SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Regis, Nec Populi, sed utrosque." Number 7.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the name 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.		H. Sun.	H. Moon	H. W.
16	Saturday,	6 33	5 27	10 59
17	Sunday,	6 34	5 26	noon
18	Monday,	6 35	5 25	0 1
19	Tuesday,	6 37	5 23	1 9
20	Wednesday,	6 38	5 22	2 19
21	Thursday,	6 39	5 21	3 31
22	Friday,	6 41	5 19	4 41

First Quarter, 17th day, 2h. 2m. morn.

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.)

EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. — William Wright, Esq
John V. Thurgar, Esq. — Robt. F. Hazen, Esq

Physician and Medical Examiner,
WM. BAYARD, Esq. M. D.

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR, } *Agents.*

George Lee, Jr. Fredericton, Wm. Carman, Esq. Miramichi, Thos. Wilson, Esq. St. Andrews. } *Sub Agents.*

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR } AGENTS.
St. John, Dec. 24 1846. Nelson stree

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. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed an 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.

Minerva Life Assurance Company. King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO. *Agents for New Brunswick.*
Medical referee, JOHN PADDOCK, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

Second Division of Profits!

Bonus of 53¾ per cent. Reduction of Premium 31½ per cent.

Minerva Life Assurance Company—of London.

THE general valuation of the Life Business of this Company has been made for the second Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1846, and four fifths of the Profits thereby ascertained has been divided, and the Bonus now declared is notwithstanding a constantly increasing competition very much larger than the Directors were enabled to declare in 1842. The present reversionary Bonus average 53¾ per cent, on the Premiums received (on the Policies entitled to share) during the last Five years, and the equivalent reduction of Premiums until the next division in 1852 averages 31½ per cent. on the Premiums payable.

The undersigned will give every information as to rates of Premium, &c. to which all applications for Assurance are to be made.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., *Agents for New Brunswick.*
St. John July 23, 1847.

Silvered Plate Glass.

24 PANES 12x18, 24 ditto. 13x22, 6 ditto 18x32 For sale by
August 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND to Mrs. ANN MELLISH, (one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send us 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 him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

LORD WESTMINSTER 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, or to 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.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache,	

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. 3, King St. St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

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

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.*

Wholesale Confectionery **and Lozenge Manufacturer.**

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

TORRYBURN HOUSE, Seven Miles from St. John.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has fitted up the Building on the Premises lately purchased by him, on the road to Kingston, known as Black's Farm, seven miles from the city, as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where parties and families can be furnished with *Private Apartments and Refreshments*, and have every attention paid to their comfort and convenience.
May 7. JOHN BROWN.

H. S. SCRIBNER, Tailor,

HAS commenced business in the building one door south of Mr. F. W Dermott's store, in *Prince William street*, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch. *7th May.*

☞ Just received by late arrivals a choice assortment of Wool dyed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES and Fancy TROWSERING—newest styles.

On Consignment,

Ex ship *Edinburgh*, and for sale by the Subscriber,—

45 BAGS fine Rose & Clasp NAILS, ass'd. 50 do. SPIKES,
3 casks bright polished Trace Chains,
6 do. Horse NAILS,
3 do. Boat Builders RIVETS and Burrs,
10 bags Boat Nails, ass'd,
3 casks Pump Tacks, and Clout Nails.
Sept 17. J. & H. HAWK.

JAMES AGNEW,

Corner King and Cross Streets, St. John, N. B., June 12th, 1847.

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE rich JEWELLERY, NAUTICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., which together with a large and well assorted Stock on hand, is offered Wholesale and Retail, at his usual moderate prices, for good payment.

P. S.—Chronometers repaired and rated with the utmost accuracy.—Watches, Clocks, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adjusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner.

Miscellany.

AN UNINHABITED ISLAND.—"As soon as the boats rested on the beach we landed, leaving two men in charge of the boat, with orders if any natives or anything strange appeared to fire a shot and let us know; having arrived at the mangrove range, we drew out small axes from our belts, and commenced cutting out way through the bushes and vines. Trainer said it reminded him of his younger days, when he was very much addicted to breaking his way through the hedge of an apple garden to steal the fruit. It proved certainly a difficult task to make out way through it with the small tools we worked with, one of the men by awkwardly handling his axe, gapped it in two or three places, and to excuse himself made free to tell Capt. Trainer—'Blowed, sir, if this ain't tough work.' Well, we made a fair opening at last, and as soon as Trainer cast his eyes about him he gave a loud whistle to express his amazement and delight; and no wonder, for the ground as far and as we walked into the interior was of the richest kind, carpeted over with a rich vegetation, immense sized flowers of varied colours and of the richest hue, reared their heads up here and there. In ranging through this carpeted, we were knee deep in it; but what a disappointment it gave some of the men, when they plucked some of these large tropical flowers to bring down to the boat, and found them wither in their hands a few moments after they were torn from the stem. The trees were all of the size of a large apple-tree, with few exceptions, and so far apart, and scattered about, as would lead one to imagine they had been planted there by some gardner; but I felt a deep pleasure in reflecting, that the hand of man had not polluted this lonely solitude, and that the great Creator alone was the gardener. Parrots of the grey and green kind were very numerous, and parroquets of great beauty were resting or flittering, and chirruping on every small branch. Wild mustard and mint were here and there in patches. A good many large black hawks were also seen, and I brought down one of the largest and finest looking owls I ever saw, that was snugly and darkly perched in one of the trees with a perfect thick canopy of leaves about him, and only for his legs, which were as large as a domestic cock, he would have escaped my observation. He was certainly a splendid specimen. Black centipedes were very numerous, and one that had bitten one of the men in the ankle, by being trod upon, measured fully eleven inches in length, with a back fully an inch and a half across; the claws in front were very formidable, and the curved legs were like horns, but they were not annoying, as they quickly got out of our way, if they could. In the thick dark clumps of trees a number of bats, with bodies as large as rats, lay along the larger branches, which, when disturbed, showed immense spread of wing; indeed, one that I managed to shoot was twenty one inches from tip to tip of wing—an ugly but extraordinary looking specimen—the colour was crow black. A few birds came under our observation that attracted the attention of all, and of such a kind as a true naturalist would not hesitate to go thousands of miles to see in its living state. Watch the naked branch of that tree, see that bird—what plumage, what a sweeping beautiful tail? Watch him now as he turns—what magnificence! "Tis the bird of Paradise!' Now let us start him; see how he goes off, and carries that tail of his! We saw two more only; Trainer shot one and I the other. The bodies of both were torn, but we carried with us the tails as unusual trophies."—*Adventures on the West Coast of South America.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DUTCH.—I like Holland; it is the antipodes of France. No one is ever in a hurry there. Life moves on a slow majestic stream, a little muddy and stagnant, perhaps like one of their own canals; but you see no waves, no breakers—not an eddy—not even a froth bubble breaks the surface. Even a Dutch child, as he steals along to school, smoking his short pipe, has a meek air of thought about him. The great fat horses that wag along, trailing behind them some pretty insignificant truck, loaded with a little cask not bigger than a life-guardsman's helmet, look as though Erasmus was performing duty as a quadruped, and walking about his own native city in harness. It must be a glorious country to be born in. No one is ever in a passion; as to honesty, who has energy enough to turn robber? The eloquence which in other lands might win a man from his allegiance, would be tried in vain here. Ten minutes' walk would put any audience asleep, from Zetland to Antwerp. Smoking, beer drinking, and domino playing, going on in summer before, and in winter within, the cafes; and every broad fat face you look upon, with its watery eyes and muddy complexion, seems like a coloured chart of the country that gave it birth. How all the industry that has enriched them is performed—how all the cleanliness for which their houses are conspicuous is ever effected—no one can tell.- Who ever saw a Dutchman labour? Everything in Holland seems typified by one of their drawbridges, which rises as a boat approaches, by invisible agency, and then remains patiently aloof till a sufficiency of passengers arrive to restore it to its place; and Dutch gravity seems the grand centre of all prosperity.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

CROMWELL'S CHARACTER.

We may consider ourselves as now in possession of ample materials, in the most available form, for judging of Cromwell and the protectorate. His character, though large, massive, and powerful, is by no means complicated, or enigmatical. The entire absence in him of many of the things that went to form the other great characters of his time of classical and antique propossessions, of abstract speculations on man and society, of French manners, of Italian state craft, and of any regard for mere beauty, appearance and stage effect, reduces his figure to few and simple elements of sublime intensity. His immense faculty in working out his purposes came from a high native intellect, with an exclusively practical cultivation. It was his own personal experience in the management of men and business that gave him the knowledge of how to select his means to suit his ends. In passing through all the gradations of his rise in life he contrasted a most accurate acquaintance with English human nature and English society, and he seldom failed to calculate truly upon these in his actions. He was perfectly right in telling the Long Parliament that he knew the temper of the nation better than it did. The reason he gave was that, in his campaigns, he had come closely into contact with all sorts of men, in all places; and to this we may add another reason, that he could at any time of his life read a man when he met him. The thing that was before his eyes he could always see where it stood, and not half this, and half what he wished, fancied, or resolved that it should be. His experience, gathered in this way might be turned into action any day with perfect safety. And his aims themselves were very simple and intelligible, to secure a peaceful and happy existence in this world, according to the English model of comfort, and to have the privileges of religious freedom and a faithfully preached gospel; these he sought, first for himself, and afterwards, for the nation. Assuming his sincerity in this respect, his whole life is consistent and harmonious; on any opposite theory it becomes such a piece of confusion as could not be enacted within the compass of human nature.—*Foreign Review.*

HEROIC WOMEN.—A late London paper says, "In last October two vessels were wrecked off Fishguard, three men were seen clinging to the rigging but the sea was so rough that the hardy seamen of the port refused to venture out with their boats. Two young woman named Llewellyn were more daring. Having had ropes attached to them they entered the surf and succeeded in conveying a rope to the wreck, by means of which the sailors were got ashore. Both the committee of Lloyd's and the Humane Society have contributed to a collection for the heroic women who are in very humble circumstances.

THE ISLAND OF MALTA.

(From Travels in the East.)

"This island is remarkable from its soil, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and its history. Surveyed from one of its elevated points, we observe many districts in their aboriginal state of naked rock, for the whole of the very superficial soil that lies upon it has been brought from Sicily. Nevertheless, Malta possessed a luxuriant vegetation.—The palm grows nobly by the side of the olive; and its orange are of singularly delicate flavour. Unfortunately the splendour of its roses I knew only by repute, and yet gardens and meadows glowed with variegated beauty. The heat would be insufferable were it not relieved daily by refreshing breezes. Its aspect is wholly African, in spite of the Act of Parliament which has incorporated Malta with Europe.

The climate of the island is considered as very salubrious, and its extreme fertility may possibly be a consequent result; and so rapid is the increase of population, that her sons have to seek a domicile away from home, and with them she has enriched the proximate coasts of Asia and Africa. A suggestion was recently made to colonize the Peloponnesus with Maltese, but only under an especial guarantee from the Greek government. It was, however, followed by no result, as that government would not be responsible for every contingency.—These Maltese would, in my opinion, be just the people for Greece, which, absorbed in musing over its sad political visions, allows the soil to sigh for the plough.

The population comprises a variety of different elements. The women with their olive complexions, their dark and sparkling eyes, their perfidious mantillas of black silk reaching from head to foot, belong, as the very first glance convinces, aboriginally to the island. The Italians harmonise readily herewith; the charming Neapolitan at my *Hotel del Mediterraneo* is exactly in her place. But we find here still Englishmen in multitudes, and, indeed, as lords of the island. The Scottish garrison, clothed above in the vesture of the north, and beneath in that of the south, are not here exposed to the chance of having their naked legs frost-bitten. But every feature of its northern protector does not so contrariously blend with the characteristics of the island. Hence a certain trait of Maltese nationality stands prominently forth in harsh contrast, notwithstanding the inscription glittering in gold opposite the palace of the governor; *Magna et invicta Britannia Melitensium amor et Europa vox has insulas confirmant* 1814. It is well known that Englishmen carry with them the stamp of their origin on the brow, and in the eye and in the heart, even to the very furthest recesses of the earth; and at Malta they conspicuously avoid all assimilation with the peculiarities of the place. How absurd does it seem that the present Governor does not even understand Italian! Italian is the written language, as well as that of superior society; whereas the Maltese, which is a dialect of the Arabic, is confined to familiar intercourse. To the expressed wish of the Maltese, that the former Governor should remain with them longer than the usual time, the english minister for foreign affairs could only object that places were few, but expectants many.

There are but few French in the island. British influence is unlimited; although an attempt was made to restrain it a few years ago, when the Russian fleet repaired to Malta to recruit after the battle of Navarino. I was told that the Russians then made such an enormous expenditure, and gave such profuse presents to the natives, that the local government hastened by all possible means the oft-delayed departure of their fleet. Russian friendly advances before the island reverted to the protection of the English, were also remembered. It is very natural that Russia should not forget that the Emperor Paul was Grand Master of the order of Saint John, who was only prevented by his assassination from opposing his appropriation of the island by the English.

The truly splendid period of Malta's history still dwells in the memory of all, though the present generation within its own experience, beholds but the faint reflection. I refer to the time of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Originally a colony of Carthaginians; then belonging first to Rome and next to Byzantium; and subsequently wrested from the hands of the Goths by Belisarius in the ninth century under the dominion of the Saracens who were driven thence by the valiant Norman Roger, in the eleventh, whereby it became annexed to Sicily; Malta was presented by Charles V., in the sixteenth to the Knights of St. John, when Rhodes was taken from them by Solyman II. I say presented, for they held it by the small tenure of delivering a falcon annually at Palmero. Shortly afterwards these noble knights maintained, under La Valette, their glorious war of defence against Mustapha. Twenty years later they built the magnificent church of St. John, which, by its marble splendours, its tombs of the Grand masters, and its conquered standards and flags still exhibits to the eye the glory of the past. This order of knighthood harmonized admirably with the religious disposition and memorially characteristic of the Maltese. This island contains now but one of these chivalrous knights; his sword is fixed in his scabbard, but he still wears the cross upon his breast. He spoke to me very particularly about the incomparable hospital, to whose service he had been attached. Fifteen hundred sick were attended there; religious distinctions were unknown; all were served upon silver.

All government and societies of men do in process of time gather irregularities, and wear away much of the primitive character of their institutions. And, therefore, the true wisdom of all ages has been to review at fit periods those efforts, defects or excesses that have insensibly crept into the public administration, to brush the dust off the wheels, and oil them again, or, if it be found advisable, choose a set of new ones. And this reformation is most easily, and with least disturbance to be effected by the society itself, no single man being forbidden by any magistrate to amend his own manners, and much more, all societies having the liberty to bring themselves within compass.—SENEX MONTANUS.

A VALUABLE WIFE.—A blacksmith, named Osborne, offered himself as bail, at the Court Sessions, for a prisoner, whose trial was put off till next term. "Are you clearly worth 500 dollars above all your debts?" inquired the recorder. "Why sir, I hold my wife to be worth 500 dollars at least, without counting my property." "The court is satisfied," replyed the recorder; "take his bail."—*New York Sun.*

THE VISITORS' ROOM IN THE CONVENT AT ST. BERNARD.—It was a plain wainscoted apartment with a polished wooden floor, and the ceiling, but that made of the joists and planks of the chamber overhead; some five and twenty feet long, by eighteen broad, and looking out by two windows upon the neck of the pass from Switzerland to Aosta, and the interior building destined for the reception of the humblest class of travellers—image-men, hurdy-gurdy boys, and the like. A log fire banged, and crackled, and blazed upon the hearth, as if firing a succession of salutes to welcome the travellers; and it threw its cheery glow upon several pictures hung round the walls, representing the passage of Napoleon, the Hospice itself, some Patron Saints, and a fine engraving of the Dogs of the Alps, from a painting by Landseer. There was a piano, too—a real piano, upon which you might play tunes—the keys of the flats and sharps of which were white, and those of the naturals black. How it ever got up so high, and by such a road; for the *Salts des voyageurs*, at the Great St. Bernard, is eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the latter part of the journey like a flight of bad stone stairs, was a problem nobody ever solved until they were told that it was brought up piecemeal on the backs of mules, and put together there. There was a good collection of music also on the instrument; all Louisa Puget's charming little French romances; the operas of Norma, Somnambula, and La Gazza Ladra, entire; and several of those comical little pictoral histories, in which a kind hearted Genevese so inimitably depicted the adventures of Messrs. Vieuxbois, Jabot and other harmless eccentric characters.—*Christopher Tadpole.*

SOMETHING BETTER THAN HAPPINESS.—There are many immeasurable affections of our nature, besides that which makes our kindred dear—the yearnings for truth, the delight in beauty, the veneration for excellence, the high ambition of conscience ever pressing forward, yet unable to attain—these also live within us, and strive unceasingly in noble hearts; and there is an inner and viewless sorrow, a spontaneous weeping of these infinite desires, whence the highest order of faith and devotion will be found to spring; so much so, that no one can think of Christ, visibly, social, and cheerful as he was, without the belief of a secret sadness, that might be overheard in his solitary prayers. Those who make the end of existence to consist of happiness, may try to conceal so perplexing a fact, and may draw pictures of the existing pleasantness of religion; but human nature, trained in the school of Christianity, throws away as false the delineation of piety in the disguise of Hebe, and declares that there is something higher far than happiness; that thought, which is ever full of care and trouble, is better far, than all true and disinterested affection, which often is called to mourn, is better still; that the devoted allegiance of conscience to duty and to God—which ever has in it more of penitence than of joy—is noblest of all. If happiness means the satisfaction of desire, (and I can conceive no other definition,) then there is necessarily something greater—viz., religion, which implies constant yearning and aspiration, and therefore non-satisfaction of desire. In truth, that which is deemed the *happiest* period of life must pass away, before we can sink into the deep secrets of faith and love. The primitive gladness of childhood is that of a bounded and limited existence, which earnestly wishes for nothing that exceeds the dimensions of possibility—of a human paradise, about whose enclosure line no inquiry is made; and through sorrow and sense of sin, we must issue from those peaceful gates, and make pilgrimage amid the thistle and the thorn, instead of the blossom and the rose, and lie panting on the dust, instead of sleeping on the green sward of life, before we learn, through mortal weakness, our immortal strength, and feel in the exile of the earth the shelter of the skies.—*Rev. James Martineau.*

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—Some sensible advice is given in Mason's Bonnie Garden and Farmer, for the present month, respecting the preparation of fruit and other trees for transplanting. It is there recommended that, at the end of August, a trench should be cut half way round the tree, and the whole left open. "This process, says the author, will produce an early cessation of growth, and consequently a more perfect maturation of the wood in tender trees, together with plenty of fresh fibres by which the tree, when transplanted in November will be speedily established." Here the performance of the operation, by degrees, prevents the sudden shock generally given by transplanting, at the same time as additional native fibrous roots are produced to meet the circumstances.

Speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL, at the Tamworth Bible Society.

Sir Robert Peel rose and said—Ladies and gentlemen, I have had the honour for several years past of filling the chief office in connection with the Branch Bible Association of this town, and which is connected with the General Bible Society. When I accepted the office, I considered the acceptation of it implied a careful consideration of the arguments in favour of the simple distribution of the Scripture; of the objections that were urged by some against that simple distribution, and acquiescence in the principles of the society: and I arrived at the conviction that the advantages to be derived from the simple distribution of the Scripture greatly preponderated over the objections that were urged against it. Having accepted the office of patron after that careful consideration, and with that conviction, I have felt it my duty to give another proof of my continued approbation of the principles of the society by acceding to the unanimous wish which was expressed to me on behalf of the committee of the association, that I should be present on this day, and take the place which I was entitled to take as a patron of the society. You are aware that we have recently had in the town meetings in which a great part of the inhabitants were assembled. We had a meeting for the purpose of celebrating one of those triumphs of mechanical skill and display of great industry and great talents which now every day present themselves—we have had a meeting to celebrate that work which will shortly place us in direct communication with the important and extensive manufacturing districts of the north. We have had a more recent opportunity of assembling to witness the performance of that trust which the constituencies of this town and neighbourhood have been called upon to discharge, by the election of representatives to speak their opinions and advocate their interests in parliament; but we are assembled to day for a far more sacred purpose—we are assembled for a nobler and higher purpose—for the purpose of aiding the operations of that society, which has been well described by one of its most eloquent advocates when he said "it was admirable for the simplicity of its principles—sacred in its object and the magnitude and extent of its operations." We are assembled to-day for the purpose of co-operating in the great work of spreading the knowledge of the Divine truth, and bringing home to the people of this country, and to the people of the most remote regions the revealed will of God.—I shall not occupy the time of this meeting by passing superfluous eulogiums upon the objects of that great institution, or by combating objections which were urged some years since in its constitution and principles, but which I consider to have been completely refuted, and which are now never heard of. I shall consider I best perform the duty I have assigned to me by briefly referring to some considerations of a peculiarly specific nature, which appear to me to demand increased exertion upon the part of the parent society, and to justify them in calling upon all societies in their connection for increased assistance to enable them to meet the increased demand upon their resources. It is impossible to look at the condition of society in this country without being convinced that great and important changes have taken place in many districts. By the spread of manufactures many villages of little importance, and scarcely known by name, have become immense manufacturing towns, comprising thousands and tens of thousands of population, and it must be quite obvious that the means of pastoral superintendence in those districts are exceedingly limited in proportion to the population, and I know no made in which we can so effectually aid the exertions of those who are labouring night and day in the performance of their spiritual duties than by giving them that assistance which the Bible Society proposes to give, by enabling them to circulate amongst that population the Divine scriptures. Independently of that there is another consideration which calls for increased exertions and assistance. I have alluded to one of the great works in progress in this neighbourhood, the railway to connect Rugby and Stafford, and throughout the whole of this land similar works are in progress. Now, one of the effects of such an undertaking is to diminish very much the force and efficacy of pastoral superintendence over a large portion of the population. The effect is to bring together a great mass of the population, who will not be under that pastoral superintendence to which they have been accustomed. You have congregated together thousands who are now deprived of that restraint naturally attaching to fixed residence, who may, perhaps, have ceased to feel the responsibility of good character, which they would prize in a fixed spot; that portion of the population in the enjoyment of many of those comforts others are deprived of, because enabled to demand ample remuneration for their labour, are deficient of pastoral superintendence. Depend upon it you cannot remedy that defect more effectually than by enabling ministers of religion, who are daily devoting their exertions to the spiritual care of their fellow creatures, to supply that portion of the population at the cheapest rate, if necessary, with copies of the Word of God (hear.) There is another matter of still greater importance, requiring great exertion and consideration. There is a great movement of the public mind relative to public education; all parties of whatever creed or religious denomination, are beginning to be convinced that there has been on the part of all of us a great deficiency in that respect—we have permitted our religious differences to operate against education, and it has now become necessary that that great object of national education shall be obtained by a sacrifice on the part of all of us of some of those scruples which have hitherto prevented it. In the the character of that education what may, whether complete religious instruction constitutes a part of it, whether, to accommodate some, the religious instruction be complete or deficient, believe me, it is absolutely necessary to provide for the distribution of the Word of God. If youths are not educated with a knowledge of the Word of God, it is necessary that they should have access to it in after life, and if they are not so educated, it is the more incumbent upon us to provide them in after life with the means of receiving it. Whether the system of public education be religious or not, the necessity of giving access to the Word of God remains the same. So far respecting this view of the subject. But the object of the Bible Society is to circulate the Word of God in the most remote regions; and you are aware that in consequence of recent relations with the Chinese Government, we have received increased facilities for the distribution of the Word of God in that country. If we can place confidence on the reports from the missionaries labouring in China, and I know we can, we have every reason for believing that a great moral revolution may be effected in that land; and it may be that the present is that special occasion when the knowledge of the Divine truth is to be conveyed through that instrumentality to that immense region, if they but the means of distributing the Word of God. This may be the special occasion upon which millions and hundreds of millions may be converted from heathenism to the knowledge and Word of God, which will make them wise unto