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 demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }

St. John, May 7, 1850.—[Cour.]

PHOENIX FOUNDRY, POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the premises occupied by the late Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c.,&c

On Hand—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould-Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS. Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheel; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.* St. John, October 16th, 1849.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex Lisbon, from London:

50 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
2 casks *Lozenby's* PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 case Salad OIL; 20 cases Sperm CANDLES,
10 kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
10 bags BLACK PEPPER;
6 cases Cayenne Pepper and Isinglass, Gelatine, Tapioca, &c. &c.—For sale by

May 4. JARDINE & CO.

Agricultural Society's Premiums.

THE Directors of the St. John County Agricultural Society have agreed upon the following Premium List for the year 1850:—

As the main object of the Society is to diffuse sound information, the Directors have concluded to give the Premiums in Agricultural Publications, for this year.—Successful competitors in each class will have their choice of the following Books, &c.

First Premiums,	Stephen's Book of the Farm, London Gardeners' Chronicle, Johnston's Report on New-Brunswick, Encyclopedia of British Agriculture, Youatt, on the Horse, Boussingault's Rural Economy. Mulder's Physiology.
Second Premiums,	Colman's European Agriculture, Johnston's Lectures, Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, North British Agriculturist, Loudon's Gardening, Buel's Farmers' Instructor, Stewart's Stable Economy.
Third Premiums,	Albany Cultivator, American Agriculturist, Canadina Agriculturist, Youatt's Cattle Doctor, Thomson, on the Food of Animals, Bennett's American Poulterer.

The Premiums will be awarded as follows:

To the Farmer who shall have the best cultivated field of Turnips, Carrots, Mangold Wurtzel, or Parsnips—not less than half an acre of each.

To the Farmer who shall have the best field of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Beans, Peas, Flax, or Potatoes—not less than half an acre of each.

To the Farmer who shall have the best assortment of Farming Implements.

To the Farmer who shall have the best arranged Barns, Stables, and Root Cellar.

To the Farmer who shall have the best arrangements for making and saving Manure.

Names of competitors to be given in to the President or Secretary, by 1st August, when the Judges will be appointed. Successful competitors to furnish a written statement of the mode of cultivation, or description of the improvement on which they obtain Premiums.

Premiums will be offered at the Annual Fair and Cattle Show, to be held on Thursday, 10th October, 1850, to be awarded in such class as the Judges may decide.

Best Bull,—3 years old,		Best 5 lbs of Butter,	
" " 2 do.		Best 10 lbs. Roll Butter,	
" " 1 do.		Best whole Milk Cheese,	
Best Cow, 3 or over,		Best bushel of Wheat,	
Best Heifer, 2 years old,		" " Barley,	
" " 1 do.		" " Oats,	
Best Calf,		" " Beans,	
Best Colt, 3 do.		" " Peas,	
" " 2 do.		" " Buckwheat,	
" " 1 do.		" " Rye,	
Suitable for Agricultural purposes.		Best 5 Swedish Turnips,	
		Best 5 Yellow do.	
Best Ram,		Best 5 Mangold Wurtzel,	
Best Ewe,		Best 5 white Carrots,	
Best pen of Lambs,		Best 5 red do.	
Best Boar,		Best 5 Parsnips,	
Best Sow,		Best Bunch of Potatoes	
Best pair of Pigs,			

None but members of the Society who have paid their subscriptions before 1st October, will be allowed to compete for the above premiums.

For the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, the following premiums are offered for such articles, made for sale in quantities, in any part of the Province—a sample to be exhibited at the Show by the manufacturers.

For the best ascertained quality and to be considered, of Axes, Hoes and Hay Forks, Hoes, Packaxes, Spades, and Shovels, (all to be finished,) —Five Pounds.

For the best assortment of Rakes, Scythe-Snaithes, and Axe-Handles, made by machinery, and of suitable Wood—Five Pounds.

For the best Threshing Machine, } Five Pounds.
and Horse Power, }

For the best Cheese,	£2 10 0
For the best Plough,	2 10 0
For the best Cultivator,	2 10 0
For the best Straw Cutter,	2 10 0
For the best Churn,	2 10 0
For the best Seed Sower,	2 10 0

Premiums will not be awarded where the articles exhibited are not deemed worthy of them.

☞ The usual Rules at Fairs will be observed.

R. JARDINE, President.

P. E. SIMMS, Secretary.

St. John, March 2, 1850.—1.

Notice of Removal.

FLEWWELLING & READING

BEG to give notice that they are about to REMOVE their Stock of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to the premises in Prince William Street, (corner of Cooper's Alley,) formerly occupied by Messrs. JARDINE & Co., where they will be prepared to supply customers as usual, with every variety of Goods in their line.

St. John, May 4, 1850.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,
(Corner of Cooper's Alley.)

Have now landing from London, per *Lisbon*, a part of their Spring Supply of

Groceries and Liquors,

COMPRISING

20 HHDS. Dark and Pale BRANDY—*Martell's*—20 do. Hollands GIN,
54 chests Congou TEA,
40 kegs MUSTARD—J. & J. Coleman's,
10 cwt. STARCH, ditto,
12 casks BLACKING, ass'd.—Day & Martin's,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 cases CASSIA, 2 boxes MACE,
1 matt CLOVES, 1 cask Cream Tartar,
5 cwt. SALTPETRE, 5 cwt. Blue VITRIOL,
4 casks Washing SODA, 15 casks Whiting,
1 ton PUTTY, 6 hhds. Linseed OIL,
1 ton White Lead, No. 1—Brandram Brothers',
5 cwt. BLACK PAINT, do. do.

St. John, May 7, 1850.

Hollow-Ware and other Castings.

Per ship Catherine.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

5 TONS CASTINGS, consisting of POTS, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Dog Irons, Boilers, Bow handle Frying Pans, Cart and Waggon Boxes; 1 case Thomson's Screw Augers.

May 7, 1850.

MORRISON & CO.

Are opening an Extensive and Choice Lot of

SCOTCH GOODS,

Received per *Catherine*, and *Swift*:

Plain and Printed MUSLIN, Barage, Balzarine and Organdie DRESSES,
GINGHAMS, DELAINES, ORLEANS, &c.
Table CLOTHS and COVERS,
Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Holland, Duck, Drill, Dowlas, Canvass, Osnaburgh, Lunch Sheeting, and Toweling.

A large and varied assortment of SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Sewed Muslin Collars, and Habit Shirts, &c.
THREADS, REELS, Braces, &c. &c.

April 30, 1850.

White Lead, Glass, and Nails.

By the *Lisbon*, from London—

300 BOXES German Window GLASS, from 8x10, with all the intermediate sizes, up to 14x20,
50 cases (containing 200 feet each,) ditto, from 22x26, with the intermediate sizes, up to 34x46,
100 kegs Brandram's No. 1, White Lead,
100 kegs Brandram's No. 2, White Lead,
50 kegs 1 inch to 3½ inch Wrought Nails.

JOHN KINNEAR,
May 7. Prince Wm. Street.

Bright Sugar.

JUST landed per schr. *'Charles,'* from Halifax:—15 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

April 30

VICTORIA BOOK STORE AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

King Street, St. John, N. B.

V. H. NELSON

OFFERS for sale at the above Establishment an extensive assortment of School BOOKS and STATIONERY;

Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books;
A large collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Works;
Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers;
Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils;
Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape;
Parchment, Inks, and Ink Powders, Slates;
Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books;
Picture Frames;
Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials;
Fulton's and Knight's Pronouncing Dictionaries.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The latest and best editions, such as are in general use through out the Provinces.

Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books;
Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies;
Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c;
Maps of the British Provinces in North America;
Plans of the City and Harbour;
Douay Bibles and Testaments, Catholic Prayer Books, &c. &c. Feb 19.

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 20s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction or no charge will be made. January 1st.

LOOKING GLASS AND Picture Frame Manufactory, *Germain Street.*

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment continue to Manufacture an assortment of Fashionable Fancy PORTRAIT & PICTURE FRAMES, Window Cornices and Poles, plain or carved; Pier Mirrors, plain or fancy ornamented; LOOKING GLASSES of all descriptions, in plain and Gilt Frames, at prices lower than ever before offered in this Province.

Old Work.—A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, including Cheval, Window, Pier, Dressing and Common Frames in Gold, Rose Wood, Mahogany and Pine Frames, which will be sold low for Cash.

GILDING of all kinds done in the best style on the lowest terms. SIGN PAINTING in plain and gilt letters executed in the neatest manner at prices lower than at any other Establishment in the Province.

☞ Cornices Ornamented and Gilt, Borders for the Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice. Old Frames re-gilt. Pictures cleaned and varnished. MAPS mounted and varnished in the neatest manner. POTTER & CO.

By the Olive, from Liverpool:

4 HHDS. LINSEED OIL,
1 case CASTOR OIL,
2 hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
10 crates Ginger Beer BOTTLES,
120 bags assorted SHOT; 6 bags COFFEE,
100 reams Wrapping PAPER,
5 bags Black PEPPER; 12 dozen PIPES,
1 barrel Tartaric ACID.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
May 14. Prince Wm. Street.

Barley, Oatmeal, Paper, &c.

Landing ex "John Ker," from Glasgow:

20 BARRELS BARLEY,
10 do. Split PEAS,
10 barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL,
2 casks WASHING SODA,
5 bales WRAPPING PAPER.

Ex "Olive," from Liverpool:

40 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
2 casks SHOT; 1 bale BED CORDS,
1 bale LAMPWICK,
1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.
May 14.

Loaf and Crushed SUGAR.

Landing from Liverpool, per *Olive*—

17 TIERCES Crushed and Loaf SUGAR,
10 cwt. best STARCH,
1 cask Button BLUE,
3 cwt. Stove LEAD, 2 oz. and ½ lb. packages,
4 tierces Bath BRICKS,
6 boxes Windsor SOAP.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 14. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Brandy & Pale Hollands Geneva.

Landing ex ship *Catherine* from Glasgow:

5 PIPES, 10 hhds. } old Cognac BRANDY;
10 qr. casks }
10 hhds. Pale Hollands GENEVA;
2 puncheons prime Malt WHISKY.

For sale low by
May 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OLD JAMAICA.

Landing from London, per *Fayside*,—

1 PUNCHEON Old Jamaica RUM,
5 Qr. Casks OLD PORT WINE,
2 Hhds. French Wine VINEGAR,
15 Kegs GUN POWDER.—Hall & Son.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 14. *Prince Wm. Street*

New and Cheap ROOM PAPER.

THE Subscriber has just received the Handsomest variety of

Cheap Room Papers

That is to be found in the City, and which he offers for Sale at *Lower Prices* than similar qualities can be bought for at any other Store in Town.

S. K. FOSTER,
April 30. *Germain-street.*

W. TISDALE & SON,

Hardware Store, No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Augers, Steel, Hollow-ware, Files, Gunpowder, &c.

Just Received ex *Catherine, Sophia*, and other arrivals:—

THOMSON'S Long and Short Screw AUGERS, Blister and Cast STEEL, Iron POTS, Bake PANS and Covers, Cast Iron Spiders; Mill, Circular, Cross-cut, Hand Saw and Smiths FILES, and RASPS.

F and FF. POWDER, in Kegs and Canisters; Blasting ditto, &c.—For Sale at low rates by

W. TISDALE & SON.

☞ The Remainder of their Spring Goods hourly expected.

St. John, April 30th, 1850.

Starch, Mustard and Ginger.

Ex Brig 'Gleaner,' from Liverpool:—

50 BOXES London STARCH;
50 kegs MUSTARD;
25 kegs Ground GINGER.—For Sale by

April 16. H. G. KINNEAR.

SHIP GILDING,

OF all descriptions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, at a great reduction from former prices, at the Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory, Germain Street.

Figure Heads painted and gilt, Stern and Bow Boards lettered, in carved, gilt, and plain letters, &c. &c. &c. POTTER & CO.

HATS! HATS!!

Spring Style for 1850.

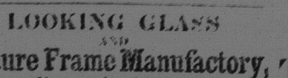
THE Subscribers having received the Fashionable Spring Blocks, are now busily engaged in making up Fashionable Satin, Moleskin, Fur and Angora HATS, which they are prepared to dispose of at very low rates. Orders, and customers kindly making up, Cloth CAPS, of the most Fashionable styles. HATS and CAPS made to order at short notice. Old Hats repaired.

Cash and the highest prices paid for Sheepskins, FURS. C. D. EMERY & SON.

March 26.

STEAM NOTICE.

Portland, Bangor, Lowell, Belfast, AND BOSTON!

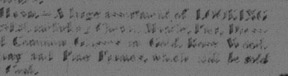


TWICE A WEEK!

THE "Commodore" and "Fairy Queen" will commence running for the Summer season, leaving St. John every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 8 o'clock. On their arrival at Portland they connect with the Boston and Stonington Conveyance. For further information apply to the Subscribers.

These Steamers are in splendid order, and go very fast, and will be generally in Boston before the New Yorkers.

4th May, 1850. JAMES WHITNEY.



Twice a week to Dorchester and the Bend.

THE steamer *Herald*, with future lease of John Cox DORCHESTER and the BEND every *Tuesday and Monday* at noon, and will leave the Bend on her return every *Saturday and Tuesday*, high water—prices reduced—Cabin fare 2s. 6d., Forward do. 1s., Cattle 2s. 6d., Hogs 1s., Sheep 6d.

May 7 JAMES WHITNEY

The Garland.

[From the Dublin University Magazine.]

LOVE ETERNAL.

Love's breath is in the vernal breeze
That fans the cheek on twilight eves—
Love's breath exhales from out the rose,
When morn unfolds its crimson leaves—
Love's breath is in the murmuring sound
That o'er the bubbling fountain rings—
Love's breath is in the little song
The little bird to nature sings.

Love's breath from yonder starry worlds
Comes down in ether pure and bright—
Love's breath is in the winter storm,
And in the summer breeze of night—
Warm looks of love from Nature's face
Allure me to her beating heart—
Lost on her fond and pure embrace,
My breast forgets its aching smart.

Love's breath—it is God's holy breath
That unto thee, my heart, is given—
Whose gentle impulse, sweet and pure,
Does softly raise thee up to heaven!—
There shall that earthly plant put forth
Eternal flowers, that ne'er shall fall.
Ah! I shall love—and love!—and love!—
Since love is but the life of all!

Miscellaneous.

M. GUIZOT UPON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

The annual meeting of the Paris Bible Society was held on Wednesday last in the church of the Redemption, rue Chauchat. M. Guizot, vice-president of the society, delivered a speech, of which the following is the principal portion:—Your work is in perfect harmony with the paramount interests and with the most pressing wants of our society and of our day. What are these interests—what are these wants? Listen to what is everywhere said:—Everywhere are heard the words of faith, hope, and charity. It is faith, charity, and hope which are wanting to society, and which it needs. Those are the wishes, the appeals, which arise from all parts. Everywhere the satisfaction of these wants is sought for. The aspirations towards faith are most frequently only the passionate anxieties of doubt, and doubt is again fallen into. Practical charity is general, active and efficacious. Never was more assistance given, or more individual misfortunes relieved; and yet the relations which should be established between those who relieve and those who are relieved only slightly exist. Practical charity ill attains its moral end; neither one nor the other is mutually confident and tranquil. Never did more hopes, or hopes more ardent, break out, but they are scarcely anything else than the flights of the imagination in delirium or the transports of material appetites. Our society seeks everywhere a solid faith, an efficacious charity, a hope which calms and fortifies. But it does not find them; and that because it seeks them where they are not to be found. Men demand from themselves their belief and their virtues; they have the pretension to derive them from themselves, and themselves alone. But that cannot be. Men cannot be, in the great questions of their destiny, the inventors, the authors of faith, charity, and of their hopes. These wants are not satisfied at purely human sources. We must derive them from superhuman sources. Those are the sources which you open to men by distributing to them the holy books. Therefrom they may derive faith, charity and hope. Faith! for therein God shows himself constantly present, and acting in the world and in man; therein is the action of God; therein is the necessary starting point of faith. Archimedes demanded, but found not, a fulcrum on which to move the world. Man cannot by himself alone find a base on which to fix it. He must receive it from God. Charity! the love of God for men is manifested in the gospel, and that alone is sufficient source of the love of men for men. Except thereon, all charity is weak, and soon exhausted. Hope! there is none which pushes and satisfies the heart of man if it does not extend beyond and rise above this earth. Eternal hopes can alone purify and ennoble the terrestrial hopes. Confined to the earth, our hopes transform themselves into avidity and selfishness. Christianity alone, then, can purify and satisfy the need of faith, charity and hope, which so powerfully agitate man and society. If any one doubt this, let him look at what the adversaries of Christianity do, let him listen to what they say. At the same time that they attack it with fury, they pass themselves off for its heirs and successors, and pretend that they walk in the path it has opened. Falsehood and profanation! What is most anti-Christian is the spirit of revolt and the spirit of license. When the spirit of Christianity appeared in the world there was a fine opportunity of propagating the spirit of insurrection. Than at that epoch, when was there ever more despotism, more moral degradation of the upper classes, and oppression of man by man? And yet you will not find a single trace of insurrection in the history of the foundation of Christianity, for the spirit of insurrection is its works. This immense revolution was accomplished by moral action alone—by the moral influence of conviction. That is, because Christianity is essentially submissive to God, and consequently to established order. It has the spirit of liberty, and even of conscientious resistance, but no spirit of rebellion. It is also essentially severe; license is as hateful to it as yet. It is madness if attempts to exceed liberty and democracy by means of the relaxation of religious belief and of morals. Sincere belief and sincere morals are indispensable to democracy and democratic liberty. The relaxation of opinions and of morals is a mortal one for society—certainly—first to slavery, then to despotism. See how the United States were founded. Do you think it was by the relaxation of morals? Was the founders of the American Republic were right for the means and in principle, and it was the spirit of rigidity which caused their strength, and procured for them from the conditions so severe which were necessary. Reasoned thus with the spirit of revolt nothing will ever be founded. It is Christianity has the secret of faith, charity, and hope, it is it also, which has the true secrets of order and of real government. It is more active sometimes than in any others. It is the spirit of revolt which accuses the latter itself, when, in any way, it seems to usurp the Christian which is not necessarily incompatible between them. At the same time that Christianity is the most severely the spirit of faith, charity and hope, in many democratic countries can alone give it the spirit of order, of resignation, and supreme moderation, without which it cannot subsist for a long time, with a regime of liberty. Have, then, confidence in your undertaking—it is necessary at present to combine the greatest and most pressing interests and instincts of our times. Prevent it with zeal. Make Christians—for Christians that our society requires. Very Christians—that is our name, that is what we ought to propagate. The Bible Society has exactly confined itself to its task; it owes to Protestants alone that it has distributed many books; but its sentiments, its wishes, and its hopes are not confined to the narrow circle to which its action is limited; it ardently desires to make Christians everywhere: it calls by that name all who take the sacred writings as the basis of their faith, of their hope, and of their love.

PRETTY WOMEN—NO MORE BEAUTIES.

BY A PRETTY WOMAN.

[From the "New-York Home Journal."]

I have often wondered why there were no professed beauties now-a-days, while every past age can boast its Helens; our generation may number many pretty faces, but it is the only one among the thousands already counted, that produces no beauties whose names shall descend imperishably to the generations yet to come.

We cannot open a page of history that does not record the fame of some beauty; the Bible has its Rachel,—so lovely that twenty years of service was deemed a light fee for her affections; the world was lost for Cleopatra; the beautiful mistresses of the French kings ruled the world through the hearts of their imperial lovers; even down to the days of George the Fourth there has always been some lady whose charms have been more powerful than monarchs and prime ministers.

But I think the problem may be solved; it is the difference of dress—costume does it all; revive the robings of bygone ages, and you will revive all the beauty and the ugliness of those days. For there must have been a good deal of ugliness, otherwise beauty would not have been so forcibly appreciated. Had there been more pretty girls in the days of Troy, Helen would have had few suitors, and Ilium might have been standing yet. What I mean to say is this—in those times people dressed so unbecomingly, that, unless their features were perfect, they were literally nothing; all the minor graces which set off a mediocre person now were totally unavailing under that system of costume.

For instance, Helen must have worn a loose robe, a broad girdle, bare arms, sandals on her feet, and her hair bound back in those rich, magnificent braids, termed to this day "Grecian Plaits."

But imagine for a moment all your acquaintances dressed in this way! Would not the majority be frightful? How few faces, how few complexions, could stand that banding back of the thick hair! how few forms would show well beneath the simple robe, without stays or stiff petticoats! how few feet would be endurable in sandals! how few arms would bear the noon-day sun and the sharp winds, which would soon reduce them to the pattern and form of a washerwoman's!

Perhaps the Jewish costume of Rebecca and Rachel may have been a shade better; but here was the same exposure of neck and arms, with the additional disadvantage of a robe that showed a leg incased in hideous boots and hose, and that refused to sweep with Grecian amplitude round the limbs of the fair wearers.

Cleopatra, who is represented as being both dark and stout, could wear only the robes of white or purple, the heavy diadem, the strings of pearls that were allotted to the garb of Egyptian princesses. How dark and how uncomely must have been the majority of her countrywomen may be judged from the sensation she made.

The Roman ladies were famed for their stately carriage, and somewhat large but noble features; and when to these charms are added those of regularity and delicacy, and beautiful coloring, no doubt their simple *peu coquette* style of dress was especially becoming to them; but without these latter qualifications, how gaunt and coarse they must have appeared.

What can be more lovely than the figure of *Juripini*—bending that stately head above the soles of Germanicus?—the robe falls in long, sweeping folds; the bare arm, naked to the shoulders, supports the urn; the hair braided back, the smooth brow, the magnificent eye, in its large and lofty chamber; not a ribbon, not the gleaming of a jewel, breaks the calm outline, or disturbs the severe unity. Perhaps among the circle of our acquaintance there are two or three women who would appear to advantage so attired; but oh! how well for the dumpy and the scraggy, "*nez retroussé*" and the "*nez camb*," that they fell upon better days.

As we descend the stream of time the number of celebrated beauties decreases; this we may attribute to the increasing knowledge of the art of dress; indifferent complexions, bad figures, irregular features, began to have something like fair play shown them; exigencies of persons met with some assistance from costumes; and in the same degree as the plain women were made to appear less plain, were the beauties less prominent, and the distance between the parties lessened.

Still we hear of some so strikingly lovely as to be known to all the world by the fame of their eyebrows; of those, we may name *Edith*, of the swan neck, so called from the brilliant whiteness of a skin capable of resisting the exposure to sun and wind which tanned and freckled into frightfulness the queens and lofty ladies of those rude days; *Rosamond the Fair*—so far that it was said of her, "none but a jealous and exasperated woman could have harmed her?" *Beatrice Cenci*, whose beauty makes one shudder, so mysterious seems the light in those large untroubled eyes, soon about to close beneath the pressure of so awful a fate; *Lucrezia Borgia*, an angel in face, a demon in heart; *Mary*, of Scotland, "whom no man ever beheld with a love," and some few others, until we reach that famous trio recorded in the letters of Horace Walpole, as the loveliest women of their time, the *Misses Gunning*.

One of these, the Duchess of *Hamilton*, was so renowned for her charms that her fame spread far and near, insomuch that when traveling once from the North to the town, the mob in the places where she stopped at nights, assembled round the house, nor would they depart until she had appeared on the balconies to display to them her world-famed face.

And there is something strangely sad in the account of the death of another of the sisters—*Lady Coventry*, who perished of consumption while in the highest pride of youth and beauty. She is record as patiently awaiting the approach of death—her looking glass her constant companion—as scarcely ever removing her eyes from the reflection of her own face, and as bewailing only the too early extinction of a beauty worthy of more fatal.

At a later time, when the names of some favourite beauties are again recorded, the costume totally different, was so hideous, that for one could wear it with impunity—hence the high reputation for beauty of *Pauline Bonaparte* and *Madame Recamier*. The former is described as appearing at a party given by her mighty brother, in a tunic of white muslin, reaching a little below the knees, and commencing far below the shoulders, the waist exceedingly short and bound with a narrow girdle; sandals clothed the small feet, while a mantle of leopard skin hung around the form of *Canova's* finest model.

And there are many who can remember the appearance of Madame Recamier in the parks of London, clad in a robe as scanty and as simple—her dark hair wreathed around her head and fastened with a bodkin to the summit, and a scarlet mantle wrapped around her.

Now as ever the toilet of a lady is exactly conducted upon the principles most becoming to all; few figures look ill in the sweeping robes and length and coverage—ample and stately without stiffness or ankles, however thick, are concealed by the long dresses, now the mode. Features, however coarse, can be softened or shaded into something like symmetry by the judicious arrangement of locks permitted to be worn in bands, or braids, or ringlets, just as best suit the face they surround.

And while no arbitrary fashion forces the eyebrows of a frightful profile, a clumsy arm, a ponderous ankle, no rule exists to prevent the reverse of these being shown. Every lady is at liberty to "bring out her own great points" to the make best, and it is easy to do so, as well as to conceal her weak ones, without departing from the fashions that prevail.

THE SINGING FACULTY.

In considering the natural structure of the vocal organ, it is agreed that little, if any, difference in its development exists between those who have been good singers and those who have not been able to sound a note. Dr. Rees, in his "Cyclopædia," says—"We have conversed with the late Dr. William Hunter, and his brother, the great anatomist, Mr. John Hunter, on this subject, who agreed that there was no work of nature more subtile and inexplicable than the formation of a fine voice; and agreed, that it was impossible, from any external appearance or dissection, to discover the least difference in the vocal organ of an individual who had been possessed of a fine voice, and of one who had no voice at all, but for speech;—of a voice of high pitch or low; of a voice of extensive or contracted compass." Now, reasoning on these facts, we naturally must come to the conclusion that the musical tones of the voice are not so much dependent upon any difference in the structure of the organ as upon nervous action, and the method used to produce vibration in the tube. I have not the slightest doubt, but that thousands of persons who have never dreamt of singing, possess the power of becoming great vocalists by giving the subject proper attention, and carefully investigating the nature of the vocal organ previously to entering upon the practical part of the art. In attempting to sing without such knowledge, most persons produce harsh notes, and guttural tones caused by the nervous shrinking of the muscles of the larynx; and those who are endowed with a nervous temperament immediately fancy (from the bad quality of tone they at first produce) that they do not possess a musical voice; but, from what I have before stated, it will be understood that their failure is caused by their expecting to produce, under ordinary circumstances, tones which are only called into action by nature to express feelings of deep sentiment. Many of the greatest singers have experienced the above sensation during their earlier studies; Jenny Lind at one time gave up the study of singing from an idea that her voice was uncertain, and that she would never gain command over the organ sufficient to enable her to become a public singer.—*Ladies' Companion.*

FEMALE SUPREMACY.

We may as well submit without complaining—we may as well make the best of it, and say as little as possible about it, for a great overthrow of all mankind will soon take place, and our places, i. e., the places of "lords," will soon be filled with the "ladies" of creation. The women folks are getting the better of us; they are getting a great sight smarter than we ever began to be, and they will soon rise to the top. In a town out west, a female has had the bold-facedness to assert that if her husband was chairman of the selectmen, *she* it was who ordered everything, and though he put on airs and advanced measures, they all originated with her. It has been whispered in certain circles that Mrs Bliss, the President's daughter, has also an idea about public matters, and her tongue has considerable weight with a certain old gentleman who sits firmly in the Presidential chair. She is consulted even upon matters and things, and the General, like Coleridge, may place faith in the instinctive suggestions of women. What nation apparently enjoys more prosperity than that isle over which reigns the prudent Victoria, who finds time to bless the country with an annual prince, regulate its affairs, and not to neglect the nursery? She is a glorious little sovereign, and is beloved by all her people—and what is still more, possesses a rare faculty of keeping the country quiet, and all the world at peace with her.

In the literary world, also, look at the supremacy of petticoats. Park Benjamin and Elizur Wright deserted the newspaper—they couldn't make it grind out the substantial, but there is Mrs Jane G. Swisshelm and Mrs Pierson, who flourish as editors. Look at the popular authors. In France, Madame Dudevant (George Sand) holds the powerful pen, and not only in romance, but in the able review and political papers, is her power felt. In England, Mary Howitt and Mrs Ellis are writers of strong minds; in this country, Mrs. Sigourney, Grace Greenwood, Mrs Judson, and a host of others, occupy the highest rank; and Frederika Bremer, who belongs to the whole world, has some claim to pre-eminence as an author.

The female race is certainly above par in the market—the ladies are making bold strides towards the goal, and there is an increasing competition, which I believe every true son of woman to take note of. —*Boston Evening Gazette.*

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.—A few days ago a gentleman called on a coachmaker, and bargained with him for a handsome carriage. "What is your least price?"—"3000 francs," replied the coachmaker. "That is not dear," continued the customer. "Dear, Sir!" cried the coachbuilder, "but for the revolution, and the *niguad* (stupid fellow) at the head of the Republic, it won'd be worth 6000 francs." "Monsieur," said the customer, with a smile, "*je suis ce niguad!*" (I am the stupid fellow you speak of), you may send it to the Elysee."

ARRIVAL OF A NEGRO PHYSICIAN.—Among the passengers by the Avon steamer, from the West Indies, is a negro physician, who visits England to submit to the Government a plan, founded on a scientific experiment, to supersede steam as a propelling power.

Lord Gough was admitted a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, on Wednesday, and in the evening a grand banquet was given in honour of the occasion, in the noble hall of the Goldsmiths.

"At least one fourth of the present peerage," says the *Birmingham Mercury*, "may be traced to the legal profession—the strongest and most serviceable body of Conservatives in the kingdom."

THE NURSE FOR THE NEW SCION OF ROYALTY.—We stated some time ago our belief that Her Most Gracious Majesty had determined that one of Cumbria's daughters should act as a foster mother to the expected Royal stranger. We can now confidently announce that this high honor has fallen to the lot of a native of Llanefydd in the county of Denbigh. Jane Jones, the party in question, whose original name was Lloyd, lived as a servant a few years ago in the family of Mr. Ezra Roberts, draper, St. Asaph. She quitted service with the best possible character, and married an industrious and respectable man, now in the employment of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, at the Greenfield Station, Holywell. Queen Victoria's nurse will be a real "Jenny Jones."—*Carnarvon Herald.*

FRANCE.—On Monday MM. Dain and Madier de Montjau, the newly-elected Members for the Department of Saone-et-Loire, made their appearance in the Assemble. Eugene Sue had not yet shown himself.

It is said that the majority contemplate bringing in a Bill for the restoration of capital punishment for political offences.