

'Report-of-course' (my invention being unopposed) and I was sent back with it to the Home Office. They made a Copy of it, which was called 'a Warrant.' For this warrant, I paid seven pound, thirteen, and six. It was sent to the Queen, to sign. The Queen sent it back, signed. The Home Secretary signed it again. The gentleman threw it at me when I called, and said, 'Now take it to that Patent Office in Lincoln's Inn.' I was then in my third week at Thomas Joy's, living very sparingly, on account of fees. I found myself losing hearts.

"At the Patent Office in Lincoln's Inn, they made a draft of the Queen's bill, of my invention, a 'a docket of the bill.' I paid five pound, ten and six, for this. They engrossed two copies of the bill, one for the Signet Office and one for the Privy Seal Office. I paid one pound seven and six, for this. Stamp duty, over and above, three pound. The Engrossing Clerk of the same office engrossed the Queen's bill for signature. I paid him one pound, one. Stamp duty, one pound, ten. I was next to take the Queen's bill to the Attorney-General, and get it signed again. I took it and paid five pound more. I fetched it away, and took it to the Home Secretary again. He sent it to the Queen again. She signed it again. I paid seven pound, thirteen, six, and more, for this. I had been over a month at Thomas Joy's. I was quite wore out—patience and pocket.

"But I hadn't nigh done yet. The Queen's bill was sent to the Signet office in Somerset House Strand—where the stamp shop is. The Clerk of the Signet, made a Signet bill for the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. I paid him four pound, seven. The Clerk of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal made a Privy Seal bill for the Lord Chancellor. I paid him four pound two. The Privy Seal Bill was handed over to the Clerk of the Patents, who engrossed the aforesaid. I paid him five pound, seventeen and eight; at the same time I paid stamp duty for the patent, in one lump, thirty pound. I next paid for 'boxes for the Patent,' nine and sixpence. Note:—Thomas Joy would have made the same, at a profit, for eightpence. I next paid 'fees to the Deputy, the Lord Chancellor's Pursebearer,' two pound, two. I next paid 'fees to the Clerk of the Hanaper,' seven pound, thirteen. I next paid 'fees to the Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper,' ten shillings. I next paid to the Lord Chancellor again, one pound, eleven, and six. Last of all, I paid fees to the Deputy Sealer, and Deputy Chiff-wax, ten shillings and sixpence. I had lodged at Thomas Joy's for over six weeks and the unopposed Patent for invention, for England, had cost me ninty-six pound, seven and eight pence. In addition to this expense, I say nothing about being tired of my life while I was patenting my invention."

The Weekly Tribune.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 7, 1860.

To Agents.—Our Agents will please not enclose silver or copper in their letters, if they have not the amount in paper money send the balance in postage stamps, or at some future time. No inconvenience can arise from our not wishing silver forwarded by letter as five shillings pay for eight months,—which can be forwarded if a dollar and half bill cannot be obtained.

Letters sent by private conveyance may be left at either this office or at Union Hotel, No. 112 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Our friends can send us their subscriptions by mail with perfect safety, only be careful to direct them correctly. See first page.

Persons in the City wishing to subscribe for the Tribune can leave their names at Mr. Day's Office, or with either of the proprietors, and the paper will be left at their residence.

One of the requirements of the present time in this Province is urbanity of manners. Go where you will, enter what neighbourhood you please, and you will find but few persons who possess a winning and an agreeable address.

That much of the success of life depends on the cultivation of an agreeable address may be denied, but that a good degree of the happiness of this world depends on its cultivation, we believe cannot be denied. If people in general knew the impression favourable or unfavourable made on the minds of strangers, as they meet them with either an open frankness and affableness of manners, or with an austere coldness, they would endeavour under all circumstances to treat strangers with an agreeableness not usually found in most parts of this Province. We do not make these remarks because we believe that New Brunswickers are less kind than those of other places, but because they lack in general the affableness of manners, that ingredient of happiness so often found among the people of the neighbouring provinces and States. We believe that a kinder hearted people cannot well be found than the inhabitants of this Province; but we doubt if a stranger would not in too many instances conclude that the reverse is the case. And why? because they have never cultivated that affableness and frankness of address that is always so pleasing to the stranger. The young people of this Province, as a general rule, find

they have much to learn in this respect, so soon as they leave the shores of their own native land. Let those who have resided but a short time in any of the adjoining Provinces or the neighbouring States return, and a marked contrast will be felt and observed even by themselves. It is allowed that no nation possesses this trait so highly as the French, and probably no nation on earth can furnish so much social happiness. It may be argued that this was a tendency to lead to lightness and frivolity of mind, and that the people just spoken of are remarkable for their lightness of mind. We do not believe that this result must necessarily follow, but that the characters of a nation are found to arise rather from the constitution of the people than from their manners. We would suggest an improvement in this respect among ourselves, we doubt not we all feel the necessity of an improvement, and we hope that our teachers will set us an example by cultivating an agreeableness of behaviour and manner in their Schools among their pupils. Let the experiment be tried, and we will guarantee a satisfactory result will be the issue.

Correspondence.

solved, having failed to satisfy the wishes of the populace, and a new ministry was appointed.

A TRAGIERS' VIEW OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENTS LECTURE AT ST. STEPHEN.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I hope you will give publicity to the following communication.

With regard to the former part of the Superintendent's lecture, I believe only one opinion prevails; and that is, that upon the whole it was a very good thing. It was concise, and yet comprehensive, inasmuch as it touched upon the whole course of training to which youth should be subjected intellectually speaking, and likewise briefly, yet lucidly, pointed out the duties of both parents and teachers. The lecturer pointedly expressed the views of almost all the intelligent men and women in New Brunswick with regard to direct taxation; and also ably and conclusively overthrew the objections which some strenuously urge against the adoption of the measure. His remarks upon Third Class Female Teachers were harsh enough; but though many are quite prepared to contend, that not a few of our female teachers are equally as successful as some male teachers, yet all of us must allow that the most of our Third Class Teachers, especially females, would be more profitably occupied were they attending school, rather as scholars than teachers.

The latter part of Mr. Bennet's address was no doubt good enough in its way, but rather detracted from the uniformity and harmony of the whole. If he was determined to say something about teachers' manners and coats, he would have displayed far greater skill as a lecturer, if he had done so in the former part of his lecture, in which he professed to point out the duties of teachers. Not wishing to impeach him as an unskilful lecturer, the only way of getting rid of the difficulty is to suppose that he picked up, what I may call the appendix to his lecture somewhere between St. George, and St. Stephen, as his "dic-ta" at the former place, were by no means disfigured by a very one sided dissertation on good manners and black coats. Probably he gleaned his famous appendix from some one or two of our lumber gents (not gentlemen) whose coats are better than their manners, and whose manners too frequently consist in acts of unmitigated meanness to enrich themselves, and sneers intended to annihilate every one who has independence enough to return sneer for sneer, and look with contempt equal to their own, on the pompous possessors of a few thousand dollars, which alone give them a place in society, and seemingly raise them above the honest truckman whose warm heart, and true politeness, make him every way their superior. No doubt teachers should cultivate true politeness; but the people should also do the same. Nor need the most fastidious parents be under any apprehensions lest their children should acquire rude manners from their teachers; but they may well become alarmed lest they come in contact with "your gay young lady," whose gum-chewing propensities are unbounded, whose flippancy has no limits, and whose indolent habits are only equalled by her dulness; and in the same proportion may they dread "your fast young gent," who, trained to despise all au-

thority, loves to insult his teacher, and see him, insulted by others, who imitates papa in all things who, as the father admires the smart rogue, always a rogue, seven times bankrupt, and richer each overturn, exalts in the slump fellow of ten or twelve who cheats his playmate out of a Jack-knife or a stick of candy. Such are to be dreaded. Such the teacher has continually to contend against, and hence I maintain, that a lecturer in addressing a mixed audience of men, women, boys, and girls, would do well to lecture, not only teachers, but to lecture the whole, upon the propriety of good manners.

The last part of Mr. Bennet's lecture was certainly unique, as it treated entirely of black coats. Mr. Bennet, with a yearly salary of twelve hundred dollars can afford to wear out black coats 'ad libitum,' but the teacher, not having more than one third of that amount of annual income can scarcely figure at all times in a black coat, while teaching in an old ruinous building, at one time cutting a stick of wood for the fire, at another setting copies, and leaning his nice glossy sleeve on a rough desk, and performing numberless other little offices that tell very hard on broadcloth. Economy is the first law of nature; and no one requires to imitate that law more than teachers: notwithstanding let us who are teachers, sally about at all times in black coats. Our employment at present is rather melancholy. In black let us lament that we are not better paid. Let us mourn because the office of inspector, and that of teacher of what we call superior schools, are not open to competition in the proper sense, are not open to scholarship but open only to those who have political friends to push them ahead. Let the Chief Superintendent give a standing order to so many tailors, in each parish, to furnish each Dominic at his, Mr. Bennet's expense, with a new black coat, as soon as the old one gets a little scuffy, and then I have no doubt we shall cast aside our hoddin-gray and appear as neaves new pins. Without joking, some teachers are slovenly; and have no excuse for their slovenliness; for one by paying attention to cleanliness, and the proper fitting of his dress may appear as well in a gray coat as in a black.

Let any unhappy teacher, should be blamed for sins not his own, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES DOW.

For the "Weekly Tribune"

MESSRS EDITORS.—According to appointment John Bennet, the Chief Superintendent arrived to deliver a lecture on Education in this place.

At an early hour the house was crowded and quite a number I believe was out doors wishing to catch a few remarks from the head of our department. By a unanimous vote the Hon. Captain J. J. Robinson took the Chair, and after a few very appreciate remarks introduced the Chief, who remarked that it gave him great pleasure to meet with so many as had assembled to hear what he had to say on the all important subject of Education.

He entered on the subject with alacrity, and proceeded in a noble and energetic manner to point out to the parents that the education of their children did not depend so much upon the teaching as the training them up in the way they should go; to love each other; and to be subject to their parents and all those who have a right to command, also the necessity of securing competent teachers, that the day was not now as it had formerly been, when a parent, would engage the services of a man to instruct his children whom he would not consider competent to take charge of his horses.

He exhorted the teachers (of whom there were, I believe, five present) to persevere in their studies and School duties, to cultivate a mild and loving discipline in School; to dress neat and decent, but not foppish and above all to be very patient in teaching the young ideas how to shoot, thereby setting their scholars an example worth taking pattern from, for the time is fast approaching when, although they may not be rich, yet they will be considered as a very respectable class of men.

He commended the people of St. Stephen very highly for the splendid buildings they had erected for school purposes, and said that although this was a palace to some in the province, it might still be better.

Among the very many other things, which it would be trespassing too much upon the columns of your valuable paper to relate, sufficient to say that he concluded by showing the people the necessity of a school Library; and exhorting them

to secure one as soon as possible, and that he was glad to say that it was the best meeting (except one) that he had had in Charlotte County.

I am happy to add (using the word of a noble gentleman in this place although one of the opposite party in regard to politics,) that we have the "right man in the right place." For sirs where should we for a Bishop but among the Clergymen and where should we go for Judge but to the Bar.

Hoping to be excused for trespassing so much upon your valuable columns, I ever wish to remain.

Very truly,
H. C.

Wichpool, Campbell's, July 28th 1860.

SOLUTION OF QUESTIONS.

15th Question. Given three sides of a triangle 230, 365 and 426; required the angles.

Solution.—Let 426 be the base. Then the base is to the sum of the other two sides as the difference of those sides is to the difference of the segments of the base, made by a perpendicular let fall from the vertice angle. To half the base add half the difference, and we get the greater segment; and from half the base take half the difference, and we get the less. We have then two right angled triangles, each having one of the less sides of the given triangle as hypotenuse, and a segment of the given base as its base. Then by simply solving the right angled triangles, we get in the angles at the base two of the required angles, and in the sum of their vertical angles we get the remaining angle required.

A FROG STORY.—"In a late number of the Dallas (Texas) Herald we find the following:—'A gentleman of undoubted voracity informs us that recently a bull-frog was killed near this place, measuring eighteen inches across the shoulders, and over two feet and a half long. His voice was terrific, his enormous eyes stuck out three inches, and he could leap beyond the conception of the most extravagant. He was shot by a boy, and the jewel-headed monster was captured with much difficulty, in consequence of his long-continued vitality causing him to leap out of reach whenever he was touched.'

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The New York Post gives a list of eighty-three American vessels which have been taken while engaged in the slave trade during the last eighteen months. Add to these some half dozen that have gone through the Sound, whose names could not be ascertained; some twenty more detained under suspicion; then calculate how many more must have escaped and be prosecuting the traffic successfully, in order to render the business sufficiently profitable to survive such losses, and then the reader will have some conception of the nature and origin of the trade which has so noiselessly developed itself, and made New York the great centre of the traffic in African slaves.

The root and grain crops in the Province are very fine, but the hay crop seems short everywhere. According to all the accounts which we have had, it will be at least below the usual average. One of our contemporaries we think wisely recommends the sowing of oats on grounds from which early green crops have been removed, which would be a substitute of hay.—To foresee scarcity, is generally to prevent famine. Let all farmers produce as much late oats as possible; and let all consumers exercise economy in the use of fodder. Much that is wasted about the farm-yard on ordinary and abundant years, might with propriety be saved on the present one. The straw cutter should be brought into operation, and even chaff can be made to aid in the subsistence of cattle.

FROM CANADA.—Favorable weather for the ingathering of the Fall Wheat is anxiously desired. In this part of the country frequent showers render the harvest precarious. From first to last we are dependent upon God for prosperity. Not even when the productions of the earth are safely garnered, can we say, "Thou hast much food laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry;" since the response may come, "Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee; then whose shall these things be which thou hast provided?"

The village of St. Clair, Riviere du Loup, was visited by a fire from the woods, which consumed forty buildings, and caused the loss of five lives. The township of Emily has been the scene of a serious conflict between a party of Protestants and Roman Catholics. The former seem to have been the aggressors. Severe wounds were inflicted; in one case the probability is that death will ensue. Strong drink circulated freely on both sides. The affray took place on Sabbath morning, after a night of carousal.

The philosopher Frazor says that, "though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer."