St. John Chronicle

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, September 21, 1852. Number 3.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE :—

12s. 6d. in Advance ;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year ;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing.

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year ;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year ;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year ;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, } *Directors.*
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST——PETERS' STREET.
(opposite the residence of Dr. Peters.)

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel——Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

1853.
Spring Style of HATS.

C. D. EVERETT & SON
HAVE just received, per *Cuba* from Boston, their *Spring Style* of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities.
Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.
HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and
March 12. North side King-Street.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.
THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 18 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.
DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.
Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c, &c.
Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN.
February 2, 1849.

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*
MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups, of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.
Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash pay the highest price given for Old Silver.
June 4.

BIBERRIAN HOTEL.—At the old Stand Again!
THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public at large that he again occupies his old stand, and he is prepared to furnish them with all the Novelties of the Season, and the substantial realities of life with which they have been formerly accommodated in this Establishment.
DINNERS, SOUPS, LUNCHES, SUPPERS, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JAMES NETHERY.
St John, N. B., May 7th, 1852.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
Soap and Candle Manufacturer,
ORANGE STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.,
HAS constantly on hand, SOAP and CANDLES, which he can recommend to his friends and the public in general—such as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the consumer and dealer—and trusts, by attending to his business, to ensure an amount of patronage which it will be his effort to deserve and extend.
☞ Those who are in want are invited to call and see for themselves—We confidently assert that there are no better manufactured in the City.—The smallest favor thankfully received.
☞ MIND!! *Orange-Street—near the Centenary Chapel.* July 2.—3f

WM. WISSLETON,
HAS Removed his place of business to Dock street opposite the Store of Mr. B. Fanjoy, where he will be ready at all times to execute orders in his line.
☞ Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 Sterling,
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst: Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham: William Cutman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Head) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cuenpegue: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
[*Established in* 1836.]
Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.
THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.
The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.
The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.
The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.
Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.
EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

AUSTIN'S
LIVERY STABLE.
Charlotte Street, next the Saint John Hotel
HENRY AUSTIN gives thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very cordial support afforded him while conducting a
LIVERY STABLE
and he begs through this method to inform them, that he has recently imported several first class CARRIOLES, BUGGIES, CHAISES and CARRIAGES of the most fashionable descriptions, by which he is enabled to accommodate Families or private individuals to their extreme satisfaction, and in such a style of elegance, that while he challenges competition, families will be spared the unnecessary expence of keeping up a PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.
Saddle Horses, Waggons and Horses, single, double, tandem or in any other style, turned out at a moments notice, and in the best and most fashionable manner to suit customers.
The Subscribers COACH having recently undergone a thorough repair, and second to none on the Stand, attendance will be in at the different Steamboats on their arrival at the City; and will attend to all other calls he may be favoured with.
All Orders left at the St. John Hotel, or at the subscribers residence, will be punctually attended to.
May 7, 1852.

ST. JOHN LIVERY STABLES,
South-East Corner King's Square.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has opened his new and extensive Stables at the Corner of Sydney-street, fronting on King's Square, and having purchased a number of excellent horses and superior vehicles he flatters himself that he will be enabled to furnish parties with the best and neatest turn-out which the City affords.
JAMES STOCKFORD.
St. John, July 9, 1852.

FASHIONS!—The Subscribers have made arrangements by their Senior, when in Paris last season, to receive a regular supply of the New Parisian Fashionable **Hats**, as early as they appear. Our Spring Stock of these Goods, to be opened by the *Devon* upon arrival, from one of the first houses in the trade, will convince our patrons that the newest fashions, with combined elegance, durability and cheapness, are at all times offered to our customers. LOCKHART & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm, situated in the Parish of Springfield, (King's County.) The said Farm contains Two Hundred Acres, Eighty of which is cleared and under good cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and good BARN: cuts Twenty Five Tons English HAY annually. The Farm is situated near a Grist and Saw Mill, and likewise a Carding Machine, and within 4 miles of Belleisle Church, and 1 1-2 of the Baptist Meeting House. It is known as the Cass Settlement, and branches off from the Finger Board to Sussex and Mill Stream, and is within thirty-three miles of the City of Saint John.
Terms of Sale will be half down, and the remaining half in yearly instalments.
For further particular apply to the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN O'NEIL.
Springfield, (K. C.) June 18, 1852.

FARM at Musquash for sale:—

A VERY valuable and well situated FARM, at Musquash in the Parish of Lancaster, 15 miles from the City of Saint John, containing 460 acres in the whole—60 acres of which are Dyked Marsh, the remaining best quality Upland, about 100 acres being cleared, and in excellent condition.—The Mail Road to St. Andrews and the United States runs through the property. It is situated in the Village of Musquash—bounded on one side by the River, and in a place well calculated both for farming purposes and a public establishment.
There is on the place, a large and convenient Dwelling House, in good repair; also, a small house, suitable for a tenant; a Blacksmith's Shop, and two large Barns capable of containing 80 tons of hay besides cattle; and plenty of good water near the house.
The Farm and Establishment will be found on examination to be well worthy the attention of any persons inclined to purchase; and the probability is that the Western Railroad Depot will be at this spot.
The terms of payment will be made easy; and further particulars may be obtained on application to DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, St. John, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
May 21, 1852. WILLIAM FOGG.

225 CASES OF
India-Rubber Boots and Shoes.
Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted as follows:—
MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES;
Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.
Also—100 cases Leather and Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Mens Boots and Brogans; Men's SLIPPERS and PUMPS; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.
I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kind of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.
Also, constantly on hand—*PAINTS* and *OILS*; NAILS and SPIKES; WINDOW GLASS, from 6x8 up to 10x50; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and wood Seat Chairs, of every kind. Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
June 4. Prince Wm. street.

NEW HAT STORE.
Number Seventeen, King-street.
A splendid Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, and FURNISHING Goods, just received by the *Sir Harry Smith, Alciope, Cambria, Devon, Hastingers*, and *Mary Jane*, from the several markets known for taste and style—
GENTS' Satin HATS, from 5s. upwards;
Gents' Velvet Plush Hats, from 12s. 6d.;
Gents' Black Kossuth and Magyar Hats, from 5s.;
Gents' Drab Kossuth Hats, *very handsome*, from 5s.;
Youth's LEGHORNE HATS, from 2s. 6d.;
Gents' Leghorn and Panama Hats, from 3s. 9d.;
Men's FELT Hats, all colors, from 7d. 1-2;
Gents' Travelling TRUNKS, from 7s. 6d.;
Gents' & Ladies' CARPET BAGS, from 2s.;
Mens' & Youths' Cloth and Fancy Caps, from 1s.;
Mens' & Youths' GLAZED CAPS, from 7d. 1-2;
Goodyear's Patent INDIA RUBBER COATS;
Leather HAT CASES, PEARS and STRAPS;
Boys' and Misses' Belts; Gold and Silver Laces;
Gents' Shirts, Fronts, Collars, STOCKS, Hdkfs. Gloves, Braces, and other Furnishing Goods.
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, MADE TO ORDER.
☞ TERMS—*Free per cent, discount for Cash.*
LOCKHART & CO.,
May 1, 1852.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.
S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
ny 10 tf *Manager.*

New-Brunswick
STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*
HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.
May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

For Sale or Lease,
And immediate Possession given:—
A SAW MILL, with 300 acres of Land attached, in upper Sussex, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Calder—Terms moderate. Enquire of
Feb. 27. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

DRUGS, Medicines, &c.—The subscriber has received per *Sir Harry Smith*, from London, his Spring Supply of English DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES & PERFUMERY, which together with his Stock in store, he offers Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices.
S. L. TILLEY,
April 23. No. 15 *King street.*

PEW FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—that eligible and commodious Pew, (cloth lined and cushioned,) No. 31, in the Organ Gallery of Trinity Church. Apply to
GEORGE ELATCH,
Barrister at Law.

POETRY.

THE
CAPTAIN'S SOLILOQUY.

Laid on his couch, and as to all 'twould seem,
His vital powers all going by the beam;
His best Bow'r dropt, yet still it fails to stand,
But drags with stern resolve thro' life's quicksand.
In tranquil moments, thus his state he'd scan,
To learn the point to which his bark now ran;
"Well, 'tis lucky that my figure-head escapes!
"Although the timber of my body shakes;
"My tween decks, I must properly clear away,
"As well as taut the shrouds and brace each stay;
"My hull in ballast must be nicely trim'd,
"My head-rails wash'd, by caulkers their beg rim'd.
"The chain-pumps must be kept in constant go,
"The scuppers clear, then all goes well below.
"I find the waters rising in my hold,
"Yet fear will founder me, I must be bold;
"Perpetual watch and heaving of the lead,
"My Sun's still clear, no rock'ning with the dead;
"No longer on this cursed Ship I'll lie,
"They'll caulk and paint me, till I really die.
"Knock off these grapples, down halyards, sheets let go,
"It's all dam'd stuff, so here goes, Yo heave O!
"By Jove! my gear is now so cruelly thim'd,
"I feel myself, as if I'd haul my wind;
"'Twere well I think, for some time to delay,
"To get Bove down, and caulk'd by 'Holloway.'
"'Twas said, when Congreve made his famous rockets,
"They'd knock the shiners out of Frenchmen's pockets;
"But Holloway's small-shot, back'd by his Ointment,
"Knocks sovereigns out, by sovereign appointment.
"Most many lous are the cures that I've been told,
"And now I will the best one unfold;
"One of those sensive household sort of fellows
"Sat down to blow the fife, and burst the bellows!
"Dreading the Doctor of his fond wife's rage,
"Thought the Professor's skill he would engage
"And straightway to the "Strand" in great alarm
"He carried the wounded bellows on his arm.
"The sage Professor first lock'd down the spout,
"Then gravely said, "I see its wind gets out."
"He gently down the nozzle thrust a Pill,
"Repeating such until it had its fill;
"Rubbing the belmy unguent o'er its sides,
"And say'd the breathing of his spouse's ire.
"Where!" cries the Captain, "let me not be slack"
"To patronize this meritorious quack!
"He said, we live, and as we live, we learn,
"I'll keep a raking fire, from stem to stern!
With anxious heart, rejoicing on his way,
He op'd a box, of dirty Pills a day!
Rubbing, as if with holly-stone each night
Till every pore seem'd pervious to the light!
One morn of length, without relief of pains,
The Captain found an ebbing of his gains:
"Hulloa!" says he, "my pump will run ashore,
"With these infernal pills, I'll have no more:
"I've swallow'd now, no'er twice five thousand Pills,
"And here I lie aground, with all my ills!
"There's no place like the fam'd old English channel,
"For tons of Physic, bound in ells of flannel!"
Diseas'd in purse and person, he resolv'd,
From all, but Nature's laws, to be absolv'd;
To take long credit on Time's trustful books,
And when the debt is due,—slip off the hooks.

FAREWELL TO CALIFORNIA.

Farewell, false land of blighted hopes,
For lo! the broad Pacific opes
Its waters to my view;
And I, with fairest prospects fled,
Bright dreams, and expectations dead,
Now bid thy shores adieu;

Oft have I cursed the fatal hour,
When, with the thirst for wealth and power,
My peaceful lot I spurned;
And when to tread thy distant strand,
And wash the bright ore from thy sand,
My wayward fancy burned;

I leave thee penniless and poor,
Yes as I left my father's door,
O land of vaunted wealth!
But on thy dark and dreadful coast
My strength is gone, and I have lost
That precious jewel, health;

Do thou restore, O baleful clime!
My vigor gone, my wasted time,
Worthless is now thy gold;
Though in thy stream and rivers wide,
And down thy lofty mountains' side,
For me, in heaps, it rolled,

I've wandered in thy forests wild,
Where the sweet songster's note beguiled
My lone and weary way;
And where, amid thy towering trees,
The cool refreshing Southern breeze,
Makes wild and ceaseless play,

Beneath thy calm unclouded sky
The lizard and the scorpion lie
Thy lovely dells among;
And where thy budding flowers fair,
Perfume with sweets the desert air,
The viper rears its young.

No, San Francisco, o'er thy bay,
As in my vessel takes her way,
Through the Pacific deep;
But those who came with me, the gay,
The young, the brave, oh where are they?
In lonely graves they sleep;

For some in fierce and deadly strife,
And some beneath the assassin's knife,
Unassisted, unkept have died;
While some still madly toiling on,
Heedless of years of suffering gone,
A hapless lot abide.

Now distant grow thy less'ning hills,
More talent I hear thy babbling rills
Come murm'ring from thy shore,
Oh California, adieu,
Then swiftly fadest from my view,
I ne'er shall see thee more.

ADVERTISING is a better soldier than rashness. The vicious growing vice is the much abiding blackness.

JEALOUSY is the greatest of misfortunes, and excites the least pity.

LOVE is the primary influence by which the soul is raised to a higher life.

THE TONGUE was intended for a divine organ but the devil often plays upon it.

A SMILE often takes away a man character as effectually as the most declamatory observations.

PROVIDENCE chasts our heads with length, lumber, and takes out our brains to make room for it.

IT IS WONDERFUL the superior moral effect this things sometimes assume when [illegible]

STATISTICS OF LABOR, &c., AT MELBOURNE.

The following is from a young man who left Glasgow. The accuracy of the statement may be relied on:—

"Melbourne, March 28, 1851.

"We sailed in November last year from Greenock, and had altogether a very favorable passage. We arrived here five weeks since. The first night I had the key of the street—no getting a bed, and houses very scarce—I got into the theatre the first night I came here, at a very small salary, as there was no vacancy just then. However, I got a rise of 10s. last week. Of course you would read of this now being the best gold country, superior to Sydney, to which place one of the ship Corbett's passengers were going. With this gold business everything is more than double in price. Beef 4lb. loaf, 1s. 2d., short weight included; butter, 2s. per lb., cheese, 2s. 6d. per lb.; eggs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; potatoes, 8s. per cwt.; tobacco, 4 1-2d. per ounce, and very bad, but most people smoke cigars at 2d each. Tea, common black, 1s. 6d. per lb. Good moist sugar at 4d. per lb. Prior to landing here, our third mate used to accost us with, "Come, gents, give us a pull here—hurrah for the diggings!" He not we never dreamed of such a thing as Melbourne, and his father's ship still lying in the bay for want of hands. Now for wages. A cherwoman going out at 7 in the morning till 6 in the evening, gets 5s. and her meat.—The charge of a washerwoman is 5s. a dozen for shirts; a dressmaker for making a gown, 8s.; a carpenter or joiner, per day 15s.; some £1, and some £1 10. for particular work; a tailor 10s., some 12s. 6d. per day; a slater, 9s. per day, and 10s.; blacksmiths, from £3 to £5 weekly; tinmen I cannot say, they seem to me as if they were making their fortunes. They sit up in a book or counter and thrive, so much in work required for the diggings. Are all fortunate that go to the diggings? No. Many come back with empty pockets, and some with very bad eyes; others rheumatic, especially those subject to that complaint. The accounts in the newspaper are correct in stating the numbers at Mount Alexander and Ballarat—50,000. But I met a gentleman yesterday who firmly believes there are 80,000. He also stated to me that he came direct from Mount Alexander, and met between 500 and 600 on the march for it. Bread at Alexander is 3s. to 4s. the 4lb loaf.—everything in proportion.

Now, as to the size, measure, and price of ale. When I came ashore here I had neither more nor less than one solitary sixpence. I asked for a glass of ale, sixpence, and was refused without the change. The ale began to warm my old heart, so I mustered up all the courage to get my change. "You are a stranger, I suppose?" "Yes, ma' am." Now the glass would take three to fill one imperial pint. Was I not wishing myself back again? I was next thing to tee-total all the voyage, for the cabin boys were as mean as mean had be.—Suppose I played a tune, they never said, 'Collie, will you tease?' So I was down on them, and would no play tunes unless I was paid, which they would not, however. The steerage passengers are co-equal with cabin now, and in most instances better, in fact. Jack is as good as his master here. I would not advise any coming here to cabin it. Only let people take necessary extras with them, according to their means. Ordinary sized chests or boxes stand a better chance of not being broken than large chests. Keep in sight all heavy clothing as well as light clothes. They are useful this side of the line, as well as with you. Crockery is very dear here, and any body bringing odds and ends, not wanted on the voyage, will find it an advantage. There is no starvation or beggery in this country, except some few indolent natives in this condition. Every one cannot make a fortune, but many will in a very short time. Merchants, speculator, &c., often make one in an incredibly short space of time and publicans can do it in three years or less. A half glass of brandy called 'a nobbler,' is 6d., in some houses 4d.; a glass of rum, 4d. This is the cheapest of all the drinks. Brandy is the cheapest drink here. Wine is 6s. a bottle in or out of the public. The greatest inconvenience here is the want of houses, more especially to those who have families. Before the golden time, the town was rapidly progressing. Within a gunshot of where I live, I heard a woman asking a young man his, for a single room about the size of my kitchen. New people of all classes are off to the diggings. I sent you a paper a short time ago; and I hope you are not gone to Canada West, as I am confident this country will suit your constitution better. Regarding the moral condition of the people here, I must say that morality is lax. Drunkenness greatly prevails, and that not on the sly, but quite open. The prevailing rage is for money—money! and certainly they do send it flying round like chaff. Plenty of money and good wages have for everything."—*Ross-shire Observer.*

A HIGHLANDER'S CAREER IN AUSTRALIA.

The following romantic and interesting adventure is well worth perusal. The individual to whom dame Fortune was so lavish with her gifts left Inverness about 11 years ago, where he carried on the business of a linendraper. Having made up his mind to emigrate to Australia, he prevailed upon a brother-in-law of his, with his family, to accompany him. The party sailed together from Inverness, and arrived in London all safe. The day following they strolled to view the wonders of the metropolis, and, in doing so, and as fate would have it, were not destined to sail together for Australia in the same vessel, having lost each other. The extent and intricacies of the streets of London defied our hero, Hugh Macgregor, *alias* Holstean Beag, to find his brother-in-law and wife, although he continued searching for them from morning till night for seven days; but all was in vain. Hugh was in a sad condition at the sudden and unaccountable disappearance of his sister and her husband. However, believing a further search for them would be useless, and besides his wages being but scanty, he once resolved, without any further delay, to sail for Australia, which he did on the evening of the seventh day. His brother-in-law and his wife also gave it up as a hopeless case to recover their relative, and, after a different search for him for two days, sailed for Australia, being thus five days a head on their voyage over Hugh Beag, or little Hugh. However, it happened that both vessels arrived at Port Phillip the same day, one in the morning and the other in the evening. Hugh being on board of the latter, on going ashore, learned that there were some Highlanders on board the former vessel, among whom he was informed there were individuals who closely corresponded with the description he had given of his relatives. However, as in London, Hugh was equally unfortunate in discovering them, although he continued for five days his search in and about the neighbourhood of Port Phillip. The reason was obvious. The brother-in-law engaged as a shepherd about an hundred miles inland, and went for into the interior, and it was not until Macgregor had received a letter from his friends in Inverness, informing him of their safe arrival in Port Phillip, and subsequent engagement and prosperity there, that he was satisfied of their being in the same colony with himself. According to the last accounts they did not meet, but we have no doubt that now, since fortune has smiled in abundance on Macgregor, they will once more see each other to relate the strange adventure of their separation in London and subsequent prosperity in the land of their adoption. Macgregor, *alias* Holstean Beag, after having served faithfully for a few years, by which he accumulated some little money, purchased a piece of land. This land being in close proximity to the gold regions, it occurred to him to make an attempt like others, in quest of the valuable metal. His success was beyond his expectations, and it turned out that he was among the most valuable properties in the district. The news having spread like wildfire through the country, it may be imagined Macgregor received many offers for permission to dig, but refused all. At length a company came forward who offered him the enormous sum of £30,000, which was accepted, and Holstean Beag retired from a life of activity to enjoy the fruits of his hurriedly-acquired fortune. Such fortune, so easily acquired, but seldom falls to the lot of mortals, and the news of Hugh's success having been lately received in Inverness, and in his native district, gave such a stimulus to all those who could muster the "tin" to proceed to Australia, that last week about 120 persons left that town, many of whom were the relations and acquaintances of Hugh Macgregor, *alias* Holstean Beag.—*Ross-shire Observer.*

FITNESS OF EGYPTIANS ART TO EGYPT.—One other obliration which the Egyptians owe to the Desert struck me freshly and freshly from the beginning of our voyage to the end. It plainly originated their ideas of art. Not those of the present inhabitants, which are wholly Saracenic still, but those of the primitive race, who appear to have originated art all over the world. The first thing that impressed me in the Nile scenery above Cairo was the regularity of almost all forms. The trees appeared almost the only exception. The line of the Arabian hills soon become so even as to give them the appearance being supports of a vast table land, while the sand heaped up their bases was like a row of pyramids. Elsewhere, one's idea of sand-hills is, that of all round eminences they are the roundest; but here their form is generally that of truncated pyramids. The entrances of the caverns are square. The masses of sand left by the Nile are square. The river banks are graduated by the action of the water, so that one may see a hundred natural Nilometers in as many miles. Then, again, the forms of the rocks, especially the limestone ranges, are remarkably grotesque. In a few days I saw, without looking for them, so many colossal figures of men and animals springing from the natural rock, so many snakes and strange birds, that I was quite prepared for anything I afterwards met with in the temples. The higher we went up the country the more I recognized the forms of form the mud huts of the modern peoples; and in Nubia they were worthy, from their antiquity, of old Egypt. It is possible that the people of Abyssinia might, in some obscure age, have derived their ideas of art from Hindostan, and propagated them down the Nile. No one can now positively contradict it. But I did not feel on the spot that any derived art was likely to be in such perfect harmony with its surroundings as that of Egypt certainly is; a harmony so wonderful as to be perhaps the most striking circumstance of all to an European, coming from a country where all arts is derived, and its main beauty therefore lost. It is useless to speak of the beauty of Egyptian architecture and sculpture to those who, not going to Egypt, can form no conception of its main condition—its appropriateness. I need not add, that I think it worse than useless to adopt Egyptian forms and decorations in countries where there is no Nile and no Desert, and where decorations are not, as in Egypt, brought with meaning—picture language—messages to the gazer.—*Eastern Life.*

LUXURIES OF THE ENTHUSIAST.—Somebody, and we know not whom, thus rebukes an Englishman's aspiration to be independent of foreigners:—"A French cook dresses his dinner for him, and a Swiss valet dresses him for his dinner. He hands down his lady, decked with pearls that never grew in the shell of a British oyster, and her waving plume of ostrich feathers never formed the tail of a barn-door fowl. The viands of his table are from all countries of the world; his wines are from the banks of the Rhine and the Rhone.—In his conservatory, he regales his sight with the blossoms of South American flowers; in his smoking-room, he gratifies his scent with the weed of North America. His favorite horse is of Arabian blood his pet dog of the St. Bernard breed. His gallery is rich with pictures from the Flemish school and statues from Greece. For amusement, he goes to hear Italian singers warble German music, followed by a French ballet. The ermine that decorates his judges was never before on a British animal. His very mind is not English in its attainments—It is a mere picnic of foreign contribution.—His poetry and philosophy are from ancient Greece and Rome, geometry from Alexandria, his arithmetic from Arabia, and his religion from Palestine. In his cradle in his infancy, he rubbed his gums with coral from Oriental oceans; and when he dies, he is buried in a coffin made from wood that grew on a foreign soil, and his monument will be sculptured in marble from the quarries of Carrara. A pretty sort of man this to talk of being independent of foreigners!"

FATHER PARRY'S PROPHECY.—"Bridges," says he, "unsupported by arches, can be made to span the flowing current; man shall descend to the bottom of the ocean safely breathing, and treading with a firm step on the golden sands never brightened by the light of day. Call but the secret powers of Sol and Luna into action, and behold a single steersman, sitting at the helm, guiding the vessel which divides the waves with greater rapidity than if she had been filled with a crew of mariners toiling at the oars. And the loaded chariot, no longer encumbered by the panting steed, dashes on its course with relentless force and rapidity. Let the pure and simple elements do the labour; bind the eternal elements, and yoke them to the same plough."

DO THEY TALK? Have they no leafy lungs—do they not at sunrise, when the winds blow, and the birds are carolling their songs, play a sweet music? Who has ever heard the soft whisper of the green leaves in the Spring time, on a Sunday morning who did not feel as if rainbow gleams of gladness were running through his heart? And then when the peach blossoms hang like rubies from the stem of the parent tree—when the morning dew lies in tears before the shrine of God, upon the beautiful face, and the moss-rose opens their crimson lips sparkling with the nectar that falls from heaven, who does not bless his Maker?

A NEWSPAPER IN A FAMILY.—One of the greatest advantages of a newspaper in a family of children is, the constant stimulus which the facts and statements it contains gives to the acquisition of historical, scientific and geographical knowledge. Who, then, that is a father, will be so penurious, not to say unnatural, as to reduce the slender objects of his affection and responsibility such an important aid to their advancement.

RULES FOR HEALTH.

IN A SCOTCH NEWSPAPER WHO HAS TRIED THEM ALL.

Never drink anything but water.
Never eat anything but oatmeal.
Wear the thickest boots.
Walk fifteen miles regularly every day.

Avoid all excitement; consequently it is best to remain single, for then you will be free from all household cares and matrimonial troubles, and you will have no children to worry you.

The same rule applies to smoking, taking snuff, playing at cards, and arguing with an Irishman. They are all strong excitements which must be rigidly avoided, if you value in the least your health.

By attending carefully to the above rules, there is every probability that you may live to a hundred years, and that you will enjoy your hundredth year fully as much as you did your twenty-first.—*Punch.*

SECRET MEN.—We learn from the Shrubrock Gazette of the 14th instant that Mr. Orris Hall, of Hatley, discovered recently, near the railroad north at Shrubrooke, a rich and extensive vein of silver ore, from a specimen of which, weighing only one pound, he obtained pure silver of the value of a quarter of a dollar. "We understand," says our contemporary, "that Mr. H. has taken steps to obtain from Government the right of working the mines."—*Montreal Pilot.*