

pool, and there he lost him. Eight long years had he been on the search—sometimes going home to comfort his wife, and then setting out again upon his mission. His wife still lived, and she waited for the return of her son.

At length my mate recovered, and his father accompanied us to Liverpool. I often saw them weep together, but it was only the memory of the past, called up their tears. I was sorry to lose my mate, but I knew that others had a prior claim upon him, and I gave him up.

Some years afterwards I was in New York, whither I had gone with a cargo of manufactured iron. I easily found the residence of Joshua Foster, and there I found my old mate as happy as man can well be on earth. His father still lived, hale and hearty, and his mother was a pattern of maternal love and hospitality. Luke was married, too, and had two children.

My visit was one of the most pleasant and joyous seasons that ever blessed my long life, and when I came away they hung upon me as though I was the author of all their joy. And perhaps I was, for I could remember the time when I struck aside the shaft of death from my silent mate, and but for that simple movement on my part, this happiness could never have been.

THE JUDGE'S MUSTARD BATH.

Two or three days ago, a young friend who has recently been spending some time in Georgia, related to us an anecdote, which shows how thoroughly scared the people of the interior of Georgia were, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Savannah:

It seems that Judge P—g, of the Supreme Court of that State, was in the up-country at the time, but within twenty hours' run, by mail, of the terrible disease. Quite suddenly, late one afternoon, he was seized with headache, pains in the back and limbs, &c. Having heard that those were salutations Yellow Jack extended to his victims on approaching them, the Judge in the greatest consternation, applied to a friend "who was posted" for advice. A hot mustard bath was urgently advised, and being prepared, the Judge was soon laying himself in the irritating fluid. Presently he felt better, and finding a cake of soap in the vessel of water, he began to apply it quite freely upon his person.

After quite pleasant exercises in this way, he looked down for the first time on his body and limbs, and discovered that he was turning black! Oh, horror! His friend was hurriedly sent for, came, and declared that the system was intensely expressive of yellow fever.

"But," said the Judge, shivering all the while, "I feel no pain, I feel well!"

"So much the worse; the absence of pain is a marked symptom!"

"Good Heavens!" the Judge ejaculated, "what shall I do?"

"The only hope is in the mustard! Rub away! was all the consolation his friend could give.

And rub he did, with a will. He used the soap to open every possible pore, and, after some minutes, sent for a candle (for the twilight was fading) to ascertain his exact cuticular condition.—On examination, he was as black as a crow, and the soap which a careless servant had dropped into the tub, was discovered to be somebody's "Patent Paste Blacking!" We need only add that the Judge survived.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

Mr. Joseph Gilbert, who was attached to the astronomical service in Captain Cook's expedition to observe the transit of Venus, and whose name was conferred by the great navigator on Gilbert's Island, resided at Gosport, where, according to the fashion of the day, he, like Count d'Artoise, wore very tight leather breeches. He had ordered the tailor to attend him one morning, when his granddaughter, who resided with him, had also ordered her shoemaker to wait upon her. The young lady was seated in her breakfast room, when the maker of leather breeches was shown in; and, as she did not happen to know one handicraftsman more than the other, she at once intimated that she wished him to measure her for a pair of "leathers," for, as she remarked, "the wet weather was coming, and she felt cold in 'cloth.'" The modest tailor could hardly believe his ears.

"Measure you miss?" said he with hesitation.

"If you please," said the young lady, who was remarkable for much gravity of deportment; "and I have only to beg that you will give me plenty of room, for I am a great walker, and I do not like to wear anything that constrains me."

"But, miss," exclaimed the poor fellow in great perplexity, "I never in my life measured a lady; I—," and there he paused.

"Are you not a lady's shoemaker?" was the query calmly put to him.

"By no means, miss," said he. "I am a leather breeches maker, and I have come to take the measure, not of you, but Mr. Gilbert."

The young lady became perplexed, too, but she recovered her self-possession after a good common sense laugh, and sent the maker of breeches to her grandpapa.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—The following are the names of a jury list in the county of Sussex, (England) about the year 1610:

- Approved Frewen of Northiams,
- Be-thankful Maynard of Brightling,
- Be-courteous Cole of Pevensay,
- Safety-on High Seat of Wickfield,
- Search-the-Scriptures Moreton of Salhurst,
- More-fruit Fowler of East Hadley,
- Free-gift Mables of Chidingly,
- Increase Weeks of Cuckfield,
- Rest-on Weeks of the same,
- Kit-sin Pemble of Westham,
- Elected Mitchell of Heathfield,
- Faint-not Hurst of the same,
- Seek-wisdom Wood of the same,
- Flight-the-good-fight-of-faith White of Ewhurst
- Small-hope Biggs of Rye,
- Earth Adams of Warbleton,
- Repentance Avis of Shoreham,
- The-peace-of-God Knight of Burwash.

—Lower's English surnames.

A CONUMDRUM VERSIFIED.

WRITTEN IN A YOUNG LADY'S ALBUM.

"Why's D like marriage?" asked the maid,
Whose love to me is plighted;
I blushed, of course, and hung my head,
While she seemed quite—delighted!

"Come! answer me," continued she,
"And don't be long about it!"
"You stupid minny, don't you see—
We can't be wed without it!"

"Father," said a boy, to his paternal protector, a venerable Quaker, "I can lick that chimney sweep."

"That may be all very true, my son; but if thee does, thee will get thy hands blacked in the operation," was the wise counsel of the peaceful Friend. A counsel which every sagacious editor sees frequent occasion to follow.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LEGAL STUDENTS.—Better far to make a pursuit of the law than allow the law to make a pursuit of you.

HALF WITTED.—When may two persons be said to be half-witted? Ans.—When they have an understanding between them.

A popular clergyman who was sadly annoyed by incessant coughing among his congregation, paused in his discourse and remarked, that "if ladies would wear their bonnets on their heads, and tie the strings, coughs would not be so prevalent." He certainly don't mean to be coughed down.

The man who complained of having too much real estate on his hands was relieved by the application of soap and water.

A yankee has taught ducks to swim in hot water, so that they lay boiled eggs.

A "union of forces" is well exemplified in the following:

"A Turk wears so many fleas in his shirt, that a mathematician has recently demonstrated that if they should all jump at once, they would carry him across the Bosphorus!"

The children of Charles Bonaparte Prince of Canino, who were bereaved of their estimable mother (the daughter and last surviving child of Joseph Bonaparte) in Rome some time since, have been ordered to Paris by the Emperor. A marshal of France has been appointed their guardian and tutor, as the father is not permitted to have the sole charge of them. The Bonapartes have therefore all been removed from Italy. It is whispered, however, that the Murat branch cherish hopes of being ultimately restored to Naples.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—British Recruiting in Philadelphia.—The United States Marshal arrested twelve men this morning on board a steamer bound for New York, who had enlisted here for the British Foreign Legion. The recruiting officer is to be arrested. A partial examination of the recruits has been made before Commissioner Hazlitt, and the case is adjourned until Saturday. Fifteen were arrested, including those having charge of the recruits. It is said sixty were sent on via New York on Sunday, and the supposition is that upwards of five hundred men have been enlisted by the agent in this city.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.—No man whose heart is in the right place, could have listened to the eloquent speech delivered by Mr. Gray in the House of Assembly on the 26th ult, on report of the Commission on King's College, without having his feelings of patriotism and benevolence very much excited. A synopsis of the Report appeared in our last, and therefore we need not enter into details. There were three points upon which Mr. Gray expatiated in a manner calculated to convince the most obtuse. The first was the necessity of providing the means by which young men can obtain higher branches of education in this Province, in order that they may meet with the great men of other lands on terms of perfect equality, and feel proud of their native country; and more particularly because men who are accustomed to look with intense love towards the place where they received their education, and if our young men are compelled to go abroad to obtain their education, that love will be transferred to other countries and their institutions. The next point we refer to in Mr. Gray's speech, was the hope he expressed that all the Denominational Colleges in the Province would come in and work under the system recommended, and that the Professors, or some of them, would have seats in the Senate of the University, who, with the Rector, would have the supervision of all the Grammar and Parochial Schools. This plan, if adopted, must necessarily give confidence to the people of the several religious denominations. The third point to which we refer, is that while the Bible shall not be excluded from the Schools and Colleges, and while the Colleges shall not be liable to be termed "Godless," as is the case with the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, the Professors shall not mix up religious instruction with education, but a portion of one day in each week shall be set apart for the Students to receive religious instruction, each denomination from a Pastor of their own church.

Whoever suggested the course just referred to, in deserves the gratitude and thanks of every man the country. By thus placing every sect upon terms of equality, nothing but peace and good will would prevail. There would be a generous rivalry, but no bickering or heart-burnings; and the seed thus sown would produce the happiest effect, not only upon the minds of the Students throughout the terms of their natural lives, but they would go forth and spread the same good feelings around them. We firmly believe that if this plan be adopted, in another generation party spirit, with all its concomitant evils, will be scarcely known in New Brunswick. How much every good man must desire this, no words can express. To the honor of the Roman Catholic members in the Legislature be it said, they are, we believe, all in favor of adopting the system recommended by the Commission. Surely Protestants will not be less fair, less manly, less generous, and less patriotic.—Head Quarters.

It is rumored that Charles Connell, Esq. and James A. Harding, Esq. are both candidates for the new office of Postmaster-General. As they are both men of good business habits, and apparently well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, we shall not attempt to draw any invidious distinction.—lb

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND FROM BRITISH AMERICA.—New Brunswick has followed, with equal zeal and liberality, allowing for the difference of population the noble example of patriotism set by Canada.—By the last mail this colony, which, though offering many advantages to the emigrant, has hitherto been comparatively neglected, forwarded to England, as a donation to the Patriotic Fund, a bill for £5,000 currency. The sum, voted unanimously by the legislature of a vigorous young colony, with less than 200,000 inhabitants, may be considered magnificent; but it does not appear to have satisfied the patriotic enthusiasm of the colonists, who as we perceive from New Brunswick papers of recent date, are holding meetings in every county and parish, to adopt measures for adding to the gift by means of local subscriptions. It is expected that these will amount to a sum equal to that voted by the legislature, every person in the colony seeming to feel it a duty to contribute according to his or her ability. The enthusiasm in favour of the war, and the determination to support the mother country, are general; and the impression created by the reports of meetings held is fully confirmed by private letters. This feeling is of more importance to British interests than the pecuniary vote which is its exponent. It gives to Queen Victoria and her advisers the assurance that she has true-hearted and faithful subjects on the other side of Atlantic, resolved to uphold the integrity of the empire and the honour of the throne; and it speaks well for the growing prosperity of the colo-

ny. It shows not only that the New Brunswickers are satisfied with the rule of Britain, but also that they have attained to a degree of material welfare which hitherto has not been generally associated with popular ideas of the country. Something more than bare rocks and gloomy pine forests must have been concerned in producing the state of contentment and prosperity of which this patriotic ardour is no equivocal manifestation. It is a thing to cause the physical aspect and the natural resources of New Brunswick to be examined and considered by intending emigrants; and when these are understood and appreciated, the result will doubtless be an extensive immigration into that colony.—Morning Chronicle.

RUSSIA.—Martial Law had been proclaimed in ten provinces of Southern Russia, which are placed under Gen. Gortschakoff, who succeeds Menschikoff,—numerous military appointments have been made. Alexander II. announces that he will carry out with energy the emancipation of the serfs; for financial reasons it will be done slowly. Prince Paskiewitch and the nobles are said to be opposed to arming the serfs. The rapid decomposition of the body of the late Czar prevented its exhibition to the people. There were reports at Paris that great and threatened excitement existed at St. Petersburg. The Grand Dukes had been summoned home from Sebastopol.

The following Acts received the assent of His Excellency on the 3d inst.

"An Act for the better supervision and improvement of the Great Roads and Public works.

"An Act to alter the line of Great Road from Lower Trout Brook Bridge to the town of Magaguadavic.

"An Act concerning Tender in actions at Law and suits in Equity.

"An act to authorise the opening of a Street from Church Street to Princess Street, in the City of Saint John.

"An Act to quiet the titles to certain lands in Queens County.

"An Act to divide the Shire town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton into two separate districts for road and fire purposes.

"An Act in amendment of an Act intitled an Act to incorporate the South West Boom Company.

"An Act further to increase the Capital Stock and amend and continue the Act to incorporate the Fredericton Boom Company.

"An Act to alter and amend the several Acts relating to the Arestock Boom Company.

"An Act to enable the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the City of New York to hold property in this Province.

"An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Mining Company."

ARISTOCRACY.—A class of persons who despise the Public, and are venerated by the Public for that reason.—Punch.

MUTTON RATHER THAN BEEF.—We sincerely wish the American people would substitute mutton for beef and pork to a much greater extent than they have been in the habit of doing. Mutton is more nutritious than beef, and vastly more so than pork. Where on earth are so healthy and robust-looking people as the English of all classes? So far as meats are concerned, they are mutton eaters—probably more than half the animal food consumed in England being mutton. But it is not Merino nor Saxony mutton—nor of the ragged, fence jumping creatures commonly kept over large districts of the United States. English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish mutton is mainly of improved breeds, well bred and thoroughly cared for. These we may have in as high perfection as they, by obtaining the breeds, and bestowing a little pains in their propagation and feeding. We are glad to know that the attention of many of our farmers is turning to that branch of stock, and we trust that the good taste and discrimination of consumers of meats will give a substantial encouragement to their endeavours.—American Agriculturist.

A SAFE ARRANGEMENT.—A pretty good story is told of a wag in Bangor to whom one of the Second Adventists owed a bill. The latter wishing to go off square with the world, "owing no man anything," came to our friend and offered him fifty per cent. of the debt, it being all he was able to pay, and desired to be forgiven the remainder. The creditor took the money, said he would give him credit for the amount, and if the world should actually come to an end, as predicted, the debtor might consider himself to given the balance—otherwise the debt to remain good. This was satisfactory, and the disciple of Miller retired with an easy conscience to await the consummation of all things.

TO CURE THE TOOTHACHE.—Let an omnibus run over your foot.