By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
...chan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
...ds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and every form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by that eminent medical chemist, Dr. Buchan, of London, England, extensively known as the "Great English Remedy."

It has been tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, where it is universally considered the great and only remedy for this awful malady, and is now introduced to the public under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. Within three years it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, and from Canada to Wisconsin, and its effects are every where ASTONISHING AND THE HAPPIEST.

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable.

As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs, inflammation of the Lungs, Croup, &c. it is unrivalled. But the Proprietor is so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of Consumption, that he prefers to have it used by DYING INVALIDS rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE ONLY INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influence of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid;—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this: they know that in no case have the effects been produced;—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is simply to *give relief—not to cure*: this is easily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while dallying with these delusive compounds, the patient gradually declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam: it is always salutary in its effects—never injurious, is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy—a grand healing and curative compound; the great and only remedy which medical science and skill has yet produced for the treatment of this hitherto incurable malady. It is in fact the *best remedy in the world!*

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

There is certainly some mysterious and occult virtue in the famous "Hungarian Balsam of Life," which the medical faculty are unable to discover. Dr. Buchan would not be permitted for so many years to enjoy the magnificent monopoly of the treatment and cure of Consumption in Great Britain. No satisfactory analysis of this famous compound has ever, to our knowledge, been offered to the public.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New-Brunswick, Aug. 1.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received ex Emigrant, Themis, and Mariner, from Liverpool:

131 CASKS and Cases **Hardware**, containing Carpenters and Tarrets improved Rim Locks, butt Hinges, Screws, rimming, Norfolk, and Night Latches; improved Mortice Door Locks; sliding Cabin door Mortice locks; chest, cupboard, pad, till, trunk and desk locks; wrought chest, T. H. HL. table and Venetian shutter Hinges; Balmoral and Brass polished Steel and Iron Shovels and Tongs, and Fire Irons, Tea Kettles, sauce Pans, brass preserving Kettles, patent Enamelled preserving Kettles, and sauce pans, Glue socket Shovels, Percussion GUNS, and caps, Powder Flasks, Brushes, Seives and Riddles, Short handled Frying Pans, Lamp wick and Chimnies, Solar side Lamps, Rivets Sickles and reaping hooks; Hoes, Cow bells, pit, cross cut, buck, tenon, and hand Saws; coffin and harness MOUNTING, slates and Pencils, Curry Combs and Brushes, Brass Goods, Planes, cams Cast Steel Tools, Imperial Tin Dish Covers, Britannia Tea and Coffee; "John Wilson's" shoe and butcher Knives; Silver plated brass and iron Candlesticks;

250 Bags Cut and Wrought NAILS;
3 Kegs Horse Nails;
1 cask bright Horse Traces; 1 do Ox Chains,
2 cases Cast Steel; hoop Band common blister d steel; 1 cask wrought pump Tacks and Brads and Copper Tacks;
2 cases Hoole and Co's Cong and Circular Saw;
1 cask "Treble prime" Mill and other Files;
8 dozen long handle Frying Pans;
5 bundles Wire; 1 cask Curled Hair;
52 dozen Scythes; 12 do. sqr. point Shovels;
Ex "Arab" from London:
40 Kegs F. F. and Canister POWDER;
On Hand—Rowland's Mill Saws 6 to 7 feet.

C. & W. H. Adams.

HAVE received per *Cumaeus* and *Brady Rhino*, 4 cases Thomson's STRAW ALLARS;
2 Tons *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD, No. 1.
2 Tons PUTTY. *August 22.*
Ex Ships "*Mondamgeer*," and "*Edinburgh*," from Liverpool—
1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1-8 and 1 1-4 in. 90 fathoms;
1 do. 1 3-4 in. each 90 and 120 fathoms;
15 Spindle Anvils; 1 cask OX CHAINS;
5 hhds. *superior PORT WINE*—For sale by
Sept 19. ALLISON & SPURR.

REDWOOD.—7 tons REDWOOD, received this day, per schr "Woodlands," from Boston. For sale by J. R. CRANE.

To have the character of being a good workman, involves the necessity of possessing first rate Tools.

RESPECTABLE TAILORS are informed that a few pairs of the real New York made SHEARS, than which, none can be better, are for sale at the store of MARSH, *late* DRURY.
July 25. *Prince Wm. street.*

TO TINMEN.—WATKINS' celebrated scotch SHEARS, of assorted weights, Snip and Hand Shears, Hollow Punches Oval Punches for cutting Patty Pans, &c., and hollow cutting Punches ⅛ to 2 inches, of superior make and finish, may be had at the store of MARSH late DRURY.
July 25.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1845.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 10. *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* Number 8.

THE CHRONICLE

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

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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.

	Oct.	R. Sun.	s. Moon	h. w
25 Saturday,	- -	6 46	5 24	0 47 6 43
26 Sunday,	- -	6 47	5 22	1 46 7 51
27 Monday,	- -	6 49	5 21	2 49 8 26
28 Tuesday,	- -	6 50	5 20	3 52 9 39
29 Wednesday,	- -	6 51	5 18	4 57 10 15
30 Thursday,	- -	6 52	5 17	Sets 10 45
31 Friday,	- -	6 54	5 15	5 28 11 39

New Moon, 30th day, 6h. 57m. evening.

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

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

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St John, 1st March, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, November 3, 1843.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville, (Westmorland, N. B.) three sets of Woollen *CARDING MACHINES*, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to

J. MORICE & SON,
Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.

N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

Globe Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the first Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been paid in, and that the Directors of the Company are now prepared to make Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights.

May 9. JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

☞NOTICE☜

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, and their business will henceforth be conducted under the Firm of **Samuel Reynolds & Son.**

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb 22, 1845.

☞All arrangements entered into, and all balances due by me and to me, either in Notes of Hand or Accounts, will be received and paid by the above Firm. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb 22, 1845.

Just Received.

Per "Ready Rhino," from London:—
20 BRLS. best quality WHITING.
Per *Lorinia Clerke*, from Boston:—
5 tons Redwood, 2000 lbs. Saleratus, first quality. For sale at low rates.
Aug. 29. JOHN G. SHARP.

Canada Stoves, &c.

80 WOOD STOVES, assorted sizes; 10 Tons Iron Pots and Boilers;
200 Bags NAILS and SPIKES, assorted;
For sale by sept. 12. E. L. JARVIS

26TH AUGUST, 1845.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

HAVE just received per ship Brothers, from Liverpool—3 cases "Hoole, Stainforth and Co." 5½ foot Gang **MILL SAWS**, for sale low.

CURE FOR ALL!!

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 INTERNAL 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 there 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 at which deponent left, being 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 PARIS Mayor.

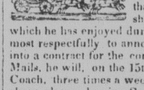
IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stiney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected within 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 mosquittoes, Sand flies, Chiego foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

Burns, Scalds, childblains, 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
SAINT JOHN & ST. ANDREWS.



THE Subscriber desire to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage which he has enjoyed during many years, and begs most respectfully to announce that having entered into a contract for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, he will, on the 15th inst., run a Two Horse Coach, three times a week, each way, between the above places, leaving Saint John by the first Boat to Carleton on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, and St. Andrews at 6 o'clock, A. M. on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.* Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St Stephen, and at Ross' Hotel and McAlevy's store, St. Andrews.

No exertion or expences that may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Travellers, will be wanting on his part; he is therefore encouraged to solicit most humbly, but confidently, a renewal of support which he was wont to enjoy.

August 15. WM. H. WILLIAMS.

LOCKS, KETTLES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—5 casks of LOCKS, Hinges, Venetian Shutters, Hinges and Fastenings, Chain Web, Gridirons, Grocers' Coffee Mills, Whip Thongs, Glass Paper, Dish Covers, copper coal Scoops and Shovels, &c. &c.

2 casks Tea Kettles, assorted;
1 do. Brass Cheap Candlesticks;
1 case GUNS, Percussion caps; a few casks of superior canister Powder.

On Hand.

A good assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

CUT NAILS, of Domestic Manufacture, are for sale at reduced prices, by

THOMAS R. GORDON.
Sept. 5. Market Square.

PAILS and BUCKETS,
Sole Agency, No. 20, South Wharf.

BY Wholesale Only, at prices less than can be imported, and equal in quality to the best American Pails. COLIN E. CROSS.
June 20. 6mo.

Spelter, Floor Cloth, &c. &c.

Received by the ship Schoodiac, from Liverpool—
115 SLABS of SPELTER;
500 yards painted Floor Cloth;
5 casks 26 & 30 covering NAILS;
10 do. assorted Horse ditto
10 do. do. Boat ditto
5 do. do. Sheathing ditto
Also, by the Prancer, and Eleanor Jane—
25 assorted cook and Coal Stoves;
18 do. new Franklin do
150 common and Rocking CHAIRS;
17 boot top TRUNKS.
And for sale by
Oct. 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

Miscellany.

THE DUTY OF A HUSBAND.—French women are superior to those of England or Germany, and indeed to any other women, in being able not only to assist man, but to become his companion, his friend, his partner, his *alter ego*. None but the commercial classes, generally speaking, are wise enough to profit by this. See, in the shop-keeping quarters, in the dark store-houses of the Rus des Lombardes, or the Rue de la Verrerie, the young wife, often born of rich parents, who nevertheless remains there, in that little glazed counting-house, keeping the books, registering whatever is brought in, or taken out, and directing the clerks and porters. With such a partner the house will prosper. The household is improved by it. The husband and wife, seperated by their occupations during the day, are better pleased to unite together in common thought. Without being able to participate so directly in the husband's activity, the wife might also, in other professions, be able to associate with him in his business, or at least in his ideas. What makes this difficult (I have not attempted to disguise it) is the spirit of specialty which goes on increasing in our different professions, as well as in our sciences, and driving us into minute details; whereas woman, being less persevering, and moreover, less called upon to apply herself with precision, is confined to a knowledge of generalities. The man who will seriously initiate a woman in his own life, can do it safely and completely, if she love him; but he would require to possess both patience and kindness. They have come together, as it were, from the two opposite poles, and prepared by a totally different education. Since it is so, how can you expect that your young wife, intelligent though she be, should understand you at once? If she do not understand you, it is too frequently your own fault: this almost always proceeds from the abstract, dry, and scholastic forms which you have imbibed from your education.—She, remaining in the sphere of common sense and sentiment, understands nothing of your formulas; and seldom, very seldom indeed, do you know how to translate them into plain language. This requires address, will, and feeling. You would want, Sir, let me tell you, both more sense and more love. At the first word which she does not understand, the husband loses his patience. "She is incapable—she is too frivolous." He leaves her—and all is over! But that day he loses much. If he had persevered, he won it gradually have led her along with him; she would have lived his life, and their marriage would have been real. Ah! what a companion he has lost! how sure a confident! and how zealous an ally!—In this person, who, when left to herself, seems to him too trifling, he would have found in moments of difficulty a ray of inspiration and often useful advice.

THE SAGACITY OF A CART HORSE.—His stable is erected at one end of the church; one occasion two poles had been fastened across his usual road to it in order to strengthen some scaffolding: he went up tried the strength of these first, then finding that he could neither get over nor under, he turned round, and a full trot made the circuit of the church, and got to the other side of the poles by another path.—Here was no straying about and at last finding his way, but a fixed resolve to go round as if an idea had at once flashed across his mind. Another day, a waggon had been put standing lengthways across the narrowest part of his road to the stable; he looked, and tried each side, but found there was not space enough for him to pass: he took very little time for consideration, but put his breast against the back part of the waggon, and shoved it to a wider part of the road, then deliberately passed on one side to his stable. Could human wisdom have done better? But to crown all his manœuvres, I mention the following as being, I consider, very extraordinary. During the winter a large wide drain had been made, and over this strong planks had been placed for our friend the cart horse to pass over to his stable. It had snowed during the night and frozen very hard in the morning. How he passed over the planks on going out to work I know not, but on being turned loose from the cart at breakfast, he came up to them, and I saw his fore-feet slip, he drew back immediately, and seemed for a moment at a loss how to get on. Close to these planks a cart-load of sand had been placed; he put his fore-feet on this, and looked wistfully to the other side of the drain.—The boy who attends this horse, and who had gone round by another path, seeing him stand there, called him. The horse immediately turned round, and set about scraping the sand most vigorously, first with one foot then the other. The boy perhaps wondering what he would be at, waited to see. When the planks were completely covered with sand, the horse turned round again, and unhesitatingly walked over and trotted up to his stable and driver. It may be said the pawing was done from impatience: if so, he would have done this with his face to the planks, when no sand would have gone on them. It is possible his turning his tail to them might be chance; but what makes it look very like design is, that in so doing he turned from the stable, and it was the only position in which he could throw the sand on the planks: and farther having found them so slippy before, he would have approached them with care; but now in perfect confidence he went up and walked over. I merely state the facts and leave other to define the very close affinity between instict and reason.—*Sporting Magazine.*

A Horrible Contrivance.—In the Arsenal of Venice is shown a curious Dressing Case, containing six small cannons, which are so adjusted as to explode on the opening of the case. This is said to have been sent as a present to the Countess Secrati, by Francesco Carrara, the last Lord of Padua, famous, or rather infamous, for his cruelties. The unfortunate lady, little suspecting the nature of the cadeau, hastily touched the spring by which the box was opened, and immediately fell shot through the heart. In the armoury are also preserved several pocket crossbows and steel arrows with which the same wretch was accurtomed to amuse himself by killing or wounding all of those against whom he bore a grudge, without their knowing from whence the blow came.—He was strangled at Padua, in 1805, by a decree of the Venetian Senate as a fitting punishment for his abominable crimes.—*Ainsworth's Magazine.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—The Hempstead (Long Island) Inquirer publishes an account of a surgical operation, performed in that village, a few days since by Dr. French, while the patient was in the magnetic sleep. The lady operated upon was Mrs. Dunn, wife of Mr. Dunn, Principal of the Hempstead Academy, and the Medicale witnesses were Drs. Davidson and Snedliker. It appears that a tumor had been for some time growing upon the front part of Mrs. Dunn's left shoulder, and had recently become so much enlarged as to afford her considerable uneasiness. She had, therefore, consented to its excision; but was not aware, when thrown into the magnetic sleep by her husband, that it was to be made then. Previous to the extirpation of the tumor, one of the gentlemen made a slight puncture with a pin, in the back part of Mrs. Dunn's neck; whereupon she manifested pain, and raised her hand to her neck. This was done without any previous intimation or concert. The account proceeds:

"Mr. Dunn now led her into the back room, and having seated her in an ordinary chair, Dr. French commenced the operation. I placed myself as directly in front of her as the position of the operation would allow, and with my attention directed more especially to her countenance than the operation itself. I could not perceive the slightest change in the expression of her face, from the commencement to the end of it. Not a muscle moved—not a fibre quivered. There was nothing that would have led any one to suppose that she was not enjoying a quiet and undisturbed sleep. After the tumor, which was about two inches in length, and about an inch and a half in its greatest thickness, had been taken out, the lips of the wound, which was about three inches in length, were brought together by a couple of sutures, and the whole secured by sticking plaster and bandages. No more indication of pain or consciousness was occasioned by passing the needle in taking the stitches than was produced by the first incision, and so far as the evidence of our senses could afford proof, there was every reason to believe that the whole operation had been performed without her having the least knowledge of it, and without any suffering whatever.

"She was now led back into the other room, and replaced in the rocking-chair—and a small neck handkerchief having been thrown over her shoulders to cover a slight stain of blood, Mr. Dunn, by a few reverse passes, restored her to consciousness. In reply to an observation that she had quite a nap, she said she had, and that she felt better for it. The tumour having been mentioned, she was told that the physicians had examined it, and had concluded to do nothing more with it at present. She expressed considerable disappointment, and being asked if she would consent next week to be mesmerized, and have it taken out, she answered in the negative, and said that if it became necessary to have it removed, she would prefer to be in a state of consciousness. Dr. French asked her if she had experienced any pain or uncomfortable sensation during her sleep. She said she had not, and the Doctor then asked her what she would think if he should tell her that it had been removed. She turned her eyes towards her shoulder, and perceiving a small spot of blood lower down on her dress, with a countenance indicating much anxiety, she asked her husband if it was out. The tumour was now shown to her, and she evinced considerable agitation.

The parties to this transaction (adds the Brooklyn Eagle) are all well known in Hempstead, and their standing and position are such as to preclude all idea of deception.

Marvellous effects of Guano and Electricity.—A Yankee lad whose father was a farmer, went into a barn to play a short time ago, and being detained a prisoner by a thunder storm, he fell asleep on a bag of guano. The old gentleman, when the storm was over went into the farmyard to look after his son and met a giant eight feet high, coming out of the barn—"Hallo! who are you? he cried, 'what are you doing here?' "Why father," squeaked the Goliah, 'its me; don't you know Tommy?' "You!" the astonished parent exclaimed; 'why, Tom, how on earth did you get stretched out so long in so short a time?' 'why, father, replied the boy, looking down upon the gaping old man, 'I slept upon them bags of guano as you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together has done the business."

Did not take the Dose.—"My dear madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am truly gratified to see you in life. At my last visit, yesterday, you know I told you you had but six hours to live." "Yes doctor, you did, but I did not take the dose you left me."

A Sailor Witness.—A sailor being summoned to give testimony before a court, was questioned by an Attorney as to his religious creed:—Are you an Episcopalian? No, sir.—A Catholic? No, sir.—A Methodist? No, sir.—What are you then? I am captain of the force, sir.

Filial Obedience.—How old are ye?" said major Kipling to a dwarfish young man. "Twenty." "I wonder you aren't right down ashamed of being no bigger; you look like a boy of ten." "All comes of being a dutiful child."—"How so?" "When I was ten, father put his hand on my head, and said 'stop there;' and then he ran away. I've never seen him since, and didn't think it right in me to go on growing without his leave."

Division of Labour.—A certain preacher was holding forth to a somewhat wearied congregation, when he "lifted up his eyes" to the gallery, and beheld a youngster pelting the people below with chestnuts. Dominie was about to administer excathedra, a sharp and stinging reprimand for this flagrant act of impiety and disrespect, but the youth, anticipating him, bawled out at the top of his voice "You mind your preaching daddy, and I'll keep them awake!" The scene that ensued may be safely left to the imagination.

Santa Anna's wife is just seventeen, very fair and charming. What is exile to him? *Transport*, to be sure.

ROT IN THE POTATOE.—One of the best preventives of this destructive disease in potatoes which we have heard of, and most easily practised, is that given by Mr. Pell, namely:—Cut the potatoe into suitable sized pieces for planting, sprinkle newly slacked lime over them and let them lie a fortnight or so and then plant. Others have planted with good effect immediately after sprinkling the lime, and turning the cut seed over with a shovel in a heap. Salt applied in the same manner, is recommended by Mr. Teschemacher, as an equally good preventive. If whole or cut potatoes were soaked in a strong brine and then spread out on the ground on a dry day, and sprinkled well with the lime previous to planting it would unquestionably prevent the generation of the fungus. We have never tried this remedy, and there is a possibility that the brine might kill the vegetative principle of the potato; we therefore mention it merely for experiment on a small scale. Newly slacked lime, sown on the hill directly after planting, or broad cast and harrowed in before planting, at the rate of 25 to 50 bushels, on land not already dosed with it or charcoal dust from 50 to 100 bushels applied in the same manner to my but recently cleared land, might have a good effect in preventing rot.

Fallen Leaves for Manure, Vetches, &c. There is not any manure, perhaps, that is more desirable for most of the great variety of plants that come under the care of the Agriculturist and Farmer than a fine leaf mould; with some particular classes of plants it is indispensable for their perfect development. With a little care and labour every farmer or gardener might greatly increase his compost heap by devoting a few hours of his leisure moments in collecting from the hedges and woodlands the falling leaves and decaying twigs. They will also answer another important purpose before they can be converted into a suitable compost for enriching the land—they form the best material for making hot beds.

Weeds.—Every cultivator should be careful and destroy weeds in season, for in this way not half the labour will be required that will when they have attained a large growth.—Besides if long neglected they will go to seed, and this neglect will prepare for a future crop. Another serious loss in allowing weeds to grow is robbing cultivated plants of the food prepared for them; these three disadvantages combined will make all differences between *thrifty* and *unthrifty*—between gain and loss.

A THRILLING TALE.

On the summit of a hill near Muhlbach, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, there is a chapel dedicated to St Joseph. Being a place of pilgrimage, the chapel is visited by thousands annually; many of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, but on the other days of the year it seldom happens that the sound of human voices disturb the sacred solitude.

Very early on the morning of the 15th of June, 1834, a peasant proceeding to work, was wending his way along a narrow path at the foot of the hill. His dog was running before him. Suddenly the animal stopped short, and in another moment darted off rapidly in the direction of the chapel. The dog soon returned to his master, howling piteously, and indicating unequivocal signs of terror. The peasant quickened his pace, and turned directly into the path leading to the chapel. On coming within sight of the portal of the little edifice, he was horror struck to behold stretched on the steps, the lifeless body of a young man.

The terrified peasant hurried to the neighbouring village with tidings of what he had seen. The news spread with the swiftness of lightning, and in a very short space of time the magistrate of the district, accompanied by the village doctor and schoolmaster, and followed by a crowd of country people, were attending the lad in the direction of the chapel.

The body was found on the spot and in the position described by the peasant. It was the corpse of a very handsome young man; part of the clothing, viz. the coat and waistcoat, had been taken off, and beneath the shirt there was bound a piece of cloth of a bright red color, apparently the fragment of a shawl. The piece of cloth was laid in several folds over the region of the heart. It was fastened by a bond of fine lawn or cambric which was rolled round the body, and the whole was firmly fixed by a mass of congealed blood. On the careful removal of these bandages, there was discovered a deep wound which had evaded the carotid artery. The deceased wore light coloured pantaloons, boots with spurs, and on one of his fingers was a massive gold signet ring. The ground around the spot where the body lay exhibited no trace of any struggle; but prints of footsteps, partly obliterated, were perceptible.—These prints were traced to a neighbouring wood, and in the direction of an eminence which towered above the trees, and whose summit was crowned by the ruins of the old castle of Ottenberg—a place which the neighbouring country people believed was haunted.

Whilst the doctor and others were engaged in examining the body, some of the rustic crowd miserable courage to trace the foot prints, which apparently led to the ruined castle—their superstitious fears being doubtless lulled by the conviction that ghosts are not prone to wander in the bright sunshine of a July morning. One of the party was soon seen running back to the chapel in breathless haste, announcing that the scene of the crime was discovered. The aggregate proceeded to the ruins of the castle, and what he saw left no room to doubt that the murder had actually been committed there. The floor of the spacious area (once the banqueting hall of the castle) was stained with blood. The walls, the table and the seats, also presented similar stains—On the table were the remains of a repast which had evidently been partaken of at no very distant date, for there were fragments of bread and fruit, and a broken bottle in which some wine still remained.

On farther examination, deep prints of footsteps were perceived leading from the ruins of Ottenberg to the high road of Beking, in a direction quite opposite to that of the chapel. A little farther on in the same track, was found a piece of red cloth, and on comparison it was ascertained to belong to the same shawl, a fragment of which had been used to stanch the wound of the victim. At the foot of a tree lay a lady's glove, nearly new but stained with blood. Nothing more was discovered, and in the evening the body was interred in village churchyard, after being throughout the day exposed to the public gaze.

On the following day, an innkeeper presented himself to the magistrate of the district. He had recognised in the murdered man a traveller who slept in his house on the night of the 15th July, and who left early on the following morning. He knew not the name nor the condition of the stranger, nor had he heard from whence he came, or whither he was going. The innkeeper observed that he had a gold watch and chain, a red morocco pocket-book, and a green silk purse; moreover, that he wore two rings, one of which he had recognised on the dead body.

An active inquiry was set on foot; but no circumstance of importance was brought to light until about six weeks afterwards. The police then ascertained that a gentleman named Von Bergfeldt, who had been residing for some time at Coblentz, had suddenly disappeared. He came from Frankfort, and to all appearance possessed plenty of money. He had made several excursions to various parts of the adjacent country, and his journeys had extended as far as the mountains of the Vosges. An old soldier, who had been his servant for a number of years, and also a proprietor of a house which he had hired, came to Muhlbach; both had perfect recollect on of the watch and the two rings remarked by the innkeeper; the servant positively affirmed that the bones found on the dead body belonged to his master.

Several months elapsed, and public interest, which had been powerfully excited by this mysterious event, was gradually subsiding, when a gentleman of rank, traveling to the waters of Pulowai, happened to pass through Muhlbach. Hearing of the murder he was struck by the name of the victim—Bergfeldt being the name of one of the most ancient and noble families in Silesia. He knew their armorial bearing, and he expressed a wish to see the signet ring which had been found upon the body. The engraved coat of arms was identified with that of the Silesian Bergfeldts viz., quarterly Sable and Azure, on a Chief Or, a Serpent between two Bees.

The *Chief Procurator* of Muhlbach lost no time in addressing a letter to the authorities of Breslau. An answer was speedily returned enclosing a letter signed Ferdinand Von Bergfeldt, the writer of which described himself as being the second son of the old Baron Franz Von Bergfeldt. He stated that his elder brother had, about two years previously left home to make a tour in various parts of Europe, and that the family had received no intelligence of him for a very considerable time.

'Every circumstance,' pursued the writer of the letter, 'leads to the supposition that the victim of the recent murder is no other than my unfortunate brother. Our family has the greatest interest in elucidating this mystery, inasmuch as our patrimonial estates are entailed on heirs male. My brother was married, but he separated from his wife, by whom he had a daughter, who died in infancy. I shall set out for Huwin for Muhlbach.'

Ferdinand Von Bergfeldt arrived at Muhlbach in December; he examined the effects of the deceased and the document relative to the examination of the witnesses. It appeared evident beyond doubt, that his brother had perished by the hand of a murderer; but nevertheless, it was requisite he should be provided with an attested certificate of his death, before