THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* *[12s. 6d. if paid in advance.*

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THE CHRONICLE

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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.

August.	R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
5 Saturday,	4 52	7 18	0 1 7 50
6 Sunday,	4 54	7 17	0 58 8 57
7 Monday,	4 55	7 16	2 2 9 42
8 Tuesday,	4 56	7 14	3 9 10 29
9 Wednesday,	4 57	7 13	4 17 11 7
10 Thursday,	4 58	7 11	rises. 11 38
11 Friday,	4 59	7 10	7 32 morn

Full Moon 10th day, 0h. 15m. morning.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the discount days. Director next week: R. F. Hazen, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Stephen Gerow.

Bank of British North America.—(St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager.—Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: Hon. John Robertson.

New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John Boyd, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

Savings Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Marine Assurance Company.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Business at present conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, dissolves by mutual consent on the First day of May next. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm, will be closed by John R. Marshall, who is duly authorised to perform the same.

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

THE Business formerly conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, &c., will be continued by the subscriber on his own account, at the old stand South side North Slip.

JOHN R. MARSHALL.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand. *Also, to Let for One or Three Years*—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above. April 28.

Dissolution!

THE Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of SANCTON & CROOKSHANK, is this day Dissolved;—all unsettled accounts they request may be arranged as speedily as possible with George P. Sanction, at the *old stand*—York Point, at which place only all applications on business must be made to him

GEO. P. SANCTON,
A. G. CROOKSHANK.

May 17, 1843.

☞ NOTICE.

THE differences between the undersigned John Kerr Edmund Kaye, and James R. Crane, having been amicably arranged, and the dissolution of the Partnership between them, under the firm of JOHN KERR & CO, mutually resolved on.—Notice is hereby given, That all debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same, discharged by the said John Kerr and Edmund Kaye.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE.
26th April. JAMES R. CRANE.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of William & Joseph Scammell having expired on the 20th instant, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm will be closed by Joseph Scammell.

W. SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Saint John Hotel, 20th May, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks for the liberal patronage given by the Public to the *St. John Hotel*, under the firm of Wm. & J. Scammell, and begs to inform the Public that he continues the House on his own account, and every thing will be done to continue to give the fullest satisfaction.

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

May 20, 1843.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having retired from the firm of John Kerr & Co., and having taken that commodious Fire-proof BRICK BUILDING on the North Market Wharf, formerly occupied by Messrs. James Lockwood & Co., where he intends carrying on the business of *Commission Merchant and General Agent*, offers his services to his friends and the Public in that capacity, with the assurance that the facilities he proposes will enable him to give satisfaction to them who may entrust him with their business.

May 5, 1843. JAMES R. CRANE.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Firm of John Kerr & Co. will in future be continued by the subscribers under the same Firm.

JOHN KERR,
26th April. EDMUND KAYE.

C. W. KETCHUM,

Has removed to the stone Building in Prince William street, owned by W. H. Street, Esq., and has received per *Vanguard* and *British Queen*, a part of his **Summer Goods,** which have been selected with the utmost care, and will be sold extremely low for *Cash only.*

Per Vanguard—

PLAIN, Fancy and Embossed Lace and Kid Mitts and Gloves; Plain, Chine, Fowlard, Striped, Tartan and Oriental Silks and Satins; Volontes; Crapes de Pekinard; Satinetts; Plain Chine and Tartan Cotton and Silk Velvets.

Gents Tartan, Damask, Paris, D'Orsay, Hannington, Napier and Spanish silk VELVET and SATIN; Cravats, Neck Ties; Scarfs and Vest Patterns, some extremely rich;

Ladies' silk, satin, and Velvet Squares, Scarfs, Pillepines, Capes, Mantles and Shawls, of the newest description;

French Twill, silk Syrians, Gentian, Cashmere, Llama, Chine, Chusan, Balzarine, De Laine, Lustre and Orleans Cloths;

French and English Ribbons—*new styles;*

Satin, silk and Gingham Parasols;

Hosiery, Braces, Collars and Fronts;

Boys' Caps, &c.; Printed and Furniture Cottons; some very low Cotton, Worsted and Woollen Plaids; Gambroons, Cantoons, Moleskins, Cloths;

Brussels Carpetings;

Also—a choice quantity of silk, Tyrolese, and Chip trimmed Bonnets; Artificial Flowers; Cap Borders; Wreaths; Widows' Caps; Bonnet shapes, &c. &c.

Also, per Sarah Ann:—Drawn and Fancy Netts, Quillings, Ronches, Insertions, Laces; Thread and Cotton Edgings; Collars; Lace Falls & Veils, Cap Crowns, &c.

Bullion, Leaf, Chinnelle, Knotted and Loop Fringes; silk Buttons; Cords and Tassels; Girdles; Cap springs; Prepared Bone and Cane; Tambour, Marking, and Knitting COTTON; Cotton Reels and Balls; Real Gold and silver Buttons; check, stripe, drawn, book, mull and jaconett Muslins; Cambrics, Lawns, &c.

Rolled Linings; French Dimity; Regattas; Bed Ticking, Ginghams, Tweeds, Buckskins, Broad Cloths, &c.; Saxony and Welch Flannels; Table Covers; *Orleans Cloths as low as 8d a yard;* De Laines and Challies;

An elegant assortment of Shawls & Handkerchiefs;

Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Cambric, cotton, and silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; Cardinal capes and scarfs.

Per British Queen:

An elegant assortment of Tuscan, Rutland, Chip, Fluted, Dunstable, Rice, Cordonnet, silk, satin, Parisian and Tyrolese Bonnets;

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; Wreaths and Bouquets; Marabout and Ostrich Feathers;

Rouche's, Caps and Cap Fronts;

Cases of Bonnet Shapes, for sale very low;

Handkerchiefs, scarfs, shawls; printed and plain Velvets; Woollen and cotton Plaids.

Also—

A quantity of very superior London Prints.

☞ The remainder of his stock momentarily expected per *Princess*, from Liverpool. 11th May.

New Perfumery,

COSMETICS AND SOAPS.

THE subscriber has opened a splendid assortment of NEW PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. among which are the following choice Perfumes:—Victoria Bouquet, Prince Albert's Bouquet, the Princess's Bouquet, Adelaide Peffume, Daws' Perfume for the Handkerchief, Hanney's Rondeletia, Essence of Rose, Rose Bloom, Milk of Roses, Smyth's Lavender Water, Arquebuzade Circassian Cream for the Hair, &c.—SOAPS: Prince Albert's Ambrosial Shaving Cream; Riggs' Military Shaving Soap; Grattie & Penrees' Ekemelik or Sultana Soap; Floating Soap; Rose Soap; Sand Balls; Brown and White Windsor Soap, &c. &c.

May 17. JOHN G. SHARP.

Bank Stock.

8 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of New Brunswick, for sale by the subscriber, JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

2nd June 1843.

TIMBER.—120 Tons Red Pine Timber, for sale low by the subscriber.

2nd June. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Lands and Premises, viz:—The Lots of LAND, numbered in the Plan of the City, 1106, 1105, and the half of Lot 1104, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, situate on the corner of St. James and Germain streets, and having a front on each of the said streets of one hundred feet.

Terms and further particulars made known on application to the subscriber.

June 23. [2s.] JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

EX REBECCA, FROM LONDON—

5 PUNS. finest Old BRANDY. (Martell's.) Which are now landing and for sale by

June 2. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TO LET.

THE second & third stories of that Brick Building corner of Dock st. & Market Square, at present occupied by the subscriber, being well situated for a Wholesale or Commission Business. Possession given immediately, if required.

April 28. G. T. WILEY.

TO LET,

TWO Flats in the Brick Building corner of North Market Wharf and Dock st.—Rent very low. Apply to

Feb. 10. JOHN G. SHARP.

TO LET,

SEVERAL Rooms in the subscriber's house, corner of Charlotte and Duke streets. Apply on the Premises to

Feb. 10. E. DURANT.

TO LET,

THE second flat of a house, with Wood house, frost proof cellar, &c.; also, a Work shop if required, situate about four minutes walk from the Market square. Apply at the Chronicle Office. *Feb. 10.*

TO LET,

AND possession given 1st May next—The eligibly situated TORE and Dwelling House in Prince William street, late in the occupation of Thompson & Wallace. For particulars apply to

1st Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

Coffee.

Landing this day ex Fame, from Halifax:

50 BAGS best cuba COFFEE—*In Store*—
3¼ Tons Manilla ROPE, assorted, from 9 thread to 3 1-4 inches.

June 23. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

Poetry.

A WORD OR TWO BY THE *DERRY BOYS* TOUCHING THE LATE SPEECHES.

"Brother Dictator! this is thy sentiment—*Confashion to all oters*, but pence to my pouch."—*The Revolution.*

Sweet Dan! you are a knowing cricket—
To save your bacon, how you nick it!
"Take arms!—you know *I mane the ticket*"—
Says crafty Dan-de-lion.

"Fight for your rights—don't strike a blow"—
"Oh, keep the peace, but by them low"—
I'm all for fight and peace you know,
Says *double* Dan-de-lion.

Oh, great and liberal *spatpeen*,
Think of the *House* in College Green,
Giving the *sceptre to the Queen!*
How kind of Dan-de-lion.

When Dan has all the Saxons down,
And all the Orangemen *done brown*,
He will not *seize* upon the Crown,
Forbearing Dan-de-lion.

How he attain'd the true sublime,
In talking of *auld* Cromwell's time,
'Bout roasting ladies in their prime—
Poetic Dan-de-lion.

But mute was he of *Ninety-eight*,
When *Wexford* boys with pikes so straight,
Pierced Saxons hearts, in style so *nate*—
Oblivious Dan-de-lion.

No wail for *Saxon Collgeen-ogue*,
Piked, trampled o'er by *Wexford* brogue—
Had he no talk of *Scullabogue!*
Oh, cunning Dan-de-lion.

How dreadfull was his *Mallow* sneer
At Wellington, the Buccaneer—
How worthy of *old Robespierre*,
Chuck-farthing Dan-de-lion.

One parting word, Dan, in your ear—
Arthur and *Bob* you *hate* and *fear*—
They've hulled your *Penny Privateer*—
She's sinking Dan-de-lion.

Miscellany.

(From the London Medical Times.)

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CLAIRVOYANCE.

Sir,—the subject of this letter is Madmoiselle Virginie, a somnabulist of Monsieur Ricard's. The first time I saw her was at a *seance* in M. Ricard's house at which there were about fifty people; I was accompanied by Colonel Kent Murray. During the evening I was put *en rapport* with her, and asked her to describe the person I was then thinking of. I gave no name nor did I even state the country in which the person was. To my astonishment she began her description with some humour. She gave the exact portrait of the lady, as well as her character, moral and physical. In points the most minute she was quite correct. Colonel Murray was then put *en rapport* with her, and she did the same thing by him describing a lady whose name he never mentioned. The picture of a lady's person was perfect and equally so her character, even to the motions of the body. When we left the room we did so in amazement, at the way we had our thoughts read though, as I shall show bye and bye, there is something more in it than mere reading of thoughts. It seems as if sometimes she can get *en rapport* through your thoughts, with the persons themselves of whom you think, else how can she tell things of which you yourself are quite ignorant, and this it will appear hereafter she can do. The next experiments that took place, in which I played a part, and I answer for none others, though I have seen plenty, were when the other day at my request, M. Ricard gave me a private *seance* with Virginie. I took with me Lieutenant Colonel C. and his lady, Major C. S. and his lady, and Captain Robt. Jump. The first experiments we made were as to the power of discovering disease, without any previous knowledge. Mrs. C. S. being an invalid, was first *en rapport* with her. She described her malady correctly, but did not lay stress enough on the rheumatic pains she suffered from. Colonel C——, whose disease I was quite ignorant of, was then put *en rapport* with her, but she soon enlightened me on the subject. Her description was, he acknowledged correct, though he is no friend to the science, but he cannot deny it, having seen too much of it in his own family. We then left the subject of discovering disease, of which we were well convinced by her and other somnambulists that they are possessed, to go to "communication of thought," and "view at distance," but before I proceed with my narrative, I will remark that I cannot discover how far the perception of disease is connected with mere communication of thought. Thus, if I place a sick person *en rapport* with a somnambulist, and the somnambulist discovers the disease, what proof have I, that the somnambulist does more than tell that person their own opinion of what is their own disease. That community of sensation, which I have proved to myself they often possess, may assist them, I have no doubt, but I have as yet no proof they can see the vital organs as they say they can. I have as yet not seen any description or discovery of disease, made or given by a somnambulist, in which the mentioned any thing but what they might learn from having community of thought and sensation with the person with whom they are *en rapport*. Still I will deny nothing, though, till I see it often, I am not bound to believe. Let us now return to Madle. Virginie. Mrs. C. S. being placed *en rapport*, asked her to "see the person she was thinking of." Virginie consented to try and only asked if the person were man or woman; and on being told "a man," she said after a moment's pause, "I see him. He is in London. Tall; open chested; *beau garcon;* not old, rather young; high forehead; hair long and brown; fine eyes, colour blue, eyes are full; large nose, and large at the bottom; large mouth; smile pleasing; large chin; skin fresh, but not red; fine teeth, but *two of the upper single teeth one on each side spotted;* neither beard, moustache, nor whisker." She said "he once had a few hairs on his chin, but they grew so scanty that he cut them off. He draws. He does not amuse himself. He invents. He has *plans* before him. He communicates his thoughts to an old man, who has much self esteem; is not his true friend, but pretends to be so, to get or learn what he can from him without acknowledging the obligation (*a brain picker.*) The old man has grey hair, and the forehead, or head, slopes backward; he is wrinkled; bad mouth and a *dirty one;* large cheek bones; neither fat nor thin. The young man is in fact, quite tired of the old one, for he knows him now. The young one has some family annoyances. He studies much; &c. &c." Mrs C. S. declared the description perfect, but she did not believe about the spotted teeth,—at least she had never seen them; and Col C S. said his eyes were brown, not blue—though Mrs. C. S. differed with him. About the old man they never heard or knew of such a person.—I then asked who the gentleman was, Virginie had described, for I was quite ignorant. I was told his name and also that he was an architect, which quite explained the "plans," &c., Virginie talked of. The *seance* ended, and Mrs. C. S. wrote off that evening to the gentleman in London to ask about the teeth, the eyes and the old man. We have received his answer, and I send you extracts from his letter:—"I believe the description of disposition and character to be true." "Family troubles I have at this time requiring much attention. Personally her sketch is correct, save the blue eyes and the breadth of chest." "There are two spots on teeth on the upper jaw; and speaking with a French woman's notions of hair on the face, she is right in saying I have none, and when I *wished* it would grow, it came too *stingily*." "The history and portrait of the old man is, to the *very letter* PERFECT"—"it is *singularly* correct"—"I have long known him as a 'brain picker'"—"he is famed for self esteem and I have thought him more a friend than I do now; in fact, I *am tired* of him: the sketch of his person is exact." "The somnambulist's statement that I indulge rarely in any amusement is very true." It now appears that Mademoiselle Virginie's description was quite correct, except as regards the eyes and breadth of chest. Mrs. C. S. thought they were blue, and Virginie, having communication of thought with her, was of the same opinion,—and after all I believe they are grey: as to the chest, although the gentleman may not be remarkable for great breadth of chest, I understand there is no contraction,—nor is he positively the contrary. Besides, supposing she *had* committed a *great error* (in description of any particular part of him, surely if all the rest be correct, and there be no difficulty from her description to pick him out of a thousand, it could be of no matter whatever. I have confined myself merely to the facts of the case as all speculation on the subject appears to me absurd, for it can be founded on nothing, till we have collected more facts to fill up the wanting links in the chain of "cause and effect." I will remark that in the case I have just given there was something more than communication of thought between the somnambulist and the person *en rapport* with her for Mrs. C. S. knew nothing of the old man, nor of the spotted teeth, nor of his affairs. It seemed as if the somnambulist got *en rapport* with the person thought of through the brain of the person upon whom the somnambulist was *en rapport* with. The beauty of this class of experiments is that there is no room for collusion. Let a sceptic be put *en rapport* with such a somnambulist, and get the description of any person he chooses, naming them only as "the person he thinks of." What can he say!—what room is there to be deceived! It appears to me there is none, and therefore it is true. Those who cannot lay dishonesty or deception to my account, kind and charitable people! say, or pretend to think, that I am the victim of some deception or collusion, got up to deceive me, without any one's getting anything by it. Such an idea is absurd, and I say to them with Hamlet, "lay not such flattering unction to your soul." It is not our madness but their prejudice that speaks. It is impossible that we can be deceived as to certain positive facts which we all agree to exist, which we see every day, and about which we have not the least interest to deceive others or ourselves. I will not defend myself and brethern from the charge of roguery, for such an absurd charge has never been made against us *as a body*, even by the most sceptical, nor will I even defend us from the charge of being fools, for even that has never been laid to our door, for it is well known, (I say it without bashfulness) that mesmerisers generally are well read, scientific men, and count now, and have always counted amongst their number, men of the highest talent, intellect, scientific research, and scientific authority. What then is the charge against us? Why the ignorant, the idle in investigation, and such men as those who condemned inoculation as unholy, and Galileo to the inquisition, say, "We are visionaries." Do they know the meaning of the word, or is it in their mouths only a term of abuse? A visionary is he whose belief is founded on his feelings, not on his reason or judgemnt. A madman *feels* himself a being, and therefore *believes* himself one, for his *feelings* are stronger than his intellectual faculties and that man is a 'visionary.' Now, do mesmerisers arrive at their conviction by feeling or reason? Clearly, not by the former; for speak to any mesmeriser of the present day, or read the history of those gone by, and you will see that at first all the feelings were against it, from the *apparent* inefficacy of the cause to produce such effects. I think no person ever believed in mesmerism without having experienced a hard struggle between his feelings (alias, prejudices) and his reason. If his reason be strongest, so as to enable him to judge of the *nature* and weight of evidence, he believes,—and if the feelings be strongest, he cannot believe. Ask a visionary, why he believes so and so, and he can give you *no chain of evidence, unbroken*, to support his belief, but gives you words and sentences which have no meaning, and which have in them no chain of positive evidence of the thing to be proved. Ask a mesmeriser why he believes, and he will tell you that he sees, daily certain *positive facts*, which for want of a better name he calls "Mesmerism." He offers to prove these facts—and to show them—and *does show them*—yet he is called a "visionary." Were a mesmeriser to stick up a dogma to account for them, and his chain of positive evidence to be incomplete, then he would deserve the name of "visionary;" and that name is well deserved by many French authors. When I use the word, "Mesmerism," I mean only certain facts called "mesmeric," and to which facts, all mesmerisers agree. Doubtless, there are many things given to us as such, by a single author here and there which are false—or rather I should say errors, for where I can discover no gain to be got by deception, it is more probable that the author was mistaken, than that he uttered what he knew to be false. There are plenty of points in mesmerism which I do not believe one word of, and shall not till they are as much to me of every day occurrence as the facts I have already attested. Before I conclude, I will be bold enough to give a piece of advice to all mesmerisers. I have had a good deal to do with sceptics, and some very few I have failed to convince. Perhaps I wound their combativeness by my desire to convince them; so I advise mesmerisers never to show any anxiety about it.—Secondly. Before ever they allow a sceptic to see any of their experiments, ask them what evidence will convince them? Let them name the experiment, and settle with the mesmeriser, beforehand, how it is to be conducted. This will save great trouble and loss of time, for you will at once discover those who are to be convinced from those who are not.

The following is the sort of conversation I once held with a sceptic:—

Q. Will it convince you that the patient is in an unusual state, if I apply a flame of fire all down his thigh, and he shows no sign of feeling?

A. No. Some men will bear anything.

Q. I deny it: but, if he breathes pure ammonia while you hold his mouth, and see and or feel his lungs expand, and he gives no signs of feeling, only increased secretion of water from the eye, caused by the stimulating, though unfelt, effects of the ammonia on the membrane?

A. Practice, Sir, practice!

Q. Shall I make him deaf, or hear, at a private signal from you?—or, shall I give him any mental order you choose to write and give me, and make him do it?—or, shall he detect a piece of money I have touched, out of a thousand?—or, shall he read with a bandage over his eyes?

A. No, no—for enough you may do it. I can't tell how it's done: it won't prove there was no trick in it, though I can't find out.

Q. What, then, will convince you?

A. Nothing.

Such men speak the truth, and nothing will convince them.

Your obedient servant,
Wm. Macpherson Adams.

40, Rue Mont-Thabor, Paris.

[We know from good authority, that similar matters occuring in the same locality, are exciting the amazement, and occupying the attention of some of the most illustrious persons in the realm.—When we mention that Col. Gurwood, the editor of the duke's dispatches, thoroughly believes (as he says, from recent positive personal evidence) in marvels so startling, we may add as incredible as those who narrated, our readers will surmise some of the high quarters in which mesmerism is likely to be exciting interest. A case of amputation performed during mesmeric sleep, is accepted, and is to be read at the Medico Chirurgical Society, on Thursday next. We shall notice the paper in our next.—Editor.)

Liverpool Merchants.—Having fortified myself by connection with many such intelligent, wealthy, and really respectable men as these, I finally ended a six months tour of England and Scotland, and sat down at last in a quiet and genteel establishment of my own in Liverpool. There I found the merchants not only agreeable and well informed, but some highly cultivated, and really gentlemen. In manners, establishments, style, and elegance, they rank decidedly above the Glasgow community, many of them treading closely upon the heels of their London competitors. The well-informed Liverpool merchants is, I should say, the most intelligent men in the mercantile community of this realm. He is in the very centre of its most active and varied commerce and manufactures; North America is at his door, and the large manufacturing towns, scarcely a step from it, pour into his warehouses all their goods for exportation. Liverpool is a mart for the sale, or a port of transit for the produce of Ireland; it nearly engrosses the trade of South America; and its ships are the first to enter the harbours of every country newly opened to our commerce. Calcutta, Canton, and Africa send large portions of their treasures to Liverpool; and the West Indies, Havana, Guiana, Honduras, are all tributary to that great reservoir of wealth. What docks! what warehouses! Whence come all the ships to fill the one, and whence all the produce to gorge the other? From every creek and corner in which the ships are built; from every patch of land where produce is grown; and from every busy haunt of man where art turns to practical utility the liberal donations of nature.—*Robertson's Letters on South America.*

An Arabian Horse.—A Paris correspondent of the Charleston Courier, speaks of a fine white Arab charger, owned by a French officer, taken in one of the battles in Africa, but so highly was he prized, that two hundred Arabs made a most violent ouset for the purpose of recapturing him, and failing their object, endeavored to kill him, rather than leave him in French hands. The horse received three severe wounds, the marks of which are pretty visible. Under his saddle was found his well authenticated genealogy which proved his pure blood.

Bargaining.—Above all things to be guarded against in making bargins, is that of taking advantage of the poor. It is a cruel system, carried on by the world, and one against which woman, with her boasted kindness of heart, ought especially to set her face—that of first ascertaining the position, or degree of necessity to the party we deal with, and then offering a price accordingly. Yet how often do we hear the expression, "I get it done so well, and so cheaply; for poor things, they are in such distress, they are glad to do it at any price!" And a pitiful sight it is to see the plain work, and the fine work too, that is done upon such terms. A pitiful thing it is to think of the number of hours which must have been spent, perhaps in the endurance of hungar and cold, before the scanty pittance was earned; and to compare this with the golden sums so willingly expended at some fashionable milliner's, where, because the lady of the house is not in want, the kind-hearted purchaser would be sorry to insult her feelings by offering her less.—*Mrs. Mills's Wives of England.*

Impression by Heat.—Karsten obtained very distinct impressions by the action of heat in different ways. A glass-plate, on which a medal was placed, being heated for five minutes in a stove, then taken out and cooled, sometimes showed, when breathed upon, an impression. Sometimes, however, this impression appeared only after the plate had been rubbed off. A similar process adopted for the metallic plates did not yield any distinct results. If, however, a medal was heated to a certain degree over a flame, and then brought into momentary contact with a plate, a beautiful impression appeared, which would be fixed by the fumes of iodine of quicksilver. It appeared that the best impressions were yielded from medals not very clean. Good impressions were at once visible even with the application of the fumes of iodine of quicksilver, or any other substance, and appeared with the same bluish colour which is observed on the electricic impressions of silver plates.—*Annalen d. Phys u. Chem.*

Frequency of second Attacks of Small Pox.—M. Serres states, that, from the observation of 1,500 cases of small-pox, he has arrived at the conclusion that secondary attacks of small-pox are as common after small-pox itself as after vaccination; that, in fact, vaccination has the simple effect of preventing a first attack of small-pox, being merely of the same efficacy in that respect as an attack of small-pox itself.—*Dublin Journal.*

Currying Cows.—Cows should be curried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hairs. Independent to other consequences, it tends to prevent them from licking themselves, by which they too often swallow, the hair and receive injury.

Love knows no Age—it foresees no grave—its happiness and its trust be-yond on the earth but one glory, melting into the hues of heaven, where they who love lastning pass calmly on to live for ever.

Nothing is more silly than the pleasures some people take in what they call "speaking their minds." A man of this make will say a rude thing for the mere pleasure of saying it, when an opposite behaviour, full as innocent, may have preserved, his friend, or made his fortune.

A well-dressed young gentleman at a ball, in whisking about the room, ran his head against a young lady. He began to apologize. "Not a word, sir," cried she, it is not hard enough to hurt any body."

A person was remarking the other day, "how cheap every thing is got!" "Not everything," said his friend. "Why, what is not?" replied he.—"Woman!" "Oh, aye! I forgot—*woman* is always *dear*."

Scotch Snuff Boxes.—Cummocks, a village in the heart of Ayreshire, on the Lugar water, is celebrated for the manufacture of those beautiful wooden snuff boxes now so common, a species of trade carried on nowhere else in Scotland, except at Laurencekirk and Montrose. Planetree is the wood used in the manufacture, and great ingenuity is evinced in adorning the lids with devices.—The very nice manner in which the hinges ar constructed, so as to be almost invisible, is deserving of the highest credit. It is calculated that a piece of rough wood, costing 2s., will make £3,000 worth of snuff boxes.—*Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—According to the promise made in my last communication, I will now endeavour to show that in a commercial, and in various other points of view, Ireland has been and continues to be materially benefited by the Union. It has been often asserted, that the constituency of Ireland was too limited, and that the elective franchise was confined to a mere section of the inhabitants. Granting this to be the fact, will Repeal remedy the grievance? What was the state of the Representation in the Irish House of Commons, in the year 1792? It consisted of 300 members, 230 of whom were returned by individuals! How then has the Union increased the *constituency*? Why by raising it to its present number of nearly 100,000. Thus by the act of Union, the elective franchise, which is justly to be regarded as the greatest bulwark of the people's liberty, has been immensely extended, and on such principles as placed power in the hands of those who had a real stake and interest in the country.—Ireland pays fewer taxes than the inhabitants of Great Britain, and especially it is freed from irritating taxation, which weighs heaviest on the working classes of England—I mean such as the hearth tax, and light tax, which taxes were in fact paid in Ireland before the Union, and have since then been abolished. Look at the feeling, Mr. Editor, which in this respect has been manifested by the present Tory Government, in reference to the Income Tax lately placed on property, and which does not effect Ireland, and consequently will be the means of encouraging the nobility and gentry to reside more upon their own estates, and among their tenantry. The same kind spirit towards Ireland, induced the British Government to lessen the taxation, and also, from time to time, since the Union, she has bestowed large grants of money from the public funds for public works and charitable institutions. (Witness the *imprevident* annual grant to the Maynooth College so emphatically alluded to by your correspondent "Catholicus," in the Chronicle of the 21st ultimo.) Up to the year 1835, £1,000,000 had been expended by the Imperial Parliament on public works, and £9,000,000 on charitable institutions.—Surely such statements as these are not proofs of Saxon feeling and English hatred.

For fourteen years before the Union the value of exports from Ireland amounted to £57,000,000. In the same period, after the Union, to £92,000,000 making an increase of £23,000,00. In fact, as far as commerce was concerned Ireland was increasing in importance from 1788 to 1800. In the year 1700 the number of ships connected with Irish ports were 1,154 and the tonnage amounted to 62,776 tons, and in the year 1800 the number of ships 1,003 and the tonnage 24,292 showing a positive decrease year by year. In the same period England was increasing her shipping. In the year 1790, the amount of tonnage of ships belonging to British ports was 1,404,960 and in 1800 it increased to 1,925,042! In 30 years before the Union the exports of England were trebled, those of Scotland quadrupled, whilst those of Ireland made no sensible increase. More ships I believe are now *bona fide* owned in Belfast and Londonderry, than belonged to the whole of Ireland in 1800. I would seriously ask the repealers, do they want again to empty the ports and harbours of Ireland, and to allow the placid surface of her noble bays, only to be disturbed by the oars of the fisherman? Are they pained when they see every tide bringing from distant lands rich freights of valuable merchandise! or do they sympathise with the finny inhabitants of the deep, and are unwilling that their repose should be disturbed by the splendid steamers! Do they wish her brave sailors to be thrown out of employment and rendered unfit for service, should their treason wish them to invite the hostile armament of foreign power, to invade the once peaceful and still lovely Island!

As further proofs of the good feeling of the Imperial Parliament towards Ireland, I will refer to various acts of Parliament affecting Irish trade. By the 6th of Geo. IV., chap. 107 complete freedom was given to commercial intercourse by which the cross channel trade was made a coasting trade, and left as free as between Newcastle and London. By the 8th of Geo. IV., chap. 61, the butter trade was made free from restrictions. By the 6th of Geo. IV., chap. 39, the assimilation of the currency was effected. I will also mention the amendment of the Grand Jury Laws, the discouraging of joint tennancy, and the abolition of Church rates.

I would easily exhaust the patience of yourself and readers, Mr. Editor, with facts like the above, having before me abundance of authentic materials from which they can be condensed, but the present are amply sufficient to meet the noisy declamation of any of our city agitators, whose object is to excite and to inflame not to reason, and who address themselves to men's passions, and not to their understandings.

In my next, I will plainly point out the *motives* which actuate O'Connell and his adherents in the present wicked agitation, and show that Repeal is only used as a cloak to cover far deeper and more dangerous and offensive designs. But the Union never will be repealed, so long as Ireland's strong armed, and Lion hearted sons *in the North*, retain their physical strength and patriotic integrity—and God grant that neither for the sake of the cause of Religion and of Country—may ever be impaired.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without quoting the last clause of a petition from Ireland to the Queen, signed by thousands of the bravest and best of her gallant people. Note or comment on my part would savour of the most contemptible vanity. The petition was gratefully received. It excited however, no surprise.

"Our prayer to Almighty God is for peace—the desire to live peaceably with all our fellow subjects—but in the event of continued attempts, by the display of physical force, to induce, or by its actual employment to enforce a dissolution of the Union of your Majesty's Kingdoms, we beg humbly to tender to your Majesty our firm and loyal determination to support your Majesty's authority, and to preserve inviolate that Legislative Union to which we feel ourselves indebted for so large a portion of the national prosperity, and for the protection and safety of our liberties and persons."

A Loyal Irishman.

(To be Continued.)

P. S. After the above dry detail, I give you the following extract from an American paper, it shews the straits to which Daniel went to swell the number of repealers, and it also shews the estimation in which the cause is held, by one of the most respect-