SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1850.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 20.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Dovober & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for P. M.]

May		R.	Sun. s	Sun. w	Moon s	Moon w
18 Saturday,	-	4	32 7	21 0	53 4	35
19 Sunday	-	4	31 7	22 1	30 5	53
20 Monday,	-	4	30 7	23 2	3 7	9
21 Tuesday,	-	4	29 7	24 2	32 8	9
22 Wednesday,	-	4	28 7	25 3	0 9	0
23 Thursday,	-	4	27 7	26 3	28 9	43
24 Friday,	-	4	26 7	27 3	58 10	21

Full Moon, 25th. 7h. 43m. morn.

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I. WOODWARD.
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Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* Mrs. ANN MCCLEAN, *(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 this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

LORD WESTMEATH 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 substances. Benign to the tender infant, invigorating 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.

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Ague,	Indigestion,
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Colics,	Piles,
Consumption of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery	Stone an Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
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Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
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Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
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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. L. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Queen; James Park, Bend Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

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

JUST RECEIVED.

Received from Liverpool per Barque *Harriott*:—

10 TONS Boiler Plate IRON, ass'd sizes.

For sale by WM. CARVILL,

Miscellany.

ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS.

We have read a great deal in deprecation of the opportunities offered by asylums of this description for the practice of grinding tyrannies and horrible oppressions, and even the aid of the novelist has been sought and obtained for the extention of this impression. There can be little doubt that in days of yore, before a perfect system of magisterial inspection was established, and before civilization had attained its present advanced stage, men were found who were willing to prostitute their honour and humanity at the shrine of mammon, and to lend themselves to the vile machinations of interested but hard-hearted relatives, and by pursuing a cruel course of treatment, aggravate the dreadful malady which they professed to remove. Many a gentle and unoffending creature, with whose delicate organization the seeds of mental disease were represented to be incorporated, we fear, has, in more ignorant and degraded times, been driven incurable, and by the harsh or other improper demeanour unceasingly displayed towards them by those in whose custody they might have been temporarily placed in the hope of their speedy recovery Bolts, bars, chains, mufflers, leg locks, riveted handcuffs, and other inquisitorial instruments of torture, were, even up to a very late period, employed.—We learn from *Dr. Winslow's Journal*, that so late as 1816, in "Bethlem Hospital female as well as male patients were chained to the walls, covered only with a blanket, formed into something like a gown. One man (Norris, whose case is well known) was kept confined in chains for fourteen years with the smallest interval of liberty. Stout iron rings were riveted round his arms, body, and neck, the latter being made to slide upwards and downwards on a massive bar inserted in the wall; and he was placed under the care of a keeper who was almost constantly drunk; but who, nevertheless, retained his situation several years. Patients were liable to be chained, not merely for safe custody, but for punishment." The treatment of the insane throughout Europe was equally barbarous, until Pinel, with the philanthropy of a Howard, effected a revolution of this iniquitous system.—Societies have been formed for the protection of the British subject from unjust confinement, on the grounds of mental derangement, for the redress of persons so confined; and for the protection of all persons confined as lunatic patients, from cruel and improper treatment, appeals have been made to all classes upon the grounds of religion, justice and humanity, to join the societies, and to aid in carrying out their objects, as being most important to the public welfare. The legislature has also taken many precautions to insure the merciful treatment of those unfortunate person whom Providence has afflicted with aberration of intellect. But, in spite of all this, and notwithstanding that the Lord Chief Baron of England lately ruled in the celebrated Agapemone trial, that no person could legally be detained in custody who was not known to be a confirmed and mischievous lunatic, even though a certificate might be given by two indifferent medical men, and by the physician of the licensed asylum in which it was proposed the patient should be placed, and even though the visiting magistrate and government commissioner might see great cause for restraint, we are still of opinion that such institutions are not only advisable, but necessary: that it is most politic and proper that unfortunate beings who are afflicted with mental ailments, should be permitted to participate in the curative means which they alone can efficiently provide; and that there are men at the head of such houses whose kind and generous natures admirably fit them for their arduous and unpleasant position, and whose dispositions and scientific knowledge would do honour to any society in which they might be called upon to move. We know a house of refuge which has a governor and medical assistants who possess these high qualifications, and whose success in restoring the unfortunate afflicted to their families and home we have on a former occasion eulogized.

We allude to the Dunston Lodge establishment, at Gateshead-on-Tyne, whose annual report for 1849 is now before us, and fully bears out the favourable opinion which we have heretofore given of its working. This institution, which was originally a private establishment, but about three years ago became also the asylum for the united counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and now combines the advantages of both a public and a private asylum, was opened eighteen years since, and the plan of treatment adopted during that period, and the success which has hitherto attended it, clearly shows the absolute superiority of a humane, liberal, and confiding system. Out of every 100 cases admitted during that long period 66 have been discharged cured or relieved, 18 have died, and 16 remain under treatment. Five of the death occured within a very short period of the patients' admission, when they were in an advanced, and almost incurable, stage of mental and bodily disease. A complete system of ventilation and sewerage is in operation there; the rule of non restraint is steadily adhered to. Only one case has occurred during the past year where mechanical coercion was resorted to, and that was simply from the patient being under surgical treatment at the time. With the exception of extreme cases, in which injury might result to the patients, or those about them, during a paroxysm of excitement, mechanical restraint is never adopted; and every exertion is made to engage them in some occupation tending to divert the current of their thoughts into some more blessing and healthful channel than that of the morbid fancies connected with their disorder, and thus gradually weaken, and eventually destroy, the delusions which have for months, nay, perhaps years, rendered them wretched, and been a cause of misery and anxiety to their immediate connections and friends. A large proportion of the male patient are constantly employed on the farm and grounds, which comprise upwards of one hundred acres; others are engaged in the workshops, while the female patients have ample employment afforded them in the house, galleries, and matron's room. And, as a general rule, some species of light work is provided for such as have been accustomed to daily labour, and who have, to a certain extent, recovered, though still unfit for their final discharge from the institution. This system of treatment, when steadily persevered in, and combined with a judicious system of medical treatment, a well-regulated diet and regular habits, is often productive of a remarkable and salutary change in even the worst of cases. The plan of engaging the more educated patients in effort to amuse others by reading aloud to them during the winter evenings is still pursued and with evidently marked advantage.

The report says:—"We may here very appropriately draw attention to the urgent necessity of an early removal of the insane, from all those scenes, and that society, to which they have been accustomed whilst in the enjoyment of health; for there can be nothing more prejudicial to the patient's true interest, than the mistaken kindness of friends, who unfortunately often defer resorting to those measures, so essentially necessary for the restoration of reason, until the disease becomes so firmly implanted, as to be much less amenable to treatment, or altogether incurable; in the former event, causing a much longer separation from home and friends,—in the latter, a life passed in a state of mental darkness; the Divine light, reason, which makes man his Creator's 'noblest work,' being for ever extinguished. Surely if the fearful consequences of delay, in the application of remedies suited to this particular malady, whether they be medical, moral, or hygienic, were more generally known, we should not have our asylums crowded, as they are now, with patients, who, merely from neglect, or to call it by a milder term, the false delicacy of relatives, are now hopelessly incurable lunatics. Another important subject for the consideration of the public, is the absolute necessity of permitting patients to remain under treatment, until they can with truth be pronounced entirely recovered. The causes of this are the friends of patients seeing them considerably improved, imagine them quite well, and judging for themselves, in opposition to the advice and admonition of the medical officer, remove them. But before deciding on such a step, friends should consider that insanity is frequently periodical, and that when once periodicy has been established, it is evident that the term when the second period ought to commence, must have arrived before we can at all calculate upon a cure. Another thing that cannot be too highly condemned is that of removing a patient *by way of trial*, only for a short time, with a view, if necessary, of bringing him back to complete his cure. Often have we had to regret the interruption thus given to the proper treatment of the patient, which has frequently led to protected, and occasionally incurable insanity. Daily exercise in the open air we hold to be essentially necessary, and if work suitable to the patient's station in life can be combined with this, so much the better. Great attention is paid to the state of the skin, which is kept cleansed by the use of warm baths and other means, and by a due supply of warm clothing they are amply protected from atmospheric influence. The diet is abundant and nutritious, indeed much more so than that of most people in good bodily and mental health. If the expense of the medical and hygienic treatment now indicated, be considered in connexion with the expenditure necessary for attendance, bedding repairs of building, and furniture, it will appear strange to compare the maintenance of an insane with that of a sane pauper, supported in a workhouse; yet this is frequently done, and in some instances the efficiency of establishments has been diminished in consequence; Our moral and intellectual treatment, as already stated, has been conducted on the same principles as formerly Kindness, confidence, the absence of all mechanical personal restraint, healthy occupations, and amusements have been strictly adhered to, and the satisfactory results of the past, have confirmed the experience of former years." The report is signed by Thomas Eccleston, M. R. C. S., England, resident surgeon; John Etridge Wilkinson, superintendant. Some very interesting information is also given in an appendix, especially respecting patients coming to the asylum of their own accord.—*English paper.*

NAVAL OBITUARY.

Captain James Wallis, (1817), on the retired list, died at Bridport on the 21st instant, after a lingering illness. O'Byrne's Biography says:—"He was on board the Juno when that ship, through the admirable skill and presence of mind of her captain, made her escape from Toulon, which port she entered in ignorance of its evacuation by the British; and he was present in the Victory in the action off Cape St. Vincent. On the day following that event he was promoted, as above, into the San Joseb, one of the ships taken. His confirmation took place June 7, 1797. He was next, from Jan. 26, 1798, until Feb. 17, 1802, employed on the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies, and Mediterranean, in the Pearl, 32, Capt. Samuel James Ballard. He saw much boat service during that period, and was on four seperate occasions wounded. He was severely injured in the knee and hand, his collar bone and four ribs were broken, and a shot entered his side. As we learn from a certificate bearing the signature of Captain Ballard, Mr. Wallis performed his duty entirely to the latter's satisfaction, 'as an experienced, zealous officer, whose gallant conduct he had frequent opportunities of witnessing and marking in his public letters to Lord Keith, when commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.' Being appointed in January, 1804, first of the Vincejo brig of 18 18 pounder carronades, Captain John Wesley Wright; he was in that vessel for three months, with very little interval, on the coast of France, and actively employed, constantly and without a pilot, in the presence of an extremely superior force, notwithstanding which the enemy's convoy's were often chased, forced out of their course, and obliged to take shelter in ports they were not destined for. For a whole day on one occasion did the Vincejo lie at the mouth of a French river, bidding defiance to two brigs, each nearly her equal in force, a schooner, and 50 sail of armed gun-boats, brigs, and luggers, all under way, and at times laying their heads off the land, but alway keeping close to the batteries. Having at another period got ashore at the mouth of a river, the brig was unrigged, had her guns taken out, and was hauled high and dry into a hostile port, in a small island between Belleisle and the main, within four miles of the continent, for the purpose of having her keel examined and her damage repaired; preparations being in the meanwhile made to fight a land battle in the event, which was very probable, of an attack, although protected only by a frigate for a day or two. On May 8, 1808, with but 51 effective men and 24 boys on board, the Vincejo, becalmed at the time near the entrance of the Morbihan, was approached by a flotilla of 17 armed vessels, consisting of six brigs, first-class gun vessels of 3 guns (one 24 and two 18-pounders,) and from 60 to 80 men each, six luggers, second-class gun-vessels of 2 guns, 18-pounders, and from 40 to 50 men each; and five luggers, third-class gun-vessels, of one brass 36-pounder carronade, throwing shells, and from 20 to 30 men each—forming a total of 55 guns (30 of them long 18 and 24-pounders), and from 700 to 800 men, exclusive of between 300 and 500 troops. When within extreme range the gun-vessels, at 8h. 30m. a. m., opened their fire, and at 9h. 30m. the Vicejo, so near had they advanced, was obliged to sweep her broadside to and engage, under the additional disadvantage of her few men being divided during the action between the larboard guns and the starboard sweeps. The brig nevertheless maintained, within grape and hailing distance, this unequal contest for nearly two hours. She was then, being totally disabled, and having two of her men killed and twelve wounded, under the necessity of striking her colours. During the conflict Mr. Wallis distinguished himself by his active intrepidity and intelligent bravery. After a captivity of 9 years, during which he underwent the severest hardships, he contrived, in 1813, to effect his escape from Verdun;* and on Nov. 3, in the same year, as soon as he had been by a court-martial most honourably acquitted of all blame on account of the loss of the Vincejo, he was promoted to the rank of commander. His last appointments were, Dec. 6, 1813, to the Pincher brig, in the North Sea; and, at St. Helena—August 13, 1814, to the Podargus, 14—August 2, 1817, as acting captain, to the Racoon, 26, to which ship he was confirmed Nov. 26 following—Jan. 25, 1818, *pro. tem.*, to the Conqueror, 74—and again the Racoon. The latter he paid off in Dec., 1818. He accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846.

Commander John Whipple, the senior on the list, died on the 21st inst., at his residence, Devonshire place, Plymouth, aged 77 years. He was on full pay 24 years.

We stated last week that Commander Parker (1814) had fallen a victim to the cholera, at Stonehouse. Commander Parker served 14 years afloat during the war, having entered the service on the 18th of March, 1799, on board the Prince George, 98, bearing the flag of Sir Wm Parker, in the Mediterranean. He was confirmed Jan. 22, 1806, to the post of first lieutenant on board the Nightingale, sloop, and served a third time as senr. lieutenant to the Alexandria, 32, Capt. Cathcart. On the 15th July, 1809, he commanded the boats of the Cartar, in conjunction with Lieut. T. Sykes, at the capture, near Felixberg, on the coast of Courland, of a Danish privateer, of four guns, whose crew, 24 in number, had landed with their muskets, and being joined by the country people, had posted themselves behind the sand hills, close to the beach; and in July, 1813, he was present on board the Alexandria, when, in company with the Spitfire, 16, she drove from off her cruising ground, after a chase of 91 hours, the powerful United States frigate President, together with her consort, the Scourge, privateer, and thereby saved a large and valuable convoy from capture.

Commander M'Kellar, on the retired list from the rank of master, died on Monday, at Greenock, aged 76.

Lieutenant George Inglis (1813), who died at North Lieth, on the 16th instant, served afloat during the war for 11 years. He entered the navy, August 27, 1805, as second class volunteer, on board the Texel, 64. Becoming midshipman, in May, 106, of the Ganges, 74, Captain Peter Halkett, he assisted in that ship at the capture, 27th September following, of the French 44-gun frigate La President, and, after escorting General Crawford's brigade of troops to the Cape de Verde Islands, and cruising for some time in that vicinity, with a squadron commanded by Sir Samuel Hood, served under the broad pendant of Commodore Richard Goodwin Keats in the expedition to Copenhagen. On his return to England with the second battalion of the 32d Regiment, in the Princess Sophia Frederica, one of the Danish prizes, he joined the Cambrian, 40, Captains Richard Budd Vincent and Francis William Fane, and proceeded off the east coast of Spain, where he was much employed in co-operation with the patriots, and assisted, on July 31, 1808, in reducing the Castle Mongal. Subsequently to his removal to the Colossus, 74, Captain Thomas Alexander, we find Mr. Inglis uniting, in October, 1609, in the chase which proceeded the self-destruction, near the mouth of the Rhone, of the French ships of the line Robuste and Lion. On the 25th March, 1813, Mr. Inglis was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the Royal George, Captain William Howe Mulcaster, on, we believe, Lake Erie, where he partook, soon afterward, of an action in which 2 schooners were taken from the Americans. On the 16th of September, in the same year, having removed to the Detroit, 19, Captain Robert Heriot Barclay, the senior officer of a small, miserably-equipped squadron of six sail, carrying altogether 63 guns, (yielding a broadside weight of 478lb.) and 345 men, the greater part of them nondescripts, he was further present in a most desperate action which terminated in the capture of the whole by an American force, under Commodore Perry, consisting of nine excellently-appointed vessels, carrying 54 guns (throwing 928lb. in broadside weight of metal) and 580 picked men. Shortly previous to the fatal issue of the battle, in which the British, it appears, lost 41 men killed and 94 wounded, and the enemy 27 killed and 96 wounded, the command, owing to the disablement of Capt. Barclay, devolved upon Lieut. Inglis, who, with a degree of calm intrepidity that reflected high credit upon him, continued the action until further resistance became impossible.

Lieutenant Thomas Ramsay (1815), died on the 17th, in Ham-street, Plymouth, of cholera, aged 63. Also, within an hour of the death of her father, Margaret Henrietta, youngest daughter of the above, also of cholera, aged 14. He was son of Mr. Robert Ramsay, purser of her Majesty's ship Resource, who was drowned in the Downs in September, 1799. He entered the navy in September, 1798, as first class volunteer on board the Juno, 32. While belonging next to the Cleopatra, 32, commanded in the West Indies by Capt Charles Gill, and absent in charge of a prize, he was taken prisoner, 28th March, 1814, by the Americans, who detained him a captive for about 12 months.

Clerk—Charles Hutchins (1815), clerk in charge of the Sharpshooter, died on the 9th August, from the effects of fever, aged 23, off Navarino, on passage from Zante to Athens. He was a deserving young officer, much beloved and deeply regretted by all his messmates and friends.

*Captain Wright had been placed in confinement in the tower of the Temple of Paris, where he met his death under circumstances which are to this day vested in mystery.

NAPOLEON'S ENTRY INTO MOSCOW.—On the 15th of September, Napolen entered Moscow. All was silent: the bulk of the inhabitants had fled. No deputation came to greet him, or to ask for his mercy. Moscow was almost a desert; but it abounded in wealth, for the palaces of the nobles, and houses of the rich, were full of furniture and provisions. Pillage could not be entirely prevented; but order might have been established, if a dreadful catastrophe had not happened. In the evening of the 14th there were some partial fires, which the French extinguished; but on the night of the 15th they became so numerous that the flames got the mastery. Nine-tenths of the city were consumed, and the conflagration was followed by pillage, in which the Russians got a share. Some thousands of wounded Russians, who had dragged themselves from the field of Borodino to Moscow, perished in the flames. Report at first accused the French of firing Moscow, which is absurd. It was, however, the effect of design; and Rostopchin, the governor, is said to have planned the destruction of the city, though he afterwards denied it.—*France and its Revolutions.*

ON THE WEAKNESS OF CHARACTER DISPLAYED BY THE FRENCH IN GREAT POLITICAL CRISES.—The trial which we are making of the Republic, in the midst of much inconvenience and danger, will at least have the advantage of obliging us to have more confidence in ourselves; it will give us faith, that is to say, the first element of power which exists in the world. Each individual perhaps, in particular, esteems himself too much; the nation does not think enough of itself. It does not conceive that it can be great without Henry IV. a Louis XIV. or a Napoleon; in the intervals which separate these great reigns it appeared to it that it ceased to be employed. It had not the pride like the English or the Anglo-American nations, to reckon on themselves for nearly everything, and only to regard their governments as a very secondary principle of power.—Thus, at every danger which it incurred, it turned its eyes, to remove it, on the Government which had given it birth, or on the first ambitious man whom fortune had placed before it. The idea of saving itself by itself never occurred to it; it disdained itself, and only admitted a Mirabeau, a Bonaparte, a Louis XVIII., a Louis Philippe, or a Lamartine, as capable of extricating it from the abyss; and the honour of all the good that was done under the name of these men, was attributed to them in totally forgetting itself. Never has a nation ever held its own merit in such little value. It has, by turns, exalted the greatness of Louis XIV, the victories of Napoleon, the pacific prosperity of Charles X., the manufacturing success of Louis Philippe, and has forgotten that all was its own work; that it was all due to its sacrifices, its courage, and its genius. The last revolution, in delivering it up to itself in two or three critical circumstances, in forcing it to get out of it by its own efforts, revealed to it the secret of its force, and proved to it that if it turned all its devotedness to use it had no absolute need of any one. This appears to us to be an immense result, for it is calculated to give us what we are deficient in, and what is so admirable in the Americans and in the English—great national pride. We are saved if we once learn to dispense with a saviour. Have we not, under governments the least recommendable, found the men, the money, and the devotedness of which France stood in need? Did our budgets, our armies, our manufacturing labours, or our pleasures, come to us from our kings, our emperors, our consuls, or our presidents? Are we not powerful from ourselves, and without them if we wish to be so? Late events reply to the question. They teach us to imitate our neighbours across the channel, with whom, from the time of Elizabeth and Cromwell—that is to say, since the period when they became so powerful—they have ceased to have faith in sovereigns, and learned to to have more in the nation.—*Parisian Journal.*

THE DILIGENCIA.—Tired of gazing upon the placid features of the valley through which the road continued, I turned to examine with some minuteness the diligence and its equipments.—These, whatever might be their other merits, unquestionably possessed strong claims to originality. On a low seat in front of the coupe sat the driver, grasping in one hand sundry ropes that represented reins, and in the other wielding a stunted whip.—His voice, however, was in more frequent use than the lash, and truly that tongue found no rest. From the moment of starting, a series of yells, whoops, and shouts, were poured forth in a way a Red Indian might have envied, and were employed to urge forward the team: were these ineffectual, then a few blows of the whip, smartly applied, never failed to encourage the flagging animals into a canter. But then the foremost mules, when the lash could not reach, how are they to be stimulated? What is this? Whizz goes a pebble at one with unerring aim—and lo! the driver and his zagal are seen to be provided with bags of this ammunition, with which from time to time they assail the sleek animals, who, on their part, receive the shower with much shaking of their long ears. At the foot of a steep acclivity we found five additional mules in waiting to drag us up the ascent: these were harnassed to the others with all sorts of inckling, and being attached without the slightest attempt at method, some in front, some at the sides, or wherever fancy thought proper, the whole mass had pretty much the appearance of what in Australia is called a "mob of cattle." This, however, was the time for our driver and his man to come forth in all their strength. While one rains a pitiless storm of missiles, the other leaps to the ground in a half frantic state, rushes up to the mob, dashes right and left a whirlwind of blows upon their hides, hallooing and screeching at the same time with all his might. Away, then, they go up the hill at a gallop, half hid in the dust, kicking out at each other and their tormentor, who runs by their side. Behind follows our lumbering ark, pitching and heaving among the ruts, and its timbers creaking at every plunge.—*Murray's Cities and Wilds of Andalusia.*

A NEW SAW MILL.—The St. Louis Republican gives the following account of a new and important invention:

"We yesterday witnessed the operation of a saw mill constructed upon a new and singular principle—that of self propulsion. The inventor is Mr. Amos Jackson, of Pottowatamie country, Iowa. This mill is built in such a manner as to derive its entire propelling power from the weight of the log to be sawed, which he accomplished in the following manner. The ordinary ways upon which the carriage travellers are fixed are upon bearings that enter into the frame; the opposite ends are provided with large segments of a cog wheel working into a series of cog wheel and pinions; thus, it will be seen that, when the log is pushed forward to the saw, its weight is brought to act with great force through the segments upon a shaft having several intermediate gearings to increase the speed sufficiently for driving the crank shaft. When we consider that the weight of saw logs is commonly six to eight thousand pounds, we may judge of the immense propelling power thus obtained.—Indeed, the fear is that means will have to be used to check and regulate the velocity of the descending mass as the segment describes its area. If the principles, when carried out answers anything like as well as the one we have witnessed, we cannot see what use there can be for steam water or any other power than that used by Mr. Jackson for saw milling. An important part of the invention consists in a new form of saw, whereby all setting is dispensed with. The tooth edge of Mr. Jackson's saw is made thick, and diminished to the back, thus leaving all friction out of the question and saving the setting. The price of these mills, we are informed, will be light, compared with others, and they can be attached wheels for travelling through the country."

TRUE VALOUR.—The true valiant dare everything but doing any other body an injury.

Repining at losses is like putting pepper in sore eyes. Don't be so silly.