

Frederick's Weekly

Volume 11.

"Not Rego, Not Populo, sed utroque."

Number 12.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE.

Published every Friday afternoon, by DENNIS & CO., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

Terms—Five pence per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance. One penny sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of all responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Advertisements are received for insertion at the option of the advertiser.

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Health for All!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

COPY of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Devonshire to Mrs. Ann Weston, (one of his Tenants) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.

IF Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will honorably pay him £200. You may show him this Letter.

SCOTT PORTLAND.

COPY of a Letter from the Most Honorable Man of Great Britain, Lord Westmoreland, to Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he testifies his high Esteem.

THIS INFESTIBLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Being to the tender infant, or to the weak old man, as prompt and sure in effecting the cure from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operation and effects, which it cures out and restores Complaints of the bowels, and at every stage, however long standing, of deeply seated.

OF THE THOUSANDS Cured by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period. (For particulars in italics) have been restored to health and strength, after every other means failed.

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet whose cure is contrary to them all, viz. a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Emetic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to both and mind.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as you without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the NERVE POWERS of this stomachic and purgative Medicine, and he will soon be restored to the enjoyment of Health.

THE AFFLICTED need not be in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases—

Ague, Indigestion, Bilious complaints, Jaundice, Liver complaints, Dropsy, Lumbago, Constipation of Bowels, Rheumatism, Consumption, Retention of the Urine, Stone in the Bladder, Dropsy of the King's Evil, Stone and Gravel, Dyspepsia, Female Irregularities, Pains of all kinds, Worms of all kinds, Headache, Nervousness, &c. &c.

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, 53, N. B. Street, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King Street, St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton N. B.; J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Logie, Albert; James Beck, Bond; Pettibon; O. R. Barry, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canby; and James F. White, Bellefleur.

In Boxes at 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

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

May 3, 1841.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000. EMPLOYED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Board of Directors for New Brunswick: Edward L. Jarvis, Esq., Chairman; Edward Allison, Esq.; Wm. Wright, Esq.; John V. Thayer, Esq.; Robt. F. Hizon, Esq.

SELECTOR—GEOFFREY WINKLER, Esq., Physician and Medical Examiner—WILLIAM BAR, Esq., Esq., M.D.

This society continues to effect Assurances on Lives, Joint Lives, and Survivorships in this Province, and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this society, before making any engagement.

Terms payable annually, semi-annually, or Quarterly. Pamphlets and every information as to Rates of Premiums, &c. may be had on application to

W. J. STARR, Nelson Street, St. John, May 29, 1846.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.

King William Street, London.

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

RANNEY, FURDEE & CO., Agents for New Brunswick, Medical Referee, JAMES PATRICK, Esq., M.D. January 30, 1846.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Lumber Yard, Nelson Street, and Lower Cove Market, the following

50000 Feet Clear and Seasoned Pine LUMBER, 20000 " second quality " 20000 " third quality "

Also which is going on hand, and was manufactured at the Millinery Steam Saw Mill.

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Sawed Lumber, Boarding, Railroad Rails, &c. &c. JOHN W. CRAIG & CO. St. John, 17th March, 1846.

Traders in Galicia.

The general advertisement of Galicia is so directed that none but German and Gorman Jews are to be seen in the towns. Almost the whole of the Polish population, divided into tyrannic nobles and enfeebled peasants, is confined to the rural districts.

The Polish peasantry are forbidden to establish themselves in the towns without the consent of their lords; and as it is the peasantry who constitute all the wealth of the nobles, these latter are especially careful not to grant them this permission.

Neither tailors, shoemakers, nor carpenters, &c. are allowed to establish a workshop or to work, either publicly or privately, for others, without obtaining permission, and paying the tax to the Emperor.

The workmen who transgress this order are punished with the confiscation of their tools, and blows with the cane. All the police soldiers, and all the provincial dragoons, are provided for this purpose with canes, which they always carry about them.

No prohibition exists against the establishment of any kind of manufactory in Galicia; on the contrary every Austrian subject is permitted to establish one; but permission must be obtained from the government; and this permission is rendered nearly unattainable by the number of conditions imposed upon it.—Retellations of Austria.

Salutations at Sea.

There is something singular in a conversation between people, ten miles distant from one another. The ship upon the horizon, after half scarcely visible, and the unaided eye scarcely able to distinguish anything like flags, asking questions and receiving answers almost with as much ease as a verbal conversation would be carried on.

There is something very singular in the way, in holding communication with any one, after so long a separation from your own species, with the exception of those on board of your ship. The series of momentous occurrences on shipboard also enhances the pleasure of a friendly conversation on the ocean.

As nearly as I can recollect, the following colloquy ensued—"What ship is that?"—"A. H. Verpoort."—"Where are you bound to?"—"Sydney."—"How many days have you been out?"—"Twenty-seven."—"Have you any passengers?"—"One."—"I can recollect the following colloquy ensued—"What is your longitude?"—"92 40'."—"Then the questions are reversed, and we take up the examination:—"What ship is that?"—"Corinna."—"Where from?"—"Liverpool."—"Where bound to?"—"Calcutta."—"How many days out?"—"Thirty."

"What is your longitude?"—"92 30'."—"I hope you are all well?"—"Very well."—"Till to the Antipodes."

Accident at the Old London Road.

At a late hour, on the 15th inst., a carriage of the four-wheeled kind, was descending a hill, which forms the northern side of the road, and was about 100 yards from a great mound, about 20 feet in height and 750 feet in circumference at the base. On the summit of this mound are the foundations of a wall, which has been built upon the site of a wall which has given the name of the mound to the spot.

The carriage was driven by a man named John Smith, and was carrying a lady and two children. The carriage was overturned, and the lady and children were injured.

The cause of the accident was the sudden stoppage of the carriage, which was caused by the driver's mistake.

The driver was fined for the accident, and the lady and children were taken to the hospital.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

No manure can be taken up by the roots of plants, unless water is present; and water or air, which is saturated with carbonic acid, is the best manure for the soil.

The germination of seeds does not take place without the presence of air or oxygen gas.

Plants are found by analysis to consist principally of charcoal and azote, and water. They give out by distillation volatile matter, and a residue of charcoal, which is pure air, azote matter, inflammable air, and azote, or the elastic substance which forms a part of the atmosphere, and which is capable of supporting combustion.

These elements they gain either by their leaves from the air, or by their roots from the soil.

All manures from organized substances contain the principles of vegetable matter, which, during putrefaction, are rendered either soluble in water, or azote, and in these states they are capable of being assimilated to the vegetable organs.

No one principle affords the substance of vegetable life; it is neither charcoal nor hydrogen, nor azote, nor oxygen alone; but all of them together, in various states and various combinations.

Plants require only a certain quantity of manure; excess may be detrimental, and cannot be useful.

Slaked lime was used by the Romans for manuring the soil in which fruit trees grew. This we are informed by Pliny.

Nothing is more wanting in agriculture than experiments in which all the circumstances are minutely and scientifically detailed. This art will advance with rapidity in proportion as it becomes exact in its method.

Discoveries made in the cultivation of the earth, are not merely for the time and country in which they are developed, but they may be considered as extending to future ages, and as ultimately tending to benefit the human race; a laboring substance for generations yet to come; as multiplying life, but likewise providing for its enjoyment.

Potatoes in general afford from one-fifth to one-seventh of their weight of dry starch. One-fourth part of the weight of the

potato at least may be considered as nutritive matter.

The principal consumption of the carbonic acid in the atmosphere, seems to be in affording nourishment to plants, and some of them appear to be supplied with carbon chiefly from this source.

Carbonic acid gas is formed during fermentation, combustion, putrefaction, respiration, and a number of operations taking place upon the surface of the earth; and there is no other process known in nature by which it can be destroyed, but by vegetation.

It is usual to carry straw that can be employed for no other purpose, to the fields, to ferment and decompose; and it is worth experiment, whether it may not be more economically applied when chopped small by a proper machine, and kept dry till it is ploughed in for the use of a crop.

In this case, though it would decompose much more slowly and produce less heat, its influence would be much more lasting.

Manures from animal substances in general, require no chemical preparation to fit them for the soil. The great object of the farmer is to blend them with earthy constituents in a proper state of division, and to prevent their too rapid decomposition.

THE BUSINESS FACILITIES OF LONDON AND NEW YORK CONTRASTED.

From Hunt's Merchant Magazine, for October, 1846.

In these two mighty empires of commerce—the one the heart of the monetary and mercantile operations of the empire of Great Britain, the other the centre of the operations of the United States—there is a vast difference in the facilities of business.

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could not have made the transfer without a sum equal to £20,000, in his possession. It is given to the check "crossed" for the amount, he knows that it cannot go into his banker's account through the hands of the person he pays it to; and therefore will not be presented for payment until after a check of the same day.

In the mean time, as we have seen, he gathers in his receipts from his customers, and they go in to his banker's during the day, in their turn to be collected and arranged by the collecting clerks of the various banks meeting at the clearing house at half past four. Thus the broker obtains for one day the use of £20,000.

Again, the mode of paying all bills by crossed checks, has the advantage of quickness, exactness, and security; quickness, because a check is more rapidly given than the same quantity of money would be counted out; exactness, because the check records and verifies any error in amount before it has been paid; and security, because it is not subject to counterfeiting, and the check, when once it has been paid, is a receipt and a perpetual record for the payment; security, because a crossed check is not liable to be fraudulently disposed of, and withdrawn from circulation, and the check, when once it has been paid, is a receipt and a perpetual record for the payment.

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