



THE MIDDLESEX STANDARD, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY D. M. GUNN, PROPRIETOR.

PRICE—If paid in advance, 10s. If not paid within 6 months, 12s. 6d. At the expiration of the year, 15s.

Advertisements—1d. a line for the first insertion and 1d. a line for each subsequent insertion. A discount to merchants and others advertising by the year.

Advertisements not exceeding six lines will be charged 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, 7d. for each subsequent insertion.

Office—Talbot St., one door west of Mr. John McKay's Brick Shop.

JOB PRINTING, Of every description, done in the Best Style, and at as

LOW PRICES, as it can be done for at any other Establishment in the Province.

Mr. James Stanton, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW, MASTER EXTRA'Y IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. ST. THOMAS, C. W.

John Walthew, HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GILDER, &c., &c., Talbot St., St. Thomas.

NEW AND CHEAP GROCERY STORE!

On the 26th of December, Jacobs will open the store. That was kept by SHAW and by TREADWELL before.

His Stock is well selected, his Goods are all new. His prices are low, a call will prove this quite true.

He has both Black and Green Tea well flavoured and good. Raisins, Currants, Tobacco, Starch, Indigo, Logwood, Soap, Salts and Madder, Saleratus, Candy and Rice.

He has Molasses and Sugars, Crockery and Glassware, Spoons, Knives and Forks, and other Hardware.

These Goods and many others, will be found in his Store. Lest his readers are tired he will mention no more.

In reference to prices, to qualities and styles. No one shall sell cheaper within one hundred miles.

Travel eastward to Hamilton or northward to London. St. Thomas shall excel them—and now I have no more. O. B. JACOBS, St. Thomas, Dec. 26, 1849.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber, (lately from the Province of New Brunswick,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. Thomas, and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

Clock and Watch-Making Business in St. Thomas, in the house owned by Mr. Hugh McNeil, and nearly opposite Mr. Hutchinson's Tavern. From his long experience in his profession he feels confident of giving satisfaction, and expects a share of public patronage.

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work. ROBERT NELSON, St. Thomas, Dec. 28, 1849.

Henry Ribley, BUTCHER, BEGS to return thanks to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has commenced business in this place, and expects that by strict attention to his business to give satisfaction to his customers, and to receive a continuation of their patronage.

Talbot St., OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE. N. B.—Families supplied with meat of first rate quality. St. Thomas, Dec., 28, 1849.

Dissolution. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as CARPENTERS and JOINERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed, FREEMAN ELLISON, ABNER ELLISON. Dated at St. Thomas, 1st December, 1849.

NOTICE. ALL Debts due to the late firm of FREEMAN ELLISON and ABNER ELLISON, to be paid to the undersigned, and all debts by said firm will be settled.

Signed, ABNER ELLISON. St. Thomas, Dec. 1, 1849.

London Advertisements.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Book Store, DUNDAS STREET, IN THE NEW BRICK BLOCK LATELY ERRECTED BY MR. D. SMITH.

JUST Received from New York and Montreal, the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST STOCK OF BOOKS and STATIONERY west of Toronto.

The Subscriber is determined to sell as Cheap or Cheaper than any Book-Store in Canada West. Dealers from the country are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.

Remember the Book-Store in the New Brick Buildings. JAMES GILLEAN, London, Nov., 1849.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL Dry Goods Store.

HENDY & CARTER have just completed their STOCK, and have now on hand an extensive and Excellent variety of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS!

Since they have opened their new Store, they have received large Additions in Shawls, Bonnet Ribbons, Plaids, Coburgs, &c.—also BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Doeskins, Satinets, Grey Canvases, and numerous other Articles, both in Plain and Fancy Goods, which cannot now be enumerated.

The whole of which will be sold cheap for Cash. H. & C. begs to solicit an early call from intending purchasers both wholesale and retail. NO. 62 DUNDAS STREET, next door to Mr. F. Smith's Grocery Store.

All goods marked in plain figures and no abatement. London, Dec. 28, 1849.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment, DUNDAS STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

F. SMITH begs to inform the Inhabitants of London and surrounding Country, that he has just opened a large and well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS, which he offers for sale at exceedingly Low Prices.

As the entire Stock was purchased for Cash, he can afford, and is determined to sell LOWER than has heretofore been offered in London. He would therefore respectfully solicit a call from intending Purchasers, as he wishes them to inspect his Stock and judge for themselves before buying elsewhere.

London, Dec. 28, 1849.

Montreal Boot and Shoe Store.

2 DOORS WEST OF FEE'S TAVERN, Opposite the entrance to the Market, DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT Constantly on hand at the smallest possible advance on Montreal Prices.

W. ROWLAND, d28-3m

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS & OTHERS.

RECEIVED by the Subscriber, a few sets of SCHOOL-ROOM Outline MAPS, for hanging up in Schools; mounted on canvass; with a large portfolio and key for the use of the teacher.—containing Maps of the World, North America, United States, South America, Europe, Asia, Palestine, Africa, &c. JAMES GILLEAN, London, Dec. 28, 1849.

Paper Hangings!

JUST Received from New York,—2,000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS, at VERY LOW PRICES. At James Gillean's Book Store in the New Brick Buildings recently erected by Mr. David Smith.

JAMES GILLEAN, London, Dec. 28, 1849.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and Religious Books; and a Large Stock of small Books in paper Covers, for School Prizes.

JAMES GILLEAN, London, Nov., 1849.

PARKE & SCATCHERD,

Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Bankruptcy.

OFFICES—London, C. W., Dundas street; Woodstock, C. W., Main st., formerly that of S. F. Robertson, Esq. E. JONES PARKE, Woodstock, THOMAS SCATCHERD, London.

David M. Thompson,

BARRISTER, &c. Office—Ridout Street, over Dr. Anderson's, LONDON, C. W.

Strayed.

FROM Lot No. 19, 9th Con. Westminster, one HEIFER, 18 months old. Her ears are bit or gnawed off. Also, a STEER, of a pale red colour, with white spots and stripes, and white head. Any person finding them will be rewarded on informing the owner.

JAMES SAYWELL, Westminster, Dec., 1849.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

From the London Examiner.

The question of annexation to the United States is mooted in Canada, and a manifesto has been published, variously stated as being signed by 350 and by 1,200 persons, of all political parties. The leaders, however, seem to be the old Tories, who, soured by loss of power, and by commercial difficulties which they have only shared with the rest of the empire, have suddenly turned round and become Republicans, as a cure for all the ills their flesh has been subject to. This is, as if our own agricultural protectionists were, for the nonce, to become good Democrats—because out of place, and because wheat was 42s. a quarter, and meat 4d. a pound.

The manifesto states that the public service of the United States would be open to them, for there is not an office under the crown that a Canadian may not now hold. No doubt the Canadas would have the right to elect representatives to the two Houses of the American Legislature; but the professors of ultra-loyalism, the leaders of the present movement, could hardly expect to be the choice of democratic constituencies, to represent their country in a Republican Government.

Next, for the advantages of annexation to the United States. We are disposed to think they will be smaller than to either of the other parties. Upper Canada will be a valuable acquisition, and so will be the navigation of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence. But already over-burdened with territory, "the masters of the fairest and most wealthy climates of the world" (new) will be apt, we should fancy, to "turn with contempt" from the frozen regions of Canada, as ribbon says the Romans did from the mountains of Caledonia. The greatest gain to America, but it is one which England will equally share in, will consist in the removal of the only cause of hostile collision, a contentious territory, that can exist between her and the only nation in the world that can do her harm: the nation of all others, that by community of blood, language, laws and interests, it is most for her honor and advantage to live with in harmony.

As to England, in our humble opinion, she will be the greatest gainer of the three by annexation. She will be relieved at once from the heavy load of responsibility with which she is now burthened in her impossible attempts, at the distance of 4000 miles, to govern wisely a free people, whom her statesmen never see, and of whom they know nothing beyond what they find recorded in sheets of foolscap. Further, England will be relieved of the whole mill, navy and ordnance charges of the Canadas, all paid from the imperial treasury, and the amount of which, we believe, will not be overestimated at a million per annum, contingencies included. Then, with a peaceful settlement she will be repaid for the great sums which she has lent for the construction of canals and other works.—Neither will her commerce in any respect suffer, but on the contrary, gain, as it did under more unfavourable auspices, after the separation of the old Colonies. One of our contemporaries says that the agitation of annexation by the Canadians would have been looked on "in the good old times" as "high treason;" but the good old times, if they were so, were very foolish old times, and in our opinion, Lord Elgin has acted with perfect wisdom in throwing no impediment in the way of a fair discussion of the question.

From the London Britanica.

The news from Canada is astonishing in every sense of the word. It is astonishing that any set of men in any colony would think of throwing their allegiance; it is still more astonishing that any set of men living under British authority would dare to debate emancipation; and it is most astonishing of all that the Canadian law authorities have not instantly grasped every man who has had the malignity or the madness to suffer such a project to escape either his tongue or his pen.

Annexation indeed! Why, what is the word but rebellion, what but conspiracy, that sordid concealment, traitorous treason, and methodical civil war? Are our Canadian army, police, magistrates, and all annihilated? Or what supposition can account for the bare endurance or proposal for American annexation? Yet we hear the thing talked of in Canada with the every-day composure with which a man would discharge a useless domestic, or order a new suit. Why were not the debates on such a subject made answerable at once? Why was not the place where they had their affinity to meet instantly surrounded by the troops? Why was not every journal which had the insolence to support their memorial prosecuted by the law officers of the Crown?

In the mean time the Yankee, the most craving and the most crafty animal in existence, stands with folded arms enjoying the growth of this deliberative treason, and, silently stimulating revolt, waits with all due resignation for the outbreak of bloodshed, and decorously calculates the gains of massacre.

To our surprise, we see the project discussed at home with the apathy of a quotation of the Exchanges as a topic for "consideration."—a simple trading inquiry into profit and loss, a sort of closet problem, to whether the retention or relinquishment of a territory half as large as Europe could be thrown into the terms of an arithmetical equation." But language of this order will find no echo in the bosom of the country. It more resembles the husks of that most meagre of all sciences, political economy,

of the Union will enter the Canadas freely; and the number of the Canadians they have little else to exchange) will find a market in the Union, without payment of any duty, but in competition with the timber of the present less cultivated states, while they will lose all advantage in the English market altogether; for with inferior timber, and a longer carriage, they cannot compete in an equal market with the nations of the North of Europe.

The authors of the manifesto state that the public service of the United States would be open to them, for there is not an office under the crown that a Canadian may not now hold. No doubt the Canadas would have the right to elect representatives to the two Houses of the American Legislature; but the professors of ultra-loyalism, the leaders of the present movement, could hardly expect to be the choice of democratic constituencies, to represent their country in a Republican Government.

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the sullen rhodomontades of a New York radical, than the voice of British honour.

Whether the Canadian insults will be satisfied, the next step of government must decide; whether tardiness of remedy will not be resorted to as the balance for promptitude of blunder; whether "annexation" in Canada will not be as tardily treated as "repeal" was in Ireland are questions which must be speedily settled. Public council must not sleep. Negotiation is ridiculous, where the disruption of an empire is openly demanded; a spurious conciliation would be only second in guilt to an armed revolt; and the only national and effective resource of England must be in the activity, the determination, and the impartiality of her law.

The support of Canada has already cost the heavily-taxed Englishman millions sterling. The harbours, the roads, the canals of Canada have cost incalculable sums.—The defence of Canada against the aggressions of the Yankees has cost the enormous expense of British fleets and armies. The encouragement of Canadian produce has cost ten times the revenue returned across the Atlantic. Now are these sums to be repaid except by the continued sovereignty of the country? But the impending danger would be more starting than the repayable debt. Canada is now the only obstacle to that ravening covetousness of territory which is the curse of America.—With millions on millions of acres untenanted but by the foot of the Indian or the hoof of the buffalo, the Yankee cannot see a square foot of land in the possession of any other people without craving to be its master. What is the history of Texas? What of the invasion of Mexico? What of the intrigue of Oregon? What of the conspiracy against Cuba? If the nonsense old QUINCY ADAMS, quoting Genesis as a title for the Yankee seizure of the world, was too ridiculous for the ear even of America, it was not less the principle of the American populace. Canada, flanking the United States, has hitherto made them cautious of infringing on the possessions of England.

The common sense, or the common justice of the Cabinet of Washington has checked the invasion of Cuba. But let Canada be once a province of the States, or an allied Republic, or anything but a vigilant and resolute barrier to its ambition, and the power of any Cabinet which America ever has seen, or will see, could prevent the sovereign rabble from rushing into war with England. The first assault would be on the West Indian Islands. And even if Europe looked on as a simple spectator, the war would be desperate and wasteful. But would Europe be a simple spectator? Would Russia be content to keep her fleets rotting in the Baltic, or her Euxine squadron lying at anchor with the towers of Constantinople in its view? Would the northern confederacy which has so often tried to tear down our flag awake no more? Would the dubious friendship of France suffer the opportunity to escape of paralysing her perpetual rival? Canada at whatever cost, must be retained.

ROMAN STATES.

In the early part of the week our voices hence were to the effect that his Holiness the Pope would return to his "beloved" subjects in Rome on the 28th; that 2,000 Spanish troops, under General Cordova, were to be reviewed by him on the way; and that should he desire to return by sea, the French steam-frigate *Cacique* was to call at Naples to convey him. Subsequent accounts, however, state that on the news of the change of the French ministry reaching his Holiness, at the instigation of the King of Naples and the Cardinals he changed his plans, and will not go to Rome till further advice is received from Paris.

Still later accounts state that letters received from Portici confirm the previous announcement of the Pope's return to Rome towards the close of the month, and that a change of ministry would, it was believed, be coincident with his return. The Municipal Council had already commenced preparations to receive his Holiness. The Spanish troops were, it is said, about to embark at Porto d'Angio for Barcelona and Valencia. Rome was perfectly quiet at the date of our despatches.

The arrests continue. Major Calandrelli, of the artillery, who so much annoyed the French by his skill during the siege, has been cast into prison. He it was who accepted the office of triumvir after the resignation of Mazzini. Cernuschi, who has been four months in durance, is generally considered the victim of personal vindictive feeling on the part of General Oudinot.

On the 10th inst, the first series of the notes of the Republic were burnt, in order to substitute notes of the State. The public treasuries receive the depreciated money and give in exchange notes payable, "which here shall be funds sufficient." The measure has been very badly received at Rome.

It is said that the Pope has concluded a loan of 4 1/2 millions, but with whom is not stated.

The Roman Government has invited Engineer Ferriani to present to it the drafts of two railway projects, viz. from Casselano to La Porretta, and from Castellano to Ancona.

Cardinal Antonelli has resigned. Cardinal Della Gonga is named as successor to Cardinal Antonelli. The mere rumour of such an appointment has created alarm in Rome, as Antonelli, though greatly blamed for his reactionary measures, is very liberal compared to Della Gonga.

PRICE OF A REPUBLIC.

England, two centuries ago, endeavored in a fit of passion, to save the salary of a king. The following is a little account of some of the expenses in republican governments to supply the place of Charles I.—"As most of them were in debt, and all in poverty, the grantees set against their names are the prices of their redemption from crying creditors, in order to their independence. Each member of the Long Parliament received 400 marks of public money; 570 members, at 60 weeks, 119,805; Speaker Lenthall, 7750 per annum, and 6000l. gratuity; his son received 2000l. a year; Walter Strickland, 5000l. a year; Bulstrode Whitelocke, Commissioner of the Great Seal, 1500l. gratuity 2000l. Pensioners of 1200l. per annum;—Edmund Prideaux, Roger Hill, Francis Rous, Thomas Hoyle, and Sir Gilbert Gerard, with a gift of 60,000l. and the Paymastership of the Army, at 3d in the pound, equivalent to 12,000l. per annum; Miles Carbet, 1700l. per annum; Henry Smith, 2000l. per annum; Sir Edward Hungerford, 1500l. per annum; Cornelius Holland, 1600l. per annum; Sir Thomas Widdrington, 1500l. per annum; Sir Wm. Allison, 1600l. per annum; the most eminent, who received gratuities, without being pensioned were Seldon 2500l.; Oliver Cromwell, (who afterwards made it better worth his while), 4000l.; Isaac Pennington, 7000l. (bishops and lords not included), William Pierrepont, 47,000l. but being dispensed with, the smallness of the donation was pacified; by a gift to his brother of the Archbishop of York's lands in Nottinghamshire; John Ash, 44,000l. besides places; and John Blackstone, 15,000l. besides his pension of 200l. per annum.—gratuities amounted to 308,590l. exclusive of gifts in lands and the confiscated estates of the nobility, of immense value, and the pensioners drew annually 50,400 from the people, exclusive of necessary places, &c.

A WEST INDIAN ESTATE.

People at home think and talk of a sugar estate as if it were a tolerably large farm; but it is infinitely more like a small kingdom. A large sugar plantation in Jamaica will consist of many thousand acres of land, some in wood, some in pasture, some planted in cane, some with Indian corn, and by far the greatest part uncultivated altogether. This kingdom is governed by an agent living in Kingston or Spanish Town, who receives the pay of a colonial governor, for making an annual visit to it; riding over the grounds, attended by all the subordinate officers, and giving dinners during his stay at the "Great House," to all the country round about, at the expense of the estate. The lieutenant of this magnifico is the overseer, or butler, who has a house provided for him, and a salary of £100 or £150 a year. Under him are three or four subordinates, called book-keepers, saw-logged young men educating for overseerships, each with £50 or £60 salary, and all living in the house with their board provided for them. On the same establishment there is also frequently a doctor, and not unfrequently an English carpenter or engineer, brought out to make the big-kicks to use tools. Each of these officials has a brown lady in residence with him, and most of the brown ladies have a retinue of picannines. The ladies and the picannines are not paid salaries like the rest, but they live equally at the expense of the proprietor, and get "pickings" in a variety of shapes, which none so better than the brown ladies how to scrape together. And "Masterson" pays for all: "Masterson" who is at home poor man, at Clifton or at Cheltenham, anxiously expecting the next mail, and hoping it may contain, "My first exchange" from the Kingston agent, who, most probably, is just preparing to send him instead thereof a bill "for the expenses caused by the last hurricane."—Daily News.

GIVING LOUIS NAPOLEON THE MITTEN. It appears that before the French President made proposals for the daughter of King Oscar of Sweden, he proposed the question by proxy, to the daughter of a wealthy English banker, who peremptorily declined the honor of his hand. She was a sensible woman. Wealth, independence, and a safety in London, are far preferable to all the honors and dignities of a lady resident in Paris. The Swedish Princess to whom Napoleon is soon to be spliced, is said to be a "tocherless" damsel.—N. Y. Times and Messenger.

BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Central Committee of the B. A. League, was held in this city, on Thursday last, when it was decided to address circulars to the various branches of the League throughout the country, calling their attention to the resolution adopted at the last session of the Convention, relative to Elective Institutions, and to the necessity of their nominating delegates on or before the 1st of January next, to represent their opinions on this subject at the next meeting of the Convention. Toronto Patriot.

ANOTHER AFFAIR OF HONOUR.
I am reminded, by a recent article in the Journal of the noble combats which in former times were wont to defile the green turf of my native island. Of course I need not name that island: the two simple ideas of "fighting" and "green" will infallibly suggest to the least logical intellect in Great Britain a compound one representing the locality intended. But although the progress of civilization is my country has through many painful causes, been woefully retarded, yet there is some comfort in reflecting that the enormity of duelling may now be classed among the things that "have been, and are not." I will, however, for the amusement of my readers, relate the history of an affair of honour which took place in a district of Munster some sixty or seventy years ago.

Albeit a wild locality, so far as natural features of the landscape were concerned, yet the vicinity of Barnagore, as for the double reason of concealment and euphony, I shall call it, was a singularly peaceful place, viewed with respect to its inhabitants. Barring the occasional beating of a tithing-proctor, or ducking of a sheriff's officer, the country for miles around the village which gave it a name was singularly free from any serious outrage. The land was divided into moderately-sized estates, each supporting the hospitable mansion of a country gentleman, with his good-natured wife, and their handsome rollicking progeny. During a long series of years various intermarriages had taken place between the several families; so that, at the time I write of, there was scarcely an individual of note in the country who could not claim consanguinity with each and every one of his neighbours. One gentleman there was, however, who was wholly unconnected with the magnates of the district. He was a Mr. Fooks, a rich old bachelor residing in a very pretty cottage close to the boundary hedge of a large estate which had lain for some time unoccupied. The dwelling of Mr. Fooks stood in the midst of a beautifully cultivated pleasure-ground, a wilderness of sweets, where the emerald turf of the lawn was soft and rich, and smiling, as though it lay in the heart of England sunny Hampshire. A kind man was Mr. Fooks; beloved by the squires, with whom he never quarrelled, when, in the heat of the chase, following the hounds in full cry after Reynard, they trampled his harvest fields. He was beloved by them, I say, notwithstanding his uniform desertion of the dining-room after the first mug of claret had done its rounds; a grievous dereliction from the rules of good-fellowship, which would not have been easily pardoned in any one else; but Mr. Fooks was a privileged man, and, as the ladies were wont to remark, "it was really a comfort to feel sure of having one gentleman ready on the lawn in the drawing-room, so that one might venture to give him a cup of coffee with the ease of having half of a spoiled one's best man."

With the young people he was a special favorite. No better partner in "Sir Roger de Coverley" or "warrior" appeared in the eyes of the "Maiden" than the "Fooks" in the eyes of the "entire" party; and his "Bill nanking curlews," for the boys, and "earring wooden bobs" for the girls, seem of for him a widespread popularity among the rising generation. By common consent he was known in the neighbourhood as "Holy Fooks"; and this epithet was bestowed on him, not in any sincere acknowledgment of his singularly blameless and useful life. Perhaps it was also meant to commemorate a peculiarity in his character—he was never known to fight. From the time of procreation, when he hospitably entertained and regaled by an unpreceded day of merriment, when he caused that much-esteemed "Bill nanking curlew" to be a good fellow, and in every man in it was the "Holy Fooks"—from the time of procreation down to the time when he often caught singing in his orchard or in his wood, he never quarrelled or quarrelled with any one. Yet Holy Fooks was no coward. That the near widow at the mill could testify, whose fair-haired boy he saved from drowning by jumping into the mill-race at a moment's notice. And when Tom Maloney's house was burned, who but Holy Fooks could be found to tend the falling faggots, while with one hand holding the extinguished rafter, with the other holding in succession three children, and hand them safely to those outside? Mr. Fooks, in short, was that I grieve to say, anomalous character in Ireland—a brave good man who would not fight!

The estate which he had inherited, I have said for some time unoccupied; but at length a tenant for it appeared in the person of a professed duellist from Tipperary, who, having many even that fiery locality too hot to hold him, and possessing as much money as an Indian chief, resolved to settle at Barnagore, and break fresh ground among his quiet inhabitants. Tom Magennis, for such was his name, had not been long settled in his new residence, ere he managed to establish several "very pretty quarrels" with his neighbours. He was an unerring shot, seldom failing to kill his man at any number of paces, and was prone to take offence as if he were fighting a duel. He was engaged one day with a young gentleman, for accidentally coming him with his whip as they were leaping together across a stream while following the hounds. All attempts at a reconciliation were rejected by the scornful bully; they met; and an hour afterwards a fine lad, the hero of his house, was carried home a lifeless corpse.

The neighbouring gentlemen tried to dissuade Magennis to "Coveny," but it would not do; he was a man of good family, and contrived to maintain his position in society literally at the point of his sword. Every one wished him away, but who was to "shoot the coat?"

It happened that a small field belonging to Mr. Fooks lay next the upper corner of Magennis's lawn, to which the latter wished to have it annexed; he accordingly wrote a letter, couched in a very high and mighty style, requiring his peaceful neighbour to sell him the piece of ground in question. A polite reply in the negative was returned; and Magennis, boiling with rage at having his will opposed, hastened to seek an interview with Mr. Fooks. He found that gentleman seated in his pleasant parlour surrounded by his books; and after the first salutations had passed, Magennis began abruptly:

"Mr. Fooks, am I to understand from your letter that you refuse to let me have the lawn field?"

"Certainly, sir, I have no intention whatever of parting with it."

"But I tell you I want it, and have it I will."

"I should be sorry," said Mr. Fooks mildly, "to dissolve a neighbour; but I am sure Mr. Magennis will see the impropriety of pressing the matter further, when I repeat that I am quite determined not to sell the field."

"You want sell it?"

"No, sir."

"Then," said Magennis with a fearful imprecation, "if you don't give me the field, you shall give me satisfaction; and maybe I'll find your heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, as far to deal with than yourself!"

A quiet smile passed over the countenance of Fooks.

"Do you mean, Mr. Magennis, that you wish me to fight a duel?"

"Certainly; name your friend, and I'll send mine to meet him."

"I am not much versed in these matters," said Fooks; "but I believe, as a challenged party, I have a right to select the weapons and the place of meeting."

"Oh, certainly; nothing can be fairer—Choose what you like, my boy; the sooner the better." And the bully rubbed his hands with delight at the prospect of slaying another man.

"Then," said Mr. Fooks, "I wish to dispense entirely with seconds, to fight on horseback, and to arrange that each of us shall be armed with whatever weapons we may choose. Let the piece of meeting be the wide common between the school-house and the mill; the time twelve o'clock to-morrow; and let him who is first driven off the field be declared vanquished."

"Queer arrangements as ever I heard," said Magennis. "Why, my good fellow, don't you know that if I come armed with a long sword, and mounted on my hunter High-flyer, I'll ride you down and spit you like a lark before you can say Jack Robinson?"

"However, that's your look out, and not mine; so I agree of course to what you propose, and have the honour to wish you a very good-morning."

He then walked away, musing and thinking at the coolness of his antagonist, and musing that fun he would have on the morrow. Every one has not was fitted of the jest, and invited to witness the combat. Great was the consternation caused by the news throughout Barnagore.

"To think," said Mr. Penrose, one of the chief landed proprietors, "that our own honest Holy Fooks, who would not willingly offend a worm, is to be slaughtered by a scoundrel; it mustn't be, I'll go to him, and offer to fight him in his stead."

Accordingly, he repaired to the dwelling of Fooks, and found that gentleman as tranquilly occupied with his books as when he was visited by Magennis in the morning.

"A bad business this," said Mr. Penrose; "a very bad business. Why, man, rather than you should meet Magennis, I'll fight the rascal myself."

"Thank you, my friend," replied Mr. Fooks; "I feel most grateful for your kindness; but since Mr. Magennis has chosen to lead the cavalrous offensive, I am resolved to give him the meeting he desires. Perhaps," he added, smiling, "the result may be better than you expect."

"Oh, my dear Fooks," said his friend, "don't, I beseech you, build on that. The fellow is a regular assassin, and if he had his deserts, would long since have gained promotion at the hangman's hands. However, there will be a score or two of your friends on the ground to see fair play, and have satisfaction from him for your death."

With this somewhat equivocal piece of consolation, and a hearty shake of the hand, Mr. Penrose took leave of his friend, who during the remainder of the day, stayed within doors, and declined seeing any visitors. On the following morning a large concourse of people, including, indeed, nearly every inhabitant of the parish, assembled on the common to witness the approaching combat. Long and loud were the lamentations of the poorer people, who had experienced much kindness from Mr. Fooks, at the fate which awaited him; while the dependant tenants and clerical books of the gentleman testified their sympathy with him and their abhorrence of his antagonist. Precisely at twelve o'clock Magennis appeared on the field, mounted on a splendid blood horse; a dagger stuck in his belt, and he brandished an enormous two-edged sword in his hand. He cast a scornful glance around, and not seeing his opponent, exclaimed, without addressing any one in particular, "I thought the cowardly fool would be afraid to meet me; but if he sneaks away, perhaps one of his friends (with a sarcastic emphasis) will take his place."

"Here he comes himself!" cried a boy, throwing up his hat, and a general cheer announced the approach of Holy Fooks.

He advanced rapidly, mounted on his Kerry pony of so diminutive a size, that his rider's feet but little raised above the ground. He was completely enveloped in an ample crimson dressing gown, which waved and flaunted in the breeze after a singular fashion. In his right hand he bore something which had the appearance of a very long lance; but which, having both extremities covered by the extended folds of the dressing gown, was not as yet clearly visible. With his left hand he shook the bridle, and urged his tiny steed towards the spot where stood the astonished Magennis.

Whatever the latter gentleman may have thought of Mr. Fooks's costume, his mettle horse seemed to have formed his own private opinion on the subject; for no sooner did the gaudy dressing-gown flaunt beneath his eyes, than he started, shied, and began to prance in a manner which his rider could scarcely restrain from laughing at. He was, with an expellive too forcible for transcription, "What's the meaning of this buffoonery?—Come on, and meet me like a man."

"Always happy to oblige a friend," said Mr. Fooks; and suddenly throwing back the offensive garment he raised his weapon, and shook it full in the face of his adversary. It was a long slender pole, having at one end a distended bladder containing some dried peas. A fearful thing it looked in the eyes of High-flyer, and so appalling to his ears that he uttered a rattling noise in a deep, hoarse voice, and dashed his forehead and the sides of his neck, and galloped at full speed across the common. After his ride Fooks, shaking his hat, and shouting, "Come back, Mr. Magennis; come back! 'tis a shame for you, man, to be afraid of a dressing gown and a child's rattle!"

But fester and fester flew the affrighted horse, bearing his careless master beyond the bounds of the inextinguishable laughter which hailed his defeat and the ludicrous triumph of Holy Fooks. The bully had not returned to any in the country and brave the merciless ridicule which awaited him. He disposed of his property and retired to England where he was compelled to live in peace as his neighbours soon learned to appreciate him, and declined to indulge his propensity for fighting. Yet the few persons who continued to associate with Mr. Magennis were often puzzled to account for the transport of rage which possessed him whenever the slightest allusion happened to be made in his presence to dried peas, Kerry ponies, or crimson dressing gowns.—*Chambers's Journal.*

STRENGTH IDEAS OF HAPPINESS.—It was Gray, the poet, we believe, who said that the highest state of enjoyment which he could imagine, was to lie all day on a sofa, and read books of romance. The imagination of the Barnum soldier was equally fertile, when he replied to a question of what were his ideas of future state, "I shall," said he, "be turned into a buffalo, and shall lie down in a field of grass higher than my head, and eat, all day long, and there won't be a single mosquito to annoy me."—*Jean Paul.*

THE NEW MORMON STATE.
A correspondent of the Boston Chronotype speaks of the State of the Desert in glowing language. The city is called "The City of the Great Salt Lake," and there are now residing in it sixty thousand persons. Two years ago the settlement commenced. The resources are abundant, and an executive authority, and public schools. The correspondent of the Boston Chronotype, in his letter of the 13th of July, speaks of their city and possessions as follows:

"It is laid out in blocks, containing 10 acres each, and each block subdivided into lots. There is already 224 blocks, being 14, in one direction, and 14 in the other. The streets are 8 rods wide. Nearly one thousand adobe houses have been built, and the whole city has the appearance of a garden. A public building of stone, 50 feet square, is going to be erected by the Mormon Church, and other purposes. Any person wishing to live here can take an unoccupied lot, without price, but sell the improvements only. The city is only governed by a President and Council, permanent, and a City Marshal, elected annually. Taxes are laid according to property. The schools are voluntary. Schools are kept all the year around free of all."

The valley in which the home of the Mormon is situated, is of a wild character. A chain of mountains on the east stretches as far as the eye can reach, crowned with snow. On the other side, the eye rests on nothing but sterile plains, of apparently endless extent. The mountains, and the valley itself, are in a solemn tranquillity, and in which is said a living thing moves or breathes. Beyond the sea are vast savannas of land, intersected by rugged ridges and beetling cliffs. South and south-west, is a rich fertile soil, extending to the base of the Tiannama and Wasatch mountains. The valley itself in which are now the city, villages, and farms, have a deep soil of great richness, which every spring covers itself with a profusion of grass, shrubs and flowers.

It is said that the Mormons have fixed the boundaries of the state, to which they intend to remove, commencing at the 33rd degree of south latitude, it crosses the 108th degree of longitude west of Greenwich; and then west to and down the main channel of the Gila river, on the northern line of Mexico, and on the northern boundary of Lower California, to the Pacific ocean; thence along the coast north to three feet of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north to where said line intersects the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada mountains, thence north along the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the dividing range of mountains that separate said waters flowing into the Gulf of California, to the place of beginning.

A letter in the Auburn Daily Advertiser, from an adventurer who had reached the Mormon settlement by his way to California, states that the settlement was commenced in July, 1847, and adds:

"The valley on which the city is located is on the east side of the lake, and is about 20 miles wide and completely shut in by high mountains, the waters flowing into the Gulf of California from the south, and the Wind River chain of the mountains; thence south-east and south by the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Gulf of California, to the place of beginning."

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The possession of these was given by drawing lots—in this way tickets were got up with the numbers on them and put into a box, and the lot drawn, and so on, until the lot bearing the number of the ticket. The houses are built of adobe, or sun-dried brick; they are small, but present a neat, orderly appearance. The entrance to the valley is over a rough and mountainous road, and the city rises suddenly upon the view as the traveller enters the valley. The mountains which the road runs, and at the foot of which the city is situated. The lake which is a great curiosity is twenty-one miles from the city; the water is a great deal saltier than sea-water, and is so buoyant that a man can float on it without any difficulty whatever. Salt is so plentiful about the shore that it can be obtained by drawing a net or a draw to the city. It is coarse and clear, and is very clean. Fine salt is obtained by boiling the water, which yields one-third of salt; there are boiling springs a few miles from here; also sulphur and alkali springs from which good saleratus is obtained. The country is fertile and produces wheat, corn, and other crops. They are now engaged in harvesting their wheat, which is yielding an abundant crop. They are very strict in enforcing their penalties—punishing each crime according to its enormity, making the thief return four-fold and give so much into the treasury of the state. The government is composed of a president, a council, the president being the head; they enact laws, try offenders and make suggestions for the good of the community, and all such laws and suggestions are declared from the pulpit ever Sunday. Their money consists of treasury notes, which are issued for coin and are not payable by draw; for they are now making for coining this dust and establishing a currency of their own. Large quantities of gold dust have been brought into the settlement by discharged soldiers and those who have gone from there for the purpose of digging with their hands, but they are not permitted to build on any more, and are returning loaded with gold.

The public improvements are carried on by a fund which is raised by every man giving one-tenth of his yearly earnings for that purpose. They are building a council house of stone, a large substantial edifice. In that way they also intend to build a court house, and are extending large sums of the road over across the desert at the south of the lake to California. They are an industrious, hospitable people, and have the means within themselves to become rich and powerful.

RATTLE SNAKE HUNTER.
Among the wilds of Lake George, in the Northern part of New York, is an old man, who makes a living by catching rattlesnakes, pulling the teeth of those he wants to sell to showmen, and making oil out of others—an oil which ignorant people have been quackized to believe in, as of superior virtue for rheumatism and sprains. To catch them, he employs a strong leather loop or noose, attached to the end of a pole eight or ten feet in length. With this pole he cautiously approaches the den, in front of which the snakes bask in the sun, placing the noose over the head and neck. The noose being so constructed, that when the snake struggles, the tighter it is held, rendering escape impossible. When the old fellow wishes to tame them, and render them harmless, he extracts their fangs in the following manner:—He lays the head across a

log of wood, then places his foot on the back, pressing it until his fleshship is back his upper jaw—the mode in which they bite; he then applies a pair of pincers, and with the coolness of an experienced dentist, pulls out the fangs, one by one.

PRESERVING BUTTER IN SWITZERLAND.
The pastoral life of the Swiss peasantry forces itself strongly on the attention of the Alpine traveller, from the numerous herds of cattle that meet with in every pasturing in the mountains, and from the frequent Dairy-Chalets or Sennhutte, with their plentiful produce, which greet him in the loneliest spots. The great staples of the Swiss pastoral wealth are cows and the products of the dairy. Sheep are comparatively rare; and even goats are seen in a proportion very inferior to that of cows.

"Although some of the great mountain dairies and herds that supply them, are the property of one or more individuals, by far the most common source of such establishments, is the union of smaller properties of any particular inlet or parish in one, with the view of economical culture; a large portion of the Alps, mountain pasturage being common lands appertaining to the commune parish. One or more cow herds is appointed and paid in common; and the dairy staff, proportioned to the extent of the flock, is constituted in like manner. All the milk is kept in common in the dairy; wooden pails, from two to three feet in length, and fixed in an upright position into its, their whole length projecting above its surface. As the butter is made it is placed daily round those pails (one at a time), beginning at their lower end, and in a mass not exceeding at first the width of the handle. Every day as more butter is made it is added to the mass, until the diameter of the growing mass gradually enlarged upwards, until the upper surface overhangs the base to a considerable extent, like an inverted beehive. When one pail is filled, another pail is pressed with in like manner, and so on. The excess surface of the masses is cut off, and the butter is preserved from all putrefaction; and it is from that the whole winter store of the inhabitants of Switzerland is obtained.

"The mode of preparing this store of butter seems to me much more important; and I will here describe it in detail, as I believe it is little known in England, and is not so generally preserved from all putrefaction; and it is from that the whole winter store of the inhabitants of Switzerland is obtained.

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