

the present School Law, if such was not done, it was to be feared that there would be a list of old teachers, who would be making application every year as pensioners, which would be worse than the pensions to old soldiers, while the former would be increasing but the latter decreasing. Steps should be taken to obviate this.

Hon. Mr. Wark was not aware that the parties received grants as pensioners, but thought that they were still teachers.

Hon. Mr. Chandler believed that the parties were still teaching, but thought the arguments made use of by the Hon. Mr. Steves worthy of every consideration, as one improper grant makes a way for a hundred others.

Several other appropriations were agreed to up to 21st April, when the Council adjourned.

[From the Fredericton Reporter.]

MONDAY, April 25.

To-day several minor Bills were passed in the Council, but nothing arose of sufficient interest to create a debate. Enquiry was made by the Hon. Mr. Gilbert respecting an Address some time since presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on the motion of Hon. Mr. Connell respecting the expences of Government House and King's College.

Hon. Mr. Chandler replied that he would make enquiry on the subject; but that he thought it was impossible, from the present numerous engagements of the Clerks, to make out those lengthy accounts at a short notice.

The Committee next took up the appropriations, and after the passing of several grants reported progress on the grant to Grimross Neck Canal.

TUESDAY, April 26.

The House on going in Committee this morning resumed the consideration of the Grant for the Gagetown Canal. Hon. Mr. Chandler in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Robertson said there were three different plans before the Committee, but the difficulty was that there was no special recommendation of either, and their honors under such circumstances would not know which to determine upon. The first line marked, or that nearest the river was a straight one, and consequently would always be kept open by the current; the centre one formed an angle of 75° with the river, and the third was at a right angle, and would not only be difficult for steamboats to navigate, but would from the same cause be liable to fill up in consequence of not having a straight and uniform flow of current. So far as the mere fact of a canal was concerned, there could be no doubt, that if successful in its result, it would both benefit the navigation of the river, and tend vastly to promote the welfare of Gagetown and its vicinity; but here their honors were left in total ignorance, having no definite Report from the Engineers.—£3000 would be feared be only a part of what would be required for the service, for after it was made, it would be liable to scale in along its whole course, and nothing less than securing it with timber the whole way would protect it. How far the people of Gagetown would be willing to put their hands in their own pockets, there was no pledge; nor was there any that this would be the last instance when the Province would be called upon. He would much rather grant £5000 in the first place, and get a pledge that nothing more should be required. What he complained of most was, that there had been no definite Report, stating the full particulars of the case furnished;—nothing to decide the effect which such a wide and deep channel must have upon the whole current of the river, nor the slightest estimate of the expences which in the event of its filling up from the sides, would be required in order to protect it. He would like to see it defined at first as it must be at last, for he would be sorry to see it thrown on the hands of the Government to embarrass them in future.

Hon. Col. Hatch would not grant that there was any scarcity of information. There were three Surveys in the House, drawn by competent Engineers; and their Reports were definite, that from the level of the river there would be neither a rush of water nor a pressure on the sides. His hon. friend had said that as there were three lines, one should be approvingly

reported on; but he would beg to remind them of the number of Surveys made on the Shediac Railway line, all of which had been left to the discretion of the Government, and doubtless this would be left in the same way. He saw no additional information which could be given—somebody must in the end be trusted and no doubt the Government would see the work placed in proper and competent hands. None of the Railroads at present anticipated, would pass through the County of Queens, and the making of this Canal was the least that could be done for its benefit, and he at least, who had always advocated the construction of Railroads, could not consistently oppose the present grant. With regard to the choice of lines, he would leave it entirely in the hands of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Robertson repelled the charge of being opposed to the grant. His objection was to the vague manner of passing it. He could not see why or how those engineers would be more competent to decide to-morrow than they were yesterday, nor could he see any authority given to the Government to fix the line, as they had in determining the efficiency of the St. John Bridge, and informing the public of it afterwards by proclamation. A clause of the same sort should be attached to the Grant now under discussion.

Hon. Mr. O'Dell would be glad to see the Grant more explicit, but on reference to an Act passed 2nd Victoria '39, Government had the power to appoint three Commissioners to expend the Grant then made, and as that Act had not since been repealed it would obviate the difficulty alluded to of the work not being under the control of the Government. With respect to the information alluded to, he thought that more could not be well obtained; or if obtained their honors could not take time to give it a full investigation. Some difficulty might however arise from the old bill containing the Grant of £1250 not being alluded to nor repealed in this appropriation, as it distinctly sets forth that the work must not be proceeded with until the remainder were subscribed for and paid by the people. If this difficulty were surmounted he would be willing to support the Grant, as he was convinced that it would not only shorten the distance, and improve the navigation, but it would also obviate the inconvenience of landing so far from Gagetown, now, on the other side at Scovil's, while it would greatly improve the vicinity of Gagetown, and be a benefit to the whole line of the River.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

NEWSPAPER READERS.—If subscribers to journals, like church members, in "stopping their paper," were required to produce an editorial certificate before they could subscribe for another, there would be some curious developments—as, for example:—"We certify that A. B. stopped his paper because the editor refused to allow him six columns for a personal vindication which concerned nobody but himself. We certify that C. D. refuses the paper because the editor did not publish the obituary notice of a relative, which was never sent to him, but which he ought to have detected in some of his exchange papers. We certify E. F. wishes to transfer his patronage to another paper because having taken this paper six years without paying a cent, he felt himself insulted by having a bill sent to him by way of reminder, postage unpaid. We certify that G. H., in his own opinion, is a poet of the first water; but the editor, unfortunately differing from him in opinion, is regarded by him as wholly unqualified for his office. We certify that I. J. has stopped his paper because the editor had the temerity to express an opinion on a certain matter without having previously ascertained the opinion of this particular subscriber."—*Boston Investigator.*

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A most curious and interesting discovery has just been made at Langres, France, which we have no doubt will cause a searching scientific inquiry as to the material and properties of the perpetually burning lamps said to have been in use by the ancients. Workmen were recently excavating for a foundation for a new building, in a debris evidently the remains of Galio, Roman erection

when they came to the roof of an underground sort of cave, which time had rendered almost of metallic hardness. An opening was effected; when one of the workmen instantly exclaimed that there was a light at the bottom of the cavern. The parties present entered; when they found a bronze sepulchral lamp, of remarkable workmanship, suspended from the roof by chains of the same metal. It was entirely filled with a combustible substance which did not appear to have diminished although the probability is the combustion had been going on for ages. This will we trust, throw some light on a question which has caused so many disputes among learned antiquaries, although it is stated that one was discovered at Viterbo in 1540; from which however, no fresh information was afforded on the subject.—*Artizan.*

ESCAPE FROM A TIGER.

On the evening of Christmas day, as a young woman was carelessly gazing at a leopard in Batty's menagerie, now exhibiting in Huddersfield she sauntered within reach of the tiger's den, when the ferocious animal thrust out one of its paws through the wires, and seized her by the coil of plaited hair behind the crown of her head. Fortunately a female of slender frame, but of heroic fortitude, was standing by and saw the tiger seize its intended prey. This woman, with extraordinary presence of mind seized the girl by the waist, and notwithstanding the terrible growling of the beast, maintained her hold and pulled with masculine vigor. The tiger's "lusty sinews" still maintained their grasp, and it plunged and roared terrifically. At this moment the struggle was a fearful and an awful one. The people inside the menagerie set up a shout of alarm which communicated with the crowd outside, and produced a scene which may be better imagined than described. At length the comb dropped from her hair the coil unrolled and the young woman was rescued, leaving the tiger's paw full of her hair, and a silk handkerchief which she had thrown over her head when the tiger seized her. The unfortunate girl fainted, but soon recovered again; and we are happy to state, without having sustained any injury beyond the fright, and the loss of about a handful of hair.

AN EGG STORY.—A friend sends us the following story, which though old, is good, and will bear repetition:—One of our coast packets (which we will not say) was hailed on her downward trip to this city by an old lady, standing near a convenient landing, who gave the usual signal to round to and take on a passenger. The boat was accordingly headed to shore, the engine stopped, the plank was run out and the ancient maiden, with many signs of trepidation, tottered aboard. Her first query was, "You haint none on ye seen anything of the cap'n round here, have ye?" The "cap'n" was pointed out to her. She hobbled up towards him, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Be you the cap'n of this boat?"

"Yes, madam."

"Be you gwine down to Orleans?"

"That is our present intention, madam."

"Well, cap'n," (producing a small bundle from under her shawl,) "here's eleven eggs, and I want you to trad'em off for me in Orleans, and get me one spool of thread, one skein of silk, and the rest in beeswax. And cap'n, would ye be kind enough to wait a little minute. You see the old hen is on the nest now, and I want orfully to get another egg to make up the dozen."—*N. O. Picayune.*

NEWSPAPERS.—"Samivel, Samivel, beware, beware of the vimmens that reads no newspapers! Your father married a woman that read none, and you're the 'sad consequence! You're as hignorant as a 'orse! Hignorant people say it's throwing money away to take papers, and foolin' away time to read 'em!"

It is told of Lord Norbury that when passing sentence of death upon a man for stealing a watch he said to the culprit:

"My good fellow, you made a grasp at time but caught eternity."

CORN.—Soak your seed-corn in salt-petre. It destroys the worm, is not relished by crows or by squirrels, and yields more abundantly.

HANGED FOR HAVING A HANDSOME HUSBAND.—The Rev. James Fontaine, a member of the huguenot family, writing in the seventeenth century, tells of his grandfather—he married a second time, "but happily had no addition to his family." It would have been much better for him to have remained a widower, for his last wife was a wicked woman, who became tired of him, and tried to poison him; and though she did not succeed, for medical aid was promptly obtained, yet the offence became too notorious to be hushed up, and she was taken to prison, tried, and condemned to death. It so happened that Henry IV. was then at Rochelle, and application was made to him for a pardon. He replied, that before making an answer, he should like to see the husband she was so anxious to get rid of to judge for himself whether there was any excuse for her. When my grandfather appeared before him, he called out, "Let her be hanged! Let her be hanged! Ventre Saint Gris! He is the handsomest man in my kingdom!"

Dick, I say, why don't you turn that buffale robe (other side out?—hair side in is the warmest." "Bah, Tom, you get out. Do you suppose the animal himself didn't know how to wear his hide? I follow his style."

The N. Y. "Pick" prophecies that "before five years are over, Napoleon and Eugenie will be in America, gaining an honest and independent livelihood by dancing at the Broadway Theatre, or exhibiting at Welch's Circus, in the Bowery, their next resort after they abandon the throne, diadem, and other fixings."

The following is said to be by an aged sea-captain:

"In navigating through this life,
In poverty or riches,
If fortune sends a head beat sea,
Just ease her when she pitches."

A RESEMBLANCE.—"Colonel Wilson is a fine looking man," said a friend of ours the other day.

"Yes replied another, "I was taken for him once."

"You! why you are the ugliest man I ever saw."

"I don't care for that; I was taken for him, I endorsed his note, and was taken for him—by the sheriff's officer."

APT TO SLIP UP.—People who think they can make an honest man of a pettifogger, or tread around on an orange peeled side walk with a pair of new boots on.

THE TROY Horse-boat, on Thursday last kicked a boy and broke his hip. He was taken care of by Dr. Huddleston, and is now doing well.

Why is a man making love to a married woman like a Sheriff levying on the wrong man's goods? Because he's the victim of "a misplaced attachment."

GOOD.—The English boast of their intelligence—while "some of the queen's children can neither read nor write."—*Port. Transcript.*

BY NO MEANS BAD.—A "Knight of the Whip" makes the following enquiry of us: "I wonder if an editor's leaders ever get over the traces?"

An Irishman, in writing a letter to his sweetheart, asking if she would accept of his love or not, writes thus:—

"If you don't love me, please send back the letter without breaking the seal."

Don't be surprised, if after you have sailed smoothly eight or ten months on the voyage of matrimony, you are suddenly overtaken by squalls.

Dr. Townsend says that all that is required to make a fortune is to fear God and patronise a newspaper. In other words, be honest and have courage to advertise.

THE Detroit Free Press states that a woman with eight children, fugitives from Kentucky, passed over the river the 23d ult.

The man who attempted to smoke a pipe of brandy, is troubled with dizziness of the brain, and talks of joining the daughters of temperance.