The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1852.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 25.

The Weekly Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—LOCAL REFEREES—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hathaway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed MR. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—

50 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE;
1 cask Prime HAMS;
10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts,
5 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY,
20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff,
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD,
1 ton Logwood; 1 half-ton Fustic,
3 barrels QUINCES; 10 brls. APPLES.

Per "*Gazelle*," from Halifax—
200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Book; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 30. North Market Wharf

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:—

2000 PAIRS Men's Over SHOES;
1600 pairs Women's Over Shoes;
600 pairs Women's BUSKINS;
100 do. Women's GAITERS;
200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS;
750 do. Misses' Over SHOES;
400 do. Children's Over SHOES;
50 do. Men's India Rubber BOOTS.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

Here is Your Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scars, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrasted them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13 Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated Dec. 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breast, for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, May 15, 1850

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the hay harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Broxhouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks, the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Sore heads
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Tumours
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Ulcers
		Wounds
Fistulas	Gout	Glandular Swellings
Lumbago	Piles	
Rheumatism	Scalds	Sore Nipples
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King-street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Potts and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each box.

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws: Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S., Steel and Brass; Ear-ring hoops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Brooches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Calipers; Watch Pivers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers, Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited.

Apr 17.—4i.

Sheet Lead and Shot.

Ex "Pilgrim," from Liverpool:—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, from 3 to 5 lbs.;
2 tons Patent SHOT; for sale by

Sept. 14. W. TISDALE & SON.

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE,

Corner Dock Street and Market Square.

18th September, 1852.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS, 6, 6½ and 7 feet long; Hoole, Staniforth & Co's. Gang and Circular SAWS. And, always on hand—India Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose. W. H. ADAMS.

AUGUST 11, 1852.

Per Steamer "Niagara."

JUST ARRIVED—

A LOT of black and coloured RIBBONS, PERSIANS, SARSNETS and SATINS, Black Ribbon VELVETS, Sewing Silks and Twist, superior black LACES, Crimson and Scarlet Worsted FRINGES.

—ON HAND—

An assortment of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising the following widths, *(in chaste new patterns:)*

2 feet,	5 feet 4 inches,
2 feet 3 inches,	5 feet 6 inches,
2 feet 5 inches,	5 feet 9 inches,
2 feet 9 inches,	6 feet,
3 feet,	7 feet 5 inches,
3 feet 6 inches,	7 feet 10 inches,
4 feet 6 inches,	8 feet 3 inches.
5 feet 3 inches.	

The whole of which are offered at the very low est market rates. W. G. LAWTON.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

JUST opened, per last two Mail steamers, an excellent assortment of Electro and Albata Plate Tea and Table Spoons, Fish Slices, Carvers, Sauce and Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Toast Racks, Hair Bracelets, Jet Bracelets, (rich Jewellery in great variety,) and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

☞ An Invoice of the real Joseph Rodgers & Son's Pocket Cutlery, Razor and Pruning Knives, direct from the manufactory.

Per "Themis."

Papier Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Card Racks, Portemonnies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cornice Poles, Bracelets and Rings complete; Cash Boxes, Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Per "Devon,"

An Invoice of Guns, Pistols and Rifles, well assorted, and made expressly to suit the wishes of the sportsmen of these Lower Provinces, all warranted.

Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it to the advantage to look over our extensive stock of goods, comprising such an assortment as is not to be found elsewhere in this City, and at prices remarkably low.

A further supply daily expected, per *Commodore, Olive* and other vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Oct. 25.—4i. Proprietors.

Grapes, Grapes.

Per *Hiram*, from Boston:—

52 KEGS MALAGA GRAPES.
JAS. MACFARLANE.

Nov. 23.

Hibernian Hotel Notice.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public; that there always may be had at this Establishment, *OYSTERS* the best quality. Also, *Chicken PIES, Mutton Pies*, and *Roast Fowls* always on hand, with which private families can be supplied at any time. Also, CORDIALS suitable for Temperance advocates or teetotalers, besides, comfortable Rooms for public or private parties always ready at a call, to which the attention of the travelling community is respectfully solicited.

JAMES NETHERY,
St. John, Sept. 28, 1852. *Church Street.*

GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH.

THE subscribers have been appointed Wholesale Agents in New-Brunswick, for the above celebrated STARCH, to which the *Prize Medal* was awarded at the late Great Exhibition in London, and noticed for its "*general superiority*," by the Royal Commissioners and Jury, from amongst thirty or forty Samples Exhibited.

The manufacturers have also received testimonials from Her Majesty's Laundress, the Countess of Eglinton, and many others of the Nobility of the United Kingdom; and, from its superior and peculiar qualities, it has met with an almost universal acknowledgment.

In the manufacture of "Glenfield Patent Double Refined Powder Starch," it goes through a process so simple and efficient, that it acquires no properties hurtful to either texture or appearance of the goods, but on the contrary, produces a fine, clear, flexible finish; it requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the Iron.

A consignment has just been received of the above celebrated STARCH, to which the attention of the public is solicited.

☞ *Retailers supplied on favorable terms.*

Sept. 7. JARDINE & CO.

Corner Dock-Street and Market Square 25th SEPTEMBER, 1852.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themis," and "Village Belle,"

15 TONS Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Boilers, Frying Pans, Bake Ovens, and extra Covers;
6 casks Teakettles and Frying Pans;
3 each casks and cases (Thompson's) Augers, assorted;
45 bags Rose and Clasp Headed Nails;
4 kegs Copper and Composition Sheathing and Boat ditto;
1 cask Wrought Pump Tacks;
3 casks and cases Hair Cloth and Curled Hair;
2 casks Cutlery;
3 cases Sanderson's best Bar Cast Steel;
4 casks sheet Zinc;
4 do. Borax and Glue;
An assortment of Vices and Anvils;
3 casks shoe Thread;
2 cases Lines and Twines.

☞ Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

Window Glass and Champagne.

Landing this day by schr. 'Charles' from Halifax:

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11;
20 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

Daily expected from Glasgow:—

200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases COTTON REELS.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

FALL SUPPLIES.

Landing ex 'Village Belle,' from Glasgow, and 'Themis,' from Liverpool—

5 BARRELS Split PEAS,
15 do. Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL,
5 boxes patent Sago, and Glenfield Powder STARCH
4 cases patent Chinese STARCH
1 case Spanish Chocolate; 1 bale Shop TWINE,
1 bale Hemp Bed Cords; 1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES,
1 barrel Flour of SULPHUR.—For Sale by

Sept 28. JARDINE & CO

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

HAS received per *Actæon*, from London, *Themis, Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral, Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gro de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES;
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Grey, White, and *PRINTED COTTONS*;
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and Sattinetts;
Red and White FLANNELS,
Shirting Stripes, Ticks, BLANKETS,
LINENS, LAWNS, Duck, Diaper, Toweling,
Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Artificial Flowers, in great variety;
HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment;
WOOL POLKAS, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes,
Habit Shirts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS*;
Cotton Batting, Warps;
Paramattas, Crapes, Barege;
White and Coloured Table Cloths;
Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts;
Neck Ties, Lawn Hdkfs., Nun's Lace;
White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn,
Pound Cottons, Worsted FRINGES;
Gents.' SHIRTS, FRONTS, and Collars;
Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Braces, Combs, SMALLWARES, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 2. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

REDDING & COMPANY,
Proprietors of the well known

China TEA Stores,

PRINCIPAL STORE,

198 Washington Street, Boston.

REDDING & CO. keep a large stock of Black and Green Teas; also, Coffees of every description. They Roast and Grind their own Coffee in a Coffee Roasting and Grinding Establishment of superior construction.

GEORGE W. REDDING,
ALEX. WILLIAMS,
GEO. M. HALIBURTON.

Boston, Aug. 25.—3m.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA

Great Fire at Sacramento—2500 Buildings Destroyed, &c.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with 540 passengers, and $2,100,000 in gold on freight, and $100,000 in the hands of the passengers. Dates from San Francisco are to the 16th Nov.

The American steamer Valparaiso was destroyed by fire at Valparaiso on 24th Nov.

The fire at Sacramento broke out on the 9th Nov. in J street, and destroyed 2500 buildings, among them almost every one of value in the city, and over $20,000,000 worth of property. Great distress prevailed among the women and children. Contributions were opened to relieve the sufferers in the principal towns. At San Francisco $30,000 had been raised.—After the fire in Sacramento City, provisions rose to an enormous height. Thousands were wandering about knowing no shelter at night, and the amount of suffering will be inconceivable. Eight or ten lives were lost by the fire. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity.

Three hundred and fifty buildings, many of them brick, were erected in nine days, and others were rapidly following.

The fire at San Francisco was on the evening of the 14th, loss estimated at from 150 to $200,000.—Fires had occurred at Stockton and Sonora under suspicious circumstances.

The rainy season had set in, and copious showers had fallen throughout the state. The rivers were rising, and the miners were successfully employed in washing out the ore.

The price of gold at the mines had advanced to $17,25.

The San Francisico Herald thinks that a large body of the people are in favor of tolerating slavery in the state, and that the question will come before the next legislature.

The loss by the fire in Marysville is estimated at $150,000.

In Sacramento money has been in demand to rebuild, and ground rents have advanced to such an extent, that in many cases the lots now command as much or more rent than buildings and lots did before the fire.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The following paragraph from a late London paper, will show that gold from a distant hemisphere is flowing into that country:

Seven Tons of Australian Gold.—On Tuesday, three vessels arrived in the river Thames, from Australia, with the extraordinar quantity of upwards of seven tons of gold on board. One of the ships, the Eagle, was freighted with the largest amount of the precious metal ever known to arrive in one vessel, viz., 150,000 ounces (upwards of six tons), and of the value of more than £600,000. The Eagle also made the most rapid passage on record, having done the voyage from Melbourne to the Downs in seventy-six days. The other ships are the Sapphire, from Sydney, with 14,668 ounces, on board and the Pelham, from Sydney, with 27,662 ounces. The Maitland also arrived a day ar two since, from Sydney, with 14,326 ounces. Great, however, as has been the wealth brought over by the Eagle, the ship Dido is expected in a few days, which will far surpass it, having on board 280,000 ounces, or about ten tons and a half of the precious metal. The Neptune, with 17,000 ounces, the Andromache, 42,051 ounces, and other ships with as valuable freights, are nearly due.

Poetry.

LINES.

BY D. HARDY, JR.

Where are those we loved so fondly,
In the days of olden time?
Some have passed the spirit's portal,
To a fair and sunny clime;
Those who joined our trusty circle,
Those who shared our scenes of mirth,
In the blissful days of childhood,
Ne'er again may meet on earth.

But when earthly dreams are over,
When our race on earth is run,
May we hear the welcome plaudit,
"Faithful servant, well thou'st done;"
Then may we in spirit-union,
Dwell where strife and turmoil cease,
Where sweet streams of love are flowing,
From the crystal fount of peace.

—*Boston Waverley Magazine.*

A Terrible and Dramatic History.

From Lamartine's History of the Restoration.

The gallant Labedoyere, the first defector to Napoleon on his return from Elba, was condemned to suffer the pain of death. He had twenty-four hours to apply to a court of appeal. This time was granted to the entreaties of his family to enable them to solicit the King's pardon, rather than from any supposed benefit to be derived from this proceeding, for he had confessed everything. A young orator of the Paris bar, then already celebrated as a political advocate, and still more celebrated since in the Tribune, M. Manguin, defended this desperate case before the court of appeal. He moved public opinion; he touched the judges, but he could not move them. A second sentence of death confirmed the first. Labedoyere, still uncertain if the influence of his noble family might not obtain from the court perpetual imprisonment in place of a tomb, fortified his soul in his cell with the resolution of the soldier, the resignation of the Christian, and the prayers of the dying—ready for life or for death, according as the heart, forgiving or implacable, of the King should decide at this moment on his fate. His mother and his wife besieged the portals of the palace; but, trembling lest reasons of State should prevail in the councils of the King, against the natural disposition and magnanimity of the princes of the royal house, they collected 100,000 francs in gold, to bribe the jailer of the prison, for the escape of the condemned. This offer, which was suspected by the government, was received by the keeper of the Abbaye. Nothing more than a desperate supplication remained for the mother and wife of the prisoner. The most rigid orders interdicted the guards of the palace from granting an entrance to these suppliants, to spare the court from an implacable severity. These guards, however, were less pitiless than the courtiers; they relaxed their stern vigilance before these two weeping ladies. At the moment when Louis XVIII, leaning upon the arms of his attendants, was descending the grand staircase and crossing the vestibule, where he was to get into his carriage for his daily drive, the young wife of the condemned, only nineteen years of age, her infant in her arms, in deep mourning, with hair dishevelled and eyes streaming with tears of anguish, threw herself between the Prince and the steps of the carriage, and exclaimed in a voice stifled with sobs, "Pardon, pardon!" The King drew back, at once moved and disconcerted; but the fear of refusing a satisfaction to his party, and of incurring those reproaches of weakness with which he was besieged even in his own palace, prevailed over the spectacle of his suppliant who asked him for so many lives in one. He fortified himself with his impassibility of countenance, and bowing with an apparent good nature, which contrasted with his rigor to the young wife, "Madame," said he, "I know your sentiments and those of your family for my house; it is painful to me to refuse a pardon to such faithful servants. If your husband had only offended me, his pardon would be granted beforehand; but I owe satisfaction to France, upon which he has drawn all the evils of sedition and war. My duty as a King ties up my hands. I can do nothing more than pray for the soul of him whom justice has condemned, and to offer my protection to you and to his child." After these words the King was borne into his carriage, and the windows were closed. The hapless wife fainted upon the track of the wheels.

It was six o'clock in the evening; at the same moment a carriage, escorted by gendarmes, was bearing Labedoyere to the place of execution, under a garden wall—on that same plain of Grenelle, which a few days before he had contested with the enemy. He was accompanied by a priest, who recited to him, in a low voice, the prayers in the pangs of death. On alighting from the coach he perceived, amid a little group of curious persons attracted to the spot by the rumor of the execution, a faithful friend, Cæsar de Narvaux, whose visits had often consoled him in the solitude of the prison. The presence of this witness, a friend, at an hour when all else upon earth are enemies, and the consolation of dying in the presence of one, at least, who would shed an honest tear to his memory, threw a gleam of saddening joy over the countenance of Labedoyere. He advanced towards M. de Narvaux, and the two companions-in-arms embraced each other affectionately. They exchanged some rapid and uninterrupted words in a low voice. Historians assert that M. de Narvaux promised his dying friend to avenge him; but vengeance—a sentiment altogether human—existed no longer in the soul of Labedoyere, which was full of religious hope and dying forgiveness. M. de Narvaux only promised his friend to avenge him on oblivion, by the fidelity and tenderness of his recollection. Labedoyere, approaching the soldiers ordered for his execution, and walking from the wall towards them, appeared slowly to measure the number of steps which ought to separate him from his executioners. He stopped a moment on the spot which he seemed to have chosen for his death. Then, as if a sudden thought had struck him, which called him back to life to repair a lapse of memory, he returned hastily towards the priest, whispered something in his ear, and embraced him; after which he resumed his chosen place in front of the firing party, awaiting the final blow.

The officer who commanded the veterans approached him in order to bandage his eyes, to spare him, with the customary consideration at executions the sensation of looking on the arms directed against him. But with a gesture he declined this last act of kindness—needless to those who, like him, have been so familiar with death on so many fields of battle. He threw his hat upon the ground, and untying his cravat, begged one of the soldiers to accept it as a present from a dying man, and keep it in memory of him. The soldier, though moved, declined the gift as at variance with the laws of military decipline; Labedoyere, however, insisted, and the soldier at length replied, "Well, then, I will take the handkerchief, but it shall be respectfully to cover your face after death." Satisfied with this pious resolution of the soldier, Labedoyere handed him the handkerchief, and advanced a few paces closer to the firing party, until the mussels of their muskets almost touched his breast. The emotion, not of fear, but of bidding farewell, had deprived his features of their natural color, but not of their firm expression or intrepid look. He instinctively turned his head towards the side where M. de Narvaux was praying for him, as if to bestow his last look on friendly eyes. Then, baring his breast, he said with a firm voice to the veterans, "Fire, my friends!" The volley replied to his voice—he staggered and fell, pierced with a number of balls.

The smoke of the discharge covered for a moment the soldiers and the body. When this was dispelled by the breeze, the priest who had attended the execution approached the body extended on the border of a ditch, knelt down, and, steeping a handkerchief in the warm blood flowing from the breast of the deceased, which he had promised to take as a relic to Madame Labedoyere, he retired.

THE MORMONS.

Domestic affairs have not solely occupied the attention of this strange people. They have sent their missionaries to every quarter of the globe, and such is the pliability of human nature, and its characteristic love of novelties in religious affairs, that they have their converts by thousands among European nations, and are already beginning to boast of their proselytes in Asia, Australia, and the islands of the South seas. All these are taught to regard the City of the Salt Lake as the Mecca of their faith, and if the spread of the doctrines shall go on as it has begun, a few years will find that remote place a capital, around which shall centre the hopes, the wishes, the faith and the fortunes of the most strangely conglomerate population to be found on the face of the globe. The future effect of such a member as the confederacy as Utah, on the internal peace of our country, will excite speculation and anxious forebodings; but the period has not arrived nor has the permanency of the Mormon community become sufficiently secured, to call for immediate discussion of the subject.

The phenomenon of the origin and growth of the Mormon fanaticism has no parallel except that of Mahomedanism; and indeed the former is the most remarkable of the two, since it has occurred in an age and among a people of enlightenment, in strong contrast with the same circumstances in the Mahomedan history. But in other respects the two histories are nearly resembling. The prophet of Nauvoo and the prophet of Mecca were alike men of moderate intelligence, slight cultivation and gross sensuality. But they were alike men of active energy and alike animated by at least the *appearance* of a sincere and enthusiastic belief in their divine inspiration. Each of them made the religion of Christ the basis of the new creed: added features being such as, by appealing to baser passions, reconciled the coarser minds of human nature to the severer doctrines of Christian morality. The Koran and the Book of Mormon were alike of fictitious origin, but around each was thrown a veil of mystery such as is best calculated to impress a vulgar multitude with awe. The spread of the two doctrines has been of equal rapidity, but the successors of Smith have not made use of the sword to aid in the propagation of his creed, and this seems to us to be one of the strongest points in redeeming Mormonism from the low level of Mahomedanism.

We do not anticipate, however, for Mormonism, an extension or a *duration even equal to those of* Mahomedanism. The latter spread only among ignorant nations, where Christianity never had a healthy existence. Its progress has long since abated, and it is now less widely adhered to than formerly. The nations that embraced it have never risen above a state of semi-barbarism, while the Christian nations adjoining them have gone on increasing constantly in wealth, power and refinement. That a creed like the Mormon, of no nobler origin and of no purer character, sustained too by men who are certainly the inferiors in intellect of the leaders of pure Christian doctrines, should even exceed or even equal in duration the creed of the Mussulman, and in a country noted for its intelligence and morality, is not to be believed. But even the partial spread of such a creed is a matter for the serious and anxious consideration of a Christian people, and this would be given to it but for the remoteness of its capital seat, and the infrequent opportunities of hearing or of noting the growth of its dangerous doctrines.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.—The *Lockport Journal* says that laborers are busily employed in pushing the Niagara suspension bridge to completion. It says:—

"Imagine a span 800 feet in length, forming a straight hollow beam, 20 feet wide and about 18 feet deep, with top, bottom and sides. There will be an upper floor to support the railroad and cars, 20 feet wide between the railings, and suspended by two wire-cables, assisted by stays.

The lower floor, 19 feet wide and 15 feet high in the clear, is connected to the upper floor by vertical trusses. The cohesion of good iron wire, when properly united into cables or ropes, is found to be from 90,000 to 130,000 lbs. per square inch, according to quality. The limestone used in constructing the towers will bear a pressure of 500 tons upon every square foot. The towers are 60 feet high, 15 feet square at the base, and 8 at the top. When this bridge is covered with a train of cars the whole length, it will sustain a pressure of not less than 405 tons. The speed is supposed to add 10 per cent. to the pressure, equal to 61 tons. The weight of superstructure added, estimated at 782 tons, makes the total aggregate weight sustained 1,273 tons.

Assuming 2000 tons as the greatest tension to which the cables can be subjected, it is considered safe to allow five times the regular strength, and providing for a weight of 10,000 tons. For this thirteen thousand miles of wire are required. The number of wires in one cable is three thousand. The diameter of cable about 9¼ inches. The bridge, we believe, is the longest between the points of support of any in the world."

Don't know his own Son.—There is a good story told of Jarvis, the painter. Starting out one day, with two or three companions, for a spree, the ever-observing eye of the painter was attracted by some boys, actively engaged at play, and particularly by one of those geniuses "born to rule," who was leading in their evolutions. "Come here, my man," cried Jarvis, "what is your name." "My name is John Wesley, and I am not your man," quickly answered the boy. "John Wesley! why that is my name," said Jarvis, "what is your other name, too.—Any more names? the more the merrier." "Jarvis," said the boy. "John Wesley Jarvis?" Why, who was your father?" was the earnest enquiry. "*He's Jarvis, the painter, and mother says he's a very bad man, too.*"

Friends are queer things. It is an old saying that they are always absent when you need them; but as soon as you can do without them, they swarm about you like bees about a hogshead of sugar. Lucky are you if misfortune does not convert them into enemies.

Seventy-three bushels of acorns have been shipped to Belgium and Holland, from Bradford, Pa., with a view to introducing the oak into those countries.

Splendor in all things is the order of the day in Paris. The gentlemen are about to assume a style of dress which is much more brilliant than that which they at present wear.