SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 17.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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.

Dec.		h.	Sun. s.	Moon h.	w.
23	Saturday,	7	30	4 29	5 21
24	Sunday	7	30	4 30	6 14
25	Monday,	7	31	4 32	Sets.
26	Tuesday,	7	31	4 33	5 48
27	Wednesday,	7	31	4 32	6 44
28	Thursday,	7	32	4 33	7 44
29	Friday,	7	32	4 34	8 45

11 28
Morn 3
41
Morn
16
0 51
1 25

New Moon, 25th, 11h. 28m. morning.

National 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.*

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.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR.
FREDERICK R. STARR.
Managers, at St. John, N. B.

February, 1843.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,
King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c.

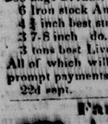
☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES C. MELICK.

Iron, Spikes, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Daily expected to Arrive per ship *New Zealand*, In glis, Master, from Liverpool:—

3132 BARS & 76 Bundles common & Refined IRON, well assorted.
150 Bundles Sheet IRON, ass'd Nos. 21 to 26.
100 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, assorted. ICW, IC, IX, and DC;
200 bags SPIKES, assorted 5 to 8 inch;
6 Iron stock Anchors, ass'd from 2 to 6 cwt.
4 1/2 inch best stud Chain Cables, 60 fms. each;
3 7-8 inch do. do. 60 fms. each;
3 tons best Liverpool OAKUM.

All of which will be disposed of at low rates for prompt payments. WM. CARVILL,
22d sept. *Nelson street.*



Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 23 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediate by if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, Kingstreet.

May 19. SAMUEL RABBIT.

BY the *Queen* from Liverpool:—5 tons assorted sizes. Also—1 bag Senna Leaves, 1 bale BED CORDS.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
22d sept.

NAVY BREAD—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 firls. No. 1 late baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by
August 1. H.G. KINNEAR.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

Royal Mail STAGE.

PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' East Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.

Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each 1/2 inch Proved Stud CHAIN CABLES;
2 60 fms each 1/2 inch do. do. ditto;
2 60 do. 3/8 inch do. do. ditto;
1 75 do. 1 inch do. Close Link, do;
1 60 do. 7/8 inch do. ditto, do;
1 60 do. 3/4 inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. 5/8ich do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. 1/2 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 7-16 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 3/8 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 5 16 inch do. ditto, do;
5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt ea.;
10 Iron-stock ditto from 1 1/2 to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by

THOS F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5-8, and 3/4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd. 15-16, 11-16, 13, 15, 12, 17, and 13, in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 36cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.

Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool:—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted: for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.
July 27.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES Shirting COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap.
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of PORTLAND to Mrs. ANN MERCER, *late of the Tenantry, whom His Grace was pleased to recommend a Patient to the Proprietor of these Celebrated Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. Hartshorn 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) GEORGE PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 21, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the Lord Wharncliffe to Mrs. Mercer.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE has been cured by Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Chester, 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, and the most delicate constitution, proper and sure in its operations from the most robust frame, it is certainly a firm ben in its constitution 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 *preserving* 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 decline 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 ensures 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 using 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,	The Bonlonroax,
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 & FILLEY, Proposed Agents, No. 74, King St. St John, N. B.; James D. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Reid, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Queen; James Beck, Bond Postmaster; O. R. Steve, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Carney, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 5s. each.

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

Miscellany.

HIGH FARMING PROFITABLE.

From the Economist.

There is no longer any doubt that farming is most profitably carried on where what is termed high farming is practised, and the foundation of high farming is keeping much live stock, and keeping it well. But the great difficulty is to bring up the fertility of a farm to a higher standard than that which exists: and herein the aid afforded by guano and other artificial manures is most important. They give the first start, grow the first good crop of roots on which the first increase of stock and the commencement of increased fertility will depend. At the Chulmleigh (Devon) Agricultural Association, Mr. George Turner, of Barton, a first-rate farmer, spoke of his own use of artificial manures as having enabled him to adopt high farming. He said,—

In his youth he began to think that if his predecessor grew 18 bushels of wheat per acre, there was no reason why he should not produce 25; and if he kept 200 sheep on the estate, he had the vanity to think that he (the speaker) could keep 300. But how was this to be accomplished? Why by the great secret of all good farming, the grand principle of all good farmers, that of growing a greater quantity of turnips, mangold wurzel, and green crops, and being thus enabled to fatten a greater quantity of sheep and cattle. That was the great secret of farming; and if any one put that into practice and did not turn out a successful farmer, he should be disappointed. Perhaps some one would ask how he could grow turnips, and would tell him they could not be grown on some particular soils. He begged their pardon; turnips could be grown on nineteen-twentieths of the lands in the country, and in nine-tenths they would be a profitable crop. In answer to the question *how* could they be grown? he would say, in the first place make a good clean early fallow, not stiring it about when they ought to be putting in the turnips. After they had got in the seed, and by the help of guano and other artificial manures, and by expending £5 an acre, succeeded in raising the plant—for heaven's sake let them not spare another extra five shillings in hoeing them. This had come so much within his knowledge during the past season that he could not help speaking of it; he had seen men expending their 4*l.* to 5*l.* per acre in producing a plant of turnip, and letting them get to rack and ruin rather than spend five shillings in hoeing them. What was the consequence? There was no season too bad, whatever might be said, to clean the turnips that having produced the plant, they let the land get full of rubbish, twitch, and weed of all descriptions, and instead of fifteen tons of turnips per acre, they had got ten; added to which the land was full of rubbish and weeds.

He thus spoke of his use of guano,—

Guano was a godsend, a blessing conferred on farming. When the legislature passed that wicked act to rob the farmer of his rights, then came in the guano. He knew its value well, and the facilities of getting it; he had given £20 per ton for it, and the best could now be bought for £10.—The best crop of turnips he had grown for several years he had obtained this year from land manured with 2½ hundred of Peruvian guano, and a few bags of ashes per acre. The guano must not on any account be all drilled in; he had paid for his experience on this point; they should only drill about a hundred weight per acre, with a few bags of ashes, sow the remainder broadcast, and harrow it altogether. In his experience, guano was the best manure ever put into the land, except stall dung: and he ought to say a good word for it, for he had got a good deal of money by it.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Lake Superior, known to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe, is not far from four hundred miles long from east to west, and one hundred and thirty wide. It is the grand reservoir whence proceed the waters of Michigan, Huron, and Erie; it gives birth to Niagara, the wonder of the world, fills the basin of Ontario, and rolls a mighty flood down the valley of Saint Lawrence to the Atlantic. Rises in the bosom of a mountainous land, where the red man yet reigns in his native freedom. Excepting an occasional picketed fort or trading house, it is yet perfect wilderness. The entire country is rocky and covered with a stunted growth of vegetation, where the silver fir, and pine, hemlock, the cedar and the birch are most abundant. The soil is principally composed of a reddish clay, which becomes almost as hard as brick in the sun. In some of the valleys, however, the soil is rich and suitable for purposes of agriculture.

The waters of this magnificient lake are marvellously clear, and even at midsummer are exceedingly cold. In passing along its rocky shores in my trail canoe, I have often been alarmed at the sight of a sunken boulder which I fancied must be near the top, and on further investigation have found myself to be upwards of twenty feet from the danger of a concussion; and I have frequently lowered a white rag to the depth of a hundred feet, and able to discern its every fold and stain. The color of the water near the shore is a deep green, but off soundings it has all the dark blue appearance of the ocean. The sandy shores are more abrupt than those of any body of water I have ever seen; and within a few feet of many of its immerable bluffs, it would not be impossible for a ship to anchor. It is a singular fact that the waters of this lake are much heavier than those of Huron, which are also heavier than those of Erie and Michigan. I am informed on the best authority that a loaded canoe will draw at least two inches more water in Huron than in Superior.

The natural harbors of this lake are not numerous, but on account of its extent and depth it affords an abundance of sea room, and is consequently one of the safest of the great lakes to navigate. The only trouble is that it is subject to severe storms, which arise very suddenly. Often have I floated on its sleeping bosom in the calmest at noon day, and watched the butterfly sporting in the sunbeams; and at the sunset hour of the same day, have stood in perfect terror upon the rocky shore, gazing upon the mighty billows careening onward as if mad with a wild delight, while a wailing song, mingled with the tramping surf," would ascend to the sky. The shipping of the lake at the present time is composed of one steamboat, one propeller, and several small schooners, which are chiefly supported by the fur and copper business.

And now a word or two about the climate of this region. The winters are very long, averaging about seven months, while spring, summer and autumn are compelled to fulfil their duties in the remaining five. During the former season the snow frequently covers the whole country to the depth of three, four and five feet, but the cold is regular and consequently healthful. The few white people who spend the winters in this remote region are almost as isolated as the inhabitants of Greenland. The only news which they then obtain from the civilized world, is brought them once a month. The mail carriers are half breeds or Indians, who travel through the pathless wilderness in a rude sledge drawn by dogs. But the climate of Lake Superior at mid-summer is delightful beyond comparison: the air is soft and bracing at the same time. A healthier region does not exist on the earth, I very believe, and this assertion is corroborated by the well known fact that the inhabitants usually live to an advanced age, in spite of their many hardships. The common diseases of mankind are here comparatively unknown, and I have never known an individual whose breast did not swell with a new emotion of delight as he inhaled the air of this northern wilderness.

Before concluding this general description of the region I have recently explored, I ought to speak of the game which is found here. Of the larger animals the two principal species are the black bear and elk, but they are far from being abundant; of the smaller varieties almost every northern animal may be found excepting the beaver, which has become extinct. Waterfowl, as many people suppose are not abundant, for the reason that the rocky bottom of the lake yields no plants to supply them with food; but westward of Superior, about the head waters of the Saint Louis and Mississippi, there are found incredible numbers. As to snakes, you might travel a thousand miles through the woods and not see a single specimen. They are not "native and the manor born" The traveller through the region finds but little use for guns and rifles; if, however, he is not too devoted a worshipper of mammon, he may bring with him any quantity of fishing tackle and his brightest anticipations with regard to angling will be fully realized. —*Lanman's Summer in the Wilderness.*

A NEW THOROUGHFARE.—Two ladies of distinction stopped in a carriage at a jeweller's shop near Charing cross, when one of them got out, leaving the coach standing across the pathway. Some gentlemen, waiting to pass to the other side, desired the coachman to move on a little. The fellow was surly and refused. During the altercation the lady coming to the shop door, and foolishly ordered the coachman not to stir from his place. On this one of the gentlemen opened the coach door, and with boots and spurs stepped through the coach. He was followed by his companion, to the extreme discomposure of the lady within as well as the lady without. To complete the jest a party of sailors coming up, observed, that, "if it was a thoroughfare, they had as much right as the gentmen," and accordingly scrambled the carriage.

AN ARGUMENT WELL PUT.—A subscriber, who has taken a weekly for about fourteen years, makes the following sensible remarks in a letter enclosing the remittance for another year's subscription:—"My means are small but I abjured wine, alcohol, and other strong drinks in June, 1828, and have kept honourably to my pledge; the saving under this head more than pays for my newspapers, and the gratification which the perusal of them gives me, is beyond estimation in dollars and cents. When I look around my neighbours, and see many smart intelligent men, who seem to take an interest in the welfare of their beloved country, and yet from false economy deny themselves the advantage and pleasure of a newspaper, I feel mortified and sorry on their account.—*American paper.*

INCH ORANGE HALL.—IRELAND.—The following address, delivered by Mr. John Morrison, on proposing one of the Resolutions, at the recent opening of the Inch Orange Hall, is copied from the *Downpatrick Recorder*:

Ladies and Gentlemen—It now becomes my duty, as secretary to the society, in conclusion, to make known our objects and mode of action. The moral and religious qualifications of an Orangeman, are to bear no malice or hatred to any man on account of his religious opinions, and also to love rational and improving society; he should have a sincere veneration for the Almighty God, a steadfast faith in the Saviour of the world, and a hatred to cursing and swearing and taking the name of God in vain. No man can be countenanced as a true Orangeman, who violates these duties; we denounce these as enemies to our cause, who secretly encourage the least of our brethern, to engage in unreasonable quarrels with any who may oppose us either in politics or religion, and all who do so, assuming to be Orangemen, we wish them the full recompense of their labours, and disown them as brethren. Either personally or collectively we will not assault without a cause. And with respect to Ribbon processions, let it be plainly understood, that it is beneath the dignity of our cause and a breach of our duty to meddle with or assist them in any way, unless ordered to do so by the proper authorities. We stand as a reserve voluntary force in the country to be called out in an emergency to assist her Majesty forces for the suppression of rebellion, the maintenance of the Protestant religion, and the laws and constitution of the realm These are the duties and dignified objects of the Orange society; and we despise meddling with the rabble of Ribbonmen who assume to oppose us, leaving them to be dealt with as the law and our rulers may best think fit. Let these facts go forth on the wings of the press, until blind and prejudiced Roman Catholics, and ignorant and uncivilized Orangemen are taught to respect each other, even for humanity's sake; instead of hating and destroying each other, knowing that every man must bear his own burthen. Let us persuade those who differ from us in religion by acts of kindness, moderation, and forbearance, that we love them and wish to do them good; let us say or do nothing for the mere purpose of provoking. for this will neither convince or convert, but get ill-will; while at the same time, let us be firm and determined to uphold our cause, and display our loyalty when duty calls us, for England expects every man to do his duty. And, above all things, be steadfast in the faith once delivered to the Saints, always abounding in works of charity and brotherly kindness.

At the conclusion of the meeting several cheers were given, and among the rest three for our new agent "Mr. Spenser Perceval," and three cheers for our former agent Mr. Johnston.

DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE IN THE PALACE.—At a meeting of the York Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held a few days since, the following statement was made by Mr. J. T. Bourne:—Some time ago Miss Hillyard, the governess in the royal family, seeing the Prince of Wales inattentive to his studies, said—"Your royal highness is not minding your business—you will be pleased to look at your book and learn your lesson." His royal highness replied that he should not. "Then (said the governess), I shall put you in the corner." His royal highness again said that he should not learn his lesson, neither should he go into any corner, for he was the Prince of Wales; and, as if to show his authority, he kicked his little foot through a pane of glass. Surprised at this act of bold defiance, Miss Hillyard, rising from her seat, said, "Sir, you must learn your lesson; and if you do not, though you are the Prince of Wales, I shall put you in the corner!" However, the threat was of no avail, the defiance was repeated, and that too in the same determined manner as before, his royal highness breaking another pane of glass, Miss Hillyard, seeing her authority thus set at nought, rang the bell and requested that Prince Albert might be sent for. Shortly the Prince arrived, and having learned the reason why his presence was required, and addressing Prince of Wales and pointing to a footstool, said, "You will sit there, sir." Prince Albert then went to his own room, and returning with a Bible in his hand, he said to the Prince of Wales—"Now I want you to listen to what Sir Paul says about the people who are under tutors and governors," and having read the passage to him, he added—"It is undoubtedly true that you are the Prince of Wales, and, if you conduct yourself with propriety, you may, some day, be a great man; but now you are only a little boy: though you are the Prince of Wales you are only a child, under tutors and governors, who must be obeyed and must have those placed under them to do as they are bid. Moreover (said the Prince), I must tell you what Solomn says:" and he read to him the declaration that he who loveth his son chasteneth him betimes; and then, in order to show his love for his child, he chastised him and put him in a corner, saying—"Now, sir, you will stand there until you have learned your lesson, and until Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out; and remember that you are under tutors and governors, and that they must be obeyed!"

THE FUGITIVE IRISH LEADERS.—It is now tolerably certain that the redoubtable Richard O'Gorman, whose perilous adventures by land and flood would afford a stock in trade sufficient to keep the most prolific writer in full work for 12 months to come, effected his escape from the port of Dublin, whether he was traced by the police, who were thrown off the scent by the doubles and turns of the hunted game. He got on board a vessel lying in the Custom House Docks, bound for Smyrna, which was subjected to a rigid search no less than three times before she entered the bay of Dublin on her outward voyage; once while in dock; a second time at Holpin sport, at the end of the Northwall, and a third time at the Pigeon-house Fort; but so well was the fugitive disguised as a seaman, that his appearance never excited the slightest suspicion. From Smyrna he is said to have gone to Constantinople, and from thence to Paris, where he remains at present. So fine a harrow was the escape of Mr. John Dillon, upon whose head there was set a reward of 800*l.*, and whose active participation in the late rebellion more especially in the affair of Ballingarry, rendered his capture a matter of grave importance to the government. Previous to his flight to America he spent several days in the town of Galway, habited as a clergyman of the Church of Rome awaiting the departure of a vessel bound for New York. One day, however, while quietly perambulating the streets he perceived, by no ordinary share from a passer by, that he was recognised by a party whose acquaintanceship would be exceedingly dangerous at such a perilous period as the present. Taking the alarm, he took a boat on the instant, and set sail for the adjacent island of Arran, where he met shelter and protection at the house of an old friend. He was not many minutes located here when a war steamer was seen hoving down with all speed towards the island. All now seemed lost; but the ingenuity of his host interposed, and by a clever ruse he succeeded in baffling his pursuers. Two boats were got ready, manned by crews of the hardy fishermen who dwell in these parts—one a light rowing boat, the other a swift lugger. Into the former Dillon jumped, and rowed with all speed towards the steamer; while, according to directions, the lugger with all her sails set, and with a highly favourable gale put to sea, as if flying before the steamer which immediately gave chase, never once heeding the boat with its passengers, which passed close to her bows, and which gained the port of Galway without causing any observation. In two days afterwards he was on the Atlantic.

It was in the year 18—, that a couple of students, with myself, were seated in Bishop Hobart's study, preparing for recitation, when a visitor was announced. It was Dr. William Smith, of Connecticut. The old gentleman listened attentively to us when the Bishop began to put his questions. The subject, if I recollect rightly, led to some remarks upon the proper performance of the occasional services, and especially, the burial service. As a pause occurred, the Dr. suddenly asked each of us the question.—"Have you committed that office to memory?"—"No sir,"—"Then I advise you, young gentlemen, to set about it immediately; learn all those offices by heart." "Why so, Dr.?" asked the Bishop.—"Would have them to keep the book out of view as if they were ashamed of it?" "Surely not," was the reply. "But I would have them independent of the book. Suppose they are called upon to bury a person at night, must they call to the sexton to bring them a lantern? No. Let fire relics, with engines, one wing and part of another of the three forming the works, were destroyed. The engines were kept playing till eight o'clock yesterday morning. A great quantity of machinery was destroyed, but the total amount of loss was not ascertained—probably it will not be less than from £7,000 to £10,000.

ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.—The trial of the large guns supplied to the Board of Ordnance, which has been carried on for the last eighteen months for the purpose of ascertaining the best description of gun, and the best metal supplied by the contractors, has just been concluded, and Colonel Dundas, C. B., and Mr. Monk, deserve great credit for the excellence of their models.—The former 32-pounder gun of 50 cwt. is now reduced, on Colonel Dundas's principle of construction to 25 cwt., effecting a saving of 1½ tons on each gun of that calibre, the average price of the metal being from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per ton. There is also a saving of six pounds of powder on each charge, the former charges being 10lbs., and the new pattern being equally efficient with a charge of 4lbs. The guns cast at the Low Moor Foundry, Yorkshire, have been found to stand the heaviest charges, when fired, and will consequently receive the largest orders The expense of the trials has been considerable, but the saving which will ultimately be effected, and the knowledge that no danger is now to be apprehended from the bursting of guns when placed on board of ships or mounted for service in garrisons must give confidence in working them. A trial has been made of a wrought iron nine-pounder gun, submitted by Mr. Morgan, Bristol; but it has been found inapplicable to the service, in consequence of the great recoil breaking the cap squares or coverings of the trunnions.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF ROBBERY AGAINST A BARONESS.—At Marylebone Police Office on Thursday week, the Baroness St. Mar, who was accompanied by her husband and mother, the Countess Grabouski, was charged with stealing two diamond rings, the property of Sir John Hare. Sir John Hare stated that in 1847, the Baroness, then Miss Podbunter, with her mother and future husband, was on a visit to his house at Bath.—One day he put a valuable ring on his finger; the lady desired to look at it with another one; and she put both on her fingers, refusing to give them back when requested. Sir John had to go to the post office; he afterwards forgot the rings, and the visitors left the house. He subsequently applied for the rings, but in vain. Eliza Russell, a discharged servant, deposed that in May, 1847, she pawned the rings for the Baroness for £10.—The pawnbroker confirmed this; the rings had since been sold. The accused, in defence, declared that Sir John Hare put the rings on her fingers; that she afterwards returned them; that Sir John offered to marry her; and that it was not through her the rings were pawned. The prosecutor denied the offer of marriage. The accused was held to bail to appear again in a week.

THE BEGGING TRADE IN LONDON.—At the Missionary meeting in Bristol last week, the Rev. John Branch, of London, thus described one important branch of the begging system in the metropolis. He remembered that, two or three years ago, when engaged as a missionary, he went to a house in Westminster, in which lodged a large number of persons, the only test of whose characters consisted in their ability to pay 8*d.* per night for their beds. In one room of the house he found 40 persons seated round a large fire, close by the side of which was a young woman, with a baby in her arms, not more than nine months old. From the heartrending upon the poor infant's cheek, and its short hacking cough, he say that it was fast dying. He asked the young mother if she was aware of that. She replied "she knew her poor child was dying;" and, God help her, she did not know what else should do when it was dead." He asked why? "Because," she replied, "she begged with it, and when it was dead she should have to give 8*d.* a day for another to beg with." This was a common practice in London. He had been in a shop where women were regularly fitted out as widows, and where a stock of children were kept to be let out at so much a day each, to accompany professional beggars, and excite the sympathy of the public. They could form some opinion of the state of the immorality where such things as those were matters of an ordinary character among a large class of the inhabitants.

The Pearl of Days; or the Advantages of the Sabbath to the working Classes." By a Labourer's Daughter. London: Partridge and Oakey.

At the close of last year, a layman offered three prizes of 75*l.*, 15*l.*, and 10*l.*, for the three best essays, to be written by labouring men, upon "the Advantages of the Sabbath to the Working Classes." This offer, in a month or two, produced above one hundred essays; and, among them, was this by a "Labourer's Daughter," which was admitted, but not "crowned" (as the French would say), on account of its not being the work of a man.

To reward the authoress, however, it has been printed in an elegant form, and it has been dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty. The author, moreover, has prefixed a very interesting sketch of her life, in preparing which, with the essay, for the press, the editor assures us that no liberty has been taken with the composition, further then to render the language correct. We regret that any liberty should have been taken at all. As it is, however, we are bound to declare that the essay is remarkable for its simplicity yet elegance of diction, its earnest piety, and its ever present object of accomplishing a most desirable end—profit to the poor.—*Church and State Gazette.*

FRENCH RAILWAY LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.—The orders issued by the Ministers of Public works upon this important subject are, that the employment of four-wheeled locomotives for passenger trains be interdicted, that every carriage do rest on six wheels at least, in order that if one of the axles should break the carriage should still rest on supporters and continue its course. Locomotives to be placed at the head of the train, and never behind. At least one luggage carriage always be placed at the head of each train of five carriages in the train shall exceed five. Carriages with passengers never to be locked.

A COTTON MILL ON FIRE.—On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, the extensive cotton factory of Messrs. Fenley, called the Gaythorn Mill, Manchester, was discovered to be on fire, and, despite the efforts of a large and effective fire police, with engines, one wing and part of another of the three forming the works, were destroyed. The engines were kept playing till eight o'clock yesterday morning. A great quantity of machinery was destroyed, but the total amount of loss was not ascertained—probably it will not be less than from £7,000 to £10,000.

Robert Keeo, a druggist at York, has been committed to York Castle, on a charge of manslaughter, he having caused the death of Elizabeth Bishop by selling arsenic for magnesia, whereby she was poisoned.

Considerable quantities of sweet potatoes and bananas are now grown in Madeira for shipment to England.