The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 28.

The 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.*

☞ 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 John M. Robinson, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.

Farmers's Company.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire and Lightning.

"Nearly six years in successful operation."

Oldest Mutual Insurance Company in the World!

CAPITAL, over ONE MILLION of STERLING.
—Charter renewed for Thirty Years.
Report of business transacted by the Washington Mutual Insurance Company of Granville, New York, on 3d to 31st August inclusive,—
Whole number of Policies issued - 3102
Do. of Applications received, 3264
Do. of do. rejected, 162

This Company has Agents throughout the United States, the Canadas and the Lower Provinces. In the Province of New Brunswick, (through the St. John agency,) the facilities afforded, and the moderate rates charged by this Company, have led to a large business, which it is designed to increase by the extension of Agencies throughout the several Counties.

Parties applying for resident or travelling Agencies will meet with good encouragement.

The standing of this Company is undoubted, as can be shown by its annual financial statements, audited by Commissioners appointed by the State of New York.

All applications for Agencies or Insurance, must be made, post paid, to CHAS. L. STREET.
Sept. 24.—3i. *General Insurance Agent.*

London Groceries, &c.

Now landing ex ship "Lisbon," from London—

100 CHESTS Congo TEA;
10 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
3 Casks Day & Martin's BLACKING;
20 Boxes BLUE STARCH; 10 kegs MUSTARD;
1 Case CANDIED PEEL; 2 cases SALAD OIL;
1 Case Old Brown WINDSOR SOAP;
1 Barrel E. GINGER; 10 cases ground GINGER
1 Case NUTMEGS; 2 cases do. CINNAMON;
10 Bags Black PEPPER;
20 boxes Valentia RAISINS; 1 Chest INDIGO;
1 Case MACCARONI;
1 case MACE and ISINGLASS; 1 cask Pearl SAGO

Ex Charles from Halifax:
Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
Preserved GINGER.
for sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Oct. 1, 1850.

W. TISDALE & SON,

Have received ex ships *Harriott, Olive,* and *J S DeWolfe,*—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2½ to 5 lbs.
2 casks LEAD PIPE, 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch,
8 ingots BLOCK TIN,
111 bundles SHEET IRON,
30 ditto PLOUGH PLATING,
PROVE CHAINS, 5-8 inch,
Anchors & Spikes, assorted, 3 1-2 to 9 inch,
30 bags Wrought NAILS; 3 casks Ox Shoe Nails,
12 casks (8 and 9 lb.) HORSE NAILS,
2 tons IRON WIRE, all sizes,
400 lbs. BRASS WIRE; 200 lbs. COPPER WIRE,
1 cask CURLED HAIR, HAIR SEATING, and CHAIR WEB,
1 cask Scythes, Sickles, and Reaping Hooks,
1 case "Hoole & Co's." MILL SAWS,
1 case Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS,
2 casks containing Table, Dessert, and full sets common and Ivory haft KNIVES and FORKS; Pocket, Shoe, Butcher and other KNIVES; Scissors and Tailors' SHEARS; CHISSELS, GOUGES, PLANE IRONS, RAZORS, and other CUTLERY; Mill, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Smiths, and other FILES and RASPS; 5 casks, containing Locks, Hinges, Latches, Steelyards, Scales, Weights, Sad Irons, Traces, &c.—All of which are offered at low rates for Cash. St. John, 28th May, 1850.

Pale Geneva, Tobacco Pipes.

Now landing for the Subscriber;

20 HHDS. Pale Hollands GENEVA,
80 boxes Tobacco Pipes, well assorted for this market—in boxes of each 5 and 10 gross.
For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 5. North Market Wharf.

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.

From Liverpool—for Sale.

40 KEGS 7d. 8d. 10d. and 14d. Pressed NAILS;
2 Bales Fine and Superfine CARPETS;
57 Slabs SPELTER.

—ALSO—

By the Venture, from Boston:
25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS;

And from New York—
1600 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.
JOHN KINNEAR,
August 27, 1850. Prince Wm.-street.

S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store, GERMAIN STREET,

Next door but one to Foster's *Corner.*

NEW FALL GOODS.

Just Received per Ships Pacific and Thetis—
A Splendid Variety of New and Fashionable
BOOTS and SHOES,
COMPRISING

LADIES' *Jenny Lind* SHOES—for Fall;
Do. Victoria, Coronation, Hungarian, and all the Newest Styles of WALKING SHOES;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Do. Black Satin BOOTS;
Do. Patent SLIPPERS, of every quality;
Do. French SHOES—assorted;
Gentlemen's French Calf and Morocco BOOTEES;
Do. Black and Drab CLOTH BOOTS;
Ladies', Misses', and Children's CLOTH BOOTS.
☞ Further Supplies Daily expected.
S. K. FOSTER,
Oct. 1, 1850. *Germain Street.*

BANK STOCK—for Sale.

A FEW Shares of the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick, by immediate application to
JOHN V. THURGAR,
No. 26, North Market Wharf.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street,
November 2, 1850.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
British and French Importers,
Have just received per Ships 'Lisbon,' 'Harriott,' 'Edward,' and 'Olive,'
Extensive Importations of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
—COMPRISING—

BRITISH and French SILKS and SATINS, best quality, newest Colourings and Patterns, in Figures, Glacie, Shot, Watered, &c. &c.
UNION SILK BRILLIANTS,
FRENCH MERINOS, in newest styles and best quality,
Embroidered DRESSES, in French Merinos,
French COBURGS, Paramattas, and Crapes,
LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Newest and best designs, in New Chenie, President, Demidoff, Nepaulese, and Hungarian Cloths.
DELAINES, ALPACAS, COBURG, and ORLEANS Cloths.

SHAWLS,
Long and Square, of every new style, in Foreign, Paisley, Plaid, Wool, and Cloth, &c. &c.

CLOAKINGS,
Of the most Fashionable kind, in Esquimaux, Nepaulese, and Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, and Plaids, with newest Trimmings to suit,
PARIS and LONDON made CLOAKS, newest designs, in the 'Juliet,' 'Stella,' 'Nepaulese,' 'New Registered,' and 'Victoria.'

FURS,
Of every description, in Queens' new BOAS, Long and Flat Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Miniver, Stone Marten, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Mink, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable;
TRIMMING FURS, &c.;
SILK VELVETS, in Black and Fancy Colours;
TERRY VELVETS, and PLUSHES, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons and Feathers to match;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British;
Velvet and Satin NECK TIES;
GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description;
LACES, in thread, wove thread, Egyptian, Honiton, &c
Illusion and Brussels NETTS, white and coloured for Ladies' Dresses, &c.;
Plain and Fancy BOBINNETTS, Blonds, Quillings, &c.
Black and coloured LACE VEILS, of every kind;
French and British EMBROIDERIES, in Collars, Chemizettes, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.;
Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS;
Ladies' Embroidered EVENING DRESSES;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, in Plain and Embroidered;
White and Coloured STAYS;
White MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.;
Fancy Window MUSLINS, in white and coloured;
French and English Garment and Furniture PRINTS;
Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS;
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTINGS, Checks, &c.;

Pilot, Beaver and Broad Cloths;
Velvet, Satin, and Cashmere VESTINGS;
Fancy TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.;
Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.;
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS;
Worsted, Alpaca, and Cotton GARTERS;
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS; Welsh Flannels, &c.

Blankets, Serges, &c.;
MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.;
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.;
Damask TABLE LINENS, Napkins, Towels, &c.;
OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c. &c.;
Superior makes in White SHIRTING COTTONS;
Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS and WARPS;
Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ The above being personally selected in the best Markets, will be sold at the Lowest Rates for CASH, and One Price ONLY.
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

N. B.—Further Supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS daily expected, per "*Sarah Millidge.*" J. D. & CO.

WATERPROOF INSOLES

For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes, &c.
Just received and for Sale at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store—

WATERPROOF INSOLES, for Ladies and Gent's Boots and Shoes, (every person who values good health should use them,) Ladies', Misses, and Children's Patent India Rubber GARTERS; Flat Silk and Cotton Laces for Ladies' and Children's Boots & Shoes; Children's White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;
Do. do. do. Merino ditto;
Do. do. and Col'd Cotton ditto;
Babes Fancy Berlin and other BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black SILK HOSE;
Do. Black Ingrain Worsted and Cotton Hose
Do. Superior Cotton Hose.
Nov. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

S. K. FOSTER'S, Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store, GERMAIN-STREET.

Just received a New Supply of
LADIES' White & Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Black and Bronze Kid ditto,
Do. Patent and Enamelled ditto,
Do. Superfine Black CLOTH BOOTS,
Do. Beaver Cloth OVER BOOTS,
Girls' Superfine CLOTH BOOTS,
Babes' Fancy Boots and Shoes.
Nov. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

Brandram's No. 1 White Lead, OIL, GLASS, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS
Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London—
25 TONS "Brandram's" No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
8 casks Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL,
2 1-2 Tons best PUTTY,
2 Tons superior WHITING.
Per ship *Olive*, from Liverpool—
20,000 Feet GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 11x15, and 11x16

Prime Quality NEW FIGS, CANDLES, &c.

Landing this day for the subscriber, ex the Brig *Portland*, from Boston:—
A SMALL shipment of excellent quality FIGS, this year's Fruit;
10 boxes STERINE CANDLES, short 6's, each 30lbs.—Apply to
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Dec. 3. North Market Wharf

SUGAR, &c.

The Subscriber has just received, and now in course of landing:—
25 CHESTS Souchong TEAS, of superior quality, suitable for family use
50 chests London Fine CONGOU;
10 hhds. Bright quality SUGAR.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 5. North Market Wharf

CHEESE.

A FARTHER supply of three tons of Cheese equal to the best English, just received by
Nov. 12. JARDINE & CO.

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,
(The Original and Only Genuine.)
Prepared only by H. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchites, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Bronchial Affections.

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this county with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use, a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtues, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste*, which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated curatives*, in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil*, without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, St. John Dec. 3.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—
20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.
Ex Shers. 'Cuba,' and 'Eliza Jane,' from Boston:
10 Bales BATTING; 5 bags FILBERTS,
5 Sacks Jordan ALMONDS,
20 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
50 Boxes RAISINS; 25 half do Raisins,
25 Quarter do. do; 25 boxes Layer do.
10 Kegs GRAPES,
10 Half-barrels SALERATUS,
10 Casks Cooking RAISINS,
2 Boxes Castile SOAP,
3 do. LEMONS;
1 Barrel CANARY SEED,
1 do. HEMP SEED,
1 Box Patent Yeast POWDERS,
½ Barrel Ground CASSIA,
12 Mats CASSIA,
20 dozen Corn BROOMS,
3 Agricultural FURNACES,
3 Eagle PLOUGHS; 1 Road SCRAPER,
Patent PLAILS, &c., &c.
Nov. 19, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing, ex "Juverna," from New York—
100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR,
15 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
10 tierces RICE.
A large assortment of CHURNS, CHEESE PRESSES, PLOUGHS, Grindstones, Boilers, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—For Sale by [Sept. 3] JARDINE & CO.

19th October, 1850.

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—
8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT,
100 bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
3 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c.
Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes; Barrow Wheels,
2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS,
1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask London GLUE, 20 bags Horse NAILS,
1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds,
LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS,
2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
121 bundles SHEET IRON,
A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS:—
Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—
40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK;
40 do do Prime MESS BEEF,
—ALSO—
1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto; 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market. GEO. THOMAS,
Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,
—(Corner of Church Street)—
Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,'
112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.
October 1, 1850.

Patent LEATHERS, Moroccos, Curried Goat Skins, &c.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale Cheap:—
10 DOZEN English Curried GOAT SKINS, assorted;
1 Do. Memel Calf, (a superior article);
3 Do. French Patent CALF SKINS;
5 Do. Patent Seal and Roan do;
15 Do. Striped Caps, (Binders);
15 Do. White and Printed Lining Skins;
3 Do. English MOROCCOS, for Women's Shoes. S. K. FOSTER.
Nov. 12. Germain-street.

Grocery Goods.

Just Landing, per "Edward,"
111 Packages Grocery Goods,
—COMPRISING—
INDIGO, Split PEAS, Pearl BARLEY,
English CHEESE,
PICKLES and SAUCES, Black PEPPER,
Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
POLAND STARCH, *Hall's* Patent STARCH,
Fancy SOAP, Coleman's MUSTARD, INK,
NUTMEGS, CURRANTS, and FIGS,
CANDIED PEEL, SUGAR CANDY,
CREAM TARTAR, White Wine VINEGAR,
GINGER—ground and whole,
PIPES—assorted,
SCOTCH OATMEAL, &c. &c.
For Sale by JAMES MACFARLANE.
Oct. 8.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YEAR'S COME.

Why chime the bells so merrily, why seem ye all so gay?
Is it because the New Year's come, and the old has pass'd away?
Oh! can ye look upon the past and feel no sorrow now;
That thus ye sing so joyously and smiles light ev'ry brow?
Oh! if ye can, be blithe and gay, the song troul gaily on;
And the burden be the New Year's come and the Old Year's gone.

The old man gazes on your mirth, he smiles not like the rest;
He sits in silence by the hearth, and seems with grief oppress'd.
He sees not in the merry throng, the child who was his pride;
He listens for her joyous song, she is not by his side!
But scarce a twelvemonth she was there, and now he is alone;
Yet still ye sing, the New Year's come, and the Old Year's gone.

Dance on! dance on! be blithe and gay, nor pause to think the while,
That, ere this year has pass'd away, ye too may cease to smile.
For time, in his resistless flight, brings changes sad and drear,
The sunny hopes of youth to blight with every coming year.
But still be happy while ye may, and let the dance go no,
Still gaily sing the New Year's come, and the Old Year's gone.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

"*Exeunt anni more fluentis aquæ.*"—Ovid.

Again the months have fled
Into eternity's profound,
Again the changing seasons sped
Their oft-repeated round;
Another year has pass'd away,
And we behold a New-Year's day.

As roll the orbs on high,
With unremitting, rapid pace;
As vapours through the light air fly;
As coursers in the race;
So heedless time pursues his way
From one to another New-Year's-day.

And can we e'er enforce
His stay, or stop his swift career?
No!—sooner might we stop the course
Of this terrestrial sphere;
Time hurries on without delay,
And with him every New-Year's-day.

Yet, though so swift his speed,
Both we and Time may run together;—
As planets and their moons proceed
Harmoniously in ether;
If—if—we stay, we may
Keep pace with every New-Year's-day.

Then let us now engage,
And only to improvement look,
Since Time presents another page
Of his eventful book;
Like heaven's blue lightning flies away,
Each quick-recurring New-Year's-day.

Our lives will have an end,
Our spirits then will take their flight
To that bright world above, or wend
To realms of blackest night;
And Time will cease to urge his way,
Nor bring again a New-Year's-day.

ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE FINGERS.

(*From "Angela,"—a Pattern Petticoat.*)

The messenger despatched by Mrs. Darby found Angela and Augusta sitting by the fire in Miss Darby's room. Augusta in her arm chair, her feet resting upon the fender; Angela employed at her needle, making a frock for her little Lucy.

This good young mother of a family, ever industrious and thrifty, to whom time, with the numerous calls upon her which she had to satisfy, was so truly precious, was in such habits of constant employment that her resource in any time of trouble was the employment of her fingers,—a habit which, perhaps more than any of the smaller habits, contributes to the composure of the nerves, and renders a woman mistress of herself.

Through the fingers, as Pestalozzi, with his usual sagacity, remarks, half the education of a woman sought to be made. Her delicate and excitable brain refuses to lend itself to any very long-continued or strenuous mental exertion; by brief flashes she receives her ideas; by her quick perceptions and her lively instincts arrives at truth, to the laborious pursuit of which she is rarely equal. She cannot, like her more robust and less spiritual companion, devote the whole of her working hours with impunity to mental toil; the too delicate machinery breaks or hardens under the continuous effort; and if she do not contrive to change her nature and become a regular pedant in petticoats, her nerves and spirits are generally seriously impaired by efforts so little in accordance with her temperament.

Let her, therefore, provide herself with abundance of employment for her subtile and pliant fingers and she will find, that while drawing, or painting, or embroidering, or knitting, or sewing, her spirits will compose, her nerves will settle, her thoughts will arrange themselves, and her intellect will strengthen.

Let the woman read, and let her read attentively and well; but let her shun the danger of the present day, *idle reading*; let her shun *trash*, be it learned trash, or romantic trash, or political trash; let her beware of fancying she is improving or extending the powers of her mind while thus employed. She is doing nothing but relaxing and weakening the powers of her body. Let her provide herself with active useful employment to fill up a large portion of every day, and feed and enlarge her mind by reading books worth reading during the other; and let her read with selection and select with care. At all events, if she choose to employ her time in reading without selection, let her not think she is employing herself well.

Matrimony *versus* the Pen; Female Authors.—"Do you really write for the press?" asked the captain of his fair neighbour. "You need not look so alarmed," answered she laughing; "it is only a spiteful invention of the generals to damage my chances of getting married." "Is the pen so insurmountable an obstacle to the ring, that a lady who uses it for any other purpose must never hope to sign her marriage contract?" inquired St. Gervais. "So it would seem," replied Ada. "From the earliest times a woman wedded to letters has been compelled to renounce all hope of other espousals. The beauty and dark of Minerva in the court of Jupiter could not make any of the male deities overlook her intellectual superiority; the Muses were all old maids: Sappho broke her neck in the hope of curing her heart, broken by man's neglect; Aspasia, I am afraid, was not a married woman; and to come to more modern examples, Hannah More, Jane Porter, Misses Pickering, Austin, Strickland, Bremer, Pardoe, Costello, are notable proofs that a female once 'convicted of literature,' may make up her mind to solitary confinement for life in the world she presumes to create for herself." "And yet," said St. Gervais, "it would be easy to draw a list of married authoresses as long, if not extending so far into antiquity, as yours of spinsters. What says you to Mesdames Sevigne, de Genlis, de Stael, d'Arblay; Mistresses Ratcliffe, Trollope, Gore, Marsh, Centlivre, Opie, Inchbald, Norton, Hall; Ladies Blessington, Morgan, Georgiana Fullerton, and many more whom I could name?" "Why, I say," rejoined our indomitable heroine, "that all these, as far as I know, wore orange blossoms before they assumed the bay-leaf, We never heard of Mrs. Trollope of Mrs. Gore by their maiden titles. Miss Landon is the only scribe I remember who was ever invited to change the name she had made famous."—*Cloude; or, the Double Sacrifice.*

Losing an Infant.—"Those who have lost an infant are never as it were without an infant child. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality; but this one alone is rendered an immortal child; for death has arrested it with his kindly harshness, and blessed it into an eternal image of youth and innocence."

We know not who is the author of the above thought, but it is as beautiful as it is true. Many a mother who has wept in passionate agony over a dead babe has lived to love the memory of the lost one better than she loves the survivors. We speak not now of the unhappy instances where those whom death has spared grew up to be the pain of the parent's existence, but of the more frequent cases where the ties of gratitude, so strong in childhood, gradually becomes weakened by absence, where the mother is almost forgotten by the child, where the babe grows up into the stern-hearted and emotionless man. On such occasions, the parent can scarcely realize that the stern, selfish man who stands before her was the babe she dandled in her arms, and who then smiled gracefully upon her, as she may well recall, as she often does, the infant who died, and who still is to her the prattling happy babe. Thus, even in sorrow, there is consolation. We lay the child in the tomb, and we weep tears of agony as we do it; but we forget what temptations it escapes, what changes it is preserved from.—Nor is this all. We doubt if there be a mother living who does not love best to think of her children as pure and holy infants than as men full grown, even though honors may thicken around them and thousands call them great.

The Late Queen of the Belgians.—We read in the *Independance*, of Brussels:—"The painful interest attached to the *souvenir* of the Queen Marie Louise, far from becoming weakened, increases every day, for every day some new revelation shows the delicacy of sentiment and the distinguished qualities of this noble Princess. There is a talk at this moment of a letter to the King, or of a sort of note of some pages, joined to her will, and which is, we are assured, a veritable *chef d'œuvre* of sentiment and style. In this letter, written in the month of April last, but destined to be only opened after her death, the Queen, it is said, thanks her royal husband for the happiness he had given her, and it appears, besides that she does this with an excess of tenderness, gratitude, and affection, of which it would be difficult to form an idea. One clause of the will refers to the possibility of the King marrying again; and the Queen, as it were, blesses in advance the new union, knowing well that her *souvenir* will not remain less vivid in the heart of her husband. This clause, we are assured, says, 'If the King shall marry again, I beg him to offer to his bride (here she specifies a particular object) as a *souvenir* of the happiness which I have enjoyed, and as a pledge of that which she will possess.' Can anything more touching, more délicate, more worthy of a noble nature, be imagined? We may here mention that the will of the Queen will, according to the terms of the Civil Code, require revision, owing to her uncommon devotedness and affection to her husband. In her ignorance of the law, she believed that she was at liberty to give all she possessed to the prince who during eighteen years had shared all her joys and sorrows. Her will accordingly gives everything to the King. But such a disposition violates the formal enactments of the Civil Code, which only permits fathers and mothers to dispose of part of their property when they have children. At the moment of her death, however, the Queen had no part of her fortune at her disposal. Her marriage portion was very small, and all that she was entitled to came from legacies from her aunt, Madame Adelaide, and from her father, King Louis Philippe. These legacies, however, have not been paid, the former having been delayed by the Revolution of February, the latter not having existed when the will was made.—So that in leaving everything to the King, the Queen gave him rather a new proof of confidence and affection than a substantial gift.—*London Times.*

How a Man may Succeed in Australia.—John M'Millan, a native of Skipness, in the Highlands of Scotland, had, previous to the year 1840, (when he obtained a free passage for himself and family, as bounty emigrants to Port Phillip, per the ship David Clarke,) been for 5 to 6 years a common porter on the streets of Greenock. He had only from five to ten shillings altogether when he arrived at Melbourne, and that sum he had received for some petty services on board ship from one of the cabin passengers: but his wife was a stout, active Highland woman, and he had nine sons and one daughter, of various ages, from infancy to 20 years. He had no trade or handicraft, but as labour of all kinds was in great demand at the time, he obtained £2 a week as a stone mason's labourer, and those of his sons who were fit for service of any kind were hired out under various masters. With the first savings of the family he bought a cow, which cost £12, and another and another were added from time to time, till, in the month of February, 1846, his herd amounted—increase and purchase included—to 400 head; and as so large a herd could no longer be depastured near the principal town, he had obtained a squatting license from the Government to depasture them on the waste crown land (which cost £10 a year,) and the writer actually saw them, under charge of two of his sons, on the way to their station, on the Murray River, about 200 miles distant from Melbourne. In the meantime he had purchased, from the earnings of the family (from a gentleman who had bought five thousand acres of land, at £1 an acre, which he selected within a few miles of Melbourne, in the hope of making a fortune from its rise in value,) 72 acres of ground, at £7 an acre, at a place called Brighton, on the sea-coast, within the gulf, about six miles from the town. The whole of this land he had cleared, divided into paddocks with rail fences, and brought into a high state of cultivation; and as land of the same description immediately adjoining it had cost £5 an acre for clearing—for it was heavily timbered—the real price of it may be considered as having been £12 an acre. The soil appeared to be light and sandy, but it bore crops of wheat from 30 to 40 bushels an acre.—M'Millan had rented a small farm adjoining his own during the year 1845, and from both he had reaped from 700 to 800 bushels of wheat, and collected 30 tons of osier hay; and he considered himself worth altogether £1100. M'Millan was not only an industrious, but a prudent and benevolent man, and his object in calling upon the writer in Melbourne, and stating his own case, was to entreat him, which he actually did with tears, to use his influence at home to get out as many as possible of his poor starving countrymen to a country where with common industry and perseverance, they could not fail to do well. Now, there are hundreds and thousands of virtuous and industrious families in the parts of Scotland, the north of England, and the north of Ireland, who would, in all likelihood, succeed just as well at Port Phillip as this Highlander, and, under the present circumstances of the colony, such families would have a much better chance of success, for they would now get much better land at a far cheaper rate, and as good a cow to begin their stock with for £2 or £3, as the one M'Millan had to pay £12 for in 1840 or 1841.—*Dr. Lang.*

Golden Rules of Life.—All the air and the exercise in the universe, and the most generous and liberal table, but poorly suffice to maintain the human stamina if we neglect other co-operatives; namely, the obedience to the laws of abstinence and those of ordinary gratification. We rise with a headache, and we set about puzzling ourselves to know the cause. We then recollect that we had a hard day of fatiguing exertion or enjoyment, or that we feasted over-bounteously, or that we stayed up very late. Now, this is an occurrence of almost every day happening, and these are the points that run away with the best portion of our life before we find out what is good for us, or evil. Let any single individual review his past life: how instantaneously the blush will cover his cheek when he thinks of the egregious errors he has unknowingly committed—we say unknowingly, because it never occurred to him that they were errors until the effects that followed betrayed the cause. All our sickness and ailments, and our brief life, mainly depend upon ourselves. There are thousands who innocently practise errors day after day, and whose pervading thought is, the every thing which is agreeable and pleasing cannot be hurtful. The slothful man loves his bed; the toper his drink, because it throws him into an exhilarative and exquisite mood; the gourmand makes his stomach his god; and the sensualist thinks his delights imperishable. So we go on, and at last we stumble and break down. We then begin to reflect, and the truth stares us in the face, how much ourselves are to blame.

New Remedy for Short-Sightedness.—Dr. Turnbull is the inventor of a new remedy for short-sightedness, an imperfect condition of vision which is one of the "class diseases" of civilized society. We have all of us probably noticed that short-sighted people very often partially close their eyelids, in order to make distant objects more clearly perceptible. The Doctor making this observation, began to reflect on the physiology of the case; and as the iris, in such instances, is more or less unusually dilated, in occurred to him that any medicinal agent that would act upon the iris so as to cause it to contract, would correct the defect. He also naturally enough reflected, that as the cause of short-sightedness depends on the convexity of the cornea, as well as on the convexity of the lens, the effect of contracting the iris would be to extend the axis of vision, thereby diminishing apparently the convexity of the cornea; the effect of which must be to make the rays of light pass in a direct line through an approaching plane, and thus bring distant objects within its range. The truth of this theory was established by the result. The doctor found that the tincture of ginger and the tincture of pepper, made of a certain strength, and rubbed over the forehead according to his directions, produced contraction of the iris: and after this has been applied, and the plan of treatment he describes persevered in, short-sighted persons have completely overcome the imperfection, and been enabled to lay permanently aside their concave glasses. The value of this discovery is greatly enhanced by its simplicity, and it certainly deserves a fair trial by the profession.

Seamen under the Stuarts.—Such was the ordinary character of those who were then called gentlemen captains. Mingled with them were to be found, happily for our country, naval commanders of a very different description—men whose whole life had been passed on the deep, and who had worked and fought their way from the lowest offices of the forecastle to rank and distinction. One of the most eminent of these officers was Sir Christopher Mings, who entered the service as a cabin-boy, who fell fighting bravely against the Dutch and whom his crew, weeping and vowing vengeance, carried to the grave. From him sprang, by a singular kind of descent, a line of valiant and expert sailors. His cabin boy was Sir John Narborough; and the cabin boy of Sir John Narborough was Sir Cloudesley Shovel. To the strong natural sense and the dauntless courage of this class of men England owes a debt never to be forgotten. It was by such resolute hearts that, in spite of much maladministration, and in spite of the blunders of more courtly admirals, our coasts were protected, and the reputation of our flag upheld during many gloomy and perilous years. But to a landsman, those tarpaulins, as they were called, seemed a strange and half savage race. All their knowledge was professional; and their professional knowledge was practical rather than scientific. Off their own element they were as simple as children. Their deportment was uncouth; there was roughness in their very good nature; and their talk, where it was not made up of nautical phrases, was too commonly made up of oaths and curses. Such were the chiefs in whose rude school were formed those sturdy warriors from whom Smollett, in the next age, drew Lieutenant Bowling and Commodore Trunnion.—[Macaulay's History of England.

The World's Fair.—The following is a specimen of the treasures of the East on their way to London from Jerusalem.

Animal skins, wool and hair: specimens of native weaving and raw silk; oils; earths; indigo and other dyes; olive and walnut woods; finished work and raw materials in stone and marbles.

The Maharajah of Jamoo has sent a collection of shawls, papier mache and carpets from Cashmere to Lahore, on route for London. Their value is £10,000, and they are a gift to the trustees of the great fair. Among the Eastern contributions, is a suit of armor, inlaid with gold, &c.

Pipe Clifna will be sent to the exhibition, specimens of granite, and tools used in cutting it; specimens of the wood and tools used in carving the idols or joshes; a finished idol, and its house; porcelain and colors, with brushes; cotton quilts, and other Chinese curiosities will appear.

Switzerland will send three hundred and fourteen exhibitors to the great Industrial Fair in London, next spring; and the town of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, will alone send two hundred and fifty.

Farm Leases.—Great attention is being paid to the position of agricultural tenants and the method of enabling them to fight their way under the novel influences of "free-trade." It is pretty generally admitted, that in all cases leases should be granted. All the improvements in farming in the model county of Norfolk, are due to the practice of granting leases, which was once universal, and still in a very great measure prevails, throughout the county. The time is come when farming to be successful, must be looked upon as the manufacture of grain and meat, in which capital judiciously laid out and prudently superintended has far more to do with production, than the natural quality and powers of the soil, and such manufacture can only be safely undertaken, under the security of a long or a rational lease.—*English paper.*