes to become his destroyer, is worse, in human view, than the basest treachery that could draw him into difficulty. Trusting and confidence may be abused, but their abuse only lends aid to the faculties, and gives energy and strength to character—wounding pride breaking down the nobleness and nature of the human mind, cannot be sustained, but must be felt with a keen sensibility, and a bitter reflection. As we would have a dog save us drowning without being willing to acknowledge him an equal in all respects, so let us not forget to cast a rope to the poor victim of the tide, as he is sweeping along by us, whether he can appreciate the favor or not. The gratitude of one honest heart is worth more than the obsequious flattery of millions.

THE GUINEAS WORTH OF ADVICE.—The following anecdote is told of Henry Fielding:

The son of one Boaz de Paba, a celebrated Jew, was on the point of marrying a young Christian lady; his father made no objection to the intended wife's religion, but was greatly dissatisfied with the match on account of her small fortune, in consequence of which he refused his consent. The son, who was desperately in love, threatened the father that he would marry without his consent; and the father in his turn, threatened that he would not give him a shilling. The young Jew answered that he would force him to do it; and that, if he refused dividing his substance with him, he would get himself baptized to enjoy the benefit of the English law, which (then) assigned to a Jew child becoming Christian, the half of his father's property. Boaz confounded at this answer, went to consult Fielding, to know if such a law really existed. Fielding told him that it certainly did exist, and was in full force; but added, if he would give him ten guineas he would put him in a way of frustrating his son's hopes, so that he should not be able to get a farthing. Boaz instantly told down the ten guineas. Fielding, having pocketed the money, told him his only remedy was to "turn Christian himself."

AMERICAN MISSION TO JAPAN.—Commodore Biddle, (brother of the manager of the United States Bank) in the Columbus, eighty gun ship, accompanied by the Vincennes frigate, Captain Paulding, arrived at the entrance of the bay of Yeddo, on the 20th of July. They were, soon after their arrival surrounded by 100 or 200 small boats, containing from five to twenty men each. These boats were not rowed at all, but worked by a scull shaft, and the people in them were generally unarmed. They were apparently, the greater number of them, private boats pressed for the occasion. A man in office came on board the Vincennes, and placed a stick with some symbol on it at the head of the ship and another shaft; but as soon as the captain understood that this ceremony implied taking possession of the vessel, he ordered his people to take them down, to which no objection was made.—The Japanese at first tried even to prevent communication between the two ships, and when Captain Paulding went on board his commodore, the tripple line of boats round the latter made no attempt to move; but on ordering his men to cut the connecting lines to opposition was made.—Some of the better Japanese wore one sword, and only a few of the highest rank possessed two, a long and a short one, of which the first is double handed. These were evidently the principal armament and mark of rank. The people are described as better looking than the Chinese, and superior to them in most respects. No person went ashore from the two ships, though these were ten days at anchor. A public despatch was sent off by the American Commodore, (acting as envoy,) to the Court at Yeddo, distant some leagues, and a written reply received in seven days, stating that no trade whatever could be allowed with America.—On their departure the two ships allowed themselves to be towed out by the whole fleet of boats, which moved by signals between each other, and with great order. The interpretation was carried on by a Japanese, who understood Dutch very well. The Mandarins were extremely polite and well conducted, and when out of sight of their followers, disposed to be social and communicative, even making exchanges of small presents, as fans &c. They appeared surprisingly well informed as to external events, and had even heard of the Oregon question. The Dutch, in fact, are obliged to keep them supplied with all kinds of information at the trading port of Nangasaki. Subsequent to the departure of the Americans, the bay of Yeddo, it is said, was visited by Admiral Cecille in the French frigate Cleopatre, accompanied by two corvettes. It is asserted that some dispute took place, and that the French left in high dudgeon, but none of their ships have yet arrived from the north, and therefore the information cannot be relied on

LAST MOMENTS OF ROB ROY.—His death bed was in character with his life—when confined to his bed, a person with whom he was at enmity, proposed to visit him. "Raise me up," said Rob Roy to his attendants, "dress me in my best clothes, tie on my arms, place me in my best chair. It shall never be said that Rob Roy M'Gregor was seen defenceless and unarmed by an enemy." His wishes were executed, and he received his guest with haughty courtesy.—When he departed, the dying chief exclaimed, "It is all over now—put me to bed—call in the Piper—tell him to play, '*Ha til mi tul ith*' (we return no more) as long as I breath." He was obeyed, and died, it is said before the dirge finished.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLMASTERS.—It will be recollected that during the discussions last session on the subject of corporal punishment in the army, more than one honourable member stated that until a better order of recruits, men of greater mental cultivation, were found, the character of the army would always be more or less deteriorated. Acting on this principle, the authorities of the Horse Guards have resolved to receive into the British army, as a commencement, 30 young men of good moral character, possessing more than a plain education.—This qualification is a *sine qua non*, and is to form the groundwork, so to speak, of improvement in the higher branches — mathematics, algebra, fortification, &c. The individuals approved are immediately afterwards to be transferred to Chelsea to have their military education completed. During the week about 200 applications have been made at the Horse Guards, and the parties have been subjected to a severe examination, under the auspices of inspector general. Some of the young men have declared that the examination was so rigid and discursive that it more resembled an examination previous to taking orders, than preparatory to admission into another seminary. The pay is 17s. 6d. a week, with lodgings, coals, candles, &c., together with uniform, consisting of a blue frock, military cap, and gray trousers; the parties chosen are to rank with sergeant majors, and after ten years service, if they choose, may retire on a pension of 2s. per day. The parents of some of the applicants have moved in the superior ranks of life. The regimental schoolmaster is to be a civil appointment; he will travel with the regiment, or go into barracks with it, as occasion may demand. These are the principal details of the plan, which is considered by military men to be a grand step towards the moral and intellectual condition of the British soldier.—*Observer.*

A FORTUNATE CAPTURE.—It was on the first of April, and the grass-cutters having been out, as usual, early in the morning were returned with a small supply of forage for the horse and beasts of burden. The supply, however, was more scanty than heretofore. Indeed, for some time time back the enemy had striven to cut off the garrison from this resource, by driving flocks of sheep upon the meadow lands, and sending them, under an escort, as near as four to six hundred yards from the crest of the glacis. To-day, they repeated the manoeuvre; Sir Robert Sale determined to try whether it might not be possible to make them smart for it. With this view the cavalry were ordered to mount, without sound of trumpet; while 650 infantry, namely, 150 sappers, with 200 from each of the regular regiments, got under arms, and made ready to support them. Suddenly, the south gate was thrown open, and a part of the horse, crossing the drawbridge at speed, made for the sheep. No sooner were they seen, than the shepherd ran to drive their flocks away; but the troopers were too quick for them.—Having headed the nearest flock and secured it, they rode at another, and heading them in like manner, cut down the shepherds ere they could escape. Meanwhile the rest of the cavalry with the infantry supports, hurried on; and a body of grass-cutters armed with poles, being thrown in the rear of each flock, not fewer than three were driven towards the town. There was great consternation, as may be imagined, in Akhbar's camp, and an earnest desire to prevent if possible, the besieged escaping with the prey.—Multitudes of men, some on foot, others on horseback turned out and advanced at a rapid pace against the escort; but they soon found that the gunners on the ramparts had not forgotten their cunning.—Shot after shot rushed through their masses, sweeping down whole sections, while the gallant 5th faced their horses round, and stood ready to meet, in midcareer, any force which might be induced to charge them. None, however, were bold enough to do so, and the consequence was that the sallying party returned into town with one man killed and a few wounded, driving no fewer than five hundred head of sheep before them. Great was the joy of all concerned in this brilliant affair, and very hearty the congratulations that met them on their arrival; but of a still nobler trait in the character of the 35th Native Infantry I am bound to take notice, because it reminds me of the behaviour of Clive's sepoys at the celebrated defence of Arcot. On the second day Sir Robert Sale proceeded to distribute the captured sheep among the corps and departments composing his garrison. The 35th declined to accept the boon. They sent a deputation to the General, which respectfully acquainted him that animal food was less necessary for them than for Europeans, and besought him to give their portion of booty to their gallant comrades of the 13th. No wonder that between these two corps there should have sprung up a romantic friendship, which, though the accidents of service have parted them probably for ever, neither is likely to forget, at all events as a tradition, while they keep their places respectively in the armies of the Queen's and of the East India Company.—*Sale's Brigade in Afghanistan.*

BEST IRON FOR GUN BARRELS.—In order to make stub-iron, old horse-shoe nails, called "stubs," are collected, then packed closely together, and bound with an iron hoop, so as to form a ball of about ten or twelve inches in circumference, which being put into a furnace, or forge fire, and raised to a welding heat, is united by hammering, and drawn out into bars of convenient length for the purposes intended. This method is adopted in the locks, furniture, and breechings of all best guns, and is, to a certain extent, practised for barrels, though not so much as formerly, more expeditious methods being employed on a larger scale. As the quantity that can be obtained in this country being not only inadequate to the demand but inferior in quality, immense numbers of horse-shoe nails are imported from France, Holland, Sweden, and other parts of the continent, in casks containing from 16 to 18 cwt. each. The most approved modern method of converting them into gun barrels (after carefully sorting and picking them, to see that no cast iron or impurities are mixed with them,) is, first to put about half a hundred weight into a large cast iron drum, or cylinder, crossed internally with bars, through the centre of which a shaft passes, which is connected by a strap with the steam engine, and the revolution of the drum actually polishes the nails by their friction against each other. They are then sifted, by which every particle of dust is removed. The steel intended to be mixed with them is clipped by means of large shears worked by the engine, into small pieces, corresponding in size to the stubs, and afterwards cleaned by a similar process. About 40 lbs. are thrown on to the inclined hearth of an air furnace, where they are puddled, or mixed together, with a long iron rod, and withdrawn, in a mass called a bloom, almost in a state of fusion, to be welded under a hammer of three tons weight by which it is formed into a long square block. This, being put in at another door of the same air furnace, is raised to a bright red heat, and drawn out, under a tilt-hammer of a-ton-and-half weight, into bars of a proper size to pass the rollers, by means of which it is reduced to rods of the required size. The air furnace having two doors prevents any loss of time, as the moment one ball of stubs is withdrawn, another charge is put in, and the two operations go on together, keeping both hammers employed. The iron thus produced is very tough, and free from specs or grays. But stubs are hardly ever used alone, as they were formerly, being too soft. Therefore a portion of steel is mixed with them which varies from one-eighth to one half of the whole mass. It need hardly be remarked, that the advantage to be derived from the use of horse-shoe nails does not arise from any virtue in the horse's hoof, as some have imagined, but simply because good iron is, or ought to be, originally employed for the purpose; otherwise the nails would not drive into the hoof. And the iron, being worked much more is freed from its impurities, which can only be affected by repeated workings.

Royal Dilemma.—WILLIAM IV., seated in a momentary dilemma one day when at table with several Officers, he ordered one of the waiters to take away that marine there," pointing to an empty bottle. "Your Majesty," enquired a colonel of the marines, "do you compare an empty bottle to a member of our branch of Service. "Yes," replied the monarch as if a sudden thought had struck him; "I mean to say it has done its duty once and is ready to do it again."

We may have many friends in life, but we can only have one mother; a discovery which I never made until it was too late.—*Grey.*

King George III. made 160 hereditory legislators, George the IV. 45, and William IV. 30. Her present Majesty has made 35. Total 301.

"I rise for information," said a member of legislative body. "I am very glad to hear it," said a bystander, "for no man wants it more."

ARRANGEMENTS OF HISTORY.—There is no summary method (says Professor Smyth) of acquiring knowledge. Abridgments of history have their use; but this is not their use, nor can be. When the detail is generally known, the summary can be understood, but not before. Summaries also may always serve most usefully to revive the knowledge that has been before acquired; may throw it into proper shapes and proportions. But general histories, if they are read first, exhibit to the mind a succession of objects and images, each of which appears and retires, too rapidly to a surveyor.

A lady who had boasted highly to a dinner party of her little darling, addressed him with "Charles, will you have some more beans?" "No," was the ill mannered reply. "No!" exclaimed the astonished mother. "No what?" "No *beans ma*," said the child.

The young ladies of the present day make a great bustle about a small waist.