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. J. 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. Strockton, 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. Strockton, 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 P. GOYT, 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 requested to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late George P. Goyt.

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. Ritchie to act as my Attorneys, 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 Attorneys 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 21, 1849.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Prince William Street.

NEW FANCY GOODS,
—AT REDUCED PRICES—

Received by "Infanta," "Lisbon," and "Peruvian,"—and to receive by "Harriot," "Thomas," "Harmony," and "Ant"—A Fine Assortment of *Manchester, London, Leeds,* and *Glasgow* GOODS, personally selected, and purchased for Cash, and which the Subscribers offer to their Customers and the public, at *reduced prices.*

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in California's, Astoria, Arago, Cameleons, Madonnas, Chemise, Cashmere, Alpacas, Lustre, and Coburg CLOTHS;
New Fancy PRINTS, Organdies, Baizarine and Muslin GINGHAMS;
" Glace SILKS, Satins and Orientals;
" Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Neck Ties and Fancy Trimmings;
" Parasols, Velvet Ribbon, VEILS;
Ladies' and Gents. Superior GLOVES, *very cheap*
A large variety of SHAWLS and California HOSE;
Laces, Edgings, and Habit Shirts;
Black and Colored BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmerettes, Cassinetts, Tweeds and Russell Cord, *a large stock, cheap*
White and Fancy Vestings, Gents. Fancy Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Superfine and 3 ply CARPETING, Hearth Rugs &c.
Damask Moreens, *at reduced rates.*
Grey and White COTTONS, Grey and White Sheeting, Cotton Warps, Silk and Worsted Braces, Mushas, Nets, Dimity and Window Muslins, Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers, *Oil Cloth Table Covers*, LINENS in Shirtings, Drills, Table Cloths and Towels, Holland, &c., Canvas, Padding, Braces, Umbrellas, and Tailors' Trimmings.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

April 7th, 1849.

Spring Importations.

Received per *Infanta, Portland,* and *Lisbon,* and to arrive per *Ant* from Glasgow—A large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season—consisting of

NEW Styles DRESS MATERIALS, in Mohairs, Glacies, Brilliants, Casimeres, Coburgs, MUSLINS, Organdies, Balzerines GINGHAMS,
SILKS, SATINS, and Orientals,
Shawls, HDKFS, and Fancy NECK TIES,
LACES, Nets, QUILLINGS and Edgings,
Gloves, HOSIERY, Umbrellas and Parasols,
BROAD CLOTHS, Fancy DOESKINS, and CASSIMERES,
Cassinett, Tweeds, Russel Cords and Cashmerettes,
Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Linens, Lawns, Drapers and Twilling,
Gray, White and Printed Cottons,
Gent's Silk, Beaver and Paris HATS,
Ladies' and Children's STRAW BONNETS, in great variety.

Which are offered at very low prices, wholesale and retail.

May 1. I. & H. POTHERBY.

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 *Ant* 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, Chameliona, Madonnas, Chemise, Brilliants, Cashmere, French Delaines, Bareges, 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;
Chenion, 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 Medley colours;
SUMMER CLOTHS, in Cashmeretts, 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 colourings 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, Molls, Books, Tarlatans, Lappets, and colored and white Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Towelling, Brown Holland, Brown Undressed 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, CACHIMERETTS,
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, Orientals, &c. &c.

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

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, Glacies, 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.

The Garland.

MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN.

"The three sweetest words in the English language are Mother, Home and Heaven."

Mother.

The first fond word our hearts express,
In childhood's rosy hours,
When life seems full of happiness
As nature is of flowers;
A word that manhood loves to speak,
When time has placed upon his cheek
And written on his brow,
Stern lessons of the world's untruth,
Unheeded in his thoughtless youth,
But sadly pondered now;
As time brings back, 'mid vanished years,
A Mother's fondest hopes and fears.

Home.

The only Eden left untouched,
Free from the tempter's snare;
A paradise where kindred hearts
May revel without care;
A wife's glad smile is imaged here,
And eyes that never know a tear;
Save those of happiness,
Beam on the hearts that wander back,
From off the long and beaten track
Of sordid worldliness;
To task those purer joys that come
Like Angels round the hearth at Home.

Heaven.

The end of all a mother's prayers—
The home of all her dreams;
The guiding star to light our path,
With hope's enchancing beams—
The haven for our storm-tossed bark,
From out a world where, wild and dark,
The tempests often rise—
But still in every darksome hour
This hope will rise with holy power
And point us to the skies,
Where mother, home, and heaven are seen
Without a cloud to intervene.

THE COTTAGE WINDOW.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Sitting at the cottage window,
Gazing on the myrtle bloom,
Whilst the summer day light dying
Mantles hill and vale with gloom:
Colder falls the starry evening,
Darker grows the narrow room:
Still she lingers at the casement,
Gazing on the myrtle bloom.

Sudden, like a rose she blushes;
Angel light is in her glance;
Neck, and brow, and bosom flushes,
As a step doth quick advance.
Sudden, pale as any moonlight
Falling on a wintry shore,
Fadeth cheek, and brow, and bosom,
As that step is heard no more.

"Never love nor hope," she sayeth,
"If a breaking heart ye fear:
"Every blush of love betrayeth—
'Every breath of hope's a tear!"
Thus unto herself she moaneth,
Listening 'mid the deepening gloom;
Sitting at the cottage casement,
Weeping o'er the myrtle bloom.

Miscellaneous.

MOTHER HOPKINS AND THE DOCTOR.

Mother Hopkins hobbled into the surgery, with foul weather on her face. Her lips were compressed; there was a red angry spot in the middle of each sallow cheek; and anger glimmered in her dark black eye, like a spark in a tinderbox. She spoke harshly and abruptly.

"I'm come to return the bottles."

"Very good," said my father, receiving phial after phial from the cankered woman, with as much courtesy and humility as if he had been honoured and obliged by her custom. "I hope the medicine has done you good. How is your lameness?"

"As bad as ever."

"I am sorry to hear it," said my father. "But your complaint is chronic, and requires time for its treatment. By and by we shall see an amendment."

"We shall see no such thing," said the shrew; "I an'nt going to take any more physic."

"No?"

"No. It's good for nothing, or you wouldn't give it away gratis."

My father's face flushed slightly—as whose would not, with so much physic thrown into it, though but metaphorically—all the draughts and embrocations he had supplied her with for the last six months?

"That's all the bottles," she said; "and there," throwing a paper bag on the counter, "there's the corks."

"Pshaw!" said he to himself, "I am as unreasonable as the old woman! Poor creatures, that have hardly daily bread enough to justify a thanksgiving; and to expect from them a grace before and after physic! To be sure they might be more civil; and yet poor, ragged, infirm, disappointed in life, and diseased, what worldly sugar have they to their cup to sweeten their dispositions? What cream of comfort, or soothing syrup, to make them mild, affable, and good humoured? And besides, what do they meet with themselves from society at large but practical rudeness? Scorned and slighted, because penniless and shabby; oppressed, snubbed, and wronged, because weak and powerless; neglected and insulted, because old and ugly; and unceremoniously packed off at last, as no longer ornamental, useful, or profitable, to the human lumber-hole, the work-house! . . . . . condemned to endure poverty without pity, age without reverence, want without succour, pain without sympathy, what wonder if their minds get warped with their frames, and as sensitive to slights and affronts as their bodies to damps and cold winds, if their judgments become as harsh as their voices, or if their tempers sharpen with their features? What wonder if their prejudices stiffen with their limbs, their whims increase with their wrinkles, their repinings with their infirmities? nay, if their very hearts harden with their faces, or their patience fails utterly under the tedious suffering of some chronic disease, which Art can only palliate, whilst Hope, perhaps, promised a cure? No, no! we must not expect too much from human nature under such trials and so many privations.—*Thomas Hood.*

The Offender.—Every one is ready to admit the duty of not giving offence to others. It is one of the universally acknowledged laws of the society of which we are units, to live peaceably with all around us, and to avoid anything which may cause estrangement and produce angry and bitter feeling; and he who wantonly violates this law, and needlessly irritates and provokes, proves himself unworthy of the blessings which civilization and society were intended to secure. If every one acted in an offensive manner, the component parts of society must be broken up, and man must again retrograde into solitariness and barbarism, for it is only by mutual respect and good will that society can co-here and exist. "It is the glory of a man," says the sacred proverb, "to pass over a transgression;" and it is the truest wisdom and the best philosophy sometimes to shut our eyes to an insult, even when there may be some reason to fear it was not entirely unpremeditated. At all events, we shall meet in the world with quite enough of offences, unless we are more than ordinarily fortunate, without seeking out imaginary insults, and wasting our strength and destroying our peace by fighting with the wind. Our severest scrutiny is best turned to ourselves, that we may not be offenders, and our most favourable judgment formed respecting the conduct and actions of others, that we may not be offended. While we may be sure that, in the crowded path of life, we ourselves do not intend to run wilfully against others, though we may sometimes stumble against them, so we must hope and believe that they, in turn, have no intention of offending us, though they may sometimes accidentally jostle us in their turn. Every one desires that others should interpret his actions kindly, and where any may be of doubtful import, to hope the best; and such is the way in which their actions should be regarded by us. Were the duty of not taking offence more thought of and better understood, the peace of individuals, of families, of communities, of nations, would rest on a firmer foundation, and something would be added to the general amount of human harmony and happiness.—*London Dispatch.*

The Cholera and the Plague.—The latter fearful visitation occurred in 1665, and, supposing the population of London at 400,000 souls, we shall then be able to illustrate the actual ravages of a great plague. The victims of the present epidemic have never yet, even by the highest reports, reached in the metropolis a daily amount of 150; that is to say, not 1 in 10,000 of the population has been carried off in any single day, while the highest weekly return yet declared has been 926. Now, in the year 1665, from August 22 to September 26, the bills of mortality, incorrect and incomplete as they were, gave the following specification of the numbers who had died of the plague in five successive weeks, viz., 7,496, 8,252, 7,690, 8,297, 6,460, making a total of 38,195, so that almost one-tenth of the entire population perished in little more than a month! Indeed, it was subsequently calculated by those of the survivors, who had the best means of judging, that at this particular period of the visitation fully 10,000 a week died from the plague alone, while the seven-day bills of general mortality were swollen to a total of nearly 11,000 from an ordinary average of about 260, so that the deaths of the season were actually multiplied *fortyfold!* and even when the plague was considered to have been stayed, and all was thankfulness and joy, the weekly mortality amongst this decimated community of some 350,000, souls was more than treble that among our own population of 2,000,000 at the height of an epidemic. The weekly average of deaths in London at this season is 1,068. Under a mortality like that of the great plague we should have seen it returned last week at about 11,836, whereas it reached but 1,967.

The Evil of Late Hours.—The rising sun draws forth qualities from earth and vegetation most conducive to the moral and physical health of the waking man; the invisible air is laden with properties which stimulate his powers and refine his faculties. This, then, must be the proper period for quitting the bedchamber, into which the breath has been exhaled for many hours, and the pores have been rapidly emitting their secretions; the conjoined effect being such as to render the air mephitic and unfit for inhalation into the lungs. Miss the morning air, and you daily miss the most valuable draught of medicine that can be prescribed. The most subtle logician cannot gainsay this fact; but even were it not sylogistically demonstrable, the instincts of the animal and vegetable world would bear testimony to it in the example they set to man. . . . . No man should sleep less than six hours out of the four-and twenty—none in the enjoyment of health more than eight. Every hour devoted to sleep before midnight is so much gain of natural advantages, which have less influence after that time, as we then begin to "scent the morning air," and lose the benefit of that state of the atmosphere with the total absence of the sun creates. All nature sleeps at night, and so should man.—*The Science of Life.*

Whiskerless Gentlemen.—Cecile is in love with a whiskerless gentleman; and she is quite annoyed with the remarks of her female friends, who invariably say when they see his likeness, "Oh! he has no whiskers!" Cecile says, "I have puzzled my brain to no purpose in trying to discover the cause of the antipathy of the fair sex to whiskerless gentlemen. I fear this marvellous fancy will often induce my fair friends to reject the substance of manliness in their admiration of the shadow of it."—True, O Queen! But why be so concerned about what others think, if you yourself are satisfied? Fair complexioned men, especially with soft light auburn or sandy-coloured hair, have very often no whiskers; but they are men of good spirit and muscular strength, notwithstanding. Some have not even a beard till twenty-five or thirty years of age. The Empress Josephine, whose taste was considered almost perfect, observed that Napoleon was handsome enough to do without whiskers. They interfere greatly with the expression of the features. The greatest actors have generally avoided them.—*Family Herald.*

Killing Time.—We have just remarked a man on the other side of Broadway, walking up pensively and alone, to whom the sudden acquisition of wealth has given the power and the inclination to "give up business," and do "nothing" for the rest of his life. Ah! whether it be "the ton" or not, it is evidently the hardest work in the world to do nothing. We know of at least a baker's dozen of persons, in our own range of acquaintances, who are trying to "kill time"—*Kill Time!*—How they will pray one day for the *life* of the time they would now kill! Do you remember Charles Lamb's description of his sensation on being emancipated from his daily labour at the India House? "It was like passing from life to eternity. I wandered about thinking I was happy, but feeling I was not. When all is holiday there are no holidays." Think of this, then man of sudden wealth; and if it shall so chance that thou hast been a jolly bachelor in thy days of usefulness, make a clause in the bill of sale that shall reserve to thee the right of still assisting at the "factory" on "melting days!"—*Knickerbocker.*

Printers' Pension Society, London.—On Wednesday, 25th July, the anniversary dinner of this Society took place at the London Tavern, J. A. Roebuck, Esq. M. P., in the chair. In proposing "Prosperity to the Printers' Pension Society," the hon. chairman dwelt on the benefits that had resulted from that great discovery, the art of printing. When he saw a society of this sort, he said, intended to provide for a class of men whose business in life was that of putting together this great discovery, his sympathies were of necessity connected with them, because his benevolent endeavours were directed to encourage the thrift, care, and providence of that class for the future. When they considered what the working man had to go through, how many were his difficulties and temptations, there ought to be in their minds a desire to strengthen those feelings of thrift and providence in him, in order to make him as much as possible dependent on himself, not only for the present, but for the future. (Cheers.) Now, this appeared to him to be the real end and object of the Printers' Pension Society. The object was for each man to say to himself and his family, "There may come a time when you and I may need support; let us forego our present enjoyments lest that time may come, and let my thrift benefit my fellows, if not myself." (Cheers.) The subscriptions received during the evening amounted to £110. Amongst others were J. Walter, Esq., £10; J. Harmer, £5 5s.; G. P. R. James, Esq., £5; L. J. Hansard, Esq., £10; R. Taylor, £5 5s.; &c.—*Jerrold's Weekly News.*

France.—The *Moniteur* announces that the President of the Republic has authorized an English gentleman, Mr. Jacob Brett, to establish on the coast of France between Calais and Boulogne a submarine electric telegraph, which is to cross the Channel and communicate with the English coast at Dover. The treaty concluded with Mr. Brett guarantees certain advantages to the French government, and leaves all the expense to the contractor, to whom it secures a privilege of 10 years, should the experiment succeed. The works are to be terminated on the 1st of September, 1850, at the latest.

Tribute to Lord Palmerston.—A very graceful tribute of approbation has been paid to Lord Palmerston, called out principally by his speech upon Hungary. About a hundred independent members of the House of Commons held a meeting on the day parliament was prorogued, to consult upon the subject, when it was resolved that each gentleman should subscribe five pounds, the money to be employed in procuring a portrait of Lord Palmerston, to be presented to Lady Palmerston as a memorial of the high respect in which the subscribers hold the public character of his lordship.

The Queen Dowager has transmitted to the institution of the Sailor's Home, in Well Street, London Docks (a receptacle for seamen paid off from their respective ships in the port of London), £100, being the cost of building the eighth and last dormitory. The note from Earl Howe, her Majesty's Chamberlain, says:—"Her Majesty is so well assured of the interest the late King would have taken in any object for raising the character of his own glorious profession, that her Majesty cannot resist the pleasure of contributing the £100 required to complete the dormitories."

PROSPERITY OF TRADE.

London, August 24.

The present position and prospects of England, in reference to trade and commerce, are highly encouraging. The cheapness and abundance of food, the magnificent promise of harvest, and the almost total cessation of turmoil and war in Europe, have exerted a talismanic influence on British industry. This result was to be expected in a country like England, whose possessions are so vast, and whose relationships are so numerous, that no nation, however remote, can suffer without, in some degree, affecting her interests. At the great centres of the staple manufactures of the kingdom, everything is instinct with life and energy, of a healthy and robust character.—Amongst other branches of industry, the woollen trade is particularly brisk, while the flax mills are all on full time. The cloth and worsted manufactures are also in a flourishing condition, and great improvement has been experienced in the linen fabrics. The removal of the Danish blockade has permitted the tide of commerce to flow once more through its accustomed channels, and the languor and listlessness which so recently prevailed at Hull, have given place to energy and activity.—Everywhere the demand for goods to replenish the markets of Europe is brisk, and from other quarters of the globe the commercial advices generally wear a more cheerful aspect than they have done for some time past. The benefits flowing from this altered state of things have been, of course, diffused through every class of society. The artisan has shared them with the capitalist. Wages have been increased, and the pressure on poor-rates and trades-unions has been materially diminished. We hail these indications of national prosperity with pleasure, assured that a still greater revival of trade will take place when the principles and tendencies of unrestricted commerce are more generally known and better understood.—*Christian Times.*

[*From "The Leeds Mercury" of August 11, 1849.*]

Within the last few weeks a very great, we may even say an extraordinary, extension of manufacturing operations has taken place. In the course of extensive inquiries made during the week in various parts of the West Riding, we have had the satisfaction to receive in every quarter the strongest assurances on the subject. We shall not be guilty of exaggeration when we assert, that at no period within our memory was the machinery of the woollen, worsted, and linen manufactures more fully employed, or was there a clearer conviction among mercantile men that the state of trade was sound as well as active.

In Leeds, the manufacturing metropolis of the West Riding, where till lately there was great discouragement, the woollen trade in all its branches is exceedingly active. The machinery is fully employed, the stocks of goods are extremely low, the orders on hand are numerous, all the manufacturing operatives are at work. The flax-mills are all running full time.

Bradford, the principal seat of the worsted stuff trade, and one of the most flourishing and enterprising towns in the kingdom, is in a state of intense activity. The only want there is the want of goods. Every spinning-frame, every combing machine, and every power-loom is at work; the spinners and manufacturers have orders on hand that will require months to execute. There is a large demand for yarns for export. Some of the dyeing establishments work day and night. There has been an advance of wages in several departments. The extreme activity is owing, in a considerable measure, to the large purchases of the foreign houses, who are encouraged by the raising of the Danish blockade, the prospect of internal peace in Germany, and the low stocks in most of the European markets. The surrounding villages share in the prosperity of their market town.

Halifax, which shares the worsted manufacture with Bradford, and has also several cotton mills, carpet manufactories, and other branches of manufacture, is enjoying a steady and great improvement—not in quite so buoyant a state as Bradford but still most satisfactory. All the operatives are employed.

Huddersfield, the second town in the woollen cloth district, and which is also the centre of a large fancy manufacture, is in a very flourishing state.

At Keighley and Bingley the worsted manufacture is in a state of the fullest activity and at Todmorden and Hebden Bridge the cotton mills and weaving factories are in equally full employ.

At Dewsbury, Batley, Birstal, Gomersal, and Cleckheaton; at Ossett and Horbury; and Pudsey, Bramley, Stanning-Calverley and Idle; at Rawden, Yeadon, and Guiseley—the various branches of the woollen manufacture, including cloths of all kinds, carpets, blankets, druggets, &c., are highly prosperous.

The principal seat of the linen manufacture, Barnsley, enjoys a very brisk trade, which is also participated by the smaller manufacturing places in the linen trade, Knaresborough and the valley of the Nidd.

Weather and Crops, Ireland.—We have anxiously looked to the general state of the potato crop—which must after all be the staple food of our people for some time longer—and we are happy to say that there has been as yet no appearance of the fatal blight which destroyed the crop of late years, at all calculated to create alarm.—*Newry Examiner.*—We continue to receive the most favourable accounts of the potato. Almost all apprehension as to the fate of the crop has now vanished.—*Cork Examiner.*—We last week went through a large portion of the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Derry, and can safely state that more cheering prospects of an abundant harvest we never witnessed.—The potatoes look beautiful.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*—The potato crop is still promising and luxuriant.—*Waterford Mail.*—After a succession of rain some days, the weather yesterday became exceedingly fine. The country continues to improve daily; already the fields are wearing the russet hue of autumn, and invite the sickle everywhere.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*—The crops in the neighbourhood of Ballymena look remarkably well. Both wheat and oats have a promising appearance; and the potatoes are most luxuriant and healthy looking. We have not heard of a single instance of disease appearing here.—*Belfast Northern Whig.*

The Approaching Peace Congress at Paris.—There will be a very large attendance from this country at the ensuing Peace Congress at Paris, which will commence its sittings on Wednesday next, the 22d instant, including representatives from the important cities and towns,—London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, &c. The following members of Parliament have expressed their intention of being present:—Messrs. Cobden, Hindley, Ewart, Thompson, Wyld, Smith, Heyworth, C. Villiers, M. Gibson, J. Brotherton; and among other well-known public men we may mention Joseph Sturge, Douglas Jerrold, the Rev. John Burnet, Henry Vincent, George Dawson, Edward Miall, C. Gilpin, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, J. S. Buckingham, George Wilson, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Lee, LL. D., F. R. S. The French government have expressed their approval of the proposed demonstration in favour of international peace. We understand that the English and American delegations, combined, will leave the London-bridge station by special train on Tuesday morning, the 21st, at eight o'clock, and expect to reach Paris the same night. A considerable number of the American delegates have already reached England. One of these gentlemen, the Hon. Mr. Durkee (member of the House of Representatives), travelled 2000 miles from the far west, before embarking at New York, purposely to attend the congress.—*London paper.*

The Peace Conference at Paris.—The Brighton Railway Station formed an object of exceeding interest yesterday morning, when the Delegates and their friends proceeding to Paris assembled. The struggle for admission was unparalleled. It is believed that about 500 were gorged into the first train, which proceeded upon its way leaving several hundred disappointed. But a second train was instantly prepared, which was also filled.

The Peace Congress, formed on the principle of settling international disputes by arbitration instead of war, commenced its sittings in the French Metropolis on Wednesday, in the splendid Hall of St. Cecilia, a building capable of accommodating about 1,500 persons. M. Victor Hugo occupied the chair. M. Vischers delivered the prize awarded to M. Bara. Mr. Cobden read a letter from the Archbishop of Paris, on which the Archbishop was elected to the honorary presidency.

Mehemet Ali died at Alexandria three weeks ago. This remarkable man, by his sagacity, beldness, and indomitable courage, raised himself from an humble station to the rank of a sovereign prince. His career was marked by a fiery and sleepless ambition, directed towards a single object—self-aggrandisement. His extraordinary penetration, developed at an early age, enabled him to perceive and appreciate the superiority of Europeans, and to govern his kingdom, for more than half a century in accordance with European principles. To facilitate his schemes, and consolidate his power, however, he did not hesitate, when it suited his purpose, to combine the ferocity of the barbarian with the policy of the European. Stained with deeds of cruelty and blood, as the career of Mehemet Ali unquestionably was, he did much, nevertheless, to raise his people from the state of barbarism into which they had sunk, by introducing some of the civilized usages, as well as arts and manufactures, of modern times. He was, indeed, the first of his class to recognize and act upon the principles of religious tolerance—a circumstance which has facilitated the residence of strangers in Egypt, and proved of immense advantage to its commercial interests.

INDIA.

The news from India is not so satisfactory as was anticipated. The war-spirit is not yet subdued in the Punjaub. It is rumoured that the conduct of Gholab Sing, who owes his present position and power to the favour and friendship of Britain, has been so suspicious as to compel the Governor-General to demand from him the cession of his artillery, amounting to 150 guns. Gholab, with the dissimulation peculiar to an Eastern despot, expressed his willingness to comply with the demand, but pleaded that the army would not permit him. That the present position of affairs wears a serious aspect is indicated by the fact that the troops at Peshawar have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to move. The siege of Moolraj was still proceeding. The explosion in the defences, which had lately occurred, was not expected to be of long duration. The rebellion in Bhoolan was at an end, it appears that the garrison of Bhoolan was in a state of insubordination, at the time Lieutenant Anderson and Agnew arrived, and that the Dewan was coerced into lending the same force to his authority to their murderer.