

III. The person bringing a Subscriber's Ticket to the Medical Officer, does so on the understanding that he or she conforms to the Rules of the Society and the directions of the Medical Officer.

IV. The Medical Officer shall have the power of declining to attend persons whom he knows not to be objects of charity in such a sense as to entitle them to gratuitous Medical aid, or who are receiving Parochial relief in Medical attendance or otherwise.

V. All Tickets so rejected, shall be returned, endorsed by the Medical Officer, to the Subscriber, who shall be entitled to have them renewed on application to the Secretary.

VI. The Tickets of persons prescribed for or attended by the Medical Officer, shall be pasted in a book provided by the Dispensary, with a memorandum of the attendance and the nature of the complaint and treatment from time to time, as well as of wine and other extras ordered for the patients.

VII. The funds of the Dispensary shall be applied as follows:—

1st. To pay for Medicines furnished on the prescription of the Medical Officer:

2nd. To pay for bandages, splints, leeches, and medical appliances, thought necessary by the Medical Officer:

3rd. To pay to the Medical Officer a certain sum, to be determined by the Committee, for any case demanding extra care and visits to the patient's own house; in which may be included, at the discretion of the Committee, cases of midwifery:

4th. To defray any charges incident on the medical relief;

5th. To provide wine and medical comforts absolutely necessary, to be given by the Medical Officer and him only:

6th. If there be any surplus at the end of the year, a distribution of Clothing shall take place under the direction of the Committee.

VIII. The Committee shall meet monthly, commencing on the second Monday in January next, at 12 o'clock, (or at any such time as the Medical Officer or any two of the Committee may think necessary,) inspect the Books of the Medical Officer, the Druggist's Accounts, and shall summon an annual meeting of the Subscribers, before whom the Accounts shall be laid at such meeting.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1849.

Received from Mr. Simpson, being a balance in his hands from Ladies Benevolent Society,

	£2	1	3
Sir Edmund Head,	5	0	0
The Bishop of Fredericton,	1	0	0
Bishop Dollard,	5	0	0
The Ven. The Archdeacon,	1	0	0
Rev. J. M. Brooke,	0	10	0
Rev. W. Q. Ketchum,	0	10	0
J. Simpson Esq.	1	0	0
B. Wolhaupter Esq.	1	0	0
The Hon. The Attorney General.	1	0	0

(To be continued.)

THE DIFFERENT COLOUR OF THE JEWS.—Although the Jew becomes the subject of every form of government, from the autocracy of Russia to the democracy of America, he retains his theocratic creed. Neither barbarism the most rude, nor civilization the most refined, have succeeded in altering his peculiar countenance; for in the backwoods of the New World, and at the court of the British Sovereign, he is instantly known. Time that changes all things else, seems to stay his rough hand when he approaches the Jew. Compare his lineaments, sculptured in marble and cast in bronze—for the arch and medal of Titus still exist—with those of the living Jew, and be convinced of his unchangeableness. This permanence of physiognomy is evidently traceable to a supernatural cause, which prevents the usual modification of features, in order to accomplish an important object. Into this it is not our province now to enter, yet we cannot help remarking that the Jew is a witness not of one truth, but of many truths. Marvellously does he illustrate the consistency of the original unity of man with the most extensive diversity. His features have been cast in an eternal mould, but his colour is dependent on outward causes. Natural law is forbidden to operate on the one, but left to take its course with respect to the other. A fixed physiognomy declares the unity of the people, while their diversity of complexion as distinctly manifests the influence of climate. Every shade of colour clothes with its livery the body of the Jew, from the jet black of the Hindoo, to the ruddy white of the Saxon. The original inhabitant of Palestine was doubtless dusky skinned and dark haired; but the cooler sky and more temperate air of Poland and Germany have substituted a fair complexion and light hair. On the other hand, the scorching sun of India has curled and crisped his hair, and blackened his skin, so that his features alone distinguish him physically from the native Hindoo. On the Malabar coast of Hindostan are two colonies of Jews—an old and a young colony—separated by colour. The elder colony are black, and the younger (dwelling in a town called Mattacheri) comparatively fair, so as to have obtained the name of the "White Jews." This difference is satisfactorily accounted for by the former having been subjected to the influence of the climate for a much longer time than the latter.—*Qr. Review.*

EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.—Yesterday week a large party of naval officers, and Lord James Hay, assembled at the Mortar Battery at half past five o'clock, P. M., when quite dark, to witness experiments with the common 8-inch carcasses of the service, used for firing so as to give light to show the position of an enemy in dark nights, and to compare them with an invention to answer the same purpose more effectually, invented by Captain Boxer, Royal Artillery. The first fired was one of the carcasses from an 8-inch mortar, and it fell to the ground at the distance of between 200 and 300 yards, and continued burning about ten minutes. One of the cases containing Captain Boxer's plan was then fired. It consists of two tin cases, each being half a sphere; the one containing the composition, which burns with a brilliant blue light, and the other the parachute, formed of a light description of closely woven bunting. The diameter of the cases appeared to be about five inches, and when fired they attained a considerable altitude, but the parachute did not in the first instance open out sufficiently, and the lighted composition soon fell to the ground. The second fired on Captain Boxer's plan was a beautiful spectacle, the shells ascending to a great altitude, and when at the highest point an explosion took place, similar to the bursting of a rocket in the air, and out came a parachute fully six feet in diameter and about three feet in depth, suspending the brilliant blue light, and gradually descending, illuminating the part of the common on which it descended with a very brilliant light. The third and fourth—all that were fired on Captain Boxer's principle—were equally successful, and all appeared much gratified with the result. Three other carcasses were fired from the 8-inch mortar with a similar effect to the first; but although they gave out flame for a considerable time, they appeared to burn dim compared with Captain Boxer's. It may be mentioned that the parachute which supports the burning composition, on Captain Boxer's plan, is about from seven to eight feet above the burning matter; six cords descending from it are attached to a small chain about a foot long, fixed to the composition shell.—*Liverpool, Nov. 24.*

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The whole of England and Wales, with the exception of the six northern counties, has been surveyed, and the maps published, on the scale of one inch to a mile. This scale, however, was found to be too limited and defective to be of value for local engineering purposes, and for the improvement of the country generally; and the remainder of the survey was accordingly ordered to be finished on a scale of six inches to a mile as regards the country; but as regards towns, they were to be laid down upon a scale of five feet to a mile, in all cases where the number of inhabitants amounted to 4000. The six northern counties of England, namely, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, have all to be surveyed on this large scale; and already the whole of Lancashire, and five-eighths of Yorkshire have been completed. The expense of the one inch scale as compared with the six inch scale is represented to be as one to four. It will consequently take four times as long to execute the survey with the grant continued at the rate it now is of £60,000 a year; the delay or acceleration of the work being altogether a question of money.

DESTRUCTION OF CLIEFDEN HOUSE, NEAR MAIDENHEAD.—A few short months since this celebrated mansion was purchased by the Duke of Sutherland, from the executors of the late Sir George Warrender. We have now to record its almost entire destruction by the devastating element of fire—this being the second time it has fallen a prey to the flames within the last sixty years. The only parties in charge of the mansion when the unfortunate outbreak occurred were two female servants. The accident seems to have originated in the library, where some workmen had been employed until nearly ten o'clock on Thursday morning. The flames were first observed through the front windows of the mansion about one o'clock, P. M., by some parties near the spot, who hastened to the house and gave an alarm. Messengers were instantly despatched to Maidenhead, and in a very short time two engines arrived, but the fire had by this time attained so great a mastery that, although an ample supply of water was at hand, very little effect was produced upon the conflagration. The flames having communicated with the staircase, the whole of the upper floor of the main building was speedily on fire, and all hope of saving any portion of it being at an end, the endeavours of those engaged were directed to the preservation of the wings, which were connected with the central portion by two colonnades which were speedily pulled down, and several other engines having by this time arrived from Windsor and elsewhere, the firemen poured large quantities of water over the ruins, and the flames were at length subdued, after having consumed the whole of the central portion of the mansion, with a large portion of its valuable and interesting contents. Several of the more choice paintings, of which Cliefden contained an immense number, were saved by the exertions of the parties present, among whom the Honorable Colonel Irby, Colonel Vansittart, and Mr. Raikes Currie, all of whom reside in the neighbourhood, were most conspicuous. The mansion now destroyed was built on the ruins of that which was burnt in 1796, about twenty five years ago, by the late Sir George Warrender, who made it the receptacle of his most remarkable collection of works of art and vertu. Many of these treasures were purchased with the mansion by the Duke of Sutherland; and we fear that a very large portion of them are destroyed.