St. John Chronicle.

"COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE."

VOLUME XXI. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857. NUMBER 40.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Dovebor & Son, west side Prince William Street.

Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally neatly executed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year. Any person paying 10s. in advance will receive a copy for one year.

All letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorised Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown, and vicinity.

Stephen Wiggins, is an authorized Agent for Grand Lake.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London. Professor Holloway is duly empowered to receive all monies due our establishment in London, and whose receipts will be regarded by us as valid.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

Directors—J. W. LAWRENCE, S. K. FOSTER, C. H. ESTABROOKS, JOHN ANDERSON. *Solicitor*—J. M. ROBINSON, Esq. *Secretary*—ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire.

☞ Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street. May 23.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,
GROCER and Provision DEALER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge
September 19, 1856.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 13, Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

Petitions for Patents, Insurance Claims, and Conveyancing in all its Branches executed with accuracy. May 29, 1857.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Hanney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

MR. W. P. DOLE,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs. Dovebor's building, Prince William Street.
August 22, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Subscriber having been lately appointed a Licensed AUCTIONEER for Queen's County, trusts from the Public a Share of Business which shall receive his prompt attention, on most reasonable terms. ARCHIBALD McALLISTER.
Gagetown, August 22, 1856.

GEORGE WHITMAN,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant
AND DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,
CLEMENTSPORT, N. S.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL State Street, Boston. Conducted on the European Plan.

Rooms per day,	50 cts.
Rooms per week,	$3,00
Lodging	37 1-2 cts.

N. B.—A Restaurant is attached, where Meals will be served at all hours of the day.
January 11, 1856. 1y.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Ex *Ann Rankin*, and *Courier*, from London:—
1000 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD;
230 Kegs Yellow, Red, Black, Green, and Blue PAINTS;
50 Kegs Zinc Paint;
35 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
3 Bbls. Copal and Oak VARNISH;
7 Cans Carriage and White Copal do.;
1 Cask Brandram's Liquid Dryer;
5 " do. Patent do.;
50 dzs. Deep GOLD LEAF;
5 " Patent Glaziers' DIAMONDS.
For Sale at No. 1, North side Market Square.
Nov. 14. W. O. SMITH.

Oysters! Oysters!!

JUST received per steamer "Adelaide," from Boston:—12 bbls. Prime OYSTERS—fresh from the beds. Also—On hand, a few barrels of Fresh Shediac Oysters, which will be served up in any style required, at

JAMES KENNY'S
Eating House Water street.

N. B.—MEALS served up at the shortest notice—Day and Evening. J. K.
St. John, N. B., August 29.

COALS.—On hand ex Yard: 100 Chal. Orre COAL; 50 do Newcastle do.; 250 Scotch do For sale low by
Feb. 9. JOHN WALKER.

FUR CAPS—In every variety of Fur—made up on the premises, in the latest styles.
D. H. HALL,
October 24. 41, King-street.

TEA.—Just received, and imported expressely for Family use:—
10 chests Souchong TEA;
10 catty boxes do. do.;
10 chests Breakfast Oolong do;
10 catty boxes do. do;
10 chests good retailing do.—For sale low.
August 29. JOHN McCOSKERY.

New Furs.

RECEIVED ex John Barbour and John Duncan, a superior assortment of FUR GOODS, in *Stone Martin, French Sable*, and *Fitch* Boas, and Curvs, and Gauntlets. Also—Chinchilla, Grey Squirrel, and Crimea CAPS.
D. H. HALL,

China and Earthenware.

Ex "John Duncan" and "Middleton"—
THE Fall Stock of these Goods are now opening, and offered on liberal terms, Wholesale & Retail, by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
Oct. 17. 29, Dock-street.

No. 16, Dock Street.
—IN STORE—
BUTTER, CHEESE, BARLEY, OATMEAL, &c.

40 firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER
1 Ton do. New Milk CHEESE
10 Bbls. Fine Pot BARLEY;
9 do. Fresh ground OATMEAL;
10 Boxes TOBACCO, ass'd brands, 8s & 10s;
15 Chests fine Congou & Souchong TEAS;
12 hlf. do do. Oolong do;
20 Bags Java COFFEE, 10 do. Laguira do;
5 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR; 5 do. Granulated do;
30 Boxes No. 1 Digby HERRINGS;
10 do. P. Y. SOAP; 10 do. Com. do.;
10 Bales WICKING;
Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, which are offered at lowest market rates by T. & F. McMACKIN,
January 23. No. 16, Dock Street

TEA! TEA, &c.

IN STORE—30 Half Chests finest Souchong and Congo TEAS. "Recorder," "Henry Harbeck," and "White Swallow;" 10 do Oolong do., "Samuel Russell" and "Monsoon;"
2 do Old Hyson; 1 do. Gunpowder;
5 Bbls Crushed SUGAR; Brown Porto Rico ditto, and Molasses; Maple do, and Honey;
Fresh Ground COFFEE;
300 Lbls. Dried APPLES, (sliced and cored);
2 Tierces CRANBERRIES;
40 Packages RAISINS, in prime order
Zante and Smyrna *Currants* and *Prunes*;
3 Tierces Rice; Family FLOUR, Oatmeal, Gray Buckwheat, and Corn MEAL, Clark's Corn Starch, Hecker's FARINA; "Morse's" Ginger, BROMA, Cocoa Paste, Prepared Cocoa and CHOCOLATE; Scotch Marmalade, Window GLASS and putty; Porter's Burning FLUID, Chamberlain's SALERATUS in boxes, Cucumber PICKLES in vinegar and pickle; Castile and other SOAPS; 20 bushels NEW BRUNSWICK GRASS SEED, BEANS and PEASE, Sage and Hops, Buckwheat, and OATS; 10 boxes TOBACCO; 10 M. CIGARS choice brands; 10 do Woodstock Pipes; fat SHAD, Mackerel and Labrador Herrings—together with a general assortment of Groceries, inferior to none in the City at lowest Market rates, at No. 70 Charlott street, St. John.
JAMES G. LESTER.

TO LET.—The Hole in the Rock.
April 17. J. G. L.

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

THIS WORLD-RENOWNED MEDICINE, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the Globe, in the cure of COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs is strongly recommended to all suffering from any o the above disorders, as one Trial will be sufficien to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c. No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the World.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Recent Testimonial from a native Medical man in Bombay.

Agiari Lane, Native Town, Bombay, October 2nd, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent *Cough Lozenges* do in Pulmonary diseases.

I am a Medical Practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effects, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.

I remain, Sir, yours, respectfully,
COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.

T. KEATING, Esq.

Recent Testimonial to the value of Keating's Cough Lozenges.

I cannot express what I suffered,—coughing expectorating, and the respiration impeded Strange to say, I gradually recovered, without any treatment, except by taking a few boxes of Keating's Cough Lozenges. My lungs were so much affected, and the general health so debilitated, that I had but little hopes of recovery.

3rd Nov., 1853. (Signed) J. PICKERSGILL.
Serjeant 66th Regiment, Quebec.

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

☞ Agent for St. John—Messrs. CHUBB & Co.
For Fredericton—Mr. GALE, Druggist.
October 31, 1856.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st
ST. JOHN, N. B.,

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased that beautiful and much admired Gothic Hearse from the Messrs. Lawrence, which he will furnish to parties requiring the same, with a careful driver

He likewise attends to Funerals and furnishes every article in the above line in a superior style, and at prices more moderate than any other establishment in this City.

Orders from the Country attended to with care at the shortest notice.

FURNITURE.

M. N. P. will make to order all descriptions of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, and PINE FURNITURE, at short notice, of superior material and workmanship. Prices moderate.

☞ Every description of Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, &c., attended to at short notice. Old Furniture cleaned and repaired.

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffins.

FLOUR STORE.

THE Subscriber will keep on hand the following articles:
FLOUR in Barrels; Do. in Bags;
Do. Extra do. for Family use;
CORN MEAL, in Bbls.; Do. in Bags;
Extra do for Family use;
RYE FLOUR, Horse Feed, and BRAN;
CORN and OATS, &c. &c, with other kinds Mill Produce.

The undersigned intends carrying on the above business in addition to his present one, in the Shop adjoining the one he now occupies, and lately occupied and so long and favourably known as

Mr. Andrew Reed's Flour Store
NORTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE.

The undersigned hopes, by keeping a good Stock always on hand, and selling at a low price to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to the above establishment.
L. MITCHELL,
April 9, 1856. North Side King's square

S. K. FOSTER'S
LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE
Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

LADIES' White and Black Satin BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Ladies' White and Black Kid SLIPPERS;
Ladies' Bronze Kid SLIPPERS;
Ladies' Finest Enamelled SLIPPERS, and several other sorts for Ball purposes.
September 26. S. K. FOSTER.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned against cutting TIMBER, LOGS, or WOOD of any kind, or removing or meddling in any way with the CORD WOOD lying on the rear of my Farm, cut by Mr. Cramer, or Trespassing in any way on my Property, situate in MANAWAGONISH, (Parish of Lancaster) County of St. John, for in the event of their so doing, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

☞ Any Person giving information to the Subscriber of any such Trespass, will be liberally rewarded. JOSEPH H. W. SCOTT,
March 13. For himself and other heirs.

TO LET,

THE above Farm, situate on the St. Andrews' Road, about 5 1-2 miles from the City, and an excellent business Stand, will be leased to a good tenant on the most reasonable terms for one or more years. Apply as above. (1m) March 13.

Brandrams No. 1, White Lead and Coloured Paints.

RECEIVED per "Ann Rankin," and For Sale by the Subscriber—
4 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD;
1 Ton assorted COLOURS;
4 Casks Dry Red and White LEAD;
Raw and Burnt Umber; Raw and Burnt Terra do.; Sienna, Drop Black, Ultramarine Blue, &c. &c.;
1 case Deep Gold Leaf; 6 cases Florence OIL.
In Store—9000 feet Window GLASS, assorted sizes.
Oct. 24. S. L. TILLEY.

31st March, 1857.
RAILROAD LUMBER YARD,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.

THE Subscribers grateful for the patronage extended to them during the past year, now offer for sale on reasonable terms a varied Stock of Seasoned LUMBER, comprising:—
PINE BOARDS and PLANKS;
Planed and Rough FLOORING;
Spruce and Pine Refuse BOARDS & SCANTLING;
CLAP-BOARDS, Siding, LATHS, &c. &c.
WHITING & PENALAGON.
J. M. F. WHITING,
J. T. PENALAGON.
May 1 1m.

French Paper Hangings.

Ex "Zurich" from Havre, thence by "Charles," from New York:—
2 CASES containing a very rich assortment of French PAPER HANGING—all new styles. B. O'BRIEN.
May 1.

PEACHES, APPLES, &c.—The Subscriber has received per steamer "Admiral," on Friday evening last:—
10 brls. APPLES, 1 do. PEACHES;
2 do. ONIONS, all in prime order.
W. R. LESTER,
September 19. Bustin's Corne

Glass Ware.

Ex "John Duncan" and "Middleton"—
CUT GLASS in complete Sets for the Dinner Table, is now opened, with a large Stock of Plain and Moulded Glass, in DISHES, TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, WINES, LAMPS, CANDLESTICKS, &c., &c. As these goods are very *moderate in price*, purchasers will find them well worth their attention.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
Oct. 17. 29 Dock-street.

NOTICE.—All persons having legal demands against the Estate of Thomas Cox, late of Waterborough, Queen's County, deceased, are hereby required to render the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to

PETERS COX, } EXECUTORS
JOHN EARLE, }
Queen's County, March 10, 1857.

NEW MEAT SHOP.

THE Subscriber thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, begs leave to inform them that he has taken the SHOP No. 11 Market Street, where (in conection with his Stall No. 4 City Market,) there will always be found a general assortment of MEATS and POULTRY of the best the market affords.

VEGETABLES of all kinds when in season.

☞ All orders left at either place will be strictly executed on the Square.
Jan. 22—1m. WM. C. GODSOE.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Andrew Sherwood late of the Parish of Upham, in King's County, (deceased) are requested to present the same duly attested within eighteen months from this date and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

RICHARD C. SHERWOOD, } *Executors*
JOHN F. SHERWOOD, }
Upham, K. C., March 7th, 1857.

ST. ANDREWS' ALE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the sale of the above excellent ALE, begs to inform the public that he will in future keep on hand a constant supply, which will be furnished to his customers and the trade on very favorable terms.

Just Received—64 Casks, containing 10, 15, 20 30 and 60 gallons each.
JOHN McCOSKERY.
November 17, 1855. tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Entire Stock in-Trade from his old stand, to 27 North side King street, next to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, and directly opposite Canterbury street, where will be found a general assortment of *HATS* and *CAPS*, Foreign and Domestic.
A. MAGEE Hatter, &c.,
27 North side King street.
☞ The Latest Fashions always on hand.
Feb. 27.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store.

Just received per steamer from Liverpool:—
A Large assortment of Ladies, Misses, Boys, Children's, and Infants CLOTH BOOTS, of all qualities, suitable for the season.
A great variety of Men's, Women's, Misses, Children's and infants FELT BOOTS, Shoes and Slippers of every quality.
Oil Hand—A large lot of Women's Prunella BOOTS, suitable for wearing under Rubber Shoes in Winter—for 3s. to 4s. 6d. a pair.
Oct. 17. S. K. FOSTER.

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.—Now landing from the "John Barbour," one case London Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT, warranted genuine. For sale by
S. L. TILLEY
April 17. 35, King street

WANTED, by a young man belonging to the City, a situation in a Grocery Store, having some knowledge of the business would be willing to make himself generally useful, will give good reference. Apply at this Office. April 17.

Oysters. Oysters.

4 BBLS. Prime Shediac OYSTERS, which will be served up in any style required.
Also—MEALS and LUNCHEONS served up at the *shortest notice*—Day an Evening—at
JAMES KENNY'S,
Sept. 26 Eating House, Water-stree

POETRY.

SERIOUS PROSPECT FOR ETERNITY.

Lo! On a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand;
Yet how insensible!
A point of time a moment's space,
Removes me to yon heavenly place,
Or shuts me up in hell!

Oh God, my inmost soul convert,
And deeply in my thoughtless heart
Eternal things impress;
Give me to feel their solemn weight,
And save me ere it be too late;
Wake me to righteousness.

Before me place, in bright array,
The pomp of that tremendous day,
When thou with clouds shall come
To judge the nations at thy bar;
And tell me, Lord, shall I be there,
To meet a joyful doom?

Be this my one great business here,
With holy trembling holy fear,
To make my calling sure!
Thine utmost counsel to fulfill,
And suffer all thy righteous will,
And to the end endure!

Then, Saviour, then my soul receive,
Transported from this vale, to live
And reign with thee above;
Where faith is sweetly lost in sight,
And hope, in full supreme delight,
And everla ting love!

(From the London Evening Mail, April 17.)

GIANT PROJECTS—THE BIG SHIP AND ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Among the passions which belong to human nature we may recognize what may be called a passion for *size*. Those primitive works of fiction which feed the childish immagination appeal very bold to this passion. They go straight to the point, and create without ceremony men, houses, and lions, ten times bigger than actual men, real houses, and live lions. But this is not the only quarter in which the appeal is made. Science, with all its gravity, copies fiction here, and appeals to the same passion exactly as the childish fairy tale did. What single ingredient in astronomy, for example tells more in creating a taste for that science than the enormous distances in which it abounds? The figures which represent the distances of heavenly bodies from us, or the speed with which electricity travels, have the same fascination for the scientific that the numbers in the banker's book have for the covetous imagination. The one set of figures constitutes the conventional symbol for space, and the other for wealth.

Whoever wants to feed this natural passion for size in the primitive way, and to see a true giant in its own line, must visit the bank of the Thames at Milwall. But before he goes we recommend him, unless he is very well versed in the Book of Genesis, to turn to the 6th chapter, and refresh his memory as to the dimensions of Noah's Ark and the "fashion" of its making: "The length of the ark shall be 300 cubits, the breadth of it 50 cubits, and the height of it 30 cubits." So, reckoning the cubits at a foot and a half, we have a ship 450 feet long, 75 feet high. While the visitor is collecting *data* as to ships, sacred and profane, he may turn out "Marlborough" in the Navy List, and there he will see that the largest line-of-battle ship in the British Navy is exactly 4,000 tons burden. And now let him get on board a Greenwich steamer and be steamed through the picturesque Pool to Millwall. Just opposite Deptford he will be aware of something pre-Adamitic wallowing in the mud of the Isle of Dogs—a stranded saurian ship, to which even Noah's Ark must yield precedence, and to which all the Marlboroughs, and Wellingtons, and Merrimacs, and Niagaras in the world are mere cockboats. An iron hull of the burden of 23,000 tons, nearly 700 feet long, and 60 high, will meet his eye—the hull of Mr. Scott Russell's Great Eastern steamship. We must give a few more figures, for every figure is a monster, and worth looking at seperately. One is a figure of 30,000,—the number of iron plates which compose the enormous erection, each weighing the third of a ton, and each fastened by 100 rivets. The ship will accomodate 4,000 passengers, 800 of whom are first-class. On an emergency she could carry 10,000 troops. She will contain 10 boilers, and 100 furnaces. The cylinder of every engine will be six feet in diameter, and will weigh five times as much as the great bell of St. Paul's. The screw propeller will be 24 feet in diameter, and the diameter of the paddlewheels will be 56 feet, or considerably larger than the circus at Astley's. The principal suite of saloons will be 400 feet in length, and a promenade round the deck will afford a walk of more than a quarter of a mile. This monster ship will combine steam power in both shapes, screw and paddle, with sailing power. She will carry 11,000 tons of coal, she will be lighted by gas made on board, and the electric light will flicker like St. Elmo's fire at night from the masthead. She will spread 6,500 yards of canvass, and her speed is computed at 15 knots or 18 miles an hour—a rate which will perform the voyage to India by the Cape, and to Australia, in little more than a month. Who would not wish to be the captain of this gallant ship?

With these principal figures gone through let us imagine the Great Eastern afloat, and on her road to Bombay or Melbourne, and with her ordinary complement of passengers on board. The first idea which strikes us is the multitude of faces on board. It will, in fact, be a whole town afloat, and much more than a town of 4,000 population, because it will be a floating town of 4,000 grown-up persons; at least with comparatively few exceptions, each of them being what is called an "individual,"—by which we mean a human being of size to command notice, and having to appearance, at least, a mind and will of his own, together with a formed air, tone and manner peculiar to himself. In this sense even young ladies are individuals. All this crowd of individualities will be collected within the dimensions of 700 feet by 60. What a new shape of human society! Take the 800 first-class passengers by themselves, and what room does even this number afford for the formation of all kinds of different circles and sets, which will know nothing of each other, one man only just knowing another by sight, and hardly that! How many immeasurable social chasms will be collected within a few hundred feet! How many Mr. Smiths will there be who will not speak to Mr. Jones during the voyage because he is not in the same set! How many Mr. Joneses will pay back Mr. Smith in the same coin! Between how many "nice" young ladies and "proper" young gentlemen will there not be a great gulf fixed, because in the eyes of anxious mothers the said young gentlemen are not desirable persons, but mere penniless bipeds! What flirtations will there not be behind boats, what rivalries, and, if many Americans voyage by the Great Eastern, what duellings may we not expect on that ample deck! In short what an epitome or cámeraobscura of the world will the Great Eastern present! It will be worth any aspiring novelist's while to take his berth to Australia or India and back again, simply for the great convenience of having so much human nature brought before him within so small a compass. It will be the mountain brought to Mahomet, the world condensing itself before his eyes, for the sake of being observed and examined. The rapid succession of faces will bewilder him at first, but individuality will come out in time, though he must be sharp about his work otherwise the Great Eastern will have stopped her screw and paddles before he has got any results. If his material is enlarged, his time is much curtailed on the new system. Farewell to long voyages with their appropriate quarrels and matches—their love makings, jiltings, reconciliations, and irrevocable unions;—voyage life has entered on another phase. For what is a month?—it is gone before we begin to think about it going. How will the old voyagers look back to the romantic days when a roomfull of persons were their own company for four months, gradually forming enmities or friendships, when attachments rose up among "young people" unconsciously and by the mere passive influence of the scene! We are growing a busier nation every year, and cannot afford time for more than one chapter of this sea romance.

But we must not let the appeal to imagination supersede the real practical result of the grand experiment of the Great Eastern. The poet, as he surveyed this vast sublunary scene of restless industry and adventure, was struck by nothing so much as the triumph of man over the sea. He expresses himself as more than struck,—as *shocked*.

"Nequiquam Deus abscidit
"Prudens Oceano dissociabili
"Terras, si tamen impie
"Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada."

He argued that the sea was a providential appointment, and that it was impious in man to struggle against it,—he had no right to unite what God had separated, and connect land with land when the Divine power had inserted water between. We have long seen the weakness of this argument, and arrived at a much better doctrine of final causes than this. But if any one wants to see a good finishing blow given to the Horation argument—at least on the *Solvitur ambulando* principle—he may see it given by the Great Eastern. That mighty fabric indeed does not talk, but it acts,—its act being a month's voyage to India or to Australia. That act, while it is a speechless, is at the same time the most powerful answer, that the religious scruples of the awestruck poet could receive. A reflecting mind will see in such a voyage a much more natural, proper, wise, and obedient fulfilment of the designs of the Providence than any timid self-confinement and servile deference to a barrier of nature would have been. It will appear that the sea was made to alternate with the dry land, not that continents might be disconnected, but that man should have the opportunity of exerting his skill and invention in connecting them. The result of this great experiment in ship-building, if it answers, of which there is little or no doubt, will be a consolidation of the British Empire such as we have not yet seen. Half of the space which separates it from the mother country and from each other will be annihilated. Our colonies will be bro't comparatively close to us, and, what is almost of as much importance as the actual vicinity gained, they will be more than twice as near to us in imagination. The difference between a month's voyage and two or three months is all the difference to the imagination. We think of a place as within reach, and within a home distance, if it is only "a month off." The whole Empire is thus brought into a home compass, and obtains the addition of strength which so much great union gives. We shall find ourselves paying visits to and receiving visits from India and Australia. Our friends will come over for the summer with return tickets, and the British Empire will become, in virtual compass, a province.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

About a mile or so below Greenwich stands the factory of Messrs. Glass and Elliot, where the great submarine cable by which it is hoped to connect England with America is in rapid course of completion. The rolls of wire, tons of hemp yarn, and singular looking drums from the Gutta-Percha Company, which are incessantly pouring into the works, betoken the presence of an unusual kind of manufacture, and this idea is borne out by a mere glance over the premises themselves. The first object which attracts the visitor's attention is the vast bulk of cable already completed. On each side of the yard are two large circular docks or pits, in which about 600 miles are piled away in four massive coils, each 35 feet in diameter. It appears so manageable and so supple as the men drag it from the building in which it is manufactured that it is difficult to to realize the fact that the greater part of its bulk is iron wire, or that a light and slight rope of that kind is intended to form a perpetual medium of communication under the 3,000 miles of one of the stormiest seas in the world. Such, however, is the result it is hoped to achieve, though whether it will do so or not is quite another question, and one full of doubt and difficulty. Before entering further into the subject we may as well mention that the whole cable is being constructed in two equal portions—one-half being made at Messrs. Newell's works at Birkenhead, and the other at Messrs. Glass and Elliot's at East Greenwich. The reason for this subdivision is that it was quite impossible for one manufactory to complete the gigantic undertaking within the alloted time. Each firm is bound by contract to have 1,250 miles ready for shipment by July, and as many miles more as they can get completed in that time. Already at the two manufactories about 1,200 miles have been made. Glass and Elliot produce at the rate of 70 miles per week, but with an additional machinery in course of erection they will in a few days be able to increase that amount to 100 miles. We believe both firms expect to have about 1,400 miles completed within the period specified in their agreement. The interest with which the progress of this great work is regarded on both sides of the Atlantic will excuse our giving a brief description of the various processes through which the cable passes in its course towards completion. The conducting wire through which the electric current will have to pass consists of seven No. 22 copper wires twisted into one strand the thickness of a No. 13 wire, or about 1-16th of an inch. This, we believe is made by the Gutta-Percha Company, or at all events coated by them with three folds of gutta-percha, which increases the diameter of the whole to three-eights of an inch. In this form it is delivered at the manufactories, coiled on wooden drums in two-mile lengths, with a short piece of the copper conductor left out at each end for the purpose of joining. As these arrive at Greenwich the ends of the conductor are carefully brazed together, bound round with gutta-percha, and so joined to the entire length of the cable, which, all in one piece, is going through the different stages of manufacture in the various floots of the works. One end of the cable is connected with a sand battery of 240 cells, which maintains a continuous current through the whole, in order that the connexion and insulation of every new two-mile length may be ascertained with the galvanometer as each piece is joined. The workman, therefore who joins the ends, being in connexion with the current, is obliged to be insulated from the floor with thick pieces of gutta percha under his feet, to prevent his receiving severe proofs of the perfection with which the current is carried through. The wire thus coated and joined is then wound off to the "serving" machine, where it passes up the centre of a horizontal wheel, on which are placed five bobbins, each of which is supplied with many hundreds of five thread yarns soaked in a mixture of pitch, tar, oil, and tallow. As the wire moves slowly through this the bobbin wheel revolves at the rate of 375 times a minute, spinning the five strands of yarn tightly about it, so as not leave the smallest interstice. It passes from this through a guage, which shows its diameter to be 9-16th of an inch exactly, and the electric current with which it is in connexion proves by the needle of the galvanometer that the connexion and insulation of each fathom as it moves off has been uninjured by the "serving" process. It then only remains to "close" or bind it up in wire. In this operation an enormous amount of wire is consumed daily; indeed more is wanted than all the wire drawers in England can supply, though to do so, they are now tasking their powers of production to the very utmost. Of the amount required our readers may judge by the fact, that when completed, the whole cable will contain enough wire to encircle the globe nearly 16 times, or to reach to the moon and back again. The wire used for closing the outside is No. 22. Seven of these are twisted into one strand, and 18 strands are twisted round the cable. The strand machine in which the seven wires are placed revolves 450 times per minute, binding the seven into one strong compact strand, the same diameter as the conducting wire—viz., 1-16th of an inch. Each of the strand machines working night and day, spins 98 miles of wire into 14 miles of strand. There are 21 machines at work, which thus every 24 hours convert 2,058 miles of wire into 294 miles of strand, which suffice to cover about 10 miles of the cable. After the strand is spun it is wound on to bobbins, and, having been carefully oiled and passed through a number of gauges to insure its being of the requisite diameter throughout, the bobbins are placed in the closing machine, which is, of course, similar to that used for serving the yarn, but very much larger. By the revolution of 18 bobbins round the cable the 18 strands of wire are woven round it so as to form an almost compact metal case.

When their great size and weight are taken into consideration these closing machines revolve at fearful rapidity, and the centrifugal force sometimes causes the massive bobbins to fly off, carrying everything before them. Fortunately as yet no casualties have occurred. The cable thus completed is drawn from the closing machine