The Weekly Observer.

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The Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—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.*

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES WOOD, late of the City of Saint John, Cabinet Maker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, *Executor.*
ANNE MARJORIBANKS, *Executrix.*

St. John, August 7, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CORNELIUS McMONAGLE, late of Smyrna, State of Maine, U. S., deceased, are requested to present them within Two Months from this date, duly attested, at the Office of C. W. Stockton, Esq., Attorney at Law, or to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to the said C. W. Stockton, or

JOHN McMONAGLE,
Sole Administrator.

Sussex Vale, June 19, 1849.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROBERT SCOTT, Jun. } *Executors.*
WILLIAM O. A. SCOTT, }

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to John Gardner, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late George F. Gove

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. Ritchie to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late James Robertson, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late James Robertson.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Stephen Humbert, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, }
STEPHEN GEROW, } *Administrators.*

St. John, February 24, 1849.

JULY 4th, 1849.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince William Street, ex "Themis":—

150 LBS. Black, Drab, and White Brown, LINEN THREAD;
150 Lbs. Linen Fishing THREAD.

—ALSO—

100 Pieces Fine White Bleached LINEN: Selling at *Cost of Importation*—Wholesale and Retail. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Now Landing,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Ex Brig Sarah, from New York:

50 BARRELS Genesse Superfine Flour
Ex Schr. Charles, from Halifax:
10 casks Pale SEAL OIL;
4 kegs Bermuda ARROWROOT;
15 dozen Painted PAILS.
Ex ship Jenny Lind, from Glasgow—
2 barrels Office INK;
1 barrel BLACKING.

June 19. JARDINE & CO.

CUT NAILS.

100 BAGS by the *Arab*, from Liverpool consisting of—
1¼ tons LATH, 1½ tons SHINGLE,
1½ tons BOARD, 1 ton assorted sizes.

—ALSO—

57 Slabs Spelter; 10 doz. Bed Cords.—
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
July 17. *Prince Wm-street.*

S. K. FOSTER'S

Paper Hangings and Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain-street,:

AND

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

Germain-street.

Just received per "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool.

A SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best qualities and newest styles, in Satin, Merino, Cashmere, Coburg, and Prunella Boots; White and black Satin, black and bronze Kid, Merino, Prunella, Morocco and Patent Slippers, together with every variety of cheap Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children that may be required for City and Country wear.

For sale wholesale and retail.

April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

SUGAR!

Landing ex *Charles* from Halifax—

35 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; for Sale by

April 24. JARDINE & CO.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lisbon," and "Infanta,"

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburghs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS-DE-NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Gloves, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Duck, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS,
FISHING THREADS,, &c. &c.

With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

April 24, 1849. T. W. DANIEL

May 5th, 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE, Prince William Street.

The Subscribers have received their

Spring & Summer Stock,

Per the ships *Pilgrim* and *Lisbon* from London *Infanta, Harriott, Harmony,* and *Thomas,* from Liverpool, and *Jul* from the Clyde—of which the following are a part:

RICHEST French and British SATINS and SILKS, in Brocade Figures, Stripes, Shades Shot and Plain, in newest and most beautiful colourings and patterns;
Paramattas, and PATENT CRAPES,
Ladies' Dress Materials, in all the newest and most elegant designs in California, Napier, Chameleons, Madonnas, Chemese, Brilliants, Cashmere, French Delaines, Barèges, Balzarines, Llamas, Alpacas, Lustres, Coburgs, and Orleans CLOTHS;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
French and British Garment Cambric PRINTS, 7-8, 9-8 and 5-4;
Furniture Prints;
French and British Plain and Fancy Linen and other GINGHAMS and LAWNS;
Newest work and patterns in Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, and Cuffs;
Infants' Worked Robes and Caps;
Ladies' and Children's BONNETS, in all the newest and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Youth's and Children's Plain and Fancy Tuscan and Straw HATS;
Newest and Richest styles in French and British BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
NECK TIES; PARASOLS, newest styles;
An immense variety of the newest and most elegant designs in Long and Square SHAWLS;
Limerick White Lace VEILS and CAPES;
Black Chantilla Lace FALLS and VEILS;
Fancy Colored LACE VEILS;
Thread Laces, Half Laces, Edgings and Footings
Machinery Laces, Edgings and Footings;
Black Thread and Silk LACES, Sewing Silk, Fringes and Gimps;
Illusion, Brussels and Paris white and colored Plain and Fancy NETS;
BLONDES and BLONDE QUILLINGS;
Drawing Room Window Nets and Muslins;
Ladies' plain and fancy French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Gent's French Cambric and India Silk ditto ditto;
Gent's Satin and Silk Neckerchiefs, STOCKS, Opera TIES, and Braces;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Silk, Lisle, Vigonia and Lambs' Wool HOSIERY;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid, Silk and Lisle GLOVES;
French and British STAYS;
West and North of England Extra Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, and Medyle colours;
SUMMER CLOTHS, in Cashmerettes, Zephyrs and Tweeds, in black and all fashionable medley colours;
PANTALOON CLOTHS, in Single and Double Milled Cassimeres and Doeskins, in all the most fashionable and fancy colorings and patterns;
Russell Cords, Lastings, Gambroons, Cantoons, Nankeenets, and Moleskins;
VESTINGS, newest and prettiest styles, in plain and fancy Marseilles, Cashmeres, plain and fancy French Satin, Silk and Genoa Velvets;
Colored and Black GERMAN VELVETS;
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconets, Cambrics, Checks, Plaids, Cords, Stripes, Nainsooks, Mulls, Books, Tarlatans, Lappets, and colored and white Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Towelling, Brown Holland, Brown Unbleached Linen, Plaid Linen, Drills and Duck, Osnaburg, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Toilet Covers, Sheetings, Grey Cottons, Cotton Warps, White Shirtings, Power Loom Twilled Striped Shirtings, Power Loom Ginghams;
WHITE FLANNELS, in Saxonies, Welsh, Lancashire, and Swanskins;
Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS;
Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes,
LACE, and Tassels to match.
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.

☞ *CASH Only—No Second Price* ☜

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

May 1st, 1849.

SPRING GOODS!

Received per *Infanta* and *Portland* from Liverpool, and *Lisbon* from London—

AN assortment of Gents' Silk and Paris HATS, Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, CASSIMERES, CACHMERETTS,
Doeskins, Drills, Cantoons and Moleskins,
Stocks, Braces, Vests and Drawers,
Blue and White Cotton WARPS, Flannels,
Furniture Prints, Moreens, Damask, Dimity and Fringes,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Canvas, Duck and Holland,
HOSIERY and GLOVES of all kinds,
Gimps, Fringes and Artificial Flowers,
Fancy SHAWLS, Hdkfs, and Neck Ties,
Worked Collars and Habit Shirts,
PARASOLS, Umbrellas, Nets and Laces,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
A variety of new DRESS MATERIALS, in Mohairs, Glacies, Checks, Coburgs, Silks, Satins, Oriental's, &c. &c.

Which, together with Four Thousand Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES, are offered at the very lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

The Garland.

THE WARNING.

The fly around the candle wheels,
Enjoys the sport, and gaily sings,
Till nearer, nearer drawn, he feels
The flame like lightning singe his wings;
Then weltering in the pool, beneath he lies,
And, limb by limb, scorched, miserably dies.

From bough to bough the wild bird hops,
Where late he carolled blithe and free;
Now downward, downward, lo! he drops—
Faint, fluttering, helpless, from the tree;
While, stretched below with eye of deadly ray,
The eager rattlesnake expects his prey.

Thou, child of pleasure, art the fly
Caught with a taper's dazzling glare;
Thou art the bird, that meets an eye
Athirst to the serpent's snare:
Oh! stay;—is reason fled?—is conscience dumb?
Be wise—be warned,—escape the wrath to come.

Not swifter o'er the level course
The racer glances to the goal,
Than thou with blind and headlong force,
Art running on—to lose thy soul:—
Then, though thou win the world, how dear the cost!
Can the whole world avail a spirit lost?

NO, NEVER GIVE UP!

No, never give up! while the land is in view,
Though stormy thy passage through life;
Though meagre thy fortune, though comforts be few,
Endure to the end of the strife.

No, never give up! for the sake of repose,
Though conflicts be sometimes severe;
No rest to his spirit the warrior knows,
Till victory banishes fear.

No, never give up! though cheerless earth seem,
Though storms of affliction may rise;
For soon the bright day with its glory shall gleam,
Revealing blest scenes to the eyes.

No never give up to thy foe on the field,
Though valiant and strong be his arm;
The enemy soon to the Christian must yield,
Protected through grace from all harm.

No never give up! though the contest be long,
Thy cause is the cause of the free.
Fight manfully, boldly,—then sweeter thy song,
Then brighter thy laurels will be.

Thy Captain will aid thee in time of distress,
And angels administer cheer;
If courage should fail thee when trials oppress,
Then help shall be specially near.

Then, never give up! for the land is in view,
Its glories appear to our sight;
The land of sweet promise—Jerusalem new—
Is waiting to be thy delight.

Miscellaneous.

A FEW REMARKS RELATING TO FISH.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

At this season of the years the city residents, wearied by long continued attention to business, and tired of looking on nothing but brick and mortar walls, seeks in conformity with a custom hallowed by long observance, for a time to change his locality and his pursuits. Our minds, naturally about these days, turn with anxious longing to cool shades of country privacy and the rural enjoyments connected therewith.—We hold that first among the recreations to a city person, let loose urchin like from school, on his arrival in the country, is the sport of fishing. What! although attention to the engrossing and pressing duties of life, does detain us bodily at this moment within the limits of the sidewalks, may we not in imagination revel in the pleasures of far off scenes and the memories of days long vanished? Fishermen are proverbially given to spinning out long yarns, and in some instances firshermen's stories may be supposed to bear a too strong resemblance to "snake stories." In spite, however, of this envious suggestion of our own mind, "we will a round, unvarnished tale unfold," only relating our own experience, "nothing extenuating, or setting down aught in malice;" and hope the narration may strike a kindred chord in the breast of more than one true angler.

We claim to have some knowledge of fish and fishing. Have we not thrown a fly for salmon in the Penobscot and the St. Lawrence—waded the streams of the White Mountains—loitered along the brooks of Vermont—camped out near the borders of Lake Pleasant—fished out of the same boat with Blydenberg at Stump Swamp—wet a line in the Santee—caught muscalunge in the Monongahela—eaten white fish with the Indians on the shores of Lake Superior—hauled in catfish on the Mississippi—and killed red-fish in the Gulf of Mexico? These are only a portion of our many titles to some knowledge of the craft.

We propose to call to mind some of the annoyances and relate a few of the pleasures of fishing, taking into view the comparative merits of the Northern and Southern fish, and concluding our task by speaking of the best fish known to swim in water.

We are well aware of the risk we are running in the expression of some of our opinions. Men held high in reverence as authority and scribbling of note, all well versed in the "gentle craft," will cavil at some of our statements. We shall perhaps be accused of heresy and stigmatised as having wandered from the old path, but the truth might as well be told.

The people of the North *do* have some fun in fishing, in a small way. Fishing for speckled trout in a mountain stream, with a fly, treading down the tall grass along the banks, and bending aside the willows and alders, in order to throw into the exact "good hold" beneath the overhanging bank and adjoining the gnarled roots, is rare sport in its way. No gamer fish lives than the speckled trout. Cunning to a degree—voracious as a shark—quick as the lightning—of great strength—he darts from his hiding place to seize the tempting fly, and is landed on the dry land quivering and gasping with anger and fear, his bright sides sparkling in the sun. Lively little trout! May our "tongue cleave to our mouth" if we ever forget the glistening speckles on your side, or your gamecock courage. This is, however, only like shooting robbins, when deer and bear are plenty. After fishing all day, even with good luck, your trout basket perhaps weighs five pounds. We have not forgotten divers breakfasts when these same trout, after being rolled in meal and fried in the pan, alongside a small piece of salt pork, have sent up their savory odors as they lay crisped and brown on the platter. We have nothing to speak against speckled trout.

The salmon has great reputation as a game fish, and is considered by some persons in the first rank of the finny tribe for the table. In order to fish for salmon with any prospect of success, a resident of most Northern cities must spend a long time, travel many hundreds of miles, subject himself to enormous expense, and undergo great labor. When all this is done, two or three salmon a day, killed in a sportsmanlike manner, is considered good luck by experienced anglers. We admit that a twenty-pound salmon at one end of the line, darting and plunging about like an ignited firework serpent, the man who holds the rod breathes rather rapidly, and that the perspiration flows in streams from his forehead; but a man may toil long and faithfully, and seldom feel the exciting rapture of that lucky moment. Salmon on the table is a rich, fine-flavored fish; but, like turtle soup, it soon cloys the appetite, and either of them, if freely indulged in, renders any other dish for the time insipid and altogether superfluous. Sheepshead at the North is a rare fish, and is seldom to be had at any price. True, you may be lucky enough to find one on the table of Uncle John R——, on Long Island, or of Mrs. Bradshaw, at Harlem. It is a fish not known to the million, as with us.

Then comes shad. We confess to a weakness in regard to shad. The remembrance of a broiled shad for breakfast comes to us like the face of an old friend. Its firmness, high flavor, and inviting appearance, as it lies on the dish, with the marks of the gridiron across it, and streams of butter trickling from its heated sides, is a theme for the most gifted pen. But shad do not bite at a hook, and a man might as well call it sport to gather clams as to assist in netting shad. If our recollection serves us right, there is now and then a bone to be found in shad. When some "cute chap" shall have invented a machine for "boning" shad, we will look into this subject again.

In the matter of halibut, cod, mackerel, &c., both sections of the country are nearly equal, for they are mostly used in the salted state. We are not however blind to the great merits of fresh cod's head and shoulders, when properly dealt with. As to catching these fish, it requires about the same talent that it does to draw water from a well, and afford much the same amusement. There is your bluefish, for which lazy men troll from a sail boat. Flying a kite beats this sort of fishing. Although not exactly in the direct line of our subject, we will speak of lobsters, for we are aware that they will be thrown in our face by persons claiming great piscatory erudition. Now lobsters, as the Mississippian said of bacon and greens produce "slow but sure death." The digestive powers of a man who can long endure lobster suppers, will compare favorably with those of an ostrich. The great use of lobsters, we always thought, was to enable some vain man at Windust's to show off his skill at mixing salad for them.

A favorite remark with many people at the North is this, "Oh, you have no fish at New Orleans but cat fish." Let us look into this matter a little. When people in this part of the country go a fishing, they catch fish—they do not carry a rod about all day for nothing. We jump on board a steamboat which takes us across the lake. It matters but little at what watering place it drops us—Mandeville, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Pascagoula or Point Clear. Ship Island, Cat Island, Round Island and the Chandelier Islands, are all near at hand. At all these places there is not only water, but fish. You need not say, "What is the matter with the fish, they wont bite." "I expect the wind blows the wrong way." "The water is too muddy." "The sun shines too bright." Just wet your line any where along shore, it is no minnow that has hold of your hook, but a ten pound red fish, that makes that sort of splashing and boiling in the water which startles the uninitiated. We think we ever hear some one say, "They are not game fish." Aint they? If ever Corry's fishing gear needed to be perfect, it is at this moment.

The elastic rod writhes again under the terrible surges of the fish, as you attempt to check his headway! You let go your check and listen to the music of the reel as it whizzes out sweeter sounds to the angler's ear than Mozart ever dreamed of. With patience and good management you finally land him, and repeat the sport until you are satisfied. Sheephead are as plenty in our waters as chips in a wood-yard, and we have good authority for saying that they are not easily beaten. Our young lads who are in training to become fishermen, practice by catching croakers, a pan fish excelled only by brook trout.—Time fails us to enumerate all our varieties of fish that can be easily taken, such as salt water trout, black fish, flounders, &c. &c.

"But sweeter still than this, than these, than all."

is pompano. Apicius died without a knowledge of its existence! It stands alone and unapproachable among the whole finny tribe. It is emphatically "the first gem of the sea." Its flavor no man can unpeach or describe, and for delicacy it may be styled the chicken of the ocean. If salmon are splendid to catch, pompano are glorious to eat; the first may be the prince of fish in the water, but the last is the king of fish on the table. It is useless to go round the matter, quoting Izaac Walton, or talking scientific nonsense. Old residents insist on it, that pompano cannot be beaten; strangers readily admit it; and the whole world is challenged to furnish its equal.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

[From the New-York Journal of Commerce.]

The work of demolition has been commenced among the shrubbery and stately trees of Vauxhall Garden, in Lafayette Place, near the Italian Opera House, preparatory to laying the foundation walls of the Astor Library Building. We congratulate the public upon the prospect of the speedy construction of an edifice that will grace the city and reflect credit upon our artizans, should the designs of the projectors, as developed in the plans of the architect, be carried out, as they undoubtedly will. It will be built in the Byzantine style, or rather, in the style of the Royal Palaces of Florence, and consequently will present a strongly imposing appearance, both in its external and internal structure. Its dimensions will be 120 feet in length, by 65 wide, and from the level of the side-walk to the upper line of the parapet, its height will be 67 feet—built of brown cut stone. Scarcely a particle of wood will enter into its composition. We are informed that no building in the United States, of this character, will be formed, to such a large extent, of iron. According to the estimates, the iron work will form one of the heaviest items of expenditure. Its uses, too, will be altogether novel, at least in this country, and ingenious. For instance, the truss beams, supporting the principal weight of the roof, will be constructed of cast iron pipes, in a parabol form, on the same plan with the iron bridges in France, and other parts of Europe, with a view to secure lightness and strength.

The Library Hall, which will occupy the second floor of the edifice, will be a truly elegant apartment, 100 feet in length by 60 wide, in the clear. The ascent from the front will be by a single row of 38 Italian marble steps, decorated on either side at the entrance, by a stone Sphinx. Upon nearing the summit of these steps, the visiter finds himself near the centre of this immense alcove, surrounded by fourteen brick piers, plastered and finished in imitation of Italian marble, and supporting iron galleries, midway between the floor and the ceiling. The side walls, from "pit to dome," form one continuous shelving, of a capacity sufficient for 100,000 volumes. This is reached by means of the main gallery, in connection with which are four iron spiral stairways (one from each corner of the building,) and an intervening gallery of a lighter and smaller description, also connected by its staircases, eight in number, with the main gallery. The whole are very ingeniously arranged and appropriately ornamented, in a style corresponding with the general architecture of the building.—At an elevation of fifty-one feet above the spectator, is the principal sky-light, 54 feet long by 14 broad, and formed of thick glass, set in iron. Besides this, are circular side sky lights of much smaller dimensions. All needful light is thus furnished, in connection with the windows in the front and rear walls. Free ventilation is also had, by means of iron fret-work, inserted in suitable portions of the ceiling. In the extreme rear, are the two librarians' rooms, to which access is had by means of the main galleries.

The first floor will contain the lecture and reading rooms, with accommodations for 500 persons. The latter are located on each side of the building, and separated from the library-hall stairway at the front entrance, by two corridors leading to the rear vestibule, and from thence to the lecture room, still farther in the rear. The basement contains the keeper's rooms, cellars, coal-vaults, hot-air furnaces, &c. The floors are composed of richly wrought mosaic work, resting on iron beams.

The library building in its exterior, especially as seen from the street, will present an appearance at once grand and imposing. The first story will be faced with high rustic ashlar, projecting six inches, thus imparting an extreme bold relief. The window frames are placed near the inside line of the wall, forming deep recesses, in order to secure the same effect. These consist primarily of six, occupying the central portion, and admitting light to the Library Hall, placed three above and three below a given point,—the upper connected with the lower by columns, supported by figures representing the Genii of Literature. Between these sets of windows is inscribed "Astor Library, 1849." The remaining windows are two in number, one on either side of the entrance, and connected with the lecture room.

The amount authorized to be expended in the erection of this building is $75,000—of course exclusive of furniture and shelving. The latter will cost, probably, $8000. Two years, it is expected, will be required to complete it. The architect is Mr. Alexander Saeltzer, from Berlin, a pupil of the celebrated Schinkel. The entire appropriation for the library and building is $100,000, of which about one half is to be funded for the benefit of the library—thus ensuring to it a perpetuity such as similar institutions but seldom possess. Through the efforts of Mr. J. G. Cogswell, in England and on the Continent, about 20,000 volumes have been collected and are now in his keeping at No. 32 Bond-street, where they are accessible to visiters, though the public are not generally aware of the fact. We are informed that Mr. Cogswell contemplates making a second trip to Europe, ere long, for the purpose of making additions—we may say, as soon as convenient and safe places of deposit can be procured for them, when purchased. The library is designed to be valuable as a library of reference, and to contain volumes that are scientifically important, and so voluminous and of such a costly character as to place them beyond the reach of individuals. The fact that Prof. Agassiz was obliged to suspend the publication of one of his works for lack of a library of reference such as this, may be cited as illustrating its importance. Mr. Prescott, also, in writing his histories, found the libraries in this country so defective, that he was necessitated to import a library on his own account.

Of the more rare of the volumes now constituting the Astor Library we note the following:—

The antiquities of Mexico, comprising fac-similes of ancient Mexican paintings and hieroglyphics preserved in the royal Libraries of Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, &c., by Lord Kingsborough, in 9 volumes, imperial folio.

Piranesi's Antiquities of Rome, in 21 volumes, imperial folio.

Gould's Birds of Europe, in 8 volumes.

Sibthorp's Flora Græca, in 10 volumes, royal folio.

Bloch's Natural History of Fishes, 12 volumes bound in 6.

A complete collection of the Oriental Translation Fund, comprising original documents relative to the history and literature of the East, 50 volumes, quarto and octavo.

Archeologia, a valuable work to antiquarians and historians, 30 volumes.

Alex. Humboldt's and Boupland's Works, in 27 volumes, folio.

Lambert's Genus Pinus, 3 volumes, imperial folio.

The Orchedaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala, by Jas. Bateman, Esq., F. R. S.

Ordnance Map of Great Britain, in 15 cases, (incomplete, but now in course of publication under the direction of the Ordnance Department) and Cassini's Map of France, in 30 cases of 180 sheets.

An "phoniæ ad usum Canonicorum Regularium, on vellum, and bound in thick boards covered with purple morocco. It was taken from a French convent during the revolution, and has heavy brazen mountings and clasps.

The Journal of the Houses of Lords and Commons, in 200 folio volumes.

Shakespeare, original folio edition of 1623, from the library of the Duke of Buckingham; also, 1st edition of Homer.

There are also large collections of French and English History, catalogues of various libraries, transactions of various learned societies, public documents, works on Bibliography, voyages, travels, &c.

An Editor Fifty Years Ago.—The school books and other publications have no doubt made many of our readers acquainted with the name of Joseph Dennie, Editor of the Farmers' Museum, at Walpole, N. H., towards the close of the last century, and subsequently of the Port Folio, at Philadelphia. He was a graduate of Harvard and established himself as a lawyer at Walpole. His articles, and particularly his series of essays under the title of the "Lay Preacher," attracted much attention. The latter were so popular, and regarded at that period as such fine specimens of eloquent diction, that they were collected and published in a volume.—Dennie was the most popular editor of his time, and some idea of his appearance in the daily walks of life may be gathered from a recent description of him by Joseph T. Buckingham, Esq., in the Boston Courier. He says:—Dennie, in person, was about middle size—rather below than above it. His dress, when he appeared in the street, on a pleasant day, approached to the highest notch of the fashion. He wore a pea-green coat, white vest, nankeen small clothes, white silk stockings, and shoes, or pumps, fastened with large silver buckles. His small clothes were tied at the knees with ribbon of nankeen color, in bows, with the ends reaching nearly to the ankles. His hair, in front, was well larded with pomatum, and frizzled and powdered, under the skilful hand of the village barber; behind, his hair was enriched by the addition of a large cue, (called, vulgarly, the false tail,) which, encased in some yards of black ribbon, reached half way down his back.—*Boston paper.*

Louis Napoleon's Projected Marriage.—The Europa's papers speak quite confidently of the intended marriage of Louis Napoleon, President of France, to the daughter of the King of Sweden. Charles John, present King of Sweden, is the son of Bernadotte, the only King made by Napoleon, whose dynasty survives. The family of Bernadotte have always commanded the respect of Europe, and are distinguished for amiability, liberality, and intelligence. The selection of a wife from this family, by the President of France, is designed as a stroke of policy, which may or may not have weight. It is not unnatural for Louis Napoleon to desire to connect himself with the most substantial remains of his imperial uncle's glory. This association is doubtless looked upon as adding to his own standing throughout Europe. The condescension, if there is any in the case, is entirely on the side of Sweden. Her royal family, though decidedly of the class called *nouveaux hommes*, is far nobler than the present representative of the Napoleon family. The Bernadotte dynasty is, as far as we can judge, as firmly established as any in Europe. The Louis Napolean dynasty must inevitably be short-lived—even shorter than that of the Emperor. Once fallen from its present high estate, there is no recovery for it. Then in what a situation would be the Princess Royal of Sweden? The wife of a weak, vain, ignorant, and prostrate man, who married her for interest, without one spark of the feeling that alone can render marriage happy. In fact, considering how great the risk that must be incurred, we cannot believe that a sensible man, such as the King of Sweden is reported to be, would permit his daughter to marry such a man as the weak and dissolute President of France.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Boston, Sept. 1849.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence:

Dear Sir—In view of the early departure upon your honorable mission, as Minister to Great Britain, the merchants of Boston would avail themselves of the opportunity to ask you to meet them at dinner, at such time as may be convenient to you, that they may express, collectively, the sentiments of regard and respect which they individually entertain for the first of their number, who has been called to represent the interests of this Union with the greatest commercial country of the world. [Signed by the Committee.]

Boston, Sept. 15th, 1849.

Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of invitation in behalf of the merchants of Boston, to meet them at dinner previously to my departure for England, and regret that the short time which intervenes, and the necessity of devoting it to my affairs, deny me the privilege of acceding to your very gratifying request. I avail myself, however, of the occasion, to say, that I have received with the liveliest sensibility, this testimonial of regard, emanating as it does from individuals of great moral and intellectual worth, with many of whom I have been associated in various scenes and circumstances of life, from my boyhood to the present hour.

Believe me, gentlemen, that I ever hold in grateful remembrance my obligations to the citizens of Boston, for the uniform confidence with which they have seen fit to honor me, in our public and private relations. It is to *their* regard and kindness that I am mainly indebted for the distinguished station which I have been unexpectedly called to occupy; the duties of which it will be my anxious study to fulfil, in such a manner as shall justify their favorable consideration, and promote the best interests of the Nation.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept the assurance of the high respect, with which

I am your grateful friend,
and ob't serv't,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

To Wm. Appleton and others, Committee.

We understand that Mr. Lawrence has taken passage for himself and family in the steam-ship *Europa* which will sail from this port on Wednesday 26th instant.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

London, Sept. 7.

The Queen, in consequence of the severity of the prevailing epidemic, held a Court at Balmoral on Wednesday, at which a form of prayer was ordered to be used in all churches and chapels, beseeching Almighty God to remove this plague from amongst us. The season of public apprehension has been too intense, and the number of victims too great, to permit religious men to wait for the issuing of this royal injunction. In different parts of the country numerous meetings have already been held, at which earnest supplications have been presented to God for the removal of this mysterious and wide-wasting disease. Friday last was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer in the diocese of Salisbury. In the City, on Tuesday, the Rev. Thomas Binney held three services in the Weigh-house Chapel—at seven and eleven in the morning, and at seven in the evening—all of which were attended by large numbers, and characterised by a tone of deep devotional feeling. Similar meetings, on the same day, were held by the Rev. James Sherman in Surrey Chapel; and, indeed, throughout the metropolis, during the past week, meetings for intercessory prayer have been general. The London Board of Congregational Ministers have just announced their intention of setting apart Wednesday next, the 12th inst., as a day of solemn humiliation before God, and prayer for the removal of the prevailing epidemic.—*Chris. Times.*

France.—The commercial state of Paris and of the departments generally, present a favourable aspect. Prices are sustained, and considerable activity is exhibited in manufactures intended for foreign markets. The principles and Policy of the Peace Congress are also gaining ground. M. Girardin has issued a remarkable document in support of his arguments in favour of a reduction of the army.

The Roman question is still beset with almost insuperable difficulties. Every effort of France to settle the government of Rome on anything like liberal principles, is derided by the Pope and his satellites. Already, the French soldiers sympathise so strongly with the vanquished Romans, that a public fraternization between them is looked upon as anything but Utopian. "General Oudinot," says the *Daily News*, "has left Rome; M. Corcelles is ill. Events are left to themselves; and they progress very much in the direction that Mazzini and Garibaldi would have chosen The obstacles, therefore, arising to a complete agreement between France and the absolutist powers on the Roman question, are greater than ever."

In the French Assembly last week M. Passy made a brief financial statement. His picture was somewhat gloomy:—

"The revolution of February, 1848, had increased the expenses by £10,600,000, and lessened receipts by £6,000,000 sterling.—The 45 cents tax had not made up the deficiency. The deficit of 1849 would not be £3,640,000 as had been calculated but £7,360,000. The whole deficit on the 1st January, 1850, would be £22,000,000. But a *floating* debt of more than £14,000,000 would be unsafe, so M. Passy proposes a *loan* of £8,000,000.

"In addition to this *deficit*, there will be a further failing on the *year* 1850 of £12,815,000,—the expenses *will be about* £62,653,000 and the receipts *only* £50,838,000.

"To restore the equilibrium of receipts and expenses *he proposes*, 1. A new tax of 1 per cent on incomes; and a tax on testamentary dispositions and gifts *unto wives*. 2. A new arrangement of the sinking-fund apparatus, by which he hopes to save about a quarter of a million sterling per annum. 3. An issue of bonds for the expenditure on public works—issuable annually and to be annulled by lot through a sinking fund of one per cent."