St. John Chronicle

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of I. 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.

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

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
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DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel——Post Office Building.
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TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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

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.

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.

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.

First Supply of NEW SPRING BOOTS & SHOES.
S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,
Foster's Corner, Germain Street.
New Boots and Shoes,
Just received from London per Steamer via Boston: LADIES English and French Satin SLIPPERS; Jenny Lind, Hungarian, Coronation, and Victoria Slippers and Walking Shoes; Ladies', Misses and Children's Prunella, Cashmere and Coburg BOOTS and COSACKS; Ladies', Misses and Children's SHOES, in great variety, with various other articles. (March 26.) S. K. FOSTER.

1852.
Spring Style of HATS.
C. D. EVERETT & SON
HAVE just received, per *Cato* 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,
March 12. East side Market Square and 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.

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. Shidler—Terms moderate. Enquire of
Feb. 27. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

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.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W Kirkus, Chemist, 72, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clarke, a Settler at Lake George, for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their professional skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WILLIAM JONES,
Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald,
New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentry	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotch on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Fevers of all kinds
Bowel Complaints	Piles	Constipation of the Bowels
Lumbago	Rheumatism	Consumption
Colics	Retention of Urine	Debility
Fits	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Sore Throats
Gout	Secondary Symptoms	Tic Douloureux
Head-ache	Venereal Affections	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	&c., &c.	
Stone and Gravel		
Tumours		
Ulcers		
Weakness from whatever cause		

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9., 4. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box.

S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Agent, King street, St. John, N. B. Sold by A. Cody & son, Fredericton; W. P. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Queen; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; D. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Sheffield; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Carey, Canning; and James R. White, Belleisle.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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 children of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Moral Science, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The COMMERCIAL department, conducted by two teachers, includes Writing, the Latter Department, and Arithmetic, at 10s. per quarter, including instruction from Spelling Book to Commercial Arithmetic. Geography with the use of Globes, Grammar, Composition, &c., together with Drawing and Mensuration, at rates from 12s 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 20s to 30s per quarter.
S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
Manager.

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, 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 Cormack, 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 Bend): Miles 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 proposal 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.

No. 17, King Street.
CHEAP
Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,
THE Subscribers will open their *New Store*, No. 17, *King Street*, on Saturday, May 1, with an extensive variety of new and fashionable GOODS imported by late arrivals, and manufactured expressly for this Establishment.
It being fitted up in the Modern Style and adapted to their trade, and as all articles will be marked at prices decidedly to the advantage of the purchaser; which combined will offer an additional inducement to our Customers and the public to continue their patronage. A Call is requested.
April 30, 1852. LOCKHART & CO.

TRY AGAIN.
AS a number of my friends have requested me to re-open my BOARDING HOUSE, I have therefore concluded to do so; and will be most happy to accommodate any of my old friends, or any of my new ones, and do pledge myself to give them as good Boon, &c., and at as reasonable a rate, as can be obtained at any other Hotel in the province.
JOHN B. TRAVIS.
Indian Town, February 6th, 1852.

Notice of Removal.
THE Subscriber has removed his business to the Store in the Waverly House, adjoining the store of B. O'Brien, King Street.
May 7 1m JOHN G. SHARP.

FLOUR! MEAL.
150 BUSHELS, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushels Bags.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
March 12. *Prince Wm Street.*

CHAINS & ANCHORS.
FOR Sale by the Subscriber: ASSORTED CHAINS, from ⅜ to 1 3-4 inch; Do. ANCHORS of all sizes.
April 23. EDWARD ALLISON.

NEW BOOKS.—No. 2. The Sparrow, by Paul Ferroughson; Roughing it in the Bush, or Life in Canada, by Susanna Moodie; Marco Paul's Voyages Travels; Vol. 1st, Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution; Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, (complete); Adler's German Grammar and Key; Volume 2, Restoration of Monarchy in France; United States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bache; Longfellow's Poetical Works, 2 Vol; Worcester's 8 vo. Dictionary; Hunten's abridged and unabridged Piano Forte Instructions; Mechanics' Magazine for July; Hunt's Merchant' Magazine for July.
July 16. B. O'BRIEN.

POETRY.

THE BETTER LAND.

ON THE DEATH OF A BELOVED WIFE.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Know'st thou the land where every woe is o'er,
Where the poor heart with anguish heaves, no more,
Where balmy breathings cool the fevered breast,
And the clear eye looks forth, serene and blest?
Know'st thou the land?
Then thither, oh!
Thither to her,
My loved one, would I go!

Know'st thou the house—its mossy roof dost know?
The narrow chamber, dark and sad, below?
Yet peace is there; naught stirs the sleep so sound
Of him who there, at last, his home hath found.
Know'st thou the house?
Then thither, oh!
Thither to *her*,
Still dwelling, would I go!
Know'st thou the hill. The vale beyond dost know?
There ends the way, there ends our every woe;
From the dark chasm steals a voice even now:
"I wait for thee! Come! Ah! why tarriest thou?"
She calls for me!
Ay, down below;
I would, I must
To her, my lost one, go!

SONG.

"ONE STORY'S GOOD TILL ANOTHER IS TOLD"

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There's a maxim that all should be willing to mind
'Tis an old one—a kind one—and true as 'tis kind;
'Tis worthy of notice wherever you roam,
And no worse for the heart, if remembered at home!
If scandal or censure be raised 'against a friend,
Be the last to believe it—the first to defend!
Say, to morrow will come—and then time will unfold
That "*one story's good till another is told!*"

A friend's like a ship, when with music and song
The tide of good fortune still speeds him along,
But see him when tempest hath left him a wreck,
And any mean billow can batter his deck;
But give me the heart that sympathy shows,
And clings to a messmate, whatever wind blows;
And says—when aspersion, unanswered, grows cold—
Wait—"*one story's good till another is told!*"

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY.

Do our agriculturists study economy as attentively as they ought to do? I do not mean economy in the ordinary sense—in expenditures, saving every cent they can and stinging supplies. I mean the economy of management. True economy adapts means to ends, applying no more or less of the one than is necessary for the completion of the other. For example, ten acres of land well prepared and thoroughly tilled, will produce five hundred bushels of corn. The economical farmer, therefore, who intends to produce that amount of corn, will not use twenty acres of poorly prepared and badly tilled land to accomplish it; because the same amount of crop will require more labour on twenty acres in plowing and tilling, however imperfectly performed, than it will on ten acres, however well it shall be prepared. Again, if a farmer have a hundred loads of manure only, if he study economy, he will rather supply it all to a small piece of land and thus manure it well, than to a large piece and thus manure it imperfectly; because, in the former case, it will require less labour to produce a given amount of crop, than in the latter. Again, a farmer that has a given amount of manure will supply it in sufficient quantity to as much land only as it will supply with sufficient fertilization, and thus, by annually improving a small piece, at length render the whole fertile. So, also, the owner of a large tract of land will attempt to cultivate only just so much of it as his forces can cultivate thoroughly. Two farmers, each with the same number of acres, and the same amount of labour, shall show very different balance sheets at the end of the year, the one footing up $1000 profits, and the other $500, simply because the one studies economy in the application of means to ends, and the other takes no thought of the matter.

One great fault of many farmers, may be found in a peculiar passion for large fields. How much wheat will you put in this fall? 250 acres, 500 acres, &c. The question should be, how much will you produce this year? and the passion should be, for the large yield, instead of the large surface seeded. The New England farmer differ from our Middle and Northern State farmer in this. The former study economy in all things. They do not weaken the result of their forces by diffusion, but strengthen them by concentration.

There is much want of economy also and much loss in not closely attending to times and seasons. We continually hear farmers complaining, that they have not yet got their land prepared for fall seeding, and now the weather will not admit of its preparation; one has not finished planting his corn yet; another had not secured his harvest before the rain set in, and it is beginning to sprout. As a general rule, there is a time and season for every thing to be done on a farm, and those who are late in any thing must expect to suffer the consequences. To study the economy of times and seasons, is as much a part of the science of agriculture as is the proper adaptation of means to ends; and both are as necessary to success in farming, as a correct application of skill in mechanics is necessary to success in any mechanical employment. Many of our farmers seem to sleep all the winter, wake up in the spring, late or early as it happens; and go to work when the humour moves them, without system or forethought, go a-head as chance may lead in the summer, and in the fall grumble at the failure of their crops from unfavourable seasons. If any one takes this to himself, let him,—I mean it for him.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.—BENEFITS OF DRAINING.

Prof. Norton thus describes the benefit of draining wet lands, an operation too much neglected among us: "When a drain is made and covered, (for I always mean here covered drains,) the water which falls upon the ground does not remain to stagnate, and does not run away over the surface, washing off the best of the soil, but sinks gradually down, yielding to the plants any fertilizing matter which it may contain, and often washing out some hurtful substances; as it descends, air, and consequently warmth follow it. Under these new influences the proper decompositions and preparation of compounds for the sustenance of plants go on, the soil is warm and sufficiently dry, and plants flourish which formerly never would grow on it to perfection, if at all. It is a curious fact, too, that such soils resist rough weather than before.—The reason is that the plants are able to send their roots much further down then in search of food, without ever finding anything hurtful. Every part being penetrated with air, and consequently dryer and lighter, these soils do not bake in summer, but remain mellow and porous.—Such effects cannot, in their full extent, be looked for in a stiff clay, during the first season, the change must be gradual, but it is sure."

CHEESE MAKING.—An art of a totally different description claims attention. Mr. Garratt, of Kingston, an extensive dairy farmer, seems quite an adept at the art of Cheese making. The principal part of the produce of his large dairy farm on Simcoe Island he applied to cheese making; and learning that Mr. Scobell intended to visit England, he determined to make a venture of his stock in hand. He therefore shipped off under Mr. Scobell's care 840 cheeses, and on his return from England Mr. Scobell, handed over £629 12s. 9d., as the net proceeds of the speculation, exclusive, of course, of freight and commissions. This was not a bad speculation, and Mr. Garratt was so highly pleased that he made Mr. Scobell a present of a hundred dollars in testimony of the appreciation of his services.

GLUE MADE WATER PROOF.—A mechanic in Albany has just made an experiment which promises to be of much advantage by making glue waterproof, and having the property of drying immediately after its application. His method we learn, is first to immerse common glue in cold water, until it becomes perfectly soft, but yet retaining its original form; after which, it is to be dissolved in common raw linseed oil, assisted by a gentle heat, until it becomes entirely taken up by the latter, after which it may be applied to substances for adhesion to each other, in the way common glue is applied. It dries almost immediately, and water will exert no action upon it. It is unnecessary to say for how many valuable purposes in the arts this application may be used. For cabinet makers it is important, as mahogany veneers, when glued by this substance, will never fall off by exposure to the atmosphere. In ship building it will probably answer a valuable purpose, as it has infinitely greater tenacity than common glue, and becomes impervious to water.

MISCELLANY.

PLAYING THE PIANO, AND HOW IT IS DONE.—The other evening we were at a party of a friend of ours, and among the lot was a gay Miss, who had just returned from boarding school, where after many solicitations and apologies she seated herself at the piano, rocked to the right, then to the left, leaning forward, then backward, and began. She placed her right hand about midway the keys, and her left about two octaves below them. She now puts off the right to a brisk canter upon the treble notes, and her left after it. The left then led the way back, and right pursued it in like manner. The right turned and repeated its movement, but the left overrun it this time, hopped over it and flung it entirely off the track. It came in again, however, behind the left, on its return, and passed it in the same style. They now became highly incensed at each other, and met furiously on the middle ground. Here a most awful conflict ensued for a short space, when the right whipped off all of a sudden, as we thought fairly vanquished; but we were in error in what Jack Randolph cautions us—it had only "fallen back to a stronger position." It had mounted up two back keys, and commenced the note of a rattle-snake. This had a wonderful effect upon the left, and placed the doctrine of snake charming beyond dispute. The left rushed toward it repeatedly, but seemed invariably panic struck when it came within six keys of it, and is invariably retired with a tremendous roar down the bass keys; continued its assaults, sometimes by a zigzag movement, but all its attempts to dislodge the right from its strong hold proved ineffectual, it came close up to its adversary and expired.

Any one, or rather no one, can imagine what kind of noise the piano made during the conflict. Certain it is that no one can describe them, and therefore we shall not attempt. The battle ended, Miss Jane moved as thought she would have risen, but this was protested against by a number of voices at once. "One song, my dear Jane," said Mrs. Small, "you must sing that sweet little French air you used to sing, and which Madame Piggiquicki is so fond of." Miss Jane looked pitiful at her mamma, and her mamma looked "sing it Miss Jane," accordingly she squared herself for a song. She brought her hands into a capus this time in fine style, and they seemed to be perfectly reconciled to each other; then commenced a kind of colloquy; the right whispering treble very softly, and left responding bass very loudly.

The conference had been kept up until we began to desire a change upon the subject, when our ears caught in distinctly, some very curious sounds, which appeared to proceed from the lips of Miss Jane; they seemed to be a compound of a dry cough, a grunt, a hiccough, it appeared to us, as interpreters between the right and left. Things had progressed in this way for about 15 seconds, when we happened to direct our attention to Mr. R. His eyes were closed, head swung gracefully from side to side, a beam of heavenly complacency rested on his countenance, and his whole man gave irresistible demonstrations that Miss Jane's music had made him feel good all over. We resolved, from this contemplation of Mr. R's transport, to see whether we could extract from the performance any thing intelligible when Miss Jane made a fly catching grab at half a dozen keys in a row, and the same instant she fetched a long dung hill cock crow, at the conclusion of which she grappled at six many keys with the left. This came over R. like a warm bath, and over us like a rack of bamboo briars.

Our nerves had not recovered until Miss Jane repeated the movement, accompanying it with the squeal of a pinched cat. This threw us into an ague fit, but from respect to the performer, we maintained our position. She now made a third grasp with her right, and at the same time raised one of the most unearthly howls that ever issued from the throat of any human being. This seemed the signal for universal uproar and destruction. She now threw away all reserve, and charged the piano with her whole force. She boxed it, she clawed it, she scraped it. Her neck veins swelled, her chin flew up, her laced flashed her eyes glared, her bosom heaved; she screamed, she howled, she yelled, she cackled, and was in the act of dwelling upon the note of a screech owl, when we took the St. Vitus's dance and rushed out of the room. "Goodness!" said a bystander, "if this be her singing, what must be her crying."

"BUT AS THEY SAILED, HE FELL ASLEEP; AND THERE CAME DOWN A STORM OF WIND ON THE LAKE."

CAN anything be more touching, or call forth more tender-toned gratitude of the heart, than to see that Being, who made the stars and measured out the heavens, glad to seize a hasty interval of repose, and make his bed in the hinder part of a rude fishing-boat? Fatigued with labours of love, He gave to that nature—all whose innocent infirmities he had taken upon him—some needful rest. "As they sailed, he fell asleep," but ere long, a storm of wind disturbed the bosom of the lake. All was alarm and consternation around him, "the sea and the waves roaring, and men's hearts failing them for fear." But his breast was serene and tranquil as the heaven from which he came. And oh! it, in the person of Him, who was perfect God and perfect man; if, in that mysterious union, the divine could so actuate the mortal nature, as to bring before the human soul of Jesus visions which none but God could see; what dreams of bliss, and heaven, and glory might have filled the bosom of the Lamb of God, while thus he, in great humality, laid him down to sleep and take his rest! How ineffable the contrast—How infinite the disparity—how immeasurable the distance at that moment—between what passed around and what passed within that temple of the living God!

But upon these bright pictures of the imagination—though in their proper place both innocent and pleasant, and not without their salutary uses to the mind—we can not build, as upon matters of certain truth, "for no man knoweth the Son but the Father, neither knoweth and man the Father save the Son." The secret thing belong unto the Lord our God, but those things which are revealed belong to us and to our children forever." Let us, then, learn, as we contemplate the Saviour asleep amidst the storms and waves, so to live each day in this tempestuous world, that we may lie down at night in peace with God and man. Let us go to our beds in the same frame as we would desire to go to our graves. Let us pray that the Divine Protector who was about our path by day, may be about our bed by night; that if we lie awake, our thoughts may be pure and cheerful, and such as send to God: and that if we sleep, our "very dreams may be devout."

JERUSALEM.—Within the walls Jerusalem is among the picturesque of cities. It is very small. You can walk quite around it in less then an hour. There are only some seventeen thousand inhabitants, of whom nearly half are Jews. The material of the city is a cheerful stone, and so massively are the lofty, blind house walls laid, that in pacing the more solitary streets, you seem to be threading the mazes of a huge fortress. Often the houses extend over the street, which winds under them in dark archways; and where there are no overhanging building, there are often supporters of masonry thrown across from house to house. There are no windows upon the street, except a few picturesque, projecting lattices.—Jerusalem is an utter ruin. The houses so fair in seeming, are often all crumbled away upon the vistas. The streets are never straight for fifty rods; but climb and wind with broken steps, and the bold building thrusts out buttressed corners, graced with luxuriant growths, and arched with niches for statue and fountain. It is a mass of "beautiful bits," as artists say. And you will see no fairer sight in the world, than the groups of brilliantly draped Orientals emerging into the sun from the vine fringed darkness of the arched ways. * * * *

The beautiful building stand within a spacious inclosure of green lawn and arcades. Olive, orange, and cypress trees around the court, which in good south, is "a little Heaven below" for the Muslim, who lie dreaming in the soft shade, from morning to night. It is forestate of Paradise in kind, except the houris. For, although the mosques are forbidden to woman, Mahommed said it would be better for them to have prayers read in their own apartment. In the picturesque gloom and brightness of the city, the mosque is a dream of Heaven also, even to the unbelievers. There are many entrances and as you saunter under the dark archways of the street, and look suddenly up a long dim arcade, upon the side, you perceive, closing the vista, the sunny green of the mosque ground, and feel the warm air stealing outward from its silence, and see the men and woman praying, under the trees.—*Wanderer in Syria.*

OFFICERS IN THE TIME OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.—An officer of rank always hung a gold chain over his gorget; and cavaliers were usually apparelled in the richest stuffs, and wore the most beautiful armour which the forges of Parma and Milan could produce. A general was always armed *cap-a-pie*. The military scarf was usually scarlet. Their jack-boots were so thick, that they resisted pistol shot, and were accoutred with enormous spurs, having each six rowers, measuring three inches from point to point, and projecting from a ball of bell metal, within which were four iron drops, to jingle when the wearer rode or walked. The infantry were divided into two distinct classes: musketeers clad in helmets, gorgets, buffcoat, and breastplates armed with match-lock muskets, swords, and daggers; and pikemen, similarly clad, but armed with swords and pikes, varying from fourteen to eighteen feet long. The corslets were made larger than before, to cover the well-padded dublets; and thicker to resist the dint of bullets. The plumed morion—acorn shaped, and having a gilt rim turning up in front—was the favorite head-dress both for horse and foot; and to save some prince, or officer of high military rank, from wearing the vizor or close helmet. The hair was worn cut short, *a la soldat*; but long moustachios, like long swords and spurs, were quite the rage.—*Memoirs of Sir J. Hepburn.*

FRANCISCO PIZARRO, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman in Truxillo, and being left entirely dependent on his mother a peasant girl, he received no education, and was, in his early years, employed as a swineherd. Quitting this inglorious occupation, he embarked, with some other adventurers, for America; and, in 1524, associated at Panama with Diego de Almagro and Hernandez Lucque, a priest, in an enterprize to make discoveries. In this voyage they fell in with the coast of Peru, but being too few to make a settlement, Pizarro returned to Spain, where, all that he gained was a power to prosecute his his object. However, having raised some money, he was enabled again, in 1531, to visit Peru, where a civil war was then raging between Kuseas, the legitimate monarch, and his half-brother, Atahuhpa, the reigning inca. Pizarro, by pretending to take the part of the latter, was permitted to march into the interior, where he made the unsuspecting chief his prisoner, while partaking of a friendly banquet to which he had invited him and his whole court; then, extorting from him, as it is said, a house full of the precious metals by way of ransom, he had him tried for a pretended conspiracy, and condemned him to be burned, allowing him first to be strangled, as a reward for becoming a christian. In 1535, the conqueror laid the foundation of Lima; and in 1537, a contest arose between him and Almagro, who was defeated and executed. The son and friends of Almagro, however, avenged his death, and on June 26th, 1541, after ruling despotically for six years, Pizarro met with the fate he so richly deserved, being assassinated in his palace at Lima.—*Alnquis.*

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—On Saturday evening, as Mrs. D. Jenkins, of Lauricknowe, accompanied by her eldest child, a girl of five years of age, was proceeding in a second-class railway carriage from Turnhill to Dumfries, and when the train was near to Cample Slacks, about one and a half mile from the Closeburn Station going at full speed, the door of the carriage agains which the child was precipitated out of the carriage, to the horror and alarm of her parent and other passengers. The train could not be stopped until it reached Closeburn Station, when Mrs. Jenkins alighted in a state of agitation, and, having procured the assistance of a passenger, proceeded in search of the little girl, expecting to meet with her mangled body. To their agreeable surprise, the child was found making the best of her way up a slope, going back, as she stated, to Thornhill, to her aunt.—*Dumfries Courier.*

MISFORTUNES are a kind of discipline of humanity.

THE LESS WIT a man has the less he knows he wants it.

IT IS ONLY HATRED, not love, that requires explanation.

IF YOUR MEANS suit not with your ends, pursue those ends which suit with your means.

REASON IS THE flower of the spirit, and its fragrance is Liberty and Knowledge.

NEXT TO THE lightest heart, the heaviest apt to be the most cheerful.

A POOR SPIRIT is poorer than a poor purse; a few pounds a year would ease a man of the scandal of avarice.

THE LABORING man in the present age, if he does but read, has more help to wisdom than Solomon had.

WHY IS A mouse-trap like a house of hospitality? Because the visitor is pressed to remain.

FOND AS MAN is of sight-seeing. Life is the great show for every man—the show always wonderful and new to the thoughtful.

MIRTH SHOULD be the embroidery of the conversation, not the web of it; and wit the ornament of the mind, not the furniture.

PEOPLE WHO ARE always talking sentiment have usually not very deep feelings; the less water you have in your kettle the sooner it will boil.

AGE IS surrounded by a cold mist, in which the flame of hope will hardly burn.

ONE OF THE strongest characteristics of genius is, the power of *lighting its own fire.*

CONFRONT improper conduct, not by retaliating, but by example.

SIN AND PUNISHMENT, like the shadow and the body, are never apart.