

about three and a half tons, and is, by far, the largest known and described specimen of native copper on the globe. Rumours of a larger piece in South America are apocryphal. It is clearly a boulder, and bears marks of attrition from the action of water, on some parts of its rocky surface, as well as the metallic portions. A minute mineralogical examination and description of it are required. The adhering rock, of which there is now less than in 1849, is apparently serpentine, in some parts stannite, whereas the copper ores of Keweenaw Point on that Lake are found exclusively in the amygdaloids and greenstones of the trap formation. A circular depression of opaque crystalline quartz, in the form of a semi-geode, exists in one face of it; other parts of the mass disclose the same mineral. Probably 300 lbs. of the metal have been hacked off, or detached by steel chisels, since it has been known to the whites.

Importance of Early Training.—The pursuit of eminence in trifles, the common sign of a bad heart, is an infallible proof of a bad understanding. A man may dishonor his birth, ruin his estate, lose his reputation and destroy his health, for the sake of being the first jockey on the first courier of his day. And how should it be otherwise, when from the lips whence other lessons should have proceeded, selfishness has been inculcated as a duty, a desire for vain distinctions and the love of puff encouraged as virtues, and a splendid equipage, or it may be some bodily advantage, pointed out as the highest object of human ambition? To set the just value on every enjoyment, to choose noble and becoming objects of pursuit, are the first lessons a child should learn; and if he does not learn their rudiments on his mother's knees, he will hardly acquire the knowledge of them elsewhere. The least disparagement of virtue, the slightest admiration for trifling and merely extrinsic objects, may produce an indelible object on the tender mind of youth; and the mother who hath taught her son to bow down to success, to pay homage to wealth and station, which virtue and genius should alone appropriate, is the person to whom the meanness of the crouching sycophant, the treachery of the trading politician, the brutality of the selfish tyrant, and the zvarice of the sordid miser, in after life must be attributed.

Daring Ferocity of the Royal Bengal Tiger.—(From an East Indian Correspondent).—In June last, during the rains, as a native boatman was paddling in his "dinghee" off the shore, near the estate of Mr Broadhead, in the Sunderbunds, he espied a royal Bengal tiger fast making up to him. He immediately reloaded his speed, but finding his adversary rapidly gaining upon him, he became alarmed for his safety, and abandoning his canoe, plunged into the water. The sanguinary brute nothing disappointed, still continued to pursue his natant quarry, the man diving the instant he found his enemy approaching him. As the poor fugitive rose to the surface for the purpose of venting he was capable of distinguishing the relative position between himself and the tiger, and contrived by that means to keep at a safe distance from his pursuer, until the latter, completely worn out and exhausted, and finally foiled in his sanguinary objects, turned back towards the jungle whence he proceeded. Had the boatman remained in his dinghee, he would, most certainly, have been carried off, as it is a very common occurrence for dandees (native boatmen) to be "puckerowed" by tigers, whilst in the act of paddling their canoes in the various rivers and nullahs of the Sunderbunds.

Origin of Fire Engines.—The first idea of our present fire engines was given in a curious work called "A Treatise named Lucar-solace," by Captain Lucar, 4th, London, 1590, page 157, where may be found an account, with an engraving of "a squirt which hath been devised to cast much water upon a burning house; wishing a like squirt and plenty of water to be always in readiness where fire may do any harm.

Origin of the term "Rebecca."—The name, as applied to the turnpike gates' destroyers, originated thus:—In a cottage near Laundisillo, Oararthenshire, where the first gate was destroyed, lived a woman whose name was Rebecca, and as the leader of the mob was disguised in female attire, some wag said that she was the above Rebecca, and others shouted "Hurrah, Rebecca." This is the origin of this mysterious word, now of such general application.

A Wealthy Nobleman.—The house of Esterhazy is probably the most magnificent of the non regnant houses in the world. His estates contain 130 villages, 40 towns, and 34 castles. He has four country houses as big as Chatsworth within an hour's ride of each other; one of them containing 399 rooms for visitors, and a theatre. The Earl of Leicester once exhibited a flock of 2000 sheep, and afterwards asked the Prince if he could show as many. "My shepherds," said he, "are more numerous than your sheep," which is literally a fact, for there are 2,500 shepherds on his estate.

Kilts.—"I shall be off to the highlands this fall; but, cuss 'em, they hant got no woods there; aothin' but heather, and that's only high enough to tear your clothes. That's the reason that the Scotch don't wear no breeches, they don't like to get 'em ragged up that way for everlastingly, they can't afford it; so they let 'em scratch aac tear their skin, for that will grow agia and trousers won't."—Sam Slick in England.

From the London Panch. HER MAJESTY'S EXCURSION. Britannia has on this occasion ruled the waves with as much regularity as if it had been done by an office ruler, and Boreas has been holding his breath with a delicacy that could hardly be expected from such a generally blustering character. The Royal yacht has been setting the whole coast in a state of commotion; for at every port she has passed, the mayor and corporation have been recklessly "putting off" with addresses in honour of her Majesty and Consort, doing that which they never had the smallest intention of doing. The civic authorities have every where been in a state of frightful excitement straining their eyes through telescopes, and tearing down to the beach wherever the squadron came in view; firing salutes that could not be heard, preparing addresses that were never to be presented, and going out to sea in boats that were with difficulty got back again. The Mayor of Weymouth rushed with all the corporation at his heels, and having scrambled into a wherry with an address "cut and dried," had the annoyance of finding that themselves and the address were "cut" but certainly not "dried," for they got wet through with the surge before they got back again.

It seems that when the royal yacht was off Weymouth, the "civic authorities," who had rowed out to sea, set up a yelling and shouting from the boat, which was not heard, and could not therefore be answered, by the royal squadron. The mayor had the *heureux idee* to tie his pocket handkerchief to the end of one of the oars, which was hoisted, while the corporation, making speaking trumpets of their hands, shouted with a pertinacity that was truly praiseworthy. Finding that the royal yacht was sending still further from the "authorities of Weymouth," a meeting was called in the boat, and the mayor was unanimously elected to the gunwale. It was proposed by the senior starboard alderman, and seconded by the larboard churchwarden, that the mayor should at any rate read the address in the direction of the royal yacht; and by way of bringing his words nearer to the royal ear, it was suggested that, while in the act of reading, he should look through a telescope. The mayor, supported by four of the corporation, and leashed down to the rowlock, proceeded to read the following address with the little variations introduced by the wind and wave accompaniments:—

"May it please your (a lurch) Majesty,—We, the mayor and corporation (a capsize) of Weymouth [a sea shipped], humbly approach your Majesty [here the craft swung round to the shore] with feelings of the deepest emotion [cries of "Luff! luff!"] at the honor you have this day conferred upon us, by visiting our ancient [here a head wind took the mayor on the larboard quarter, and brought him down on the boat's bottom].

A sea-gull having appeared, apprehensions were entertained on board that it was one of Mother Carey's chickens. Orders were immediately given to put about, and the little craft ran for the shore, which she at length reached in safety. It had been the intention of the Mayor to present Prince Albert with the freedom of Weymouth, which would have given His Royal Highness the glorious privilege of driving a cart through the city, free of toll; but this honor is reserved for a future occasion. The freedom of Weymouth—consisting, we believe, of a perpetual turnpike ticket, printed on vellum—was carried out to sea, inclosed in a wooden box, made of a fragment of the wooden portion of the old Weymouth weathereck. The "freedom" got, of course, wet through with sea-water; and as it will, of course, in future always be moist in wet weather, it is in contemplation to send the "freedom" to Prince Albert, as a substitute for a weather glass.

At one of our common schools, the teacher in catechising his scholars, put the following question—"What was made to give light to the world?"—"Matches," cried one of the youngsters, after a short pause.

Musical Pun.—A young musician, on his first appearance before the public, said, "he trembled so much he could not shake."

Evil and Good.—To do good for evil is human corruption; but to do good for good is Christian perfection.

Wisdom is better without an inheritance than an inheritance without wisdom.

The following Testimonial is one of many thousands addressed to Messrs. Rowland & Son, Hatton Garden, London, whose advertisement appears in another column.

Gentlemen—I consider it almost an imperative duty to state the valuable efficacy of your most excellent MACAZAR OIL. For the last fifteen years I have been bald, occasioned by a most dreadful fever whilst in India. I have used almost every means to procure a head of hair again, but all my efforts seemed fruitless, until, accidentally a friend advised the use of your valuable Hair Restorer—(I can give it no better name), and, after using a 3s. 6d. bottle every symptom of a new head of hair began to show itself, to the joy, not only of myself, but my children. I resolved on having another, and obtained a 7s. bottle, and before the whole of which was used, I had, and have now, as handsome a head of hair as ever man enjoyed, and I earnestly recommend all who have not tried this most excellent Oil, will not fail to do so. I am, Sirs, Your most grateful and obed't serv't, J WALKER, Colonel.

Whitely Lodge, near Taunton, May 10, 1840.

General Agency and Commission Office, No. 18, CORN-HILL, LONDON, Opposite the EXCHANGE: To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers, and Colonists generally.

P. L. SIMMONDS, General Agent and Commission Merchant, in offering his services to his friends and the Colonial Public in general, has to acquaint them that he is ready to receive orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description of first rate quality at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided he is previously furnished with funds for draughts, at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool house for payment.

P. L. Simmonds will receive consignments of any description of Merchandise to be sold on commission, and accept bills for two-thirds of the amount, on receipt of the bills of lading. Consignments entrusted to his care will meet with every possible dispatch in their disposal, and sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the disposer. An extensive knowledge of general business, acquired during a long residence in the West Indies, and subsequent extensive courses of business with all the British colonies, the experience of several years in London as a Colonial Agent, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

N. B.—Parents sending home their children for education, may with confidence entrust them to the care of Mr. Simmonds. Reference may be made in Miramichi to the Editor of the Gleaner.

New-Brunswick. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. [L S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable of the said county, Greeting:

Whereas James Hordford late of Northesk in the said County, Yeoman, lately died Intestate (as it is said) leaving Goods and Chattels in the said County to be administered, and whereas Edward Williston, of Newcastle, Esquire, hath prayed that Administration may be granted to him on the said Estate. You are therefore required to cite the next of kin of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Chatham, in the said County, on Wednesday the Twenty Ninth day of November next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why Administration on the said Estate should not be granted to the said Applicant.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the said Court, this twenty sixth day of October, 1843

THOMAS H. PETERS, Surrogate. GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for the said County.

Notice. The Subscriber having authorized Messrs HADDOW & LOWDEN to collect and receive all outstanding debts due him at his Store at Chatham, requests all persons so indebted to pay the same to them without delay to Messrs. Haddow & Lowden who are also authorized to adjust all claims against the Subscriber. JOSEPH RUSSELL. Miramichi, 26th October, 1843

Notice. A Meeting of the Committee of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY, of New Brunswick, will be held at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, on Monday, the 6th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the President, JAMES CAIE, Secretaries. NIEL McLEAN. Miramichi, October 27, 1843

Steamer St. George.

To prevent the necessity of subjecting the St. George to the risk of entering any of the Ports by night, she will, during the remainder of the present season, discontinue touching at Bedeque on her return from Miramichi every alternate week, and will, instead thereof, enter Bedeque every week on her voyage from Charlottetown here.

She will therefore in future, leave Miramichi every Monday morning, as soon after Ten o'clock as possible, and Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday morning, one hour after her arrival from Miramichi, and will leave Pictou for Charlottetown, every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and leave there again at 8 o'clock, on Friday morning, for Bedeque and Miramichi.

Freight as usual. By order of the Directors, JAMES JOHNSON. Miramichi, October 11, 1842.

W. Y. THOMSON, Saddler, Harness, & Trunk Maker.

Having commenced Business in Chatham, in the Shop adjoining the Office of George Kerr, Esq., will be THANKFUL for any Orders in his Line; which will be executed PROMPTLY, and on reasonable terms. Chatham, August 3, 1842.

MURRAY'S Colonial and Home Library:

The main object of this undertaking is to furnish the Inhabitants of the Colonies of Great Britain with the highest Literature of the day, consisting partly of original Works, partly of new editions of popular Publications, at the lowest possible price. It is called for in consequence of the Acts which have recently passed the British Parliament for the protection of the rights of British authors and publishers, by the rigid and entire exclusion of foreign pirated editions. These Acts, if properly enforced, will for the first time, direct into the right channel the demand of the Colonies for English Literature: a demand of which our authors and publishers have hitherto been deprived by the introduction of piracies from the United States, France, and Belgium. In order, therefore, that the highly intelligent and educated population of our Colonies may not suffer from the withdrawal of their accustomed supplies of books, and with a view to obviate the complaint, that a check might in consequence be raised to their intellectual advancement, Mr. Murray has determined to publish a series of attractive and useful works, by approved authors, at a rate which shall place them within reach of the means not only of the Colonists, but also of a large portion of the less wealthy classes at home, who will thus benefit by the widening of the market for our literature: and the Colonial Library will consequently be so conducted that it may claim to be considered as a Library for the Empire. Owing to the very low price placed upon the numbers of this series, the undertaking can succeed only if it meets with strenuous support of the Colonial Government at home and abroad, in giving effect to the law, and in supporting the just rights of British genius, industry, and manufactures, by preventing illicit importation of foreign reprints. It is also necessary for its progress and success that it be favoured with the patronage of the Reading public in all parts of the British dominions; and the chief aim and object of the publisher will be to render it worthy of their countenance.

Mr Murray's Colonial Library will furnish the settler in the woods of America, and the occupant of the remotest cantonments of our Indian dominion, with the resources of recreation and instruction, at a moderate price, together with many new books within a short period of their appearance in England; while the student and lover of literature at home, who has hitherto been content with the loan of a book from the book club, or who has been compelled to wait for its tardy perusal from the shelves of a circulating library, or perhaps has satisfied his curiosity by the scanty extracts in magazines or reviews, may now become possessed of the work itself, at the moment of its publication, and at a cost little beyond that entailed by either of the methods above mentioned. He may at the same time lay up a permanent Library in a condensed and portable form.

It will no doubt prove a source of satisfaction to the lovers of English literature in the Colonies, to know that they are enjoying the intellectual gratification of the works of native authors, without doing any wrong or injury to those authors' interests.

Persons residing in the distant quarters of the world, to which the dominions of Queen Victoria extend, and unacquainted with the practical system of authorship and publication, may probably never have dreamed that they were doing an act of injustice to the authors, for whose works they perhaps entertained the sincerest devotion, by the encouragement they have been in the habit of giving to foreign reprints. But the reason why the American, French and other pirates of British copyrights have no difficulty in producing cheap books is, that they pay nothing to the authors of them. They cannot publish the works of their own authors at the same rate. But besides availing themselves of the genius and hard toil of others, without making them any return, the cost of printing and paper in those countries is nearly one half less than in England.

On the other hand, the pirated editions, owing to the hurried manner in which they are got up (being generally printed within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the English edition), and in order to save the (in England necessary) expense of common revision, are full of the grossest blunders, which must often interfere with the correct understanding of the work.

The series of Works designed to appear in Mr Murray's Colonial and Home Library will be selected for their acknowledged merit, and will be exclusively such as are calculated to please the most extensive circles of readers. They will be printed most carefully, in a superior style, and on good paper.

London, Abchurch Lane, Sept. 1843

Buoys. TENDERS will be received at the store of Mr Leonard Hawbolt, in Chatham, on the 15th day of November next, until noon, for the RAISING OF THE BUOYS in the Bay and River of Miramichi; and land them where he may direct. LEONARD HAWBOLT, Commissioner of Buoys & Beacons. Chatham, October 28, 1843.

For Sale, A Single Lined and Cashedon PEW, in St. Paul's Church. Enquire of H. C. D. CARMAN, October 20