St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVIII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, December 2, 1853. Number 13.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

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

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

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

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

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

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZENEYZE RING, } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
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.

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.

ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, GEORGE THOMAS, THOMAS BEER, } Esquires.
R. N. L. WOODWARD, *Agent.*

Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

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

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

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE.
may 1 DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octave to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRIT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS: Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

Soap and Candles.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

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 articles.

Inferior to none Manufactured.

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

JOHN BROWN.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &c.
Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand, COFFINS of all description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.

A HEARSE always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.

P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.

October 3, 1851.

Furniture Warerooms,
PRINCE WM. STREET.

NOW on hand, an assortment of the best FURNITURE, consisting of Walnut and Mahogany COUCHES; Mahogany and Walnut SOFAS; Mahogany and Walnut CHAIRS; Mahogany Bedsteads; Pine, Mahogany, and Walnut Dressing Tables; Walnut and Mahogany Centre Tables; Bedsteads; Washstands, &c. &c. &c., all made of the best materials and by the best workmen. ☞ MATTRASSES, and every thing in the Upholstery business made at short notice.

Undertaking attended to, Hearse and Palls furnished.

A few pieces of the best English HAIR CLOTH for sale by

October 23. ROBERT NISBET.

BLANKS of various kinds—Orange Certificates and Summonses for sale at this office.

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.
Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes the attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

Having carried on business in the West of England, he has had extensive experience in Cutting both Military and Naval uniforms as well as every other kind of Fashionable Dress. Subsequently he has been employed as Cutter in the first Establishment in Halifax for seven years, where he took the premium for Cutting Coats; and it was admitted by one of the best Cutters in New York that he is the best Cutter of Spring Bottom Pants in North America.

Persons wishing to learn the most scientific mode of Measuring and Cutting Coats may obtain information at this Establishment.

☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.

August 19, 1853. C. H. BARTLETT.

The Wonder of the WORLD!

THE GREAT REMEDY is at last Discovered! and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTIVENESS and CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic, before this Sovereign Remedy.

"The sentiment that consumption cannot be cured, has destroyed more lives than the disease itself."—*Dr. Warren.*

Reader have you a COUGH—Does that Hectic Flush—Those Night Sweats—that Pain in the Side—Afford your pleasure—Do you wish to find a Remedy? Here it is, and if not here you look in vain.

S. D. FULLER & CO., No. 3 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. And by all Druggists throughout the country.

Sold Wholesale & Retail by THOS. M. REED, Agent, for St. John, N. B.

St. John, September 1, 1853.

Freehold Property for Sale.

330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.

ALSO—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademock Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.

ALSO—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay State and patent Union COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, Close Stoves, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and descriptions. For Sale at the Warehouse of the Subscribers.

The above Goods can be recommended to the attention of the public.

Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention, if left at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.
April 22. North Market Wharf.

MAHOGANY.

10,000 FEET of very superior MAHOGANY, just received, will be sold cheap, in the log, or in boards, to suit purchasers.

Also on hand—large lot of Mahogany VENEERS—branch, plain, and mottled.

JOHN DUNN.
Cabinet and Chair Maker,
June 3. Princess-street.

BRASS FOUNDRY.

HAVING recently erected new and commodious buildings, in order to supply the increasing demand for his Manufactures, the subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public that he is now prepared to manfacture with despatch any description of Brass or Composition CASTING, WARRANTED OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

Having been for many years engaged in the manufacture of *Ship Fastening*, the Subscriber would invite the attention of Shipbuilders in particular to the superior quality of the Rudder Braces, Spikes and Bolts which he is constantly manufacturing

EQUAL TO ANY THAT CAN BE IMPORTED.

Constantly on hand—Ornamental Fastenings for Ship's Wheels and Capstans, Clinch Rings, Composition Spikes, and Bolts, round or square, from 5 to 10 inch, or larger if required.

August 8. WILLIAM HAYWARD.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.,

HAVE now ready for inspection a very choice assortment of new Style, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds, admirably adapted for Custom Trade, at the present and coming season.

September 30.

GLAZED HATS.—Just received—100 dozen GLAZED HATS, for sale by the dozen cheap. Also—10 dozen Russet and Leather TRUNKS, in all shapes, from 10s. to 30s.

Aug. 19th, THOS. R. JONES.

17, KING STREET,
NEXT ABOVE THE "BRITISH HOUSE."

NEW FASHIONS, opened per *Liberia*, and to arrive per *Essex, Imperial*, and *Lisbon*:

In Ladies' FURS;
In Gents' FUR Goods;
In Gents' Satin HATS;
In Kossuth HATS;
In Children's HATS;
In every style of CAP;
In a variety of Furnishing Goods.

Visitors to the City for Railway Celebration can have a good choice.—Particulars next week.

Sept. 9. 3i LOCKHART & CO.

RIPPLEN HERRING.

50 BOXES Fat Ripplen HERRINGS, for Sale by A. A. COUGHLAN.
Sept. 30. No. 5 Prince Wm. Street.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

New Brunswick Hotel.
Charlotte street, nearly opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.

Good Hostlers are always in attendance.

July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

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

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 tf *Manager.*

JAMES LUPTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

Begs to inform his friends that he has taken the shop in King street, well known as "*Vernon's Corner*," where they will find a choice and well selected stock of

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS,
SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS,
WHITE MARSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at and other Establishment in the City.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of HARTT'S *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

J. L. would beg to state, that having had much practice in the above Establishment, and having a thorough knowledge of the practical part of *UNIFORM CUTTING*, he is prepared to execute in a superior style, all orders with which he may be entrusted. Officers wishing *correct measurement* to transmit to their Military Tailors in London, can be accommodated at this place.

Nicholes' Paletots made in the best London style. May 16, 1851

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscriber having imported a large Stock of the above goods from the Manufactory in England with which he is connected, and having re-opened the Store of the late Mr. S. Cooper, respectfully calls the attention to the choice selection of

BREAKFAST, DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS, CHINA, ORNAMENTS,

PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES, STATUTES, VASES, &c.

The Stock of GLASS consists of Common and Cut TUMBLERS, WINES, CHAMPAIGNS, HOCKS, DECANTERS, CLARET PITCHERS, &c., &c.

Merchants purchasing for the Country will now have an opportunity of selecting such Goods as they require without being obliged to take those that do not suit their markets.

On Consignment—100 Casks Alsop's (English) BITTER ALE, of a superior quality.

In Stock and to arrive—1000 Boxes Window GLASS, various sizes.

FRANCIS CLEMENTSON.
September 1. Dock-street.

Poetry

THE EDITOR'S ADVISERS.

Says one, your subjects are too grave,
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or wizard tales,
With slip-shod ghosts with fins and scales,
Or feathers like a pidgeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of Kings and Queens, and lords,
Of border wars and gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russian, Turk, the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

Another cries I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle;
Some long for missionary news,
And some, of worldly carnal views,
Would like to hear a fiddle.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous hodge print
Composed—only to give the hint—
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss,
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain,
None suffers from a drought, 'tis plain—
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone,
By losses, fire, or fever;
Another answers full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of raccoon skins or beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For now and then a savory dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should dispute them

Of grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble.
And every editorial wight
Has naught to do but what is right,
And let the grumblers grumble.

Select Reading

From the Paris Journal des Debats.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF TURKEY.

The Turkish States receive principally from England cotton goods, hardware, and ironmongery; from Trieste sugar and coffee; from France, as from Austria and Germany, woollen and silk goods, furniture, millinery, and wines. In return, they export to these countries corn, timber, wool, hemp, and tallow. All the exchanges consist in the above named articles. England would evidently have to suffer more than any other country from a conflict in the east. Her commerce, which has been for some years past falling off with Russia, is on the contrary, considerably increasing with the Turkish Provinces; with the port of Constantinople alone she keeps up an annual movement of 500,000 tons of shipping; and in 1852, out of 9,220 sailing vessels which entered that port, 1,687 were English, 1,280 Austrian, and 236 French. In the Danubian ports of Galatz, in Moldavia, and Ibrail in Wallachia, England in 1851 reckoned 228 vessels, Austria 95, and France 70. As to the commercial value of the exchanges, England trades with Turkey and the countries of the Danube for an annual sum of about 180,000,000. In 1850 she supplied them with 141,000,000 of metres of cottonade, or 61,000,000 of francs worth. The Eastern question is, therefore, as regards the United Kingdom, principally a Manchester question. Our own country, (France) unfortunately, has not so brilliant a part, but its exchanges nevertheless amounted in 1852 to 84,500,000. The relations of Austria by sea add to these figures a sum of 60,000,000, which the operations by the Danube may carry up to 118,000,000. This, therefore, for these three powers alone, and without speaking of the business they carry on with Odessa, makes a commercial movement of 382,000,000 francs, which added to the transactions effected through the medium of the Greek and Ionian ports, must amount in all to nearly 500,000,000 francs, and which, already checked by the events of the last six or eight months, may be now completely stopped, as far as regards the relations with the Black Sea and the ports of the Danube. These relations have this year a particular interest for Western Europe, labouring as it is under a food crisis, for Wallachia and Moldavia, the important centres of agricultural production, are, with Servia and Bessarabia, the principal sources of supply for the corn trade at Odessa. The export of corn by the Danube is unfortunately impeded for a great part of the year by the bar of Sulina, which Russia appears, after having engaged to remove it, to have taken under her high protection, and to preserve carefully as it was. The corn trade has not less contributed to increase the importance of Galatz, which, from 1842 to 1850, exported more than 1,400,000 quarters (about 4,000,000 hectolitres) of wheat. Ibrail also exported a large quantity.—The operations of the Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company of Trieste on the Lower Danube, and in the Black Sea, have been very active. In 1851 they made 210 voyages, and a new line of steamboats between Vienna and Constantinople, by Galatz, now places those extreme points within a distance of seven days. Thus the question of the Danube, while it directly concerns Vienna, Venice and Trieste, does not the less interest Berlin, Leipsic, and the other manufacturing cities of Western Germany, now that a treaty unites the commercial destinies of the Zollverein to those of Austria.—The Danubian countries, although manufactures have made but little progress there, possess considerable riches, not only of an agricultural description, but also in forests and minerals; and the powerful families of Boyards who reside at Jassy, Bucharest, Giurgevo, and Krajowa are, with the rich population of the principalities, valuable consumers of Birmingham and Manchester articles, as well as of the fine productions of Paris, Lyons, St. Etienne, and Mulhouse. These last-named articles unfortunately do not often reach them, except through the medium of English and Austrian commerce, and that, we cannot too often repeat, is the habitual and permanent cause of the weakness of our relations with the Moldavian, Servian, and Wallachian provinces. However this may be, western manufactures, thanks to the connections which have been there established, have certainly little to fear from the competition of Russian manufactures. However secondary these considerations of purely material interests may be before the importance of the political question, which in certain cases must predominate over questions of commercial interest, it may be seen what perturbation would one day result in the trade of western Europe, if the Moldavian and Wallachian provinces should become subjected to the tariffs of Russia, who, although very tolerant as far as regards the raw material, closes the door to every article which has undergone the process of manufacture.

PEACE AND PARTY.—Their habitual conjunction suggests that the true Peace Conference is in the vicinity of the Golden Horn.

MODERN DELUSIONS.

In a late daily paper we find a death announced thus: "Made her transit from earth to the spheres, Mrs. ——." And to leave no doubts as to what description of people could be the authors of so strange an obituary notice, we find appended an invitation to "the friends of spiritualism generally" to attend the funeral obsequies. Whether the rites of Christian burial were observed on this occasion we do not know. But we saw not long since an account of a funeral, at which, during the exercises, the spirit of the defunct took parts by 'raps' inside and beneath the coffin. And furthermore, a communication from the ghost, sent to her friends through a 'medium' was read to the assembled company.

This is "the very error of the moon." At the rate the melancholy delusion spreads, larger provision will be required for the shelter of the insane; for the reports of the various institutions show large accessions of patients whose reason has been dethroned by disobedience of the positive commands of God, against inquiring of the dead, and consulting familiar spirits. And those who are so far demented as to be incapable of transacting the ordinary duties of life are not the only persons affected; for we find long letters and grave statements published from lunatics still at large. In these documents we cannot decide whether most to wonder at the folly or the impiety of the writers. Admiration halts between their fatuity and their profanity. Daniel de Foe's famous description and narrative of the Apparition of the Ghost of Mrs. Veal is eclipsed entirely. Old wives fables are drawn from the contempt in which they so long rested; and we are to have a classic hobgoblin literature, enriched with daily modern contributions. It is hardly necessary to say that not one of these things will bear the test of critical examination, or stand the ordeal of sound investigation. They are literally beneath contempt. We have seen, and so have many of our readers we suppose, a clever series of essays, critical and historical, written upon Mother Goose's melodies, in which antiquarian lore, and really poetic taste, were made to adorn a trumpery subject. The humor of these performances was the ridiculous disproportion between the premises and the conclusions. There is a like disproportion between the Mother Gooseism of "spiritualism" and the efforts of some really fine minds to defend them—between the insane folly of the pretended "communications" and the ingenuity of the dupes who labour to explain and elaborate theories from them. But in this case there is no pleasure but disgust in the perusal—sorrow that men can so throw away their brains upon a delusion at once impudent and foolish.

We suppose it is of no use to reason against such folly. "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." But we would entreat all those who have kept out of the mischievous influence of this folly hitherto, to "touch not." And those who have themselves been drawn in must resolutely break the fascination—for a fascination it has proved—and fly the temptation. We know the infected, those who, like the Athenians, make it their life study to hear or to tell some new thing, will meet us with the old platitudes, solemnly pronounced, about free investigation, and all that. But who would argue in favour of free investigation of a serpent's teeth while his baneful breath is upon you, or contend for the wisdom of studying a constrictor's spots while his deadly folds enclose the "free enquirer"?

The plain word of God, too often neglected even by those who profess faith in its revelations and obedience to its precepts, is a sufficient guide in all doubtful occasions. Avoid every appearance of evil, and in this care, the appearance is manifest and unmistakeable. By their fruits ye shall know them. The modern disciples of the Witch of Endor have in formal conclave denounced the Book, and thus admitted that its teachings are irreconcilable with their practices and their doctrines. Those who think that in the Scriptures they have eternal life, will not suffer necromancy and doctrines of devils to defraud them of their birthright.—*F. R.*

NEW PATENT PRINTING MACHINERY.—On Saturday afternoon, a large number of gentlemen assembled at No. 5, Waterloo Place, to inspect some patent printing machinery, which it is proposed to carry into operation by means of a company of shareholders. The inventor is Major Beniowski. The primary feature of the scheme is the use of logotypes, the peculiarity of which is that, besides being composed of double, treble, and even quintuple combinations of letters, the character to be printed is stamped at the bottom of the type, and so presented first to the eye of the compositor, and consequently a person not trained in what is technically called composing, can soon, with great facility, single out the letter or letters he requires. Logotypes, so far from being novel, were used in printing one newspaper at least towards the close of the last century. The reason assignod for their abolition was the immense space required for their proper arrangement, the frames employed being ten times as long as the ordinary existing case.—To remedy this, Major Beniowski has devised what is termed "the authoriton," composed of 1,600 compartments rising above each other, and all placed within the reach of a person sitting opposite them in a chair. Here the single and combined letters are placed in convenient alphabet order, and instead of being selected with the hand, are picked out with metal tweezers.

Whatever difficulties may attend the practical every-day working of the machinery, there can be no doubt that the composing of the logotypes is an operation of great rapidity. It is part of the system that females and children can soon be taught to compose. On Saturday a young lady composed five and a half lines from a newspaper taken up at random, within three minutes, which is at the rate of about 110 lines per hour, a speed far above that which is attainable under the established system, and which, if the other parts of the plan correspond with it, must have the effect of immensely reducing the cost of composition. The distribution of the type, after being used, is performed by means, first of drawers into which it has to be dropped, and then by being slid down the composing apparatus in separate grooves.

One very important element of the scheme is the power which it will afford, if it can otherwise be made to work, of correcting the composed type in metal instead of proofs. In addition to the type apparatus, there is a new printing machine, the novel features of which are that the types are imposed on the interior surface of the cylinder, and therefore cannot, it is alleged, fall out by their own gravity, or be driven off by the centrifugal force, and that the feeding and receiving boards, the distributing, inking, and impression rollers, &c., are in the interior of a cylinder, and therefore the whole occupies one-third of the space that would otherwise be required.

Great stress also is laid on the use of vulcanized India Rubber rollers, which are not affected by the temperature of the atmosphere. The machinery, patents, and models were exhibited to the company by the inventor and others concerned in the matter, and much interest was naturally manifested.

The following, amongst other gentlemen were present:—Montague Chambers, M. P., Colonel Dunne, M. P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M. P., Sir Denham Norreys, Bart., M.P., E. H. Cranford, M. P., John Vance, M. P., James Sadleir, M. P., Benjamin Oliveira, M. P., George Keating, M. P., John Greene, M. P., W. F. Russell, M. P. Mr. Barlow, director Great Western Railway, &c.

POMPEII.—In digging up the ruins of Pompeii, every turn of the spade brings up some relic of the ancient life, some witness of Imperial luxury. For far the greater part, these relics have a merely curious interest: they belong to archæology, and find appropriate resting places in historical museums. But there are some exceptions. Here for instance, the excavator drops, an uninvited guest, upon a banquet—there he unexpectedly obtrudes himself into a tomb. In one place, he finds a miser cowering on his heaps—another shows him bones of dancing girls, and broken instruments of music lying on the marble floor. In the midst of painted chambers, baths, halls, columns, fountains—among the splendid evidences of material wealth—he sometimes stumbles on a simple incident, a touching human story, such as strikes the imagination and suggests the mournful interest of the great disaster, as the sudden sight of a wounded soldier conjures up the horrors of a field of battle. Such, to our mind, is the latest discovery of the excavators in this melancholy field. It is a group of skeletons in the act of flight, accompanied by a dog. There are three human beings, one of them a young girl, with gold rings and jewels still on her fingers. The fugitives had bags of gold and silver with them, snatched up no doubt, in haste and darkness. But the fiery flood was on their track; and vain their wealth, their flight, the age of one, the youth of the other. The burning lava rolled above them and beyond; and the faithful dog turned back to share the fortunes of its mistress, dying at her side. Seen by the light of such an incident, how vividly that night of horrors looms upon the sense!—Does not imagination picture that little group, in their own house, by the side of their evening fountain, languidly chatting over the days events and of the unusual heat? Does it not hear, with them, the troubled swell of the waters in the way—see, as they do, night comes down in sudden strangeness, how the sky opens over head, and flames break out, while scoria, sand, and molten rocks come pouring down! What movement, what emotion, what surprise! The scene grows darker every instant—the hollow monotone of the bay is lifted into yells and shrieks—the air grows thick with dust and hot with flames—and at the mountain's foot is heard the deadly roll of the liquid lava. Jewels, household gods, gold and silver coins, are snatched up on the instant. No time to say farewell—darkness in front and fire behind, they rush into the streets—streets choked with falling houses and flying citizens. How find the way through passages which have no longer outlets—confusion, danger, darkness, uproar everywhere; the shouts of parted friends, the agony of men struck down by falling columns; fear, madness and despair unchained; here, penury clutching gold it cannot keep—the gluttony feeding on its final meal, and and phrensy striking in the dark to forestal death. Through all, fancy hears the young girl's scream—the fire is on her jewelled hand. No time for thought, no pause; the flood rolls on, and wisdom, beauty, and youth, with all the stories of their love, their hopes, their rank, wealth, greatness—all the once affluent life—are gone for ever. When unearthed after many ages, the nameless group has no other importance to mankind than as it may serve "to point a moral or adorn a tale."—*Athenæum.*

THE EARL AND THE GRISE.—A noble lord of immense possessions had his house lately full of company. Among them was a somewhat dilapidated country squire, whose pride is much more in extent than his parchments. One day there was a new arrival. The stranger did not certainly smack much of the air of Belgravia, and the squire aforesaid, after few supercilious remarks upon his style and appearance to other people, at last, when he had an opportunity, asked the noble host himself, somewhat saucily, "Who's your friend?" "Who's my friend?" he replied, with a chuckling smile, "it's only ——, the member for ——; and, let me add, he's able to buy up you and me and all the rest of us, and still have a large surplus in his pocket;" and he added, with an emphasis of admiration which could not be mistaken, as it told of the proper price with which he regarded such men as his newly-arrived guest, "and he has made it all himself!" "Oh, do introduce me to him as soon as possible," said the crest-fallen squire, who already had conceived a "golden notion" of the stranger, and saw in him a million attractions which he had not perceived at first. Such is the world:—

"Mortals, like moths, are ever caught by glare
And mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair."

PUNISHMENT FOR PERJURY IN TURKEY.—A singular scene took place on the 23d ult. at Adrianople. Two men, the chiefs of a neighbouring village, who had been found guilty of perjury were promenaded through the Bazaar mounted on donkeys with their faces turned towards the tails of the animals, and having their heads dressed out in a grotesque manner, with the hairy pendant of a sweeping brush on their foreheads, and some cloves of garlic round their necks. They were preceded by the public crier, who announced the crime of which they had been guilty. After being for some time exposed to the hootings of the people, they were taken to the court of the Cadi, where they were dismissed, and declared incapable of ever holding any public office. The offenders had been bribed to give evidence that the widow of a Turk, recently dead, had been delivered of a child afterwards deceased, and which circumstance would make the widow the sole heir of her husband's property. The relations of the widow, however, interfered, and clearly proved the bribery of the witnesses, and they were condemned to the punishment above mentioned.

MARITIME CASUALTIES.—From the Annual register of wrecks, recently presented to Parliament, it appears that in 1850 there were 1,214 British and Foreign vessels wrecked on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and 7[illegible] lost; that in 1851 there were [illegible] wrecked on the coast, and so far as could be ascertained, [illegible] lost; and that in 1852 there were no less than 1,100 vessels wrecked, and about 200 [illegible]. The greatest loss took place about the middle of last October and the beginning of November. In this interval, no fewer than 600 sought refuge in the Humber. Many more, could reach no shelter; and thus, in a few days, the unprecedented number of [illegible] vessels were lost or damaged, with the loss of 217 lives. The greater part of this terrible work of destruction took place on the east coast of England, off Flamborough Head.

WOMAN.—Last among the characteristics of woman is that sweet motherly love which [illegible] nature has gifted her; it is almost independent of cold reason, and wholly removed from all selfish hope of reward. Not because it is lovely does the mother love her child, but because it is a living part of herself—the child of her heart, a creation of her own nature. Therefore do her eyes grow years over his wishings; her heart beats quick at his joy; her blood flows more softly through her veins, when the breast at which he nestles is pillowed to her. In every uncorrupted nation of the earth this feeling is the same; climate, which changes every thing else, changes not [illegible]. Let the most corrupting forces of society act upon woman power gradually to make her [illegible] wicked sister than the tender cares and [illegible] of maternal love.