SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle

"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

Volume 12. Number 49.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Davidson & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

TERMS—10s. 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.

JULY.	H.	SUN. S.	MOON H.	W.
12 Saturday,	5	5 7	3 2 43	9 28
13 Sunday	5	6 7	2 3 43	10 21
14 Monday,	5	7 7	1 Rises 11	5
15 Tuesday,	5	8 6 59	7 29 11	46
16 Wednesday,	5	9 6 58	8 4 ev	25
17 Thursday,	5	10 6 46	8 39 1	4
18 Friday,	5	11 6 55	9 14 1	43

(Full Moon, 14th, 3h. 32m. evening.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

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.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Wine, Pale Ale, Porter,
and BROWN STOUT.

Now Landing Ex "Cambria" from London:

2 PIPES, 10 Hhds. 2 Qr. Casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
6 Hhds. Fine GOLDEN SHERRY;
1 Puncheon very old Jamaica RUM;
50 Casks Byass' best East India Pale Ale, Porter, and BROWN STOUT—in pint and quart bottles.

For sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 15 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. S. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, King-street.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

To Cash paying Customers.

Coat, Vest, & Pantaloons.

MADE to Measure, of all Wool Scotch TWEED—Warranted to fit or no Sale, ONLY 40s.

GARRETT & SKILKEN,
Tailors & Drapers
Pantechnotheca, Prince Wm street, June 1.

Clothing for the Boys!

A LIST of Prices—A plain well made Suit for Boys from the age of 6 to 8 Years viz.:—Jacket, Checked Pants and Vest, only 15s.;
Do. do. Cloth Jacket, white Pants & Vest 16s 3d.
Do. extra fine Cloth Jacket, Pants and fancy Vest, only 20s.;
Dress Suit, from the age of 8 to 16, fine Sack Coat, Pants, and Vest, from 22s. 6d.
Cash before leaving the Shop.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnotheca, July 14.

SOAP.—Ex ship *Orleans* from Liverpool, on Consignment—300 Boxes *Steele and Son's* hard Yellow SOAP, in 64 and 36 lb. Boxes; for sale at Hammond-Brick Building, 20 Dock street, by [June 16] H. G. KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and *a perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages, and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black-Smith Business.

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market.

GEORGE CRAIG.

September 3.

A CARD.

CALVIN POWERS, TAILOR, &c. beg most respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the shop in Prince William Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Campbell, where all orders in his line intrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. St. John, 1st May, 1846.

Laths, Palings, Boards.

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuge DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS always on hand, at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap, on application to the subscriber, (deliverable either at the Mills or in the city.)

WILLIAM CARVILL.

February 18. *Nelson street.*

Salt, Sugar, Molasses.

Ex schr. *Democrat*, Clemente, Master, from Yarmouth, now landing at York Point Slip:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
Hhds MOLASSES,
56 Bbls. SUGAR;

For sale low from the vessel.

March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OIL, VARNISH, &c.

10 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 10 barrels Bright VARNISH, 7 barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE—just received and for sale at No. 1, North side Market square, by [June 23] W. O. SMITH.

By the Lord Wellington:—

20 KEGS Superfine MUSTARD,
20 kegs Best Ground GINGER,
1 case Real CINNAMON,
1 do. CASTOR OIL,
1 sack CARRAWAY SEED,
1 case Pearl SAGE.—For sale by

July 7, 1848. JOHN KINNEAR.

Miscellany.

HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

From a letter written by the accomplished son of a Liberal English Member of Parliament, who has been traversing a part of India not beaten by the tourist race, we are permitted to extract the following pleasant passages.

'Chumba is the capital of a territory of large extent in the Western Himalays, South of Kashmir; and the residence of a prince who pays us a tribute for protection formerly paid to the Sikhs. His country lies between the Jullunder Doab and Ghalab Sing's dominions.

'This place is five day's journey from Kangra, whence I last wrote. On the second day's march, we struck into the hills, which I traversed with great ease in my jompon, or palki, as that sort of sedan is called here. The bearers carried me wonderfully: they go up and down any place not absolutely perpendicular with ease, and clamber along the face of a hill on the merest sheep paths: when they came to a steep ascent they put on eight or ten men in front, with ropes to haul the weight up, while the bearers supported it. I was astonished at the way in which they took me over places where one would have thought nothing but a goat could have walked with safety. The river passages were most amusing scenes.

'My Coolies, pompon, supplies of every kind, were provided by the Chumba Rajah; who would have been insulted by an offer to pay for anything. Two or three of his people, with an escort of sword and shield men, attended me, besides Gholab Sing's Vakeel, with a guard of his own, and a Subahdar with some more soldiers; the last a fat jolly looking fellow, who would walk by the side of my jompon, waiting on me with the greatest assiduity. On the 5th, having a march of twelve koss before me I started with torches an hour before day break, to avoid the extreme heat. Clambering along most difficult mountain paths, we continued to ascend for four or five hours. The view from the summit of the Chuwaree Pass would alone have repaid me for the journey from Simla. I believe the height to be about 10,000 feet. Having wound our way up through gorges and forests, we came out on a wavy expanse of turf and fir trees. On our side the lower ranges of hills, and the plains of the Putjaub, intersected by the Ravee and the Beas, lay stretched before us like a map; and on the other a foreground of majestic mountains clothed with dark pine woods, and backed by the sublime snowy range of the Himalays impresses one more and more with its grandeur every time one sees it; its immensity of height, the craggy beauty of its outline, and the distance at which you know the mountains to be, which their size brings so near to you. I never saw a place where I should have so much enjoyed a day or two merely for the sake of 'eating the air,' as the Hindustani phrase is. By the time the sun reached his zenith, I got within four miles of Chumba; and was met by the Rajah's Vizier with his retinue, salaams and welcome—basket of fruit and pots of honey, and the customary bag of rupees, which was waved round my head with a flourish, and deposited in the hands of the faithful Nunco.—I dismounted for a moment from the jompon, and sat on a rock in conversation with the Vizier; and then proceeded towards Chumba. The town is on the banks of the Ravee, the third of the five rivers which I have to come to. I crossed the river by a small rickety wooden suspension bridge, and arrived at the entrance of Chumba on a horse which was sent out to meet me by the Rajah; a white horse, with legs, mane and tail dyed red, and an embroidered saddle. I found the Rajah himself, with all his court, horses, elephants, and above a thousand men, waiting on the bank of the river to receive me. I made him a bow and shook hands; another bag of rupees was waved over me; and I was conducted to a crimson canopy which had been erected for the occasion. We sat there a few minutes, and then I mounted an elephant with the Rajah: the Vizier sitting behind, holding an umbrella over our heads; and I was thus escorted to my halting place, a garden house of the Rajah's, under a salute of artillery! Here the Rajah again dismounted to accompany me to the place which has been prepared for me; where we sat for a few minutes under another canopy; till I intimated that I had been up since four o'clock, and had no breakfast; when he took his leave and shortly sent an offering of sixteen sheep and thirty jars of sweetmeats.

'The reigning prince is a boy about nine years old; the handsomest child I ever saw, and very intelligent. He might sit for a potrait of 'the lovely boy stolen from an Indian King,' who was 'Titania's challenging page.' . . . I am located in a nice shady spot, a large enclosure like a kitchen-garden full of trees, with an open garden-house, and two or three tents pitched for my accommodation; a sentry is posted at the door, to keep out intruders; and I am frequently waited on by the Rajah's Vakeel, and the Kotwal or Mayor, with profound obeisances and offering of fruit, flowers, and ice. I am taking mine ease, and resting myself and servants. Several of the latter have been attacked with fever; and I have had to call in the Royal Hakeem, who is to cure them in twenty-four hours, on peril of bodily incarceration.

'7th. I intimated my wish to visit the Rajah this morning; and his state elephant was accordingly sent for me; the faithful Nunco sitting behind the howdah with an umbrella, and another Chapprassie in scarlet livery waving a hand punkah. I dismounted in the court yard of the palace—a poor tumble-down building and was received by H. H. and a great crowd of attendants, and conducted to the salle d'audience, or Durbar; where I expressed my thanks for his attentions, and the pleasure I experienced in Chumba, &c. I then presented him with a patent Macintosh air-bed, which was blown out by one of my people in attendance, and astonished the weak minds of the Durbar.—I also sent him powder, shot, and gun caps. When I got back to my house, he sent me an English double barrelled gun to look at, which Colonel Laurence had given him; and begged I would restore the browning of the barrels, which had been worn off. This was of course beyond my skill; but I consoled him with the assurance that in England 'burree shikaree-wallahs'—i. e. great sportsmen—rather preferred a gun which showed signs of use.

'This grand reception of an humble individual like myself, and the way in which one travels here as king of the country, more feared than the Rajah is amusing enough. Very few Europeans have ever been here; and the princes and people both think that they see in an Englishman a personification of that great and terrible 'Sarker Kumpani' which sways their destiny; and in my case, particular letters from Colonel L., and probably my name secured more than usual attention.

'I left off my letter to go and take a ride with the Rajah. The little fellow sits his horse very well, and has a great air of dignity. I went up with him afterwards to the residence, and took leave; and was there presented with a suit of robes of honour, which will do excellently well for a fancy-ball.

'August 8th.—I will conclude my letter this morning, being retained by a rainy day. I am very well, and enjoy myself very well without any European society. I suppose my father is about this time addressing the independent electors of * * I think a despotic government is best, when one can be at the head of it: the fickle reed of popular breath, however, is all the go in old England."

A WEDDING AT SEA.

A Paris correspondent of the New England Review, gives the following sketch of an interesting scene which occured on board the ship in which he sailed from this country:

A novel circumstance took place, while on our passage, which I must relate. There was a Mr. H. on board, who was formerly a merchant of Massachusetts, since in Connecticut, and late of New York. He was a kind, open-hearted fellow, full of fun, and withal very intelligent as well as handsome. His age about twenty seven. He came on board an entire stranger to us all, but as we made it a point to have but one family on board, and as we soon discovered his amiable qualities, he was very soon made a welcome member. On our sixth day he came to me and enquired the name and circumstances of an elderly gentleman passenger, who was accompanied by his daughter, with whom Mr. H. seemed deeply smitten. For my part I could see nothing exceedingly attractive about Miss J., save that she was very agreeable in her manners and highly intelligent. I informed him, at his request, gave him a formal introduction, which terminated in the following manner.

Soon after the introduction it became evident that a mutual liking and affection existed between Mr. H. and Miss J., which, from the open expressions of fondness, began to attract the attention of all, and the admiration of many of the passengers. They were frequently observed in their close conversations, and a game of whist was scarcely ever played in which they were not partners. On the the second Sunday of our passage we solicited the Rev. Mr. G., who was on his way to Italy, to preach a sermon. By the politeness of Captain N. a large awning was spread above us, seats were prepared, and a congregation of seventy-six persons, including the steerage passengers and sailors, was collected to participate in religious exercises. A small desk was formed into a pulpit, and a choir was formed by going into a committee of the whole. The text was read and the sermon delivered, of which I need not speak. At the conclusion of the sermon, our minister rose and read the following card which lay on the desk:

"WM. BENTLEY H.——, Esq., *of New York, intends marriage with* Miss JULIA LOUISA J——."

We were more surprised at the novelty of the thing than the fact itself, and indeed, such was the feeling created by the sudden and unexpected announcement made, that we all forgot the serious impressions made on our mind by the minister, in our hearty and vociferous greetings of the happy pair. But it did not end here. A proposition was made to the parties to have the affair consummated that evening, which was cheerfully acceded to by them, to the great pleasure of all on board. According things were arranged to order, the best state room was to be given to them, and every one felt gay and happy as the hour approached which should witness the consummation of their nuptial vows. The evening was calm and beautiful; not a sail fluttered in the breeze; not a voice was heard; not the least stir or bustle upon the decks, and the moon looked down in lovliness on that tranquil scene. As at noon, every soul on board gathered to the temple, which had been erected for religious worship, and in less than fifteen minutes, the marriage ceremony was performed by our worth minister, who made a few remarks and closed with prayer.

The scene was as truly sublime as romantic.—The fair bride came out, dressed in a robe of pure white satin, leaning on the arm of her lover, bound to the altar, and heard her marriage vow pronounced where, only an hour or two before, she had uttered her vows to God. Many a tear of joy stole down the cheek of those who looked on, and not a care cast the shadow of its wings across that scene of triumphant love and bliss.

The novelty of this affair had thrown us into an excitement, and nothing was to be talked of but weddings, wedding parties, marriages at sea, love, honey moon, &c., and I was one time half tempted to make a similar proposition to the queen-like Miss C. if for nothing else but the purpose of having the joke pass round."

EXPECTED ADVENT OF A PROPHET.—The changes past, passing, and to come have set the heads of our French neighbours in a whirl, and may be said to have turned the brains of a large number of them. The imaginations of some are so heated that they believe all things that are presented to them.—The Paris correspondent of the Atlas says, "The greatest bugbear among all the new beliefs which are pressed upon us is that of the accomplishment at this very moment, of the prophecy which announces in the last days the return of the prophet Elias! He is said to be now in Paris, and that it is in this city his destiny is to be fulfilled, to be persecuted and suffer martyrdom with Moses, who has not yet appeared, but will not tarry long in coming. When the bleeding bodies of the prophet and lawgiver shall have been exposed in the public market-place, all will have been accomplished, the last warning have been given, and the world will end. The only ground for the propagation of this belief resides in the disappearance of a certain individual, who, for some months past, had been beheld at various intervals in the streets of Lyons. During the time of the scarcity and want of work which immediately followed the revolution of February, this individual had ordered cart loads of bread to be distributed at the different gates of the city, and sometimes would appear suddenly amongst the crowd of famine stricken wretches gathered round the carts, and having uttered a loud blessing in the name of Heaven upon the awe-struck assembly, vanish altogether as mysteriously. He generally appeared thus on horseback, and retreat was favoured by the swiftness of the animal which he rode. His attire, as described to me by a person who professes to have seen him on two different occasions at Lyons, was made after the Eastern fashion; and he wore a Mosbitish turban, fastened beneath his chin, and a long white beard flowing down to his girdle. Since plenty and quiet have been restored to Lyons, he has deserted the place, and it is now reported that he has been see at Paris. Who or what he is none have been able to discover. The mummerry and mystery of his appearance, the sudden vanishing, the silence, and the masking, are all quackery, and trifles which signify nothing; but the fact of a sect having been formed within the last month to follow this unknown leader, and which increases every day, is one which speaks volumes. The police, I am told, are on the alert to discover him, but hitherto all their efforts to discover him have been without effect."

HOME.—How sweet a thing is a love of home.—It not acquired—it is a feeling that has its origin elsewhere. It is born with us, brought from another world, to carry us on with joy in this. It clinches to the humblest heart that ever throbbed

SUPERSTITION AT OVA.—Christianity is forbidden under pain of death, although in Radama's time it had made considerable progress. Not a month before we arrived at this place the brother of the secretary of the Governor was killed, cut up in pieces, and distributed to the surrounding houses, as a warning for having been found exercising some of the forms of Christianity. Their religion seems to be a mixture of barbarous superstitions, as they worship the bones of the dead, and place implicit reliance in charms.—One of their most horrid customs is the trial by poison. If a person is suspected of harbouring any design against the Queen, or if a man suspects his wife, they administer poison on a bit of fowl's-skin, and watch its operation. If the person is innocent they suppose that the skin will be thrown up without harming the accused, but, should it prove fatal, it is taken as a sure sign of guilt. About a year or more since the Queen sent to Port Dauphon for some singing girls, who had all to undergo this fiery ordeal, and one poor girl was left on the beach to die, her mother watching her from as near a spot as she dared; and at last the poor creature got rid of the fowl's-skin and begged her mother to run to the Governor to say she was innocent, who immediately sent down soldiers to beat out her brains on the spot, as it had laid down so long.—*Lieutenant Barnard's Cruize in the Mozambique Channel.*

AFFECTION FOR OFFSPRING IN BRUTES AND HUMAN BEINGS.—One of the strongest feelings of animals is that of affection for their offspring, and indeed so intense is this impulse among the greater number, that it may be seen to exceed the care which they employ for their own preservation, or the indulgence of their own appetites. Among insects and some other of the inferior tribes the care and solicitude of providing for their young engrosses the better half of their existence, for they labour during the prime of life to provide a comfortable nest and proper food for their offspring, which they are never destined to see, death overtaking them before they can enjoy the pleasure of beholding their future family.—Many timid animals that shrink from danger while they are single and alone, become bold and pugnacious when surrounded by their young. Thus, the domestic hen will face any danger and encounter any foe in order to protect her brood of chickens; and the lark and linnet will allow themselves to be taken in their nest rather than desett the young which lie protected under their wings.—Even those animals whose general nature is characterized by savage and unrelenting fierceness, are gentle, and tender, and affectionate to their young. The grim lion fondless with paternal softness his playful cubs; and the savage bear has been known to interpose her own body between the deadly musket and her helpless offspring. But this feeling in animals lasts only for a season. After they have nourished and brought up their young, these go out from their parents, all further ties between them are broken up, and they know each other no more. How different is this from human connexions! The fond mother watches over the long and helpless period of infancy, instils into early childhood lessons of wisdom and virtue, and feels her hopes and affections increase with every year that brings an increase of reason. Nor are such family ties severed but with death. The child on its part, returns the care and affection of its parents, and when old age and second childhood comes upon them, the children then feel it their greatest happiness to repay in acts of kindness and attention the debt of gratitude which is justly due. What a moral beauty is thus thrown over the common instinctive affections, and how greatly superior appears man's nature to that of the mere brute.—*British Quarterly.*

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Show your love for your wife, and admiration of her, not in nonsensical compliments, not in picking up her handkerchief; not, though you have the means, in hanging trinkets and baubles upon her; not in making yourself a fool by winking at her, and seeming pleased with her foibles or follies, but show them by real acts of kindness towards her; prove by unequivocal deeds the high value you set on her health and life, and peace of mind; let your praise of her go to the fullest extent of her deserts, but let it be consistent with truth and sense, and such as to convince her of your sincerity. He who is the flatterer of his wife, only prepares her ears for the hyperbolical stuff of others. The kindest appellation that her christian name affords, is the best you can use, especially before faces. An everlasting "my dear" is but sorry compensation for a grant of that sort of love that makes the husband cheerfully toil by day, break his rest by night, endure all sorts of hardships, if the life or health of his wife demand it. Let your deeds, and not your words, carry to the heart a daily and hourly confirmation of the fact, that you may value her health, and life, and happiness, beyond all other things in the world: and let this be manifest to her, particularly at those times when life is always more or less in danger.

Bishop Sant, the new Bishop of Malta, has, like his predecessor, Caruana, refused to take the oath that he will not attempt to disturb the Protestant faith, required before he can be admitted as a member of the Maltese council of government.

AVARICE OUTWITTED.—The case of John Eyre, Esq., who though worth upwards of £30,000, was convicted at the Bailey, and sentenced to transportation, for stealing eleven quires of common paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who is supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote related by Mr Eyre, shows in a striking manner the depravity of the human heart, and may help to account for the meanness of the crime for which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favour of a clergyman who was an intimate friend, and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family. However not long before his death, he made another, in which he left the clergyman only £500, leaving the bulk of his large fortune to his nephew, Mr. Eyre.

Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre rumaging over his papers, found his last will, and perceiving the legacy of £500 in it for the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, he put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects in consequence of his uncle's being supposed to have died intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, inquired into the circumstances of his old friend's death, and asked if he had made any will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clergyman very coolly put his hand into his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care in which the old gentleman had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of £500 to Mr. Eyre.

PAY AS YOU GO.—We advise all our friends, married and single, male and female, to pay as they go. It is much the easiest, much the cheapest, and much the best way altogether. It will teach, it is true the unfashionable doctrine of living within one's means, but it will be found to give a great deal of happiness in the long run. If you pay as you go, you will not be harrassed to death by those two-percent a month men, who make such a fine living off the troubles of the unwise. When a business man falls into the hands of the land shark he is so nearly gone that saltpetre won't save him. It is better in all cases to pay as you go. If you can't pay, do without the article.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FEMALE.—The English girl spends more than one half of her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop and invigorate, and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon water, runs, dances, plays, sings and jumps the rope. She throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having it forever pressed upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day until it becomes a habit, which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a necessary consequence, is large; her muscular system better developed; her nervous system in better subordination; her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know as much at the age of seventeen as does the American girl: as a general thing she does not; but the growth of her intellect has been stimulated by no hot-house culture; and though maturity comes later, it will last proportionably longer. Eight hours each day of mental application, for girls between ten and nineteen years, or ten hours each day, as is sometimes required at school, with two hours for meals, one for religious duties, the remainder for physical exercises, are enough to break down the strongest constitution."

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—We have again to record a heart rending calamity occasioned by the upsetting of a boat in our harbour. The accident occurred between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and 8 persons (one woman and 7 children) lost their lives in consequence.

The boat, called the Leo, owned by Mr. Manuel Peterson, left the wharf just after dinner, having on board Mr. James Stephenson, a sea-faring man, who acted as "Skipper." Mr. W. J. Smith, wife and three children, and four children of Mr. John Whyley, entrusted to the care of Mr. James Stephenson, who boarded in Mr. Whyley's family.—The boat made the run to Diamond (or Hog) Island without danger. Towards night, however, the wind became flawy, at times blowing a perfect gale. It is impossible to state precise time of the boat's upsetting, as the survivors can give no coherent account of the accident, but it was probably near 7 o'clock, as a party of young men in a boat called the Favourite, who got ashore at the back of the Neck at 8 o'clock, stated that they saw a boat about that time near the ledge of Little Hog Island, and that they suddenly lost sight of her. Mr. Edward Harlow, the owner of the Favourite, on hearing the statement went with a friend, round by the railroad to his boat, and when near Fish Point could distinctly hear the cries of the survivors for help. He got his boat underway, as soon as possible, and went with all possible haste to their relief. On nerring the spot he found Mr. Smith clinging to the top of the Leo's mast, almost exhausted, and Mr. Stephenson on the ledge, to which he had swam; all the others, Mr. Smith's wife and children, his whole family, and the two children of Mr. Whyley, (one adopted child,) were buried in a watery grave.—Mr. Harlow took the survivors on board the Favourite and did the most he could to make them comforable, and after spending some time vainly in search of the bodies of those who were drowned, left for the city, where he arrived about 12 o'clock. Other boats immediately went to the spot, and continued searching for the bodies through the night and yesterday forenoon, but succeeded in recovering only one—that of the infant of Mrs Smith, about 8 months old.—Comment upon the distressing nature of this catastrophe is unnecessary. It threw a gloom over the whole community, who sympathise deeply in the loss of Mr. Smith, who is thus as it were, left alone in the world, and with Mr. Whyley and wife and their 2 surviving children.—*Boston Paper.*

P. S. Since writing the above, we have conversed with a person who was in company with Mr. Smith during the Sunday forenoon. He states that Mr. Smith is an Englishman, a baker by trade, and has worked in the establishment of Mr. Charles Blake. *He has not now a relative on this side the Atlantic Ocean.* He was much attached to his family, and took them on the water in hope that it might be invigorating to the mother and child, and little ones. He told our informant, when the boat went from under him, his little girls—one aged about 5, and the other 7 years—clung to his hair, and that he sank twice with them, when he lost all consciousness; and on coming to, he was clinging to the top of the mast unconscious how he got there. Had he been able to swim, he might have saved them, as the ledge was within a stone's throw.—The oldest child of Mr. Whyley, a girl, was about 12 years of age. She was much injured some months since by being run over by a carriage, but had recovered her health and strength.—Mr. W. was sitting on the wharf, with a lantern in his hand, anxiously watching for the return of his little ones, when the fearful news reached him. We understand he has been in a state of delirium almost all the time since.