Chronicle & Gazette,

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Published by James Macfarlane, at his Office, corner of King and Brock street.

NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

Twenty Shillings per annum, if paid in advance. At the end of the year, Twenty-five Shillings.

VOL. XVII.] KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1836. [NO. 58.

Commercial Bank, M. D.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the New Stock in this Institution has been apportioned as follows:

Subscribers for 50 shares and upwards, 30 shares exclusive, 1 share.
" " a 50 " " 2 "
" " a 70 " " 3 "
" " a 80 " " 4 "

By order of the Board,
F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

Kingston, Dec. 28, 1835. 53di

Commercial Bank, M. D.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Stockholders held at the Bank on the 15th inst., it was Resolved:—"That the instalments on the New Stock be called in as follows:

10 per cent on the 1st day of March, 1836.
10 " 2 " May "
10 " 1 " July "
10 " 1 " Sept'r "
10 " 1 " Nov'r "

Payable at the Bank, its offices and Agencies.

Such of the new Stockholders as may wish to pay in the half or whole of their Stock at once, will be allowed to do so on the day the first instalment is due.

By order of the Board,
F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

Kingston, Dec. 28, 1835. 53

The following newspapers will please insert the above advertisements,—the former, four insertions, the latter until November next:—Patriot, Toronto; Hamilton Gazette; Niagara Reporter; Sandwich Emigrant; Cobourg Star; Bathurst Courier; Cornwall Observer, and Montreal Gazette.

Commercial Bank, M. D.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Pomissory Notes, discounted at this Bank and its Offices, after the 31st day of this month will not be renewed, but payment required in full when due.

Notes offered for discount, must be drawn at not longer than 90 days date if in one Note, or half the amount wanted at 3 months, and the other half at 6 months date in two Notes.

By order of the Board,
F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

Kingston, 21st Dec., 1835. 51dw

NOTICE.

Newcastle Banking Company.

THOSE persons who require discount at this Bank, are requested, in writing, to inform the Treasurers, the Hon. Zacheus Burnham, and Henry Ruttan, Esq., immediately, stating the amount wanted, the nature of the security intended to be given, and, if by endorsation, the names of the endorsers, to enable the Treasurers to form a probable estimate of the amount of notes requisite for immediate operation.

Wm. BANCKS,
Acting Manager.

Bewdley Mills, Hamilton, December, 1835. 50cw

The Cobourg Reporter, Patriot and Courier of Toronto, and Kingston Chronicle, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers for three weeks, and send their accounts to the Company's Office for liquidation.

NOTICE.

Newcastle Banking Company.

THE Public are informed this institution will be opened on or about the 20th of January, 1836, and as some shares are still undisposed of, persons wishing to become partners, must send notification to that effect to the Treasurers—The Hon. Zacheus Burnham and Henry Ruttan, Esq. Amherst—who have politely consented to afford the Company a temporary office for transacting business, at Amherst, till a proper establishment can be built in Cobourg. An early application is necessary, as priority of intimation will take precedence; and *no shares will be disposed of after one month has expired from the date hereof.* Those persons who intend enrolling themselves as partners, have only to give their notification, in writing, to that effect, to the Treasurers, as before stated.

Wm. BANCKS,
Acting Manager.

Bewdley Mills, Hamilton, December 15, 1835. 50cw

Belonge's Royal Saloon.

Splendid assortment of Green House Plants, and Garden Seeds.

BELONGE has for Sale a Splendid collection of *Green House Plants*, among which are the Yellow Rose, the Tea Rose, the Mounté Flora, and a great variety of the rarest flower plants, too numerous to mention. He has also for Sale an extensive assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, all of which will be warranted. 55ci

Kingston, January 4, 1836.

TO MILLERS.

JUST received, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe, with whom arrangements have been made for a constant supply of articles of the best quality, viz:—

Real Dutch Bolting Cloths, assorted
Blackmore's Patent do do
French Burr Stones,
For Sale by
LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.

July 29. 18tf

NAPANEE BREWERY.

THE Subscriber having procured a first rate and experienced Brewer at his new Establishment, is able to offer very superior BEER, of the finest body and flavor. The Public are invited to give it a trial.

A regular supply will be kept on hand in Kingston, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by Mr. BARTON PHILLIPS, and by Mr. MAYO, at the Farmer's Inn.

PAUL WRIGHT.

Napanee, Nov. 10, 1835. 40tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late JAMES MACGREGOR, Esq. of Napanee Mills, are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, to the Executors; and those indebted to the said Estate will pay the same to either of the undersigned.

J. S. CARTWRIGHT, JAMES MACFARLANE, } Executors.

Kingston, March 30, 1835. 52

FOR SALE,

The Canada Steam Packet,

WELL found in all materials, her engine in good order, her hull has undergone a most thorough repair within a short period to the amount of some hundred pounds, when her decks, beams, and upper works were all made new. She is well adapted for any short route, is an excellent seaboat, well adapted for towing, passengers or cargo. Her speed is 8 miles per hour, and more when favored by her canvass, being schooner rigged. She will be sold extremely low for Cash, or part Cash part Credit. She is now lying at Toronto.

For further particulars apply to
HUGH RICHARDSON,
MANAGING OWNER,
Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 3d, 1835. 38tf

LOOK AT THIS!!!

TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, in addition to his former extensive assortment of Goods, a consignment of

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS,

Consisting of Black, Blue, Olive Green, and mixtures of the very best quality, and very superior Black Cassimeres, all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved endorsed Notes at Ninety days.

JOHN OLIPHANT,
Merchant Tailor.

Wanted Immediately, three or four first rate COAT MAKERS.

J. O.

Kingston, Nov. 17, 1835. 41

WANTED,

AS BOOK-KEEPER and General Clerk, a *single man*, of sober, steady habits.

☞ None else need apply.☜

R. JACKSON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, October 30, 1835. 36

Kingston Cabinet Ware House,

Store Street,
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

E. CONE.

August 1, 1835. 10

(COPY.)

In Council.

17th October, 1835.

THE Council having taken into consideration the Lieut. Governor's reference of the 5th instant, on the question of U. E. Loyalists' Rights and Militia Claimants, respectfully recommend, that the suggestions of His Excellency be adopted, and that the Deeds do issue in the names of the original Grantees, to all persons who have received Location Tickets, as U. E. Loyalists or Militia Claimants, without further delay. And it is also recommended, that in future certain Townships may be set apart for the location of this description of persons, who may be authorised to receive Free Grants on account of their U. E. Loyalist or Militia Claims, and that the Deeds shall issue in the names of the Grantees respectively, at the time of their location.

These Regulations, made for the purpose of adjusting the question, which, for the interest of the Province, it is considered should not longer remain unsettled, are not to prevent U. E. Loyalists or Militia Claimants entitled to grants of land, from settling in other Townships, provided that they wish to occupy their own Locations, and to take up their residence on the lots assigned to them.

It is further recommended, that the Surveyor General be instructed to publish this order.

(Signed)
JOHN BEIKIE,
Clerk Executive Council.

35

PROSPECTUS FOR PUBLISHING

A COPPER-PLATE MAP

OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

THE Subscriber proposes, should sufficient encouragement be given, to publish a Map of the Midland District, including one range of Townships in the Newcastle District, on a scale of 160 Chains, or 2 miles to an Inch; exhibiting all the Mail Roads, Cross Roads, Rivers, Rivulets, Lakes, Churches, Meeting Houses, Post Offices, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Towns, Villages, Wharves, Steam Boat Landings, &c. &c. by Lot, Concession and Township.

The undersigned, being about to build a Copper-plate Printing Press, is determined to Print, Publish, Varnish, and Mount, the proposed Map in his own Township, and therefore looks to a generous and enterprising public for patronage and support.

The Map will be nearly 3 by 4 feet; it will embrace four Range of Townships from the Bay of Quinte back; also Wolf, Howe, and Amherst Islands, with the small Islands adjacent to them, and will be executed in a style equal to the author's Map of Prince Edward. It will be published on a Copper engraving, Coloured, Varnished, Mounted on Rollers, and delivered to subscribers at four dollars per copy, payable on delivery.

P. V. ELMORE.

Hallowell, October, 1835. 34

NOTICE.

ALL Rates and Accounts due the Subscriber under £10, and not paid by the 1st of the ensuing month, (January,) will be put into the hands of Mr. W. B. Smith, for collection.

G. W. YARKER.

Kingston, Dec. 21, 1835. 51

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 25, in the 1st concession, Township of Loughborough, consisting of *fifty acres of good Land*, 20 under improvement, 7 sowed with wheat the last Fall. There are on the premises a good new frame Barn, and Potash Kettles in good condition for boiling Potash. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Dr. Sampson, or Mr. Edward Noble, Kingston, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM McDOWAL.

East Loughborough, Dec. 29, 1835. 53am

FOR SALE,

30 KEGS of the best PRINTING INK, very low for Cash.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

Kingston, January 7th, 1836.

TO LET,

FROM the first day of November next, that commodious House and Store, lately occupied by Messrs. J. D. Bryce & Co., situated on the west side of Store street, in the Town of Kingston, near the Commercial Hotel. These premises are exceedingly well adapted for commercial purposes, being situated in that part of the Town best calculated for all kinds of business. If necessary, possession will be given on the 1st of June next. For further particulars application may be made either to James Nickalls, Jun. Esq. Kingston, or to Robert Maxwell, Esq. Montreal Bank, Quebec.

Kingston, 8th May, 1835. 63

FOR SALE,

THE fast sailing Schooner ST. LAWRENCE, now lying at Kingston, where she can be inspected at any time through the winter. She underwent a thorough repair last Spring, and was put in complete order for the Timber or any other business. She has got a stern Port, and is capable of carrying four thousand five hundred feet of square timber, and has proved herself to be as good, if not better than any other vessel on the Lake.

Terms will be very liberal.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply early.

JOHN IVES.

Kingston, December 10, 1835. 48tf

The Toronto Patriot to copy the above till forbid, and charge the advertiser.

NOTICE.

MR. DAVY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his Hotel in Bath, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Bath, Dec. 30th, 1835. 53cm

FOR SALE,

The beautiful Cottage formerly occupied by the late George Macaulay, Esq.

Bath, Dec. 30th, 1835. 53cm

CASH

PAID for Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, and Oats, and a liberal price given according to quality.

Whisky, of first Quality, for Sale.

Wm. GARRATT.

Kingston, 14th December, 1835. 49fm

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Barber and Hair Dresser,

MARKET SQUARE, KINGSTON,

IS grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from the public. He hopes to merit a continuance of it.

☞ Razors HONED and DRESSED.

January 27, 1835.

THE Subscriber has for Sale an excellent assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Very low for Cash.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

Kingston, Jan'y 8, 1836.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

THE KINGSTON ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1836,

WHICH, in addition to the usual Calendar, contains a List of the Public Officers of the Province, a complete Table of the Post Offices in both Provinces, Public Institutions, Exchange and Interest Tables, &c. &c. the whole carefully compiled.

ALSO,

The COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC for 1836, with Tables of Interest, and Exchange.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

Kingston, November 14, 1835.

New Testament for Schools.

JUST published, and now for sale, a handsome edition of this book.

In the Press, MURRAY'S ENGLISH READER.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

Kingston, June 1, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the Chronicle & Gazette Office, a TOWNSHIP MANUAL, neatly bound, comprising all the laws now in force relating to the townships; among which are the Highway and Assessment Acts; new towhship meeting act, The Laws respecting Boundaries; Line Fences and Water Courses; Inn-keepers; the law and office of Constable, the law of Landlord and Tenant; distress for rent; Court of Requests Act; Summary Punishment Act; Jury law; the laws relative to Mills and Mill Dams; Flour; Pot and Pearl Ashes; Statute labour; Travellers; Weights & Measures, &c.; and on many other interesting subjects.

By the Author of the "Provincial Justice."

☞ Price one Dollar.

Kingston, December 5, 1835. 46

For Sale by the Subscriber,

150 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

1st August, 1835. 10

RULING MACHINE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to Bookbinders, cheap for cash, a RULING MACHINE, in complete order.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

Important to Merchants.

THE Subscriber offers to rent one of the most desirable situations for a country Merchant to be met with in the District. It is situated on the York road, about 7 miles from Bath, and is surrounded by extensive, rich and flourishing settlements. There are on the premises a Store of suitable size, with a good Cellar and a convenient Store house, also, a very neat and commodious Dwelling House, with a Cellar, a Wood house, Waggon house, Barn, Stables, &c., with a Garden and an excellent Well. The buildings are mostly new, and were erected expressly for the purpose now proposed.

Any person wishing to engage in Trade in the Country, could not find a better and more promising location.

Apply to the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette, or to

JOHN GORDANIER.

Ernest Town, 4th Con. January 4, 1836. 55

From the Albany Argus.

GALLERY OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY UNDER LOUIS PHILIPPE.

FRANCIS JULES PERSIL,

Ex-deputy and ex-procureur general of the Royal Court at Paris, has been appointed, since March, 1833, keeper of the seals, and minister of justice and of public worship, in the room of Mr. Barthe.

He is one of those cool-hearted, secret advisers of Louis Philippe who, next to Thiers and Guizot, have mainly contributed to the state of slavery and subjection into which France has fallen since the revolution of July, 1830. Without possessing eminent talents, either as a lawyer, or an orator, Persil was scarcely known before the revolution of July. Principally through the influence of his friend, Mr. Dupin, he was named deputy of the chamber of representants in Paris, in which he distinguished himself by his ultra views, and his blind acquiescence in the rigid measures taken against the patriots of July, by the minister of justice and keeper of the seals—Barthe.

In one of the presentations at the Tuileries, Louis Philippe happened to converse a long time with Persil. His humility and readiness to adopt some suggestions of the king, pleased the latter, and soon after Mr. Persil was appointed procureur general of the Royal Court. As such he has shown himself capable of any act—except a good one. He has persecuted with the utmost rigor, many true patriots of July, and has been the cause of the imprisonment of thousands of liberal and talented men. Since his nomination as procureur general, the number of arrests and condemnations has increased two fold.

There is in France but one opinion of him, and his nomination as keeper of the seal and minister of justice has excited general indignation. They say he is not only a fanatic, but they compare him with Jeffreys and Fouquier Tinville. He would have been the cause of great bloodshed if the court martials and tribunals had been as blood-thirsty as have been the tribunaux revolutionaires or the so called *Salles de la Liberte* and *Salles de l'Egalite.* He would have beheaded thousands if the judges had followed him.

During the space of three years Persil has constantly been at the head of the department of justice, and though under Bassano and the Duke of Treviso, almost a total change of ministers took place, Persil was not removed. The two presidents of the council of ministers hated and despised him. The Duke de Broglie, the present president, Thiers, Human, Guizot, de Rigny, all detest him heartily, and must feel sensibly the disgrace of being associated with him in the cabinet. But it is all in vain. Such is the despotic will of Louis Philippe (his great protector); for he is his spy and submissive tool. In spite of the known dissatisfaction of his colleagues, and thirty-two millions of Frenchmen, he still remains in office—the unscrupulous and indiscriminating executioner of every behest of his imperious master. In short, he is the mere instrument of a timid monarch. Persil and Thiers have poisoned the mind of Louis Philippe with tales of conspiracies and plots, which never existed, and to such a degree that he was at last seized with a panic, and consented to adopt all those rigorous decrees, which in the end, may cost him his throne.

Persil is the mover of the arrests of all those patriots tried and condemned by the *peers* (so called)—men who, since Bonaparte, have received *large salaries to be the* passive executions of the will of despots. Persil is also the author of the famous decree to restrict the trial by jury, and crowned at last his infernal work by his late decree against the freedom of the press.

Such decrees can pass unpunished in Russia and Austria, whose inhabitants are at least a century behind those of France and England in light and knowledge, but a short time will prove, unhappily for France, the fatal consequences of such measures. Persil and his master, already afraid of having gone too far, seek a shelter in the immense fortifications of the chateau of Vincennes, where many thousand workmen have within five years been employed to render it impregnable. On its walls have been lately placed four hundred pieces of cannon. He has besides, in Paris alone, quartered in barracks in the different arrondissements of this immense capital, more than fifty thousand armed soldiers (troupes de ligne,) without counting the police and municipal guards, and the legions of gendarmerie on foot and on horseback. And he is persuaded that he is thus doubly secure, and that in case of need, he may find a safe shelter in the walls of Vincennes.

But not satisfied with all these internal precautions, he has thrown himself into the arms of the Holy Alliance (so called)—not only humiliating himself (a matter comparatively of little consequence), but attempting to fetter and to give up thirty-two millions of his brave countrymen, to the northern despot, the cruel destroyer of fifteen millions of Poles and other human beings. This is the work of Louis Philippe, the *citizen* king! D. H.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS AT WARSAW.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Mention has been several times made by the German papers of a speech addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the deputation or Municipal body of Warsaw, upon his late visit to that city, which was only remarkable for its extreme severity and irritating character. Although these papers have not published this document, the following is said to be an authentic copy. From its tone and spirit, we are led to wish it may be spurious:

"Gentlemen!—I know that you have wished to address me, and am acquainted with the contents of your intended address; but, to spare you from delivering falsehood, I desire that it may not be pronounced. Yes, Gentlemen, it is to save you from falsehood; for I know that your sentiments are not such as you wish to make me believe them to be. How can I put faith in them, when you held the same language on the eve of the revolution? Are you not the same persons who talked to me five and eight years ago of fidelity and devotedness, and made me the finest protestations of attachment, and yet, in a few days after, you violated your oaths, and committed the most violent actions? The Emperor Alexander, who did more for you than an Emperor of Russia ought to have done, who heaped benefits upon you, who favored you more than his own subjects, and who rendered your nation the most flourishing and happy; the Emperor Alexander was treated with the blackest ingratitude. You never could make yourselves contented with your most advantageous position, and in the end, became the destroyers of your own happiness. I thus tell you the truth in order to throw a true light upon our relative positions, and that you may know upon what you have to depend, for I am now seeing and speaking to you for the first time since the disturbances. Gentlemen, we require actions and not mere words: repentance should come from the heart; I speak to you without anger, and you must perceive that I am perfectly calm; I have no rancor, and I will do you good even in spite of yourselves. The Marshall who stands before you, fulfils my intentions, seconds all my views, and also watches for your welfare."

At these words the members of the deputation bowed to the Marshall.

"Well, Gentlemen, but what signifies these salutations? The first duty is to perform one's duties and conduct ourselves like honest men. You have, gentlemen, to choose between two alternatives—either to persist in your illusions, as to an independent kingdom of Poland, or to live tranquilly as faithful subjects under my Government. If you persist in your dreams of a distinct nationality, of the independence of Poland, and of all these chimeras, you will only draw down upon yourselves still greater misfortunes. I have raised this citadel, and I declare that, on the slightest insurrection, I will cause the cannon to thunder upon the city. Warsaw shall be destroyed, and never be rebuilt in my time. It is painful for me to speak thus to you—it is always painful for a Sovereign to treat his subjects thus, but I do it for your own good. It is for you, gentlemen, to deserve an oblivion of the past; it is only by your obedience to my government that you can obtain this. I know that there is a correspondence with abroad, and that mischievous writings are sent here for the purpose of perverting the minds of the people. The best police in the world, with such a frontier as yours, cannot prevent clandestine relations. It is for you to exercise your own police, and keep the evil away. It is by bringing up your children properly, by instilling into them the principles of religion and fidelity to their sovereign, that you can keep in the right path. Among all the disturbances which agitate Europe, and all those doctrines which shake the social edifice, Russia alone has remained strong and intact. Believe me, gentlemen, that it is a real blessing to belong to this country, and enjoy its protection. If you conduct yourselves well—if you perform all your duties, my paternal solicitude will be extended over you, and notwithstanding what has passed, my Goverement will always watch over your welfare. Remember all that I have now said to you."

THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.

The *Swabian Mercury* of the 9th inst. has the following of the 1st, from Berlin:—"Instructions have been sent to the Prussian Minister to the United States directing him to announce the intention of our Monarch to regulate our commercial intercourse with the States by an advantageous treaty, which communication has been favorably received by President Jackson. Since the arrival of M. Wheaton, as American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, negotiations have been opened, but the question is not to regulate the commercial relations of the United States with Prussia alone, but with the whole Germanic Confederation. Several other American Consuls are likewise expected in different parts of Germany. The United States will probably urge that rice and tobacco pay too high duties. In order to stimulate commerce and navigation in the Prussian ports of the Baltic, and in order to attract American shipping to Stettin, Dantzick and Memal, the Prussian Government has reduced the duties on American articles 25 per cent. upon the tariff. This real loss to the Germanic Union of customs, will be made up from the royal treasury of Prussia. This favor has not yet been signalized by great advantage. The Americans, who freight ships for Bremen and Hamburgh, perform those voyages three or four times a year, whereas they go to the Baltic but twice. Those who go to Bremen and Hamburg have the advantage of not paying the duties of the Sound. To relieve the commerce of the Prussian ports, the exportation of Polish corn and products must be restored. This exportation is now effected by the Russian ports of Riga and Reval, for this purpose a treaty of commerce must be effected with Russia."

From the London Literary Gazette.

THE COMIC ALMANAC FOR 1836.

The masterly hand of George Cruikshank shines throughout this amusing volume; which by his graphic drollery and puns, is indeed rendered truly and abundantly comic. The outer cover alone with its twelve signs of the zodiac, is enough to recommend it; but the twelve illustrations of the months are the superior labors of our Hercules of the humorous pencil. These are prefaced by a proclamation, asserting the almanac-maker's right to be considered as the legitimate successor of Francis Moore, physician, as he says:

"For Francis Moore, whom we succeed,
Is very—very dead, indeed;
* * * * *
And none but simpletons and fools
Let dead men push them from their stools."

It is out of our power to convey any idea of the Month illustrations, except by stating that they are in Cruikshank's best style. January, is skating on the Serpentine, with casualties to match; February, transfer-day at the Bank, with many odd kinds of transfers: April, Greenwich Dark, and rolling down the hill—very characteristic, as is old May-day, with its pole, &c.; the dog-days in July represent a history of all sorts of dogs, all that relates to the canine race; September, "shooting the moon," *i. e.* families decamping at Michaelmas, with their furniture in moonlight; and so on through the twelve, which must be seen to be fully appreciated. The (non)enigmatical hieroglyphic is also very clever, representing the Lord Mayor, in consequence of Corporation Reform, being carried by two fellows in a common chair, to an eating house with "dining room up stairs."

With regard to the fun of the pen, it could not be expected to keep pace with that of the pencil; but the writer has done his best, is never indelicate (a rare virtue in such performances,) and, on the whole, whimsical and entertaining enough.

Of this we shall try to give a few specimens. The running commentary, called signs of the seasons," and carried down the sides of each page, goes in this fashion:—

JANUARY.—"When it freezes and blows, take care of your nose that it doesn't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm worsted hose. At night, ere you slip into bed, you may sip a can of good flip."

FEBRUARY.—"In this gay month I would not choose to walk in the streets in dancing shoes, nor would I for the world be seen to trip along in light pankeen."

JUNE.—"Lawyers now may take their ease, and counsel reckon up their fees; for now the welcome long vacation gives a rest to litigation; while happy they on quarter-day who're not obliged to run away."

AUGUST.—"In Germany they rest their heads betwixt a pair of feather beds; a famous plan I will be bound, while frost and snow are on the ground; but in the dog-days' raging heat, I shouldn't think it such a treat."

NOVEMBER.—"Murky, burky, damp, and drear, see this gloomy month appear; London filled with slush and fog, looks just like an Irish bog; every trouble now seems double, and the worst in all the year."

Of the head of the pages, the following are specimens:

JULY.

"Dear me! how hot the weather grows—
There's scarce a breath to cool one's face;
Through Air street not a zephyr blows,
Nor e'en a breeze from WIND-ham Place.
Down Regent street so lazy 's all one sees,
There's nobody 'industrious' but the 'fleas.'"

DECEMBER HOLIDAYS.

"Holiday joys have some alloys—
For many they're bi ter pills,
When all the dearest DUCKS come home
From school, with their long BILLS,
And the noisy wits at midnight chime,
Convince you 't is WAKATION time."

A quizzical report of the proceedings of the British Association at Dublin, thus notes some of our scientific doings:

"Dr. Hoaxum read an interesting paper on the conversion of moonbeams into substance, and rendering shadows permanent, both of which he had recently exemplified in the establishment of some public companies, whose prospect he laid upon the table. Mr. Babble produced his calculating machine, and its wonderful powers were tested in many ways by the audience. It supplied to Captain John North an accurate computation of the distance between a quarto volume and a cheese-monger's shop; and solved a curious question as to the decimal proportions of cunning and credulity, which, worked by the rule of allegation, would produce a product of £10,000. Professor Van Hammer described his newly discovered process for breaking stones by an algebraic fraction.

"The Rev. Mr. Groper exhibited the skin of a toad which he discovered alive in a mass of sand-stone. The animal was found engaged on its autobiography, and died of fright, on having its house so suddenly broken into, being probably of a nervous habit, from passing so much time alone. Some extracts from its memoir were read, and found exceedingly interesting. Its thoughts on the 'silent system' of prison discipline, though written *in the dark*, strictly agreed with those of our most *enlightened* political economists.

"Professor Parley exhibited his speaking machine which distinctly articulated the words '*Repale! Repale!*' to the great delight of many of the audience. The learned Professor