THE
CHROICLE & GAZETTE,
The largest and cheapest Semi-Weekly paper in British America,)
IS PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, CORNER OF KING AND BROCK STREET,
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ON THE AFTERNOONS OF
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY,
Terms.—TWENTY SHILLINGS PER ANNUM
In Advance.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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NEATLY AND MOST EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE CHRONICLE & GAZETTE OFFICE, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Chronicle & Gazette

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Nec Rege, Nec Populo, Sed Utroque.

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CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF KING AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA,
Where is kept constantly on hand every description of
WRITING PAPERS,
from Super Royal to Note,—and every article in the Stationery line.
—ALSO,—
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.
OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

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In all its branches, carried on at the above Establishment. A superior Ruling Machine is in full operation, by which Blank Books can be ruled to any pattern, and in a style inferior to none.
The combination of PRINTING OFFICE, BOOK BINDERY and STATIONERY WAREHOUSE in this Establishment, gives it a decided superiority in point of accommodation and despatch.
Chronicle & Gazette Office, }
Kingston, April 2, 1841. }

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
of 1,250 tons Burthen, and 440 Horse Power,
Under contract with the Lords of the Admiralty

ACADIA, commanded by E. C. MILLER.
BRITANNIA, " H. B. CLELAND.
CALEDONIA, "
COLUMBIA, " C. H. E. JUDKINS.

WILL sail from Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, as follows:—

—1841.—

	Fr. Boston.	*Fr. Halifax.*	*Fr. Liver*
Columbia,	March 1st	March 3d	
Caledonia	——	——	March 4th
Britannia,	March 16th	March 18th	
Acadia,	——	——	March 19th
Caledonia,	April 1st	April 3d	
Columbia,	——	——	April 4th
Acadia,	April 17th	April 19th	
Britannia,	——	——	April 20th
Columbia,	May 1st	May 3d	
Caledonia,	——	——	May 4th
Britannia,	May 16th	May 18th	
Acadia,	——	——	May 19th
Caledonia,	June 1st	June 3d	
Columbia,	——	——	June 4th
Acadia,	June 16th	June 18th	
Britannia,	——	——	June 19th
Columbia,	July 1st	July 3d	
Britannia,	July 17th	July 19th	
Acadia,	——	——	July 20th
Caledonia,	August 1st	August 3d	
Columbia,	——	——	August 4th
Acadia,	August 16th	August 18th	
Britannia,	——	——	August 19th

Passage Money £25 Sterling, from Halifax to Liverpool.
From Boston to Liverpool, $125.
From Halifax to Boston, $20.
These Ships carry experienced Surgeons.
The "Unicorn" plies between Picton and Quebec, in connection with Halifax.
S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.
G. B. SYMES, Quebec.
74z S. S. LEWIS, Boston.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.

THE Public are informed that the following are the arrangements for this Season:

LAKE ONTARIO.
Between Kingston and Toronto.
St. GEORGE, Capt. Twohy,—NIAGARA, Capt. Sutherland,—CITY OF TORONTO, Capt. Dick.

FROM KINGSTON
At half past 7 o'clock Evening, Sunday and Thursday, the *St. George*.
At 8 o'clock Evening, Tuesday and Friday, the *Niagara*,
At 8 o'clock Evening, Wednesday and Saturday, the *City of Toronto*,
and arrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arrival of the Montreal Mail at Kingston.

FROM TORONTO
At 12 o'clock Noon, Monday and Thursday the *Niagara*,
At 12 o'clock Noon, Tuesday and Friday the *City of Toronto*,
At 12 o'clock Noon, Wednesday and Saturday the *St. George*,
And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above boats call at Cobourg and Port Hope, each way.
And the "*City of Toronto*" will leave Toronto for Niagara and Lewiston every Monday Morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Toronto in the afternoon.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.
Between Kingston & Dickinson's Landing.
BROCKVILLE, Capt. Maxwell,
From Kingston at 9 o'clock Morning—Sunday, Wednesday and Friday,
From Dickinson's Landing at 4 o'clock Morning, (or on the arrival of the Mail from Montreal)—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. GILDERSLEEVE, Capt. Bowen,
From Kingston at 9 o'clock Morning—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
From Dickinson's Landing at 4 o'clock Morning, (or on the arrival of the Mail from Montreal)—Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

From arrangements which have been made with the Upper Canada Stage and Steam Boat Company of Montreal, Passengers between Montreal and Kingston, arrive at those places on the afternoon of the second day.
The above Boats call at Gananoque, Brockville, Maitland, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Matilda and Williamsburgh each way.
Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owner, unless booked and settled for as freight.
Lake and River Steam Boat Office, }
Kingston, 1st May, 1841. }

STEAM BOAT
UNION,
WILL, at the opening of the navigation, commence plying on the BAY of QUINTE, betwixt KINGSTON and BELLEVILLE—
Days of Sailing—
From Kingston, Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays.
" Belleville, Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays.
Each morning at 9 o'clock, precisely,
MACPHERSON & CRANE.
Kingston, 3d March, 1841. 70z.

1841.
LAKE ONTARIO.
THE STEAM-BOAT
TRANSIT,
HUGH RICHARDSON, MASTER,
WILL ply between *Toronto*, *Rochester* and *Kingston*, during the present Season, as follows, commencing on Sunday, 25th April.
Sunday, at 7 P. M., Toronto to Rochester direct.
Monday, at 6 P. M., Rochester to Kingston direct.
Tuesday, at 4 P. M., Kingston to Rochester, touching at Bath.
Wednesday, at 6 P. M., Rochester to Kingston direct.
Thursday, at 4 P. M., Kingston to Rochester, touching at Bath.
Friday, at 6 P. M., Rochester to Toronto direct.
Saturday and Sunday, remain at Toronto.
By this arrangement Travellers will have a day at any of the above Ports to devote to business or pleasure, and may return either from Rochester or Kingston in the evening.
N. B. No luggage taken in charge unless booked and paid for; all goods carried on deck at the risk of the owner thereof for loss or damage, and bills of lading will only be signed with this condition inserted.
HUGH RICHARDSON,
Owner.
AGENTS at Kingston, Messrs. Hooker, Henderson & Co.
" at Bath,
" at Rochester, Messrs. E. F. Smith & Co.

NOTICE.
THE STEAM BOAT
KINGSTON,
CAPT. HARRISON,
WILL commence her regular Trips on Thursday next, the 22d inst., between Kingston and the head of the Bay of Quinte, as follows:
UPWARDS.
Leaves Kingston on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
DOWNWARDS.
Leaves the River Trent on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; touching at Amherst Island and the intermediate places, on her way up and down.
Kingston, 21st April, 1841. 84z

1841.
New Forwarding Line,
Via the River St. Lawrence,
TO AND FROM
MONTREAL, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON
AND THE INTERMEDIATE PLACES.
ROSS, MATTHIE & Co. *at Montreal,*
EASTON, ROSS & Co. *at Brockville & Kingston*
WITH new and improved Barges, will be prepared at the opening of the Navigation, to give Passage to Emigrants, and to transport Property of all descriptions with increased safety and dispatch.
Freight upwards charged for by WEIGHT at rates reduced below the Tariff Prices exacted for years past.
The Subscribers, from the facilities which they possess, and their determination to do the business intrusted to them satisfactorily, trust that they will command and merit a share of Public support.
(Signed,) MATTHIE, EASTON, & Co.
JAMES ROSS,
HENRY EASTON.
January 1, 1841. 53yy

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.
FARM FOR SALE,
ADMIRABLY situated on Wolf Island, at a very short distance from the Ferry, consisting of 100 acres, 40 of which are cleared and under cultivation, with an excellent Dwelling House, Barn, and every necessary out building thereon; also, a constant supply of good water, &c. &c. This Property possesses many local advantages, and from the fact of land in the immediate neighborhood having recently sold at greatly increased prices, it cannot fail to be as attractive to the speculator as the Agriculturist. For further particulars apply to
THOMAS JONES.
Kingston, 18th May, 1841. 92z

100 VOLS. BOOKS
FOR SALE, including a complete set of the *London Encyclopædia*, the works of Shakspeare, Scott, and other standard writers. As also a superior London made Rifle and a Cock Gun. The whole of which may be seen on application to the subscriber.
THOMAS JONES.
Kingston, 18th May, 1841. 92z

FOR SALE,
20 ACRES of Land, 4 miles from Kingston, on the Bath Road, with a living spring suitable for a Brewer or Distiller, also a beautiful Building spot. Application to be made at this office, or to the subscriber.
THOMAS WARD.
Kingston, May 12, 1841. 90z

We have seldom met with more exquisite lines than the following, which are imbued with the genuine spirit of poetry. The author is Miss Cook, and we hope that her sad foreboding will not be fulfilled for many—many years:—

What sound is that! 'Tis summer's farewell,
In the breath of the night wind sighing;
The chill breeze comes, like a sorrowful dirge
That wails o'er the dead and the dying,
The sapless leaves are eddying round,
On the path which they lately shaded;
The oak of the forest is losing its robe,
The flowers have fallen and faded.
All that I look on but saddens my heart,
To think that the lovely so soon must depart.

Yet why should I sigh? Other summers will come,
Joys like the past one bringing;
Again will the vine bear its blushing fruit;
Again will the birds be singing;
The forest will put forth its 'honours' again;
The rose be as sweet in its breathing;
The woodbine will climb round the lattice frame,
As wild and rich in its wreathing.
The hives will have honey, the bees will hum,
Other flowers will spring, other summers will come!

They will, they will; but ah! who can tell
Whether I may live on till their coming!
This spirit may sleep too soundly then
To wake with the warbling or humming.
[illegible]
When the summer's sun next is glowing:
The cherishing rays may gild with light
The grass on my grave-turf growing:
The earth may be glad, but worms and gloom
May dwell with me in the silent tomb!

And few would weep in the beautiful world,
For the fameless one who had left it;
Few would remember the form cut off,
And mourn the stroke that cleft it;
Many might keep my name on their lip,
Pleased while that name degrading;
My follies and sins alone would live,
A theme for their cold upbraiding.
Oh! what a change in my spirit's dream
May there be ere the summer sun next shall beam.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST VICE, &c.

The following is the proclamation which our gracious Queen signed among the first acts of her reign, in accordance with established custom.

" By the Queen,

" *A proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for the preventing and punishing, of vice, profaneness and immorality.*

" VICTORIA R.

" We, most seriously and religiously considering that it is an indispensable duty on us to be careful, above all other things, to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress vice, profaneness, debauchery and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, so great a reproach to our religion and government, and (by means of the frequent ill examples of the practices thereof) have so fatal a tendency to the corruption of many of our loving subjects otherwise religiously and virtuously disposed, and which (if not timely remedied) may justly draw down the Divine vengeance on us and our kingdom; we also, humbly acknowledging that we cannot expect the blessings and goodness of Almighty God (by whom kings and queens reign, and on which we entirely rely,) to make our reign happy and prosperous to ourselves and our people, without a religious observance of God's holy laws; to the intent, therefore, that religion, piety, and good manners may (according to our most hearty desire) flourish and increase under our administration and government, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation, and do hereby declare our royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness and immorality, in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within our realm, and particularly in such as are employed near our royal person; and that, for the encouragement of religion and morality, we will, upon all occasions, distinguish persons of piety and virtue by marks of our royal favour. And we do expect and require that all persons of honor, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own virtue and piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives, that they, being reduced by that means to shame and contempt for their loose and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practices, and that the visible displeasure of good men towards them may as far as it is possible supply what the laws cannot probably altogether prevent. And we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's day at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever. And we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's day, on pain of our highest displeasure and of being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law. And for the more effectual reforming all such persons, who, by reason of their dissolute lives and conversations, are a scandal to our kingdom, our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our judges, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and all other our officers and ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking, blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and plays, and other lewd and disorderly houses and to put in execution the statute made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of [illegible] entitled "An act for the better observation of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday;" and also so much of an act of Parliament, made in the ninth year of the reign of the late King William the Third, entitled "An act for the more effectual suppression of Blasphemy and Profaneness," as is now in force; and all other laws now in force for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid, and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, chocolate houses, coffee houses, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses, in the time of Divine Serice on the Lord's day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of our highest displeasure.—And for the more effectual proceeding herein We do hereby direct and command all our judges of assize, and justices of the peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions, for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws into execution; and that they do at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this our royal proclamation to be publickly read in open Court immediately before the charge is given. And we do hereby further charge and command every minister in his respective parish church or chapel to read or cause to be read this our proclamation at least four times in every year, after Divine service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditors to the practice of piety and virtue, and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneness. And, to the end that all vice and debauchery may be prevented, and religion and virtue practiced by all officers, private soldiers, mariners, and others who are employed in our service, by sea and land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our commanders and officers whatsoever, that they do take care to avoid all profaneness, debauchery, and other immoralities, and that by their own good and virtuous lives and conversations they do set good examples to all such as are under their care and authority: and likewise take care of and inspect the behaviour of such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any of the offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill consequences of their neglect herein.

" Given at our Court at Saint James's this twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven."

" *God save the Queen.*"

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The following is a most honourable, and, on the part of our French neighbours, a somewhat unusual testimony of the energy and powerful resources of the British nation in warlike matters. It appeared in the *Journal des Debats* of Saturday last:—

" Since Sept. last the navy arsenal of Great Britain have displayed an activity and an immensity of resources of every kind which are really prodigious. Much has been boasted in history of that act of the Venetians, which, in order to prove to Henry III. of France of what exertions they were capable, consisted in building, fitting up, and arming a galley during the day on which he visited their arsenal; but the exertions and resources displayed by the English are not less remarkable. In the beginning of Sept. 1840, England had 27 vessels of the line in a manner, though inefficiently, commissioned. Of these 15 were in the Mediterranean under Admiral Stopford, 3 were and are still on the Indian station, 4 were in the English ports, waiting to be called on to sail, having all their stores on board, but without their full complement of men, and 5 were and are in port serving as depots, schools for naval gunnery, &c. At the end of March, 1841, England had 34 vessels in commission. The fleet in the Mediterranean, which had sent home two vessels, and had received a reinforcement of 4, of which two were three-deckers, now consists of 17 vessels of the line. Nothing had been changed in the number of the Indian squadron, nor in the vessels which serve as depots at home, but the number of vessels held ready for sea has been increased by 9, of which 4 are three deckers. Besides, England has increased her frigates, which in Sept. were only 3, to 10. Thus in the short space of seven months, the English Admiralty has frigates of 50 guns each. The crews of some of these vessels alone remain incomplete through motives of economy; and what is not less astonishing is, that all these vast expenses could have been incurred without the aid of supplementary credits, by simply employing the usual resources granted for the navy. Nor is this all. This marvellous activity has not hindered a number of light vessels or steam-boats from being armed and fitted out. A line of steam-vessels to touch at Canada and the United States has been organized since last autumn, to communicate with South America and the Gulf of Mexico, and will soon be in full activity. The construction of the vessels already commenced has also been urged on with extraordinary vigour. For instance, in the yard where the Royal George was launched in Oct. last, may now be seen the Aboukir, of 90 guns, on the stocks, with her compass timbers already laid down. At Devenport, a large steam-boat, of 500 horse power, which was commenced in Oct. last, has just been launched, and it is announced that four other vessels of equal power are to speedily follow her."

SUN-DRAWN PORTRAITS.

The following quoted from the *Polytechnic Journal* for April, is Mr. Goddard's explanation of this interesting process:—

The science of optics offers two modes by which images of objects may be obtained: 1, by reflection through a lens; and 2, by reflection from a mirror. The process of Daguerre is comprised in the former, and that of Mr. Wolcott in the latter. Mr. Goddard then briefly described the camera of Daguerre, together with the rest of the apparatus. The plates employed are generally constructed of copper, uniformly coated with a surface of pure silver, and the effect produced depends, in a very great degree, on the perfect polish the plate is capable of sustaining, as also the uniformity or flatness of its surface. These plates, after being polished, &c., are subjected to diluted nitric acid (one part of acid to sixteen of water,) applied by moistening a piece of clean cotton wool and rubbing the surface with it. This is then wiped off, and dried by using several pieces of cotton. It is in the next place, carefully polished by means of pounce, which is shaken over its surface from a linen bag, and applied with cotton; this Daguerre recommends to be performed three or four times. After the above processes have been accomplished carefully and with every attention to cleanliness, the plate is then exposed in a box to the vapour of iodine (a very volatile substance,) which, uniting with the silver, forms a coating of a pale yellow or golden tinge of iodine of silver, and is, after this process has been duly performed, in a fit state to be introduced into the camera obscura—of course, every requisite attention having been, during the operation, paid to the necessity of keeping the plate in the dark. An ingenious contrivance has been constructed to effect this, consisting of a frame, or narrow box, into which the prepared plate is placed, and having two doors, or flaps that can be readily opened in the interior of the camera at the desire of the manipulator. The instrument having been previously adjusted, the doors are opened, and the rays of light from the object to be copied are brought to a delicate focus on the plate; after it has remained in this situation for a given time, depending on the state of the atmosphere, hour of the day, and many other minutiæ which practical experience can alone decide, it is removed in the dark and submitted to mercury box, the quicksilver having been heated to about 690 degs. Fahr.—The next step is to fix the image on the plate, and this is done by washing it with a weak solution of the hypo-sulphate of soda, which dissolves off the iodide of silver. The rationale of the process Mr. Goddard considered to be still in some doubt. The action of the light evidently decomposes the iodide of silver, and the vapours of mercury probably penetrate between the crystals of iodine, forming an amalgam of iodide of mercury, which forms the white or light parts of the picture.

The following is the theory of the action of light on the plates of the Daguerreotype, as stated by Mr. J. Roberts, in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine for April:—

I need not adduce examples of the influence of light on crystallization, for the fact is allowed by all scientific men.

Let us then suppose, that in the Daguerreotype process the cleansed silver plate is exposed in the dark to the vapour of iodine; this deposits itself in a flocculent or powder, peculiarly shaped iodic crystals, from the absence of light: but yet all other requisites being present, it may be considered in an incipient state of crystallization, or blanched so finely, that the admission of the excitant light instantly throws it into plate-formed iodic crystals but only in those parts where the light as impinged, and here its perfection of, or continuity of crystallization, is merely in proportion to the intensity of light.

Having now the iodated plate removed from the camera obscura, where it has undergone a surface crystallization, more or less perfect in those parts where the lights and shades have fallen, we submit it to the mercurial vapour; the atoms, vesicles, or globules of this, being very minute, attach themselves to all the minute inequalities of face in the iodine; on those parts which are fully crystallized, the vapour is precipitated on the flat tabular surface of the crystals, and here offering a continuous and equal angle of reflection to the eye it appears white and resplendent. On the non-crystallized surface of the iodine, which being in a measure powdery and, offering no determinate angle of reflection to the eye, the mercurial vapour adheres, but in no flat surface or continuous determinate angle capable of reflecting a mass of light; it may be said it is here unpolished.

Again, may not the angle under which it is necessary to view a Daguerreotype picture be that of the facet of the iodic crystal, and this be a further confirmation of the theory? The mercurial vapour covers the whole of the iodine, and thus protects it from the further action of light.

THE GREATEST NATURAL CURIOSITY.

We find in one of the latest numbers of the Louisville Journal the following very curious account of what is, in one sense at least, the *greatest* natural curiosity ever known to man:

The Missourium.—This gigantic wonder of the animal creation has at length arrived in our city, and will be exhibited at the Washington Hall as soon as the bones, which are contained in fourteen large boxes, can be put together. In the mean time we endeavor, from the data furnished us in a printed description of the skeleton, to give our readers some idea of this mighty wonder of creation; as such it may well be regarded, for, in comparison with the Missourium, mammoth, mastodons, and all other hitherto discovered monsters are but small affairs.

The skeleton measures thirty-two feet in length, and fifteen in height. The measures, from the tip of the nose to the spine of the neck, 6 feet. From the edge of the upper lip, measuring along the roof of the mouth, to the socket of the eye, is 3 feet; from the lower edge of the upper lip to the first edge of the front tooth, 20 inches. Each jaw has 4 teeth, and the upper jaw has besides two enormous tusks. The teeth are each 4 inches broad. The nose projects 15 inches over the lower jaw. The tusks are 10 feet long, exclusive of 1 foot and 3 inches, which forms the root, and is buried in the skull. The right tusk was found firm in the head, and remained fixed in its socket during its excavation and its transportation to St. Louis, which fortunate circumstance enables us to know the exact position and situation which the tusks occupied in the head of the animal during its life. They were carried by him almost horizontally, bending somewhat down, and then coming with their points up again, making, a sweep from extremity to extremity, in a straight line across the head, of 15 feet. The longest rib measures 5 feet 6 1-2 inches in length, the shortest 2 feet 3 inches. The scapula, or shoulder-blade, is 3 feet 1 inch in length, and 2 feet 7 inches in breadth. The length of the humerus, or fore arm, is 3 feet 5 1-2 inches, and its greatest circumference 3 feet 2 inches. The femur, or thigh-bone, is 4 feet and a half inch long, and 8 3-4 inches in diameter. The feet of the animal appear to have been webbed. The fore foot has four toes and a thumb. The longest toe measures 1 foot 8 inches, the shortest 1 foot, and the thumb 7 inches. All the bones of the animal are firm, and contain no marrow. The cavity of the brain is quite large.

The proprietor, Mr. Koch, in his printed description of the animal, makes the following remarks on his supposed habits and nature:

"The animal has been, without doubt, an inhabitant of water-courses, such as large rivers and lakes, which is proved by the formation of the bone: 1st, his feet were webbed; 2d, all his bones were solid and without marrow, as the aquatic animals of small and slender to resist the many pressures and bruises they would be subject to on land; 4th, his legs are short and thick; 5th, his tail is flat and broad; 6th, and last, his tusks are situated in the head that it would be utterly impossible for him to exist in a timbered country. His food consisted as much of vegetables as flesh, although he undoubtedly consumed a great abundance of the latter, and was capable of feeding himself with his fore foot, after the manner of the beaver or otter, and possessed, also, like the hippopotamus, the faculty of walking on the bottom of waters, and rose occasionally to take air."

"The singular position of the tusks has been very wisely adopted by the Creator for the protection of the body from the many injuries to which it would be exposed while swimming or walking under water and, in addition to this, it appears that the animal has been covered with the same armor as the alligator, or perhaps the megatherium."

COLLEGE LIFE AT CAMBRIDGE.

The public has always had a pretty good general notion of the goings-on at the Universities—of the follies, vices, and dissipation of all kinds which prevail in those abodes of learning—turning them from their original purpose of educating the people into a mere means of amusing the youthful fancies of our Aristocracy. It is a sufficient [illegible] to the English Universities that few can go to these public institutions without they have large means; the way in which these are expended is still more degrading to their character. A writer in the last number of the *Westminster Review* has given a very vivid picture of University manners, and we shall borrow a few of his well-drawn sketches. Here is a Cambridge dinner:—

"The operation of dining is one which our freshman is not likely to forget, though perchance he may be sorely puzzled how to set about it, if he happens to belong to the great colleges. The hall will perhaps contain twelve long tables, each of them capable of holding some thirty persons; on these are arranged rows of hot joints, potatoes, and a great pewter bowl of melted butter—that is, on the tables of the pensioners who form the great bulk of the students. Full of school ideas, our friend may perhaps wait for some to come round and carve; he may wait long enough, for here every one carves for himself. There are numerous waiters flitting about—old women, skinny and ill-favoured—with here and there a man in a ragged jacket, equally ill-favoured. Each of them is loaded with six or seven orders at once, to fetch as many different joints for as many people, and he must have some inet of good fortune who manages to get what he wants in the midst of the confusion. On Saint's days the plainness of the entertainment is enlivened by two or three roast geese, and there is a positive scramble all over the hall; and the medley of orders and counterorders from two or three hundred tongues at once has a very droll effect. It is common enough to see a man carve for his own plate every single morsel he thinks worth having, without the slightest regard to decency or other people. All the appendages to the dinner are sent to the kitchen, and charged extra—three corned pieces of pie, and sauce, or pickle, in a little round platter, just like a soap-dish in a road side public-house. The cook's bill for all this looks odd enough—a piece of pudding, 3d.; a slice of ham, 2d. It would be easy and advisable to establish a little more de-