



fronicles

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" Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1837 [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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ot earth ne'er gave a bettler grave,
Then that where he is meanly laid;
I holier spot is worshipped not,
By pilgrin, or by mourning maid,
here shall be found a better ground
For valour's sleep, than Victory's field;
ne field that saw the foe withdrawn,
And boldly fall, or basely yield.

is giornous deeds are all he needs.
To keep his memory long alive;
Patriot tried he lived and died.
Lived for the land he loved so well;
ad at her claim as it became,
A Patriot's part, he fought, and fell.

EDOTES IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE, M.

DR JOHNSTON, SOFTHE RIFLE BRIGADE.

BY A BROTHER OFFICER.

I day sof yore, when might gave right, and the life of men were measured by their swords, a ware few Scottish Borner names more to be deed than the Johnstone's of Annandale. Well ht the neighbouring chieftains have said with he low learning.

ite mind active as his person he was never idle.

was a deep reader, a deep thinker; and a trendons and fearless talker! Fixed and amounmising in every just and honorable principle, he
sone who could and would sot the opinions of
world at defiance whenever it was his will and
astire so to do. He had chalked out a line for
self, and taken his text from the Miller of Dee—

"tear for nobody—no not 1

If nobody cates for me;"
I be could, therefore, say and do things with imnity which few dare venture on.

"tear for nobody—no not
hing which few dare venture on.

Me possessed more of the tuill of human kindso that usually falls to the lot of human's but a
e deemed it a weakness, he ordervoursel to cloak
under an tincouth garb, and by assuming a toughso of manner which eventually became habitual,
succeeded tolerably well; but it required only of
ret serting on the part of any ordinary observer
separate the dross from the ore, and see him shine
all his native worth.

The of the most amiable, features in his character's
whe admirable example which he was at all timedy to show, at any personal sacrifice, to the jur officers. His own means were simple to his
mts, and he was no niggard; but if ever he heard
oungster complaining of the impossibility of fivg within bounds, he would immediately deman

"What the devil, Sir, san you possibly make with
ur money I". The youth would must probably say,
the paid so much for his dinner, and two shill,
go or a half a crown for his breakfast. "Half's
with for your life for half' a sixpence." If the
er was accepted, Johnstone would immediately
littee his usual fare to-the occasion, and the firsvtreat his border with pourage and mill, while the
ti, by way of luxury, he would probably make
with any our life for half a sixpence." If the
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littee his usual fare tothe occasion, and the firsvtreat his border with pourage and mill, while the
ti, by way of luxury, he would probably indules
if with border with pourse and mill, whil

in measured manner either of gesture of geometric to a superficial observer, gave to invite an appearance of instability; but those ever dispused to read deeper, could readily let to his insatiable thirst for knowledge, a fact never failed to be shown at the next meeting parties, by finding that Johnstone had taken a possession of every one of his adversary's reguinging that were worth having! useions in his internal rectitude, as already oned, he despised appearances, and often carried in the despised in the de

way to reap the fruits of his labours. Foor Remard went once too often? He was dealing with a goose—he thrust the head under the gateway, and, a usual, went found to welcome hum home, but while took hold of the neck on one side of the gate, the goose's mistress took hold of the feet with the other. They had a regular scramble for it, which ended in Renard's convection; and he was turned sdrift with the wide world before him?—As a polifician, Johnstone was the most ultra of all ultra-Tories, and to the day of his death, had no forgiven the passets of the catholic emancipation bill. Many of his warmest friends and greates favourities were Irish, but as a nation he held them cheap, and made no secret of his opinions. With a keen appetite for droller, the commencement of his sojourn in that country was calivened by a succession of occurrences similar to that which marked insight of the state of the sojourn in that country was calivened by a succession of occurrences similar to that which marked insighting on his private account. On the state of this scar-ship we found the she (as an Irish one) was appropriately uamed the Jularmony of Dundalk!

He used all anecdotes of that kind, with an unsparing hand, in good-natured argument against the arise of the state of the world, got but too well supplied with more solid shot—for a country in such a state of demoralization, as it then was, it is earcely possible to conceive. He had hitherto in such a state of demoralization, as it then was, it is earcely possible to conceive. He had hitherto in such a state of demoralization, as it then was, it is earcely possible to conceive. He had hitherto in such a state of demoralization, as it then was, it is earcely possible to conceive. He had hitherto in such a state of demoralization, as it then was, it is earcely possible of the day is had give the particular circumstances it was a sort of "professional affornt which was no some removed than the bed or

hat he was one who "had the will to do, the soul of dare, and the hand to execute;" for alike to him vas the breach or the ball-room—alike the dish of uritle or the mess of catuneal; for while he had aste enough to prefer the best, he was yet as much to have a size enough to prefer the best, he was yet as much the house with one as the other, when either necessity or circumstances required it.

On actual service, he used to "rough it" in the roughest sense of the word, for if comforts did not couls to him, he never went in search of them. Officers, however, who were more provident, had reason to beware, how they tempted Providence by wantchy placing theirs within his reach. On one

being able to displace it, by dragging it down the breach, but Johnstone and all of his party were stricken down before they got within throwing dispance. His appearance next morning is thus described by a brother officer. Capt. Kincaid, in "Ran long Shots from a Rulewan."—Page 2-7:—"The first tent that I entered was Johnstone's—with his distreted arm bandaged, he was lying fast asleeping in appearance, with the during during he had been called on to perform but a few hours before, in front of the forlorn hope. I thought that I and never set my eyes upon a nobler picture of a soldier! His whole appearance even in sleep showed exactly as it had been in the execution of hist duty! his splendid figure was so disposed as it was taking the first step in the breach—his eyebrows were elevated—his mastris still distented, and thoughter be looked as if he would clutch the castle in his remaining hand! No one could have seen him at that moment, without saying 'there lies a hore!" As an officer Johnstone was very unfortunate, his ervices up to that period had been in the rank of a Company, it was in the regular course of pramotion, so that the during deeds already mentioned iterally availed him nothing.

Lam one of those who allow no more credit to him who volunteers and executes a desperate service, than the man who had not the opportunity of the discrete to it as a military nation, that such a common country instance, fall on the proper person, and the succession at the morn who had not the opportunity of the former is nevertheless the proper place of the tank, it and it is a discrace to us as a military nation, that such a common et of justice and policy should have been refused, despised, and neglected: for of the many brillian learns that Perfixuala, and gave to individual subaltern officers peculiar claims upon their country graffund, on But the former is nevertheless the proper place and prove the subject of the proper person, and the succession at the received any recompetes beyond an approving conscience. In the

From the Lowell Courier.

EXPLOSION OF A COLD STEAM BOILER.
Editor—The following particulars, rate explosion of a steam boiler, connected on mill near Manchester, England, are

indir accounts, and subjoin the opinion of my friend Dr. Dahor, respecting the cause of the accident.

1st the tacts. The boiler was in good working order on the Saturday night preceding the explosion, till 12 o'clock. At one o'clock the plag, I I-tanch diameter, at the bottom of the boiler, was removed, to draw oil file water, preparatory to the usual monthly cleaning. The month lot has so removed, nor any valve opened. The water occurse trickled away from the plag hole upon the totakes in the fire place and gradually found it way out through the floor. The water was escaping thus from 2 to 3 hours. The boiler transined a described till Sunday evening, when a tremendom explosion happened at the mill. On rushing ther a person was heard inside the dye house calling found, and when the door lock was forced, he rushe out, his clothes torn off, his face and body blackener the stin all strivelled, and drawn up. He died the following Tuesday, stating that he ladt laken off the mar hole ild, and bad entered as far as his wais into the boiler, holding in his hand a lattern with ighted candle, when the explosion took place. If left himself raised a great height, but recollecte mothing more till he found himself in the adjoinin day house.

The holler was lifted from its place and rent if

nothing more till he found imised in the adjoining he house.

The boiler was lifted from its place and rent inicees, the walls and roof of the boiler house throw lown. The boiler was found dry and cold, in races of water or fire near it. The boiler house formunicated with the dye house, and the gas work of the mill formed the building to the boiler house. Not removing the man hole lid kept the air contract. Hydrogen and carbonic acid gas were generated in the boiler by types, being thrown on he coals, and when appropried by which was and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often when the case of the description of gas and not often the case of the descr

Canas in Exolusin.—The farms are regularly lout in square and parallelograms of from two forty acres, and in general they are haid down as only and level as the roller can make them; re is a luxuriant wheat field, and there busy prevations for putting in potatees or turning, and re burley or east just shooting up, from the dark holl. But scarcely a rod of the fence, such as meet every where in the U. States of America, you see in your 200 mides ride from Liverpool to metropolis. All is hawthorn; and these bedges lich are, for the most part, neady trimmed about a garden's and farmhouses, and by the road sudd more to the beauty of the country than any deription had pictured upon the mind. The common method of making the hedges is this: first, a ge is thrown up, perhaps a foot from the level of fields which are to be fenced off, then the young orn is to be planted in two parallel rows, about to reight inches apart. The growth is not very pid, but when it has attained the height of four of effect, in about as many years, it becomes so nee that no domestic animal would think of break gathough it. The leaf is small, deeply verdam discending the production of the seed of the country, and it is then that the honeyackle and the word of the country, and it is then that the honeyackle on, very much resembling that of thoris of on vor country, and it is then that the honeyackle and the wild howers unfold their wild hues and mingle eir sweetness with the heaveners. In the hedges ees, such as the coak, the elm, and the horse chees, such as the coak, the elm, and the horse chees.

ensiated the following highly coloured fertreit, which we hope may find many fing originals in this country:—" It is er happiness to be ignorant of what the orld call pleasure; her glory is to live in se duties of wife and mother; and she insecrates her days in the practice of scial virtues. Occupied in the govern-ent of her family, she reigns over to her

husband by complaisance; over her children by mildness; and over her domestics
by goodness. Her home is the residence
of filial order, peace, sweet sleep, and
good health. Economical and studious,
she prevents and dissipates the evil-passions; the indigent who claimher charity,
are never tepulsed; the licentious avoid
her presence. She has a character of reserve and dignity that makes her respectsed; of indulgence and sensibility, that
makes her beloved; of prudence and firmness that makes her esteemed. She diffuses around her a mild warmth, a pure
light, which vivify and illume all that encircles her."

HEMANITY.—He that looks with rapture ion the agonies of an unoffending and cresisting animal, will soon learn to view e sufferings of a fellow creature with inference; and in time he will acquire e power of viewing them with triumph, that fellow creature should become the if that fellow creature should become the victim of his resentment, be it just or unjust. But the minds of children are open to impressions of every sort: and, indeed wonderful is the facility with which a judicious teacher may habituate them to tender emotions. I therefore always considered mercy to be not of an inferior species as a virtue which children are very capable of learning, but which is most difficult to be taught if the heart has once ult to be taught if the heart has once en familiarized to pictures of distress, ad has been permitted either to behold the pangs of ary living creature with cold insensibility or to inflict them with wanton barbarity.—Dr. Parr.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—If you should happen to meet with an accident at table, endeavour to preserve your composure, and do not add to the discomfort you have created, by making an unnecessary fuss about it. I remember hearing it told of a very accomplished gentleman, that when carving a tough goose, he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish into the lap of the lady next to him, on which he looked her full in the face and said, "Ma'am I will thank you for that goose." This manner of hearing such a mortifying accident gained him more credit than he lost by awkward carving.

PROMPT ANSWER.—Chateauneuf, keeper of the seals of Louis XIII., when a boy of only nine years old, was asked many questions by a bishop, and gave very prompt answers to them all. At length the prelate said—"I will give you an orange if you tell me where God is ?" "My lord," teplied the boy, "I will give you two oranges if you tell me where he is not."—Flowers of Anecdote

A successful speculation is oftener an evil than a blessing; it upsets all one's notions of the value of time, of industry, and of money; it is a motal evil, because it violates the law of Nature, which re-quires that a part of every day, and every year of ones life, should be devoted to procuring the means of subsistence for the day and year; and he who, by what he calls a lucky hit, secures to himself what he calls a fortune, sometimes cuts off from the calls a fortune, sometimes cuts off from the remainder of days a wholesome and natural source of pleasure. If he has levoted, all his powers and energies to Mammon for the best part of hite, he is sold to him, and can no more live tranquilly, without his stimuli, than can he, who has been excited for years by alcohol, give up the stimulus of drink. Hence, you find such men uneasy and fretful in old age; mence, often it is, that they are envious and vexed at the sight of happiness in others; executed the sight of happiness in others; and fhey seem to think a poor man has no right to enjoy himself more than they can who have cairned a hundred thousand dol-lars.—Dr. Howe's address.