St. John Daily Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, May 28, 1852. Number 99.

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;—6s 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, 8 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, or any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 17 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. STUCKTON,
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.

SEAMEN'S AND FIRE INSURANCE.
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6t

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 BRUNDAGE, 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 D. 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 patronize 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. 5. 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, 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 6, 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 SAW, PLANING, MOULDING AND BLIND FACTORY,
Corner of Mill and Water Street, St. John.

HAVING the most extensive establishment of the kind in the Province, and having a practical part of *UNITED STATES* prepared to execute in a manner which may be entirely *correct measurement* to orders in London, can be

in the best London
May 16, 1851.

CONSIDER!

WS'
Extract of
Sarsaparilla

le Extract yet introduced in Quart Bottles, is warranted superior to the best
Sarsaparilla Root.
and other valuable purifying effects on

Medicine
cleansing, giving tone stem,
of numerous experiment confident that they on in preparing it to have yet attained.—Sarsaparilla. All have by Physicians in this that our Extract is the names of Townsend's, or Bull's Sarsaparilla other prime remedies above named parties, but *Vegetable preparation boiling*, which causes active properties

ANUFACTURE.
the truth of what prove it better in every of Sarsaparilla ever

ous Eruptions, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Bronchial Affections, injudicious use of Blood or habit of the by diseases which are
CO., *Manufacturers.*
s. 6d. 6 Bottles.
—6t

ADVERTISEMENT!
D'S COTTAGE, SQUARE.
AND SCRIBNER,
published in the above rooms, COTTAGE, and warranted to stand the climate, every imported.

Rosewood	£30;
Mahogany	£35;
Rosewood	£40;
Mahogany	£45;
Mahogany	£35;

and circular bottom instruments are of

Pianofortes made
K & S. will be warrant they have materially fortes they hope by will be enabled to

his Pianos for many years, Boston and American in London.

Insurance.

British Imperial Company.

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.

ESTABLISHED 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 Deveber, 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 sudanple 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 Insurance 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 G. 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. Cheever; Nos. 407 and 408 Little's Living Age; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library, containing miscellanies by Thos. Hood, & Notes of Travellers by Dickens; Nos. 21 and 22 Tallis' Shakspeare; Part 34, Self Deception, by Mr. Ellis; Chamber's Primary 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; Dieldate's Italian and Spanish Testaments; Vestiges of Creation. Also—A further supply of Maurice Tierney; Belle Concharo; Amy Lawrence; Florence Sackville; Compte Willoughby; Ravenshill; Kenneth; Phantom Ship; Lady Wortley's Travels, etc.

☞ Late American Papers received.

March 19. B. O'BRIEN.

Gas Fitting & Plumbing Business.
Fitting Establishment in Town.

THE subscriber's FARM at Manchester, the residence of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, 150 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres ploughed, the balance is a good half acre garden adjoining the dwelling. There are on it a good two story house, two barns, a stable, and a kitchen; Cultivating the ploughed lands, and all necessary implements, there are the most fertile adjoining farms, and one on the Lancaster road. There is a good School in the Lancaster Corners, and five large Saw Mills in the immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it does not pass, will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accommodating.

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

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 Mrs. G. M. Reynolds;
The Milliner and the Millionaire, by Mrs. Hickes;
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 Diggins, (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.

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 STRAPPED and Walking *Shoes*; Ladies', Misses and Children's Prunella, Cashmere and Coburg BOOTS and Cossacks; Ladies', Misses and Children's SHOES, in great variety, with various other articles. (March 26.) S. K. FOSTER.

Great Reduction in Prices.
SELLING OFF
AT THE
North American Clothing Store,
SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET.
R. HUNTER

OFFERS for Sale at the above Establishment at a great Reduction from even his former low prices, the balance of the Winter Stock of CLOTHING, Comprising a good assortment of COATS, VESTS and PANTS of various materials, having been made up expressly for the Establishment.—The Workmanship and Trimmings may be relied on as superior, it being absolutely necessary that the above goods should be cleared out previous to the Spring, in order to make room for the IMPORTATIONS of that Season, which will be more extensive then on any former occasion. Great Bargains may be expected.

January 16. R. HUNTER.

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.

1852.
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.

NEW BOOKS.

Per schooner "Ora," from Boston:—

MARCUS WARLAND, or the long moss spring, by Caroline Lee Hentz; Recollections of a Policeman, by Thos. Waters, Inspector of the London Detective Corps; Lynde Weiss, an Autobiography, by J. B. Thorpe; As good as a Comedy, by an Editor; A Reel in a Bottle, by Rev. Henry T. Cheever; No. 9 and conclusion of Arvine's Cyclopædia of Anecdotes; Job Pippins, the man "who could not help it," by Douglas Jerrold; No. 409 Little's Living Age; Edinburgh Review for January; A Comprehensive Commentary in 6 vls; Gray's and Morse's Geography.

Late American Papers, &c.

March 26. B. O'BRIEN.

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.

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

JOHN BROWN.

St. John, April 16.

BOARDING.—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.

GREY ABBEY.

AS a number of my friends have requested me to re-open my BOARDING HOUSE, I have therefore consented 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 Room, &c., and at as reasonable a rate, as can be obtained at any other House in the province.

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Indian Town, February 6th, 1852.

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.

MISCELLANY.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.

COLLECTING THE ACCOUNTS.

The following amusing account of the sort of patronage of which the newspaper press in America can boast appears in a number of a "far west" journal, which has just reached us. It is no wonder, after reading the report which follows or the progress made in collecting the subscriptions, that our American contemporaries should enlogise to the third heavens, as the noblest being in creation, the "man who pays for his paper." The collector, it will be observed, reports progress to the unfortunate newspaper proprietor:—

"I have just returned from a tour through this state and proceed to furnish you with an account of my labours and their success. I have been gone for three months, and assure you, in all sincerity, that I am fully satisfied. You furnished me a list of 117 owing subscribers, as you will recollect. I have called upon 101 of them, and have the honour of paying over to your order 3 dollars and 12 1-2 cents, being the amount to which you are entitled. I return you the list, numbered from 1 to 117, and now give you the reply of each:—

"No. 1—Is a minister. He says, in the first place, he never got one half from the postmaster, and in the next place, your jocker's column was too scurrilous. He can't think of aiding to sustain a paper that advertises horse races and gander pulling. Besides, he knows from the tone of your editorials that you drink, and paying you would only be the means of your ending your days in the kennel. He wonders at your impudence in sending this bill, after publishing the great prize-fight between Lefthand Smoke and Battering Bill. He wants nothing to do with you—never wants to hear from you again.

"No. 2—Is in jail for debt. He has not seen a half-dollar for a year. Says he would pay with the utmost cheerfulness if he only had the money, but had to borrow a shirt to put on last Sunday. Admires your paper wonderfully, and hopes you will continue sending it to him. He wishes you to take a bold stand infavour of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as he thinks it would be a very popular move with gentlemen in his situation. If you send him any more papers, hopes that you will see that the postage is paid, as otherwise he will be unable to enjoy your lucubrations. Sends his best respects.

"No. 3—Is a young doctor. Says your paper is beneath the notice of a gentleman. Wouldn't give a —— for a cart load. Says you inserted an article reflecting on the profession. Only wishes he could catch you here. Is going to persuade everybody that takes your paper to stop it. Cursed your bill, and says you may collect it in the best way you can.

"No. 4—Is an old maid. Says you are always taking a fling at single ladies of an uncertain age. Wouldn't pay you if she was rolling in wealth, and you hadn't cash enough to buy a crust of bread. Sent all the papers she had back a month ago, and says now that she sent them back, she don't owe you anything. Says she is even with you, and intends to keep so until the day of judgment. Asked me not to forget to tell you that you are no gentleman, or you wouldn't undertake to slander a large and respectable class of the female population of the country.

"No. 5 is a gambler—a sporting gentleman—says he got completely cleaned out last week at the races. Couldn't accommodate his grandmother with a half cent, if she was starving. Likes your paper tolerably—would like it better if you published more races and would occasionally give an account of a cock fight. Liked the description of the prize fight amazingly—it redeemed a multitude of your faults. Hopes you won't think hard of him for not paying you now; but has got a prospect of soon having some loose change, as he is after a rich young greenhorn who arrived here last week.—

"No. 6—Is an old drunkard. Hasn't got anything, and never expects to have. Gathered up all the papers that he had, and sold them for half a pint of rum to the doggery keeper to wrap groceries in. Wish you would send him a pile, as they cost him no postage, his brother-in-law being post-master, and permitting him take out letters for nothing. Winked at me when I presented your bill, and inquired if I wasn't a distant relation of the man that butted the bull off the bridge.

No 7—Is a magistrate. Swore he never owed you a cent, and told me that I was a low rascal for trying to swindle him in such a barefaced manner. Advised me to make tracks in a little less than no time, or he would get out a warrant against me as a common cheat, and have me sent to prison. Took his advice. Is, by all odds, the meanest man I have seen yet. Will never go near him again.

"No. 8—Is a politician. Says, although you profess to publish a neutral paper, it is not so.—Thinks he has seen considerable squinting towards the side to which he is opposed. Meant to have told you a year ago to stop the paper, but forgot it. Tells you to do so now, and thinks you are getting off very chearly in not losing any more by him.—Believes you to be a rascal, and is too honourable to have anything to do with you, as it might compromise him and injure his prospects.

"No. 9—Paid up like a man. The only one—Likes your paper first rate, and means to take and pay for it as long as you publish it or he lives.—Asked me to dinner, and treated me like a king.—An oasis in the desert! A man fit for heaven!

"No. 10—Is a merchant. Expects to break shortly. Must save all his small change. Offered me a pair of breeches and a cotton handkerchief for the debt. Rejected them with scorn. Had a long jaw. Threatened to break my head. Dared him to it. Threw a hatchet at me. I dodged it and put out.

"Nos. 11 to 117—Mean as not. Had no money—didn't owe. I swore I'd sue. They said I might sue and be hanged. Cursed all the little ones and hurried from the big. Never got the first red cent from one of them.

"The foregoing is a true extract from my notebook. I have not succeeded a whit better with the patrons of the other publications for which I am agent, and it is impossible to collect from those who are determined not to pay. I have said I have been away three months. I have expended in that period two hundred and ten dollars travelling, and my entire commissions amount to eighty-two dollars and forty-five cents. I am willing to do my share towards the propogation of news, but more than that no reasonable man could ask. This business don't exactly suit me—I can't stand it.

"Please accept my resignation, and strike my name from your list of agents. I admire your paper very much myself, but it would be a queer-looking sort of a concern that would come fully up to the requirements of every body. One wants independence in an editor—another don't want any. One wants all slang—another would'nt touch a journal that contained an irreverent line with a ten-feet pole. One sentimental, lackadaisical Miss in pantalettes, wanted nothing but love poetry, another never read anything but the marriages.

"All kinds of abuse I have to bear too. I wouldn't mind it so much if they only cursed you and your paper, but they curse me too! Swindler, rascal, villain, blood-sucker, these are some of the names they think proper to bestow upon me.—Once I was put in jail for an assault and battery, and only escaped by breaking out.

"Send me a receipt for the three dollars twelve and a half cents, and believe me, yours in despair,

"AARON SWEATWELL."

TO CLEAR A WELL OF FOUL AIR.—Put a quart or two of unslacked lime into a bucket, and before lowering it into the well, pour a sufficient quantity of water on the lime to slack it; then let them it down to the water, but not so low as to go into it. In a few minutes the well will be cleared of the foul air,—the slacking lime either taking up the noxious air or forcing it out of the well.—[London Builder.

Pants, procured on tick, are considered "breeches of trust."

CHINA.

Chinese New-Year—making calls—sending presents—Fireworks—Kitchen God's—Foreign charity to Native Beggars—Soup establishment—distribution of tickets—Gipseys.

We (correspondent of *Commercial Advertiser*, Shanghia, February 17, 1852,) are just on the eve of the Chinese new year. It begins with the first moon after the sun enters Aquarius, which occurs this year on the 20th of February. It is the great holiday of the Chinese people, so far as cessation from labor is concerned, may be called the annual Sabbath, for it is the only season in the whole year in which the shops are closed and business of all kinds is universally suspended. It does in fact impress you strongly with the idea of a Sabbath in a Christian land, until you come to one of the numerous temples and shrines, while the illusion, if you were indulging it, is at once dispelled by the painful sight of multitudes prostrating themselves before hideous images of clay and wood, and burning incense stick, wax candles and gilt or tinfoiled paper, to propitiate these imaginary deities. The practice of making new-year's calls is carried on as extensively throughout this empire as it is by the good people of Gotham, and can boast an antiquity of some thousands of years. It has, however, a different a name. It is called "worshipping the year." On this occasion, when a Chinaman meets a friend at his house or in the streets, each clasps his own hands, instead of the others, and bows his head almost to the ground, very slowly and ceremoniously, a number of times. As this operation must always be performed with due precision and solemnity, wherever one chances to meet his friends, the narrow streets are sometimes quite obstructed, when two scrupulously polite personages fall in each other's way on the public thoroughfare.

It is also a great occasion for sending presents—very often, I know from personal observation—for the express purpose of getting one of greater value in return. For instance, a Chinaman sends you a ham or a shoulder of mutton, a fowl or two, and some vegetables and fruit. You may be sure he has his eye upon something of yours, and if you are at all slow in taking the hint, he begins to admire your watch, purchance, and intimates in no unequivocal terms, that it would be acceptable as a return for his present. This polite way of begging is, perhaps, more extensively practised in their intercourse with foreigners, than among themselves: though it is by no means certain, that it does not prevail as widely in the native circles. This season is also the "fourth of July" of Chinese boys, and for several days preceding and following the first day of the new year, the incessant popping of fire-crackers, "double headers" *et id genus omne* would almost make one fancy himself in the Park at New York on the "Fourth," if he could only shut his eyes to the scenes around him. The nights, too, are illuminated by sky rockets, Roman candles, miniature volcanoes, and the like; but all far inferior to the display of pyrotechny in the United States. The twenty-third of the last month in the year is an important day among these idolaters. In every house there is placed over the cooking range a rude figure coarsely painted on a bit of paper. This is called the *kitchen god*, and set up at the begining of each year, and is supposed to take cognizance of every thing that passes in the family during the year. Then at the close the paper kitchen god is taken down from the niche in the wall and placed on a table, more frequently, though allowed to remain in his customary place, and treasted upon small balls made of rice, flour, oranges, walnuts, and some other products of the vegetable kingdom, but neither fish, flesh nor fowl. In addition to these, a very adhensive kind of candy is placed before his godship, made in the form of Spanish dollars and lumps of Sycee silver. The design of this shape is to promote the increase of wealth in the family, and the design of the *sticking* quality of the candy is to seal the lips of the god when he is sent up to the chief of the Chinese celestial deities to report the conduct of the different members of the family during the past year; so that when he is questioned, he cannot open his lips to relate the deviations from rectitude he may have observed, but can only nod his head, which is taken as signifying that all have behaved well in the family where he presided. But how is he to be sent up to heaven? After having been duly feasted and worshipped, he is put into a kind of a pan, with some incense sticks and gilt paper, and the whole is set on fire. When all is consumed, the kitchen god is supposed to have ascended to the skies, to the presence of *Yuh-wang-shang-te*, to render in his account with tens of thousands of his comrades from swarming families of this vast empire. Truly, a sad picture of heathen degradation and superstitious credulity. For the last two or three winters, some of the benevolent foreigners at the place have got up a subscription to establish and sustain a "soup kitchen," from which hundreds of beggars and destitute poor of the native population receive a bowl of rice soup, or congee, every morning. Tickets are distributed to them on a bridge crossing a canal not far from the kitchen; and each one reaching his ticket can pass over and get his bowl of congee. Strange as it may appear to you, a kind of brokerage is carried on with these tickets, and many, particularly of the smokers, who prefer a few "cash" to lay out a the purchase of his pernicious drug, will sell these tickets for half their value, even while they are almost starving for want of the food. So inveterate is the grasp by which this destructive habit holds its victims. Such an assemblage of squalid wretchedness as congregates each morning at the bridge before mentioned, to receive "tickets for soup," you certainly, I think, never saw, and would find it difficult to imagine. Beggars of every possible description, from decrepid age to prattling infancy many clad in mats of straw, with not even a rag of cloth, literally speaking, to screen them from the cold or to hide their nakedness—while others, a little better off, are supplied with rags, and that is all. There is a class who correspond to the character and habits of gipseys in Europe, and who flock to Shanghai in winter, and disappear with the return of warm weather. With these as with a vast number of constant residents here, beggary is a regular business, and they seem to thrive on it, for a fatter healthier, looking set of people, I never saw. They come among the rest to avail themselves of the bounty of the foreigners, and it is often quite an interesting, not to say an affecting sight, to see a mother with a fat chubby, smiling, naked babe, suspended in her bosom by a band or rags passing over her shoulders. This little nursling is taught, as soon as it can direct its tiny arms, to hold out its hand to every passer-by for a cash or two. It is impossible to resist the mute pleading of these pretty gipsey babies, and if you go out with a pocket full of copper cash, you will find it empty when you return, if many of these beggars have crossed your path.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

When the university of Saint Andrew sold her honors, a certain minister, who deemed that his ministrations would be more acceptable and more useful if he possessed what the Germans called the "doctor's hat," put fifteen pounds in his purse, and went to Saint Andrews to purchase a degree.—His man servant accompanied him, and was present when his master was formally admitted to his long-desired honor. On his return, "wife doctor" sent for him, and addressed him as follows:—

"Noo, Saunders, ye'll ay be sure to ca' me *the doctor*; and gin nobody speers at ye about me, ye'll ay be sure to say, the Doctor's in his study, or the Doctor's engaged, or the Doctor will see you in a crack."

"That a' depends," was the reply, "whether ye ca' me the Doctor, too." The Reverend Doctor started. "Ay, it's just so," continued the other; "for when I find that it cost see little, I'e'en get a diploma myself. Sae, ye'll just be good enough to say—Doctor, put on some coals, or Doctor, bring the whisky and hot water; and gin ony speers about me, ye'll be sure to say the Doctor's in the stable, or the Doctor's in the pantry, or the Doctor's digging potatoes, as the case may be."

DEEP PLOWING AND THOROUGH CULTIVATION.

It is a fact clearly demonstrated by the experience of some of the best farmers that *thirty* acres of land well plowed and cultivated will yield more corn than *forty* acres cultivated after the manner of a majority of the Western farmers. Land, where on the soil is of sufficient depth, if plowed from *seven to ten* inches deep, is in a far better condition to withstand the drought of summer than if but barely skimmed, as it is too often done. It is also equally serviceable in case of excessive wet. Rolling on broken land is much less liable to wash by heavy rains when plowed deep and the whole surface rendered loose and mellow, then when broken up three or four inches in depth. If a field designated to be planted with corn is plowed to a suitable depth and the clods thoroughly broken with the roller, and the surface kept mellow by the frequent use of the plow and cultivator up to time of "laying by," the corn will compatively suffer little even during our dryest summers.

It is equally important that the ground for oats or other spring grains be plowed deep and the surface thoroughly pulverized to enable the plants to withstand the effects of the drought, which almost inveriably follows in the months of May and June.

The improvement in the plow and the introduction of the roller will do much to counteract the effects of the drought upon the crops of the farmer.

The Double Michigan Plow we regard as one of the most valuable improvements in our agricultural implements. At first sight, one would be led to suppose that it would require more strength of team to accomplish the same work with this than with the common single plow; but it has been ascertained, by repeated trials, to the contrary; the furrow slice being reised and inverted by two separate shares and mould boards, one following immediately behind and below the other.

In plowing land dry and much baked, it has been ascertained by the dynamometer that the difference in favor of the double plow is still greater. In plowing sod land, no other plow has ever equalled this. The furrowed share inverts the sod, about three inches in thickness, into the furrow below, while the other entirely covers it with mellow earth to a depth beyond the reach of the plow in laying off and in the subsequent cultivation; and hence the sod remains undisturbed, to discompose at the period when it is rendered most available as manure to the growing crop.

In some lands, and particularly where the soil is thin, it would be found preferable to use a subsoil plow. As an instance of the profitable result of deep plowing we find it stated in the January number of the Indiana Farmer, that Mr. Harris received the highest premium offered by the Wayne County Agricultural Society for the best five acres of corn. The field contained ten acres. It had been cleared *twenty-one* years, and it has had *eighteen* crops grown upon it. It was plowed about the 10th of April, *ten* inches deep, *four* inches deeper than it was ever plowed before. The five acres yielded 120 bushels and upwards per acre, or more than 1,200 bushels from the field of ten acres.—*Louisville Journal.*

WHAT WAS FOUND INSIDE THE AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.

The papers make mention of the contents of the American Sea Serpent, when its stomach was cut open. We were sadly disappointed with the poverty of the Catalogue. The principle article in it seems to have been a "squid,"—whatever that may be. We have seen many wonderful things in our lifetime, but we never recollect seeing a "squid." We suppose it must be one of the numerous (a)quiddities to which the American Sea-Serpent, in its extraordinary career has given birth.

But we are confident there must have been some terrible omissions in the Catalogue. When we think of its swallow—and of the capacity of the public's swallow, also, with regard to it—we are sure there must have been inside the American Sea Serpent something more than a mere "squid." If not a great opportunity has been lost in the way of invention, and we hasten to supply the list of the articles that were or ought to have been, inside "its stomach."

The Disappearance of the Falls of Niagara;—an authentic account of that wonderful freak of nature, as related in the American papers several years ago.

The Certificate of the birth of Washington's black nurse, and a mug belonging to the same, with the inscription "A trifle from Brighton."—(These have been bought for 20,000 dollars by Mr. Barnum.)

A hearthrug made from the wool that was shorn from the celebrated "Woolly Horse." This has likewise been purchased, at an enormous sacrifice by Mr. Barnum.)

The Whip with which America flogs all creation, and the American Flag, showing the "Stripes" that were received from it.

A Pennsylvanian Bond, with "Paid" at the bottom.

A New Orleans Paper, without an advertisement of a runaway Slave in it.

The Ruler with which Britannia ruled the waves before she was beaten last year at Cowes by the Yankee yacht, *America*.

Portraits of the 250,000 British ladies that were kissed by General Tom Thumb.

Cheque-books of the American Publishers who have ruined themselves with the enormous sums of money they have given to English authors for their works—*very curious.*

The Green Spectacles which the clever Dairyman put on his cows when he turned them into a chalk pit, to persuade them they were eating grass.

The colour of the Gentleman's Money, who was so tarnation sharp, that his shadow even cut thin bread and butter.

Portrait of the fast young New Yorker who, when called upon to pay the debt of nature, proposed to do it one half in dry goods, the other half in bills.

But this is quite enough to prove the number of things and people the American Sea-Serpent has taken in ever since it has been running through the seas, and the columns of the American newspapers.

THE HISTORY OF CRITICISM.—A Yankee Jew attorney, of Scotch parentage.

MURDER WILL OUTOFFY OUT!

A biographical periodical announces, as the title of one of its principle articles, "Lord Palmerston concludes." It is an old story, to talk of a writer interrupting an individuals life; but poor Lord Palmerston seems to have been treated with unusual cruelty; for, his "conclusion" being advertised, we presume that the temper of his life has actually made an end of him.

CHOOSING A WIFE.—Picking out a wife, say some one, is very much like picking out an egg from a barrel in a dark cellar. About as good way as any is, to take the first that offers. Among American Indians have a singular custom: When a wife dies, the husband is obliged to marry the sister, or, in her stead, the woman nearest akin of the deceased shall select. This never, much for aught known to the contrary, may be as good as the civilized;—to see the ill-assorted couples to be met with in "refined" society, one were almost tempted to believe so. After all, choosing a wife and picking out a razor, are the choicest privileges of a freeman. The pursuit of either is, literally, "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," with the chances are, ten to one, that a man gets a razor in the end—at least, so says a wag at our elbow.

THE DEAR IN THINE OWN EYE.—Alas! how unreasonable as well as unjust a thing it is for to censure the infirmities of another, when we see that even good men are not able to drive three the mystery of their own. Be assured there is but little honesty, without thinking as well possible of others—there can be no safety without thinking humbly and distrustfully of ourselves.