St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, May 21, 1852. | Number 27.

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 strike 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, 4 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 $10 in advance, 25 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.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST——PETERS' STREET
[*opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson*]

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

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

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6m

Notice.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of "Allison and Spurr" here, and "James Dewolfe Spurr and Co." at Liverpool, G. B., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims upon either of the above Firms are requested to render them for settlement; and all parties indebted will please make early payment to either of the undersigned.

EDWARD ALLISON,
JAMES DEWOLFE SPURR & CO.
By EDWARD ALLISON, *his Attorney*.
St. John, 1st March, 1852.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late JOHN BRUNDRAGE, of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, farmer, deceased, are requested to hand the same duly attested, to the Subscriber within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

SUSAN BRUNDAGE,
Lancaster, Jan. 30, 1852. *Administratrix.*

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SANCTON and BROWN, is dissolved.—All debts due to and from the concern, will be paid or received by JOHN BROWN. Dated 1st September, 1851.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
JOHN BROWN.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Sancton's interest in the SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all who may patronise him, with the manufactures above named, equal in quality, and on as good terms as any other Establishment in the City.—Having in his employ men, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand the business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.

Sept. 6. JOHN BROWN.

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, 16 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.

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

New-Brunswick STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING fitted up the best Machinery that can be procured (having been the manufacture of Canada, Connecticut, and Philadelphia) we are prepared to manufacture Mouldings, Window Sashes, Doors and Blinds, of the best quality, and on the shortest notice. We will not be undersold by any establishment in the province.

JOHN L. ALEXANDER.
May 7.

JOHN BRIGGS,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Watchmaker,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B.
Some below the Waverly House.

KEEPS constantly on hand Silver Tankards, Watches and JEWELLERY of the best description.

Having secured the services of Mr. David West, from the Manufactory of Mr. Wesley Bennett, Chronometer and Repeater Maker, Liverpool, Watches timed and repaired at reasonable rates. The above Establishment from the orders entrusted to him will be executed in a style equal to any house in *England*.

June 6.

New York Scientific American.

HAVING recently been appointed agents of this valuable Scientific and Mechanical Journal, the undersigner is prepared to transmit the names of subscribers to the publishers, Messrs. MUNN & Co. New York.

TIMES STORE.
St. John, February 27, 1852.

Insurance.

National Insurance Company,
of Edinburgh,

This Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.

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 £81,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman*.
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John B. 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 to 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 Deveriaux, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, 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.
Monkton (the Bend) 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 Cocagne: 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 £300 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

NEW BOOKS.

Received per Schr. "Linnet," from Boston:—

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March;
Knickerbocker do. do.;
Mechanic's do. do.;
International do. do.;
Blackwood's do. do.;
Head of the Family, by the Author of the Ogilvies; Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate; the Old Bell, by Henry C. Watson; Recollections of Literary life, by Miss Mitford; Wesly and Methodism, by Isaac Taylor; Lays of Scottish Cavaliers, by W. E. Aytoun; Characters in the Gospels, by Rev. E. Chapin; Nos. 407 and 408 Little's Living Age; Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library, containing Whimsicalities by Thos. Hood, & Notes of Travellers by Dickens; Nos. 21 and 22 Fallis' Shakespeare; Part 3d, Self Deception, by Mr. Ellis; Ollendorff's Fearney Lessons in French; Napier's Peninsular War; Ida Pfeiffer's Voyage round the world, price in Muslin 3s. 6d., in Paper 2s. 9d.; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Hodgkin's Italian and Spanish Testaments; Vestiges of Creation; Further supply of Maurice Tiernay; Rose Douglas; Amy Lawrence; Florence Sackville's Quest; Wilmeghby; Ravenscliffe; Kenneth; Phantom Ship; Lady Worsley's Travels, etc.

☞ Late American Papers received.

March 19. B. O'BRIEN.

For Sale or Exchange For Property in Town.

THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, of which 40 are cleared, and about 80 acres more fit for the plough; the good half were garden vegetables for the City; there are on it a good two story House, containing 7 rooms and a kitchen; Cellaring for 2,000 barrels of Roots, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in the immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it goes that way will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accommodating.

JOHN GILLIES.
St. John, December 19, 1851. Peter's Street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Ann Meldrum, (one of his Friends,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This Inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Being to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands cured by its agency, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by persevering in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves) yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids; are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Costiveness of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever
Headache,	cause, &c., &c.

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Bellisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every language are affixed to each Box.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received per "Admiral"—

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for May;
Peterson's do. do.;
Sartain's do. do.;
Godey's Ladies' Book do.;
Mary Price, or the Memoirs of a Servant Maid, by by G. W. M. Reynolds;
The Milliner and the Millionaire, by Mrs. Hicks;
Leaves from the Note Book of a Naturalist;
Falkland, a novel, by Sir E. L. Bulwer;
Tales of the Southern Border, by C. W. Webber;
The Bandit's Bride, a Romance of Saxony;
Avarice, a novel, by Eugene Sue;
Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, by by Mahew & Cruikshank, (complete);
Bishop of Exeter's Reply to the Edinburgh Review;
Hungary in 1851, with an Experience of the Austrain Police, by Chas. L. Brace;
Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Lancy;
The Household of Sir Thomas Moore;
Lyra, and other Poems, by Allice Carey;
Journey to the Gold Diggings, (illustrated);
No. 2, Bleak House, by Chas. Dickens;
No. 7, Putnam's Library, (Claret and Olives);
No. 18, London Labour and London Poor;
No. 414, Little's Living Age;
Knowlton's Complete Farrier;
Blackwood's Magazine for April;
An assortment of the Modern Standard Drama.

☞ Late Boston Papers.

April 30. B. O'BRIEN.

STORMY WEATHER!
ARRIVED THIS STORMY DAY AT
GRANITE HALL
No. 1, Dock street.

A Most splendid supply of Beaver and Silk Hats; also, more of those excellent Silk Glazed Boating Hats and Drab stuffed Thrashers, 5 inch brim, with Tassels—a new article.

A variety of Children's Velvet Hungarian Caps.

On the road and daily expected, a large and extensive assortment of KOSSUTH HATS, and other goods too numerous to detail.

All of which is offered for sale very low for Cash only. (April 23.) THOS. R. JONES.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above Goods

Superior to none Manufactured.

☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. JAMES MCFARLANE, Messrs. PETWILLING and READING, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BROWN.

St. John, April 16.

BUILDING.—MRS. BUTTERS, respectfully acquaints the Public, that she has taken the House in Germain Street (one door South of the Baptist Chapel,) and now occupied by his Worship the Mayor. The building has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is now second to none in the City. Truly grateful for the patronage she has hitherto experienced, she solicits a continuance of public favours.

April 16.

BRACES, BRACES, SUSPENDERS.
490 DOZEN assorted from that celebrated Factory so much in repute, Hotchkiss & Co.; *for sale very low at wholesale.*

J. CROUCH.

May 7. *Fancy Arcade*, corner King and Cross st.

Blank Books and Paper.—A large assortment various sizes, for sale at Wholesale and Retail at a Bargain, just received.

J. CROUCH.

May 7. *Fancy Arcade*, corner King and Cross st.

Garden and Flower Seeds.—The Subscriber has received per *Sir Harry Smith*, from London—A General assortment of Field, Garden, and Flower SEEDS. Warranted the growth of 1852. (April 29.) S. L. TILLEY.

NO. 1. WHITE LEAD.—Per Sir Harry Smith, from London 5 1-2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White Lead, in 112, 56, 28 & 14 lb. Kegs; 22 cwt. Colored Paints. (April 29.) S. L. TILLEY.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On the evenings of the 12th and 27th ult., the Rev. Professor Paine lectured in the Mechanics' Institute on the "Growth and Prospects of Canada." The audience was large and respectable, and highly delighted with the interesting details. The lecturer said:—The population of Canada, at the time of its surrender to Britain in 1760, was between 60,000 to 69,275, exclusive of Indians. With the exception of a few trading ports, this population was confined to the lower part of the Province. After 1770, U.E. Loyalists coming in from New Jersey and Pennsylvania increased it somewhat. In 1791, the white population of Upper Canada was under 50,000; in 1811, it was 77,000, according to the statement of the Board of Statistics, Hence it is only forty years since it can be said to have begun to grow, if so much. By 1824 the population reached 151,067, nearly double in thirteen years, in 1834 it was 320,693—double, with 18,492 over; in 1850, when it was 791,000, it was more than ten times its number in 1811; over five times its number in 1825; Its growth during the last half century was shown by statistical returns to have been in a ratio about thrice that of the Free States. By statistical returns it was shown that Canada West taken as a whole, has been growing for the last forty years, at a rate about equal to that of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois conjoined, for the last twenty at a rate somewhat over theirs. It was remarked, that while the growth shown to have taken place in Canada West was on the country as a whole, that of the Western States was at the expense of the other States of the Union, between which and them the disproportion was very great; to the extent of the American portion of it the immigration to the Western States is but a removal from one part of the Union to another, not an increase to its inhabitants. By way of the illustration to the effect of selecting portions, of the States, as is done in the case of the West, and drawing general inferences, from them, the Home and Gore Districts were selected out of Upper Canada and their rate of growth shown to exceed that of the Western States. Indiana contains now a population of 177; times what it was 1800, while the Home District contains over 500 time the number of inhabitants of 1599—which was in that year 224; in 1850, 112,996. Though indifferent parts the country there have been differences in the rate of growth, their has been on a whole gratifying uniformity; examples have sometimes been adduced illustrative of this fact.—Coincident with this rapid growth in population a corresponding advance has been taken place in the quantities of land under cultivation, agricultural products, stock, &c., and in the value of land, which was illustrated by statistical returns. A comparison of assessed values in the State of New York and Upper Canada respectively, for 1848 brought out the fact that, supposing the principle of the valuation the same, our neighbours of the Empire-State have, with a population over four times ours, property under five times ours—New York city included. The growth of the country was next illustrated by the contrast it presents now to the published descriptions of travellers, comparatively recent. What they described as wilderness, is filled with towns and villages—many of them handsome, and not a few of them large and wealthy. The growth of a number of these—among them, Toronto, Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, London, Guelph, Belleville, Brockville, Kingston—was viewed—their present population and that of earlier periods being given. Examples of the rise of property in some of these towns were likewise given. In its trade, the growth of Upper Canada is, as proved by the comparison of the exports and imports of different periods, quite equal to its advance in other respects. Great progress has also been made in regard to the conveniences of life, as was manifested by a comparison of means of conveyance—steamboats and roads at different periods; with the increase of postal arrangements and the facilities afforded by electric telegraph. By a comparison of statistical returns, it was shown that in proportion to population our increase from immigration is one-third greater than that of the U. States, which with a population fifteen times receives an immigration only ten times ours. In proportion to population, our increase from immigration between 1830 and 1850 has been five times that of the United States. Lecture second was devoted to the growth of Upper Canada in its higher interests, those of an intellectual and spiritual character. In 1812, Canada had five newspapers, all in the Lower Province. Now it cannot have much under two hundred. A hundred and eighty, or a little above, would give us in proportion, to population, a supply equal to that of the United States, which have about 2500. Generally speaking our newspapers will compare favorably with those of our neighbours as to character. The number of our book-shops, with the extent of their stocks, and the books stowed in libraries and found on tables, indicate a growing taste for reading. On all hands a growing interest is manifested in the cause of education. Our schools and school-masters are increasing rapidly. Sums largely increased are being paid for education; the people in many parts voluntarily taxing themselves for its support. The character of the education given is also improved. In numbers of places, too, larger Schools are being introduced, with a number of qualified teachers, which admit of proper classification of pupils classification of pupils and divisions of labour on the part of masters. Schools of this sort have been seen by the lecturer in successful operation in Brantford and London. The Normal School is rendering the country great service; as is also the Chief Superintendent of the Common Schools by the diligence, singleness of purpose, and industry with which he is devoting himself to his noble employment. The number of Grammar Schools is also increasing, and the number of Mechanics' Institutes. Now too the Provincial University, with its staff of well qualified Professors, to which addition is being made, offers its advantages to the youth of the country at a price little more than nominal. Trinity College, likewise, though a denominational institution, adds to the means of education in the higher departments. It is a fact specially cheering that the means of religious instruction and worship are increasing at a rate fully equal to the growth of the population. This was shown by comparison of the statistical returns of different periods. In civil arrangements and the application of correct principles to the government of the country, it is believed improvement will generally be admitted to be taking place. Our municipal institution are working, on the whole, satisfactorily—improving the country and educating the people. The past growth of the country, with its extent, its soil and climate, and the facilities for intercommunication afforded by its rivers and lakes, were next adverted to. These he said in connection with the character of its inhabitants, who were vindicated from the imputation of want of enterprise, afforded pledges of the future greatness of the country. The lecture closed with an exhortation to Canadians to do their duty towards the development of the resources of the country.—Family Herald.

A CUTE BOY.—"James, my son, take this letter to the post office and pay the postage on it." The boy returned highly elated and said: "Father, I seed a lot of men putting letters in a little place and when no one was looking, I slipped young-in for nothing and brought a gingercake with the money."

NOTHING is so much and admired, and so little understood, as wit.

BEAUTY has been the delight and torment of the world ever since it began.

I KNOW no evil, under the sun so great as the abuse of the understanding, and yet there is no one vice more common.

TRUTH RARELY BECOMES falsehood if it is presented in any other than its relations. There is no truth but the "whole truth."

Physic, for the most part, is but a substitute for exercise or temperance.

DAHOMEY.—THE London *Times* gives the following fascinating description of Dahomey, the country on the coast of Africa which the British Government has recently taken under its protection:—

"The great potentate of the district in question is wretched negro, who calls himself Guezo, King of Dahomey. As he is now himself, so would all his predecessors appear to have been. It would seem that about 200 years ago, a savage called Tabchohdohnoh, King of of Takkee, marched in hostile guise upon the town of Abomey. Here he performed a vow to his fetish by ripping open the belly of the captured prince, and placing the mangled corpse under the foundations of his new palace, which was thence called 'Dahomey', or Dah's Belly." Hence the kingdom has received the name of Dahomey. Gueze the present king of 'Dah's Belly,' is a brutal savage, who spends his time among his 18,000 wives, and in cutting the throats of all the weaker tribes who have the misfortune to live in his vicinity. Commander Forbes, of the *Benetta*, made an excursion to the lair of this drunken monster, and found him in the midst of his woman and his pannikins of rum At a great festival held in honour of their arrival, this King of Dahomey or Dah's Belly, indulged his visitors with the sight of a decapitation, just as an European Sovereign would take his guests to a review or to the Opera. The victims were brought in baskets or boats, strapped down as criminals are in France, when they are brought up to be thrust under the knife of the guillotine. The boat or basket was placed on end on a parapet. The King gave the basket a push from above, which caused it to topple over a height of twelve feet. Immediately the poor creature's heads reached the ground, they were, of course, stunned, and before they recovered themselves the executioners had finished the bloody work, and the bodies were cast out to the wolves and vultures. These men were prisoners of war, not criminals. And such is the wretch with whom our diplomatic and naval agents on the spot have been in close relations.

THE FARMER.

METHOD OF CURING PRIZE HAMS.

[From the American Farmer.]

The hams of Maryland and Virginia have long enjoyed a world wide celebrity. At the exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, four premiums were awarded for hams. We are informed by those who had the opportunity of examining them, that they were of first rate quality. The following are the receipts by which the hams were cured:—

T. E. HAMILTON'S RECIPE.—First Premium. To every 100 lbs. pork take 8 lbs. of G. A. salt, 2 oz. saltpetre, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 1 1-2 oz. of potash and four gallons of water. Mix the above, and pour the brine over the meat, after it has lain in the tub for some two days. Let the hams remain six weeks in brine, and then dried several days before smoking. I have generally had the meat rubbed with fine salt when it is packed down. The meat should be perfectly cool before packing.

J. GARNER'S RECIPE.—Second Premium. To 1,000 pounds of Pork, take half a bushel and half a peck of salt, 3 lbs. saltpetre, 3 lbs. sugar, and two quarts of molasses. "Mix—rub the bacon with it well; keep on for three weeks in all; at the end of nine days take out the hams and put those which are at the top at the bottom.

R. BROOKS, JR.'S RECIPE.—Third Premium. One bushel of fine salt, half bushel ground alum salt, one and a half pound to thousand lbs. pork; let to lie in pickle four weeks, hung up and smoked with hickory wood until the rind became a dark brown.

C. D. STINGER'S RECIPE.—Fourth Premium. To 100 lbs. green hams take 8 lbs. G. A. salt, 2 lbs. brown sugar or molasses equivalent, 2 oz. saltpetre, 2 oz. Pearl ashes, 4 gallons water, dissolve well; skimming off the scum arising on the surface. Pack the hams compactly in a tight vessel or cask, rubbing the fleshy parts with fine salt—in a day or two pour the above pickle over the meat, taking care to keep it covered with pickle. In four or six weeks, according to the size and weight of the hams, (that is to say, the longer period for heavy hams,) hang up to smoke, look up; smoking with green hickory wood. I have put up hams for the last twelve or thirteen years by the above receipe with uniform success, equal at all times to the sample now presented.

SMOKE HOUSES.—Many persons commit great errors in building smoke houses. To be nice, and be a handsome and respectable appurtenance to a farm, it must forsooth be built of brick or stone, with close fitting doors, and a single aperture for the egress of the smoke. The consequence is, the meat is black and bitter, and might as well have been put in a pickle of pyrologineous acid; having lost all its the flavour, smelling of soot like a chimney sweep.—The walls are so close and cold that the smoke condenses and settles on the hams or bacon, and instead of drying, it becomes flabby and ill-coloured.

A smoke house can hardly be too open. It takes longer, to be sure, to perfect the process; but when completed, the meat is dry, of a fine, chesnut colour, and a delicate flavour of smoke penetrating the whole mass.

The best houses we have seen, are built with a stone wall, three feet high, flagged bottom, and a wooden structure built on the top of the wall.—Common siding is tight enough, or boarding outwise like boarding a barn is sufficient, with a tight board or shingle roof. The bottom is used for an ash house and the smoke fire is built on the ashes. It is safer for both purposes, and will produce a much finer article for those who have a sweet tooth for that delicious treat—a nice flavored ham.—*Guernsey Times.*

RELATIVE VALUE OF MANGOLD WORTZLE AND SUGAR BEET.

During the last month I made a series of careful experiments on the saccharine properties of mangold wortzles, red and yellow, and sugar beet. The quantity operated on in each was 2 cwt. I adopted that quantity to simplify calculation, as being the decimal of a ton. The result proved as follows:—

Long red Mangolds gave a saccharine juice equal to	50lbs.
Yellow globe mangolds do	53lbs.
Sugar Beet, small and indifferent in quality	62lbs.

Hence there is preponderance of just 20 per cent. in favour of the fattening property of beet. Nor does its superiority rest here. The expressed juice of the mangolds, both descriptions, was remarkably acrid, and left a biting alkaline flavour on the palate, from which the juice of the beet was comparatively free. This doubtless arises from the presence of earthey salts, such as potash, amonia, sulphur, resin, &c., all of which are contained in both roots, but in excess in the mangolds. Now these salt are both purgative and diuretic, and as such detract from the fattening property of the food. Farmers who shall feed on mangolds have doubtless observed this effect on their cattle, particularly when first put into stall—of course the effect diminishes, and is finally corrected by habituated tone of stomach, and is admixture of hay or other food—but till this take place the beast pads up little on the flesh.

In the sugar beet those are comparatively less, and therefore their fattening properties are rapid and certain.

There is another feature of contrast between the value of those two roots not less remarkable—the foliage—the leaves of the beet far exceed in quantity and quality those of mangolds. I am not prepared to say from personal experience, as in the saccharine property, how much more valuable they may be—but I am assured by a gentleman of the strictest probity, *who has grown over 100 acres of white beet during the two past years*, that he deems the foliage of the beet worth nearly double that of mangolds, as food for milch cows, pigs, sheep, &c. The young leaves are so tender that they may be safely used at table as spinnach, which it strongly resembles in appearance and flavour.

The crop of beet is seldom so heavy as that of mangolds, or the roots so gross; but as the relative value is fully 20 per cent. more, the land will admit of that deduction with an equal profit.—Thus 32 tons of beet would equal 40 tons of mangolds per acre—or calculating the return from both foliage and saccharine matter, it might be nearer the truth to say—30 tons of beet would equal 40 tons of mangolds per acre—or calculating the return from both foliage and saccharine matter, it might be nearer truth to say—30 tons of beet would equal in value 40 tons of mangolds.

Great Meeting at the Amphitheatre.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Last evening one of the largest and most imposing meetings we have witnessed for some time was held at the Amphitheatre, for the purpose of considering the subject of Nunneries, and of adopting a petition to the Queen on the subject. The house was densely crowded, both on the platform and in the body.

The chair was taken by John Cropper, Esq., who called upon the Rev. Mr. Taylor to engage in prayer after which,

THE CHAIRMAN, in his opening remarks, observed the object of this meeting was a very simple one—to call upon our honoured, our loved, our noble Queen—to appoint a proper and suitable inspection of Nunneries, in order that those who may be confined there, if they chose, should have liberty to withdraw. (Hear, hear.) It was a simple movement, but it was a very great one; and he hoped that this evening their meeting would further the object for which they were met together. Liberty was a watchword in these days; but when they (the meeting) talked of liberty in these days they were called bigots; when they talked of liberty in other years, and had held meetings there for the object of relieving the oppressed, they were called meddlers. That cause, however, triumphed, and God would cause this cause to triumph too, in answer to the Christian's prayers. (Cheers.) Confident, then, in the righteousness of their cause, they might hope for success. (Hear, hear.) Their appeal was to high authority; their standard was the Christian's charter—it was the Christian's bill of rights, for it was the word of God—(loud cheering)—and coming forward in his name he trusted and believed that nothing that might that evening arise would be contrary to that high and important profession which they all made and avowed as Christians.—(Hear, hear.) Let them not do anything that evening which could give the enemy cause to say they wished to do anything to offend; let them show the darkness of their enemy's doings in the spirit of love. (Hear, hear.) After a few further remarks, the chairman concluded by at once calling on the Rev. Hugh Stowell to address the auditory. (Tremendous cheering.)

The Rev. CANON STOWELL on presenting himself was received with the Kentish fires and loud applause. He said it was his privilege to move:—That this meeting, thankful for the privileges, civil and religious, of the British constitution, desires for all their fellow countrymen the full enjoyment of the same privileges uncontrolled by priestly domination.

The man or the woman who objected to such a resolution was unworthy of the honoured name of British. (Applause.) He might breathe British air and tread British soil, but he had not British blood, he had not a British heart throbbing. (Loud applause.) England had been long the refuge, and the shelter, and the stronghold of freedom. It could scarcely be said there was freedom in any land in Europe besides, certainly in none where the mitred tyrant of the seven hills sways his iron sceptre. (Loud applause.) But yet unhappily for England she had allowed that mitred tyrant to get the little finger of his tyrannical power within her bulwarks and her fortresses, and there was much danger, lest where he gets his little finger, he should drag his monstrous body in at the last; and of all the innovations, and of all the encroachments of that mitred tyrant, there was none he conceived more out of harmony with British spirit—more out of keeping with the British constitution—more out of keeping with the noble spirit that has actuated free-born Englishmen since the glorious reformation—than those prison houses which disgrace our land. They were met there under very peculiar circumstances, for though the meeting was largely composed of the male sex, the meeting owed its origin to the female sex—(applause?—that sex who were constituted by a gracious God the nursing mothers of all that was refined in sentiment, and endearing in social life—all that was of virtuous and good report in the Church of Christ; for their quiet, silent influence was shed like the dew of Nature, unseen in its descent, but clothing all with beauty with its vivifying power. And Christian women were never so beautiful as in their silent influence, like the stream that is little heard but seen in the beautiful flowers which embodies its banks, or like violet flowers in their own shaded dell, betrayed but by the sweetness which they cast upon the breeze from their seclusion. So our women were loveliest in the shade, but there were occasions where women had stood forward nobly, like Jael, the wife of Nebo the Kenite; there were times when women were in their place standing forward—and though the Rev. Doctor, (turning to the Rev. Dr. McNeile,) who was so endeared to them all, had been long a public character, he believed it was the first time his respected lady had taken a lead in a movement like this. (Loud applause.) And sure he was that as the mates of Liverpool had always supported the right hand, the females would support the left hand noble upon this occasion; and Mrs. McNeile would be no second to her husband in the glorious cause which would be sent to her Majesty. (Applause.) Yes, he contended that the ladies of Liverpool were perfectly in their place in this movement.—There could be nothing indicate in women exposing the cause of oppressed outraged women—there could be nothing out of place in women addressing a woman who sits on the throne of this mighty empire, and wields the sceptre of the vastest domain which God ever gave to a mortal being to rule—it could not be out of place for women to address a female sovereign to assert a certain right to let their voices be heard,—heard in an ear, which would not be slow to hear, and a heart which would not be slow to compassionate. (Loud applause. If ever there was a heart fraught with fine sentiment, and a spirit tuned to liberty, there was none more tuned or strong than the heart and spirit of Queen Victoria. (Loud applause.) But then they were told they were met together, if not for an indelicate and unfitting purpose, at least for a very uncharitable and despotic purpose. We very often found that the despot charged the free with despotism—(hear, hear.)—and that was a common manœuvre of Rome. No sooner did we resist her attempt to persecute in than she called out we were persecuting her. (Laughter.) No sooner did we restrain her liberty to encroach on ourselves, than she cried out we had become bigots, and were encroaching upon her liberties. Rome was a perfect adept at playing perfect Janus-faced imposture—she had one cheek when we resisted; she now showed the cheek of love and tenderness, and now the cheek of stern domination and tyranny. (Laughter and applause.) She knew how to play either part, and had marks suited for either purpose. And so Rome now played the part of the persecuted in the public taking up the case of those poor nuns, and pleaded pathetically, we had no right to encroach upon their happiness, to carry the blissful Parallelogram towards which they