The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1843

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1852.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 16.

The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

I. WOODWARD.

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

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

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

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $300,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—LOCAL REFEREES—

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

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

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

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

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA*.

GEORGE THOMAS,

May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

New Molasses.

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

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

FLEWWELLING & READING,

March 16.

Brandy and Venegar.

Per *Oberon*, from Charente—

22 HHDS. Henessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY;
25 cases very old Bottled ditto;
6 casks French White Wine *VINEGAR*.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

London Goods.

Landing ex "Faside," *from London*:—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 chests fine Old Hyson,
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
30 kegs Colman's MUSTARD,
15 boxes Blue STARCH,
1 chest E. I. INDIGO,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
Cases Cayenne Pepper, Isinglass, Sago, Salad Oil, Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by

April 27. JARDINE & CO.

REMOVAL.

Mr. G. BLATCH,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c.,

HAS removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's store, Prince William-street.

May 11, 1852.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market square, April 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS, Per steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of BROOCHES, set with Agua-Marine Carbuncle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gent's. Finger RINGS, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns VEST CHAINS, in gold and silver; GOLD CHAINS and GUARDS in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair BRACELETS; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Cornelian Studs, latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knive, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Bouquet Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Fittings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alciope*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

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

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

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

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

March 30. North Market Wharf

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

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

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜

Apr 17.—4i.

GOODS

From London, Liverpool, &c., now landing—

900 BOXES 7x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 10x12 Sheet Window GLASS,
200 Kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,
200 Kegs *Hubbuck's* White ZINC PAINT,
100 Bags assorted Cut NAILS,
2000 Pieces London PAPER HANGINGS,
5 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
20 Barrels Dried CURRANTS,
15 Bags Black PEPPER,
6 Bales CLOVES,
20 Chests TEA,
1 Chest INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS,
1 Case of Bottle INK,
50 Boxes Common SOAP,
20 Boxes Castile, Windsor, and Toilet SOAPS.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

April 27, 1852. *Prince Wm. Stree*

Guano, Pickles, &c.

Landing, ex '*Sarah Louisa*,' from Liverpool—

80 BAGS best Peruvian GUANO;
35 dozen SICKLES;
15 dozen Grass HOOKS; 10 doz. Steel Pointed SHOVELS; 10 doz. CATTLE TIES; 8 doz. GARDEN RAKES.

Ex schr. *Martha Greenow*, from Boston—

15 boxes Cummington *SCYTHE STONES*;
5 Spring Teeth Horse Rakes;
5 Revolving Horse Rakes,—with a large assortment of SNEATHS, Cradle Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, &c. &c.—For sale by

June 22. JARDINE & CO.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS!

Beef, Pork and Bread.

LANDING ex Mary, from Boston:—40 barrels Mess BEEF; 20 barrels extra Prime PORK;
25 barrels Pilot } BREAD;
70 barrels Navy }
In bond, for Ships' Stores.

Sept. 7. GEORGE THOMAS.

Window Glass and Champagne.

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

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

Daily expected from Glasgow:—

200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases COTTON REELS.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

London Groceries.

Landing ex Adæon from London:

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA, of very superior quality, for family use.
2 cases Brown Windsor, and Honey SOAP,
5 kegs S. F. and D. S. F. Mustard,
5 cases Smyrna Cooking RAISINS;
1 chest Pearl SAGO; 20 boxes Maccaroni & Vermicelli,
1 bag White PEPPER;
Cases Isinglass, Candied Citron, Lemon & Orange Peel;
Casks Pickles and Sauces, Orange Marmalade, Patent Groats;
1 tierce Preserved Meats—comprising Roast and Boiled Beef, Mutton, and Veal, Hashed Mutton, Calf's Head, &c. &c.
1 chest Madras INDIGO.—For sale by

Sept. 23. JARDINE & CO.

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL

HAS received per *St. John* from Glasgow, *Faside* from London, *Alciope* and *Devon* from Liverpool, and also from the United States—a choice assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz:

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS;
DRESS MATERIALS—In fancy Delaines; Cachmeres: Circassian Cloth; Orleans; Coburgs; Printed Muslins; black and coloured Silks.
An excellent assortment of STRAW BONNETS; French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Artificial Flowers; Parasols;
5-4 *PRINTED COTTONS*, choice patterns;
Grey and White Cottons; Red and White Flannels; Cotton Warps, Wadding and Batting;
Bed Ticks; Regatta Shirtings;
LINENS, LAWNS, Hollands, Towellings, Diapers,
Table Cloths, Linen GINGHAMS;
CLOTHS, TROWSERINGS & VESTINGS;
Counterpanes, Toilette Covers;
Worsted and Cotton FRINGES;
Furniture Dimity; MUSLINS; Harnes Filled Book Muslin; HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety; Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Infant's Robes, Frock Bodies and Caps; Sewed Muslin Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Fancy Neck Ties;
Patent Elastic Bands;
Hair Nets and Platts;
Col'rd and White Stays.
Gents. Linen SHIRTS, FRONTS, and COLLARS, in newest patterns;
Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
UMBRELLAS, Braces, Spring *STOCKS*;
BRUSHES, Combs, SMALLWARES, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to his present STOCK OF GOODS, which having been carefully selected will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,

May 18. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

WINES.

The subscriber has just received, and which is now in course of landing—a shipment of superior *WINES*, consisting of

15 HHDS. and 30 quarter casks PORT WINES, of different qualities,
10 hhds. } Brown and Pale SHERRIES,
15 qr. casks }
5 qr. casks old E. I. MADEIRA.

The above Wines have been selected expressly for the St. John market, and will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Aug. 14. North Market Wharf.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE STORE,

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer.

LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light*;
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Cossacks*" for Walking;
Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety.

And always on hand—Every description of BOOTS & SHOES that may be required for City or Country wear.

Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship *Mary Caroline* and Steamer.

Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call.

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress BOOTS;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Boottees.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.

☞ Orders from the Country attended to.

Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE, May, 1852.

THE Spring Stock of this Establishment comprising the usual extensive assortment, has just been received by the late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States—

IN DRESS MATERIALS; LADIES VISITES SHAWLS; PARASOLS; RIBBONS; GLOVES, &c. &c. &c.

are many new styles and makes.

And in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be found a very general assortment, carefully selected for that extensive branch of the business of this Establishment.

May 11. T. W. DANIEL.

Goods Just Received.

126 BOXES 10x12 GLASS;
20 pieces American Oil Cloth;
2 barrels Cream of Tartar; 5 cases Salad Oil;
20 kegs MUSTARD; 12 dozen Yeast Powder;
5 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OILS;
New patterns of ROOM PAPERS;
Live Geese and Common FEATHERS;
20 dozen assorted CHAIRS;
500 assorted LOOKING GLASSES.
Assorted Wooden Wares; 30 boxes PIPES.—

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

Sept 7. *Prince Wm.-Street.*

100 Dozen Hats.

WE have just received per "*Alciope*" and "*Sir Harry Smith*," over 100 dozen Satin, Kossuth, and Rustic Hats. Also a lot of Cloth Caps, all of which will be disposed of wholesale or retail at a small advance on cost.

A large stock of our own manufacture on hand and constantly making up.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,

East side Market Square and North side King street.

May

STRYCHNINE.

FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by

THOMAS M. REED.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 2nd inst. Among her passengers is Mr. Manaton, of this City.

The state of trade at Manchester was good, particularly goods and yarns, suitable for export to India.

The Money Market was quiet but steady.—Consols closed at 100 1-8 for money and account. Bullion in the Bank £21,817,295.

Iron was very active, and prices were tending upwards, £6 10s. for bars, and £7 for rails at Liverpool.

A dinner was given at Bunbury on Tuesday by the Conservatives, in honour of the Hon. J. Whenley, President of the Board of Trade, Col. North, Capt. Vyse and Mr. Knightley, Tory Members of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire.

A Free Trade Banquet is to be held at Manchester on the 9th proximo, at which Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and all the leading men of the party are to assist.

At Liverpool the Liberals are organising against the Tory influence which carried the late election.

The Queen and Court are still at Balmoral, where also Lord Hardinge, the new Commander-in-Chief, is in attendance.

Earl Derby is at his seat in Lancashire; the other members of the Government are scattered here and there in the country, and D'Israeli, according to *Punch*, is shut up in Downing-street, calculating on the slate the details of the Budget.

It is rumoured that Parliament will be summoned for business on the 21st Oct.

The London papers are rabid against Captain Jewet's expedition to the Lobos Islands, seeing in it a deep laid scheme for the annexation of Peru.

There had been two arrivals from Australia with gold, but no later dates.

The *Times* of Oct. 1st has reason to believe that the late statement that Lord Elgin is superseded in the Government of Canada is unfounded, or at least premature.

Violent gales have raged in the English and Irish Channels during the week, and have caused much destruction of shipping.

Alderman Challis, M. P., is chosen Lord Mayor of London for the next year.

A report by Lord Shaftsbury is published regarding Bethlehem Hospital for the insane, and discloses horrible treatment of the inmates.

Mackintosh, the India Rubber patentee, advertises a Paint of Mucous Catchouc, for ship's bottom, which, by lessening resistance, increases the speed two knots per hour.

The weather was cold and rainy: the Scotch and Welsh mountains already exhibited a capping of snow.

FRANCE.—The public mind appears to be made up in favour of the immediate proclamation of the Empire. It is even said that Louis Napoleon will return to Paris as Emperor, and that the proclamation will be made at Tours, the ancient Capital of Loraine, on 14th instant. His reception at Toulon, Avignou and Marseilles was enthusiastic. He was met and congratulated by the Envoys of Piedmont, Naples and the Pope.

The Gazette de Breslau says that the Emperor of Austria has demanded the hand of the Princess Vasa, and that the Emperor of Russia is using his influence to win over the same lady for Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, brother to the King of Greece—this, however, is discredited in Paris.

In laying the foundation of the new Bourse at Marseilles, Louis Napoleon said he hoped that the prosperity of the port would contribute towards the realising of the Emperor's grand idea, that the Mediterranean shall be a French lake. The idea is not discountenanced from public rumours, from the hint recently thrown out in a government paper, that when a few more steamers are launched, England will be called on to show by what title she holds Gibralter and the Ionian Islands.

SPAIN.—Government has ordered honour to be rendered to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. General Castanor, who served under Wellington, is just dead, aged 95, and will be buried with National solemnities.

The Cholera is rapidly declining in Poland and Prussia.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXODUS.—Australia, emigration, and gold are still the great topics. The emigration is assuming the dimensions of an exodus. It is computed that, taking a series of weeks together, the emigration from the United Kingdom to all parts of Australia amounts to more than 4000 souls per week. At such a rate, the annual drain upon the home population would be more than 200,000 persons. From the islands and highlands of Scotland, where the destitution of the Celtic race had attained a point of chronic famine, no less than 1200 persons have been shipped since June, by the instrumentality of a society formed in London for the purpose. In this case, the repugnance of the people to leave their homes was overcome by arranging that the emigration should take place not only in entire families, but almost in entire villages. Thus the number have included both sexes, and all ages, from the grandfather and grandmother, down to the newly-born infant. A clergyman, in whom the parties had been accustomed to place confidence, accompanied each ship, and the whole experiment was conducted more in the German fashion than has been attempted on any other occasion. The total emigration of the present year, to all parts of the world, from all parts of the United Kingdom, may approach towards half a million of souls.

The government returns show the number of emigrants from Liverpool, during August, for America and Australia, was 21,907, about 8,000 over the corresponding month last year, and independent of passengers by private ships. To America the emigrants were mostly Irish and German, and Scotch to Australia.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The *New York Times* considers the empire and triumphs of the electric telegraph, and winds up a long article on the subject thus:—"In the nine years that have elapsed since Morse erected his first telegraph from Baltimore to Washington, from twenty to thirty thousand miles of wire have been stretched over this continent. England sends her galvanic missions under the sea to Ireland, and beneath the Straits of Dover to France. Naples unites herself to Gaeta by a subterranean rod. In Austria three thousand miles are in existence; in Germany four thousand; and all Europe is becoming rapidly interlaced with these thought-avenues, while Egypt, Asia, and South America, will soon become subject to their dominion. The earth might be more than circled with the ærial, subterranean and submarine pathways for intelligence, now in operation.

Poetry.

There's Beauty in Everything.

BY MARY S. LUCE.

There's beauty in the forest tree
That proudly waves its head,
And throws its darkening shadows o'er
The modest violet's bed.

There's beauty in each stream that glides
Serenely towards the sea,
The mirrors on its glassy breast,
Each floweret, shrub and tree,

That deck its banks, and bow their heads
To kiss the sparkling wave;
And beauty in each bird that seeks
In cooling stream to lave.

There's beauty in the flitting cloud,
And in the deep blue sky;
There's beauty rare in all that's made
By Him who reigns on high.

Every lofty tree and lowly flower,
That rise upon the sod,
Alike display, in all their forms,
The handiwork of GOD.

An Open, Honest Heart.

I like to see an open, honest heart,
Where frankness loves to dwell,
Which has no room for base deceit,
Nor hollow words can tell;
But in whose throbbings plain are seen
The import of the mind,
Whose gentle breathings utter naught
But accents true and kind.

France as it was, and as it is.

It is the peculiar stigma of a country, which otherwise possesses in itself so many elements of nobility and greatness, that her highest officers have been, as a rule, devoid of common honesty and patriotism. To plunge the country into confusion for the sake of a speculating in the funds—to take bribes—to struggle for place and power by base intrigues and in utter disregard to public interests—to hold them at any cost—to break faith unblushingly—these are political vices on the part of her chief men by no means of uncommon occurrence in the records of the history of France. The history of the last half century shows us with what a happy facility Frenchmen can put on and off their allegiance as though it were an old glove. There is something almost ludicrous—if it were not humiliating—in this facility, as it was manifested during the "hundred days." Generals swearing to be faithful and to bring the usurper "like a wild beast in a cage," and then giving the first signal of defection;—statesmen weeping for joy at the sight of one whom in his absence they had diligently vilified—and the *Moniteur* first announcing the landing of Napoleon as that of the *Anthropophagos*, and then running through the several designations of ogre, usurper, general, and emperor as he approached the metropolis, till it finally chronicled his advent to the Tuilleries as that of "his Imperial Majesty, amidst the acclamations of his faithful people." These constitute a picture of political knavery which could not, we believe, be furnished by any other country at present in existence. In our own day this want of political principle has been equally manifest. The Spanish marriage is yet in the recollection of our readers. M. Teste has, we believe, gone to his account; but we have still M. Thiers, who writes knowingly of revolutions, and has done as much as most men to precipitate them for selfish ends. We have M. Lamoriciere virtuously indignant at the breach of public faith on the part of the President with Abdel Kader, still a prisoner in France; and, not to go tediously through the whole catalogue, all Europe has been but lately scandalized with the doings of an assembly turned into a beargarden by a party of public men desirous of reenacting the scenes of the first revolution for their own aggrandizement, and struggling to retain their places for five-and-twenty francs *per diem* which it brought them. It is true that thousands have lately been banished from France, many of them, doubtless, very unjustly; but the banishment of such numbers from their native soil is either a political necessity or a great political crime. If it be a necessity, it is a striking index to the social condition of the country; if it be a crime, it only shows how power is attained and held in it. Still, we have no sympathy with the tears which public writers in our land are shedding over the wrongs of a constitution violated by the rough hand of despotism. Constitutional government in France is notoriously impossible: whenever it is attempted, it becomes either a farce or a tragedy. Constitutional feeling is with the French a sentiment and not a principle: they who care not to fulfil the duties which constitutional rights involve have surely no just claim to the privileges which they should confer. Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat* has been the subject of much declamation, peculiarly French in its style and character, on the part of banished generals and disappointed statesmen; but with them Louis Napoleon's real crime is his success. He played a game of hazard with competitors as unscrupulous but not so clever as himself, and won it. * * * * The events of French history have a peculiarly retributive character in the aspect which they present to us. If the house of Bourbon has met with calamities unparalleled in the annals of royalty, it is because that family has been essentially faithless in its compacts, selfish in its gratifications, and profligate in its vices. The unhappy Louis, though innocent himself in these respects, suffered for the sins of his race. The hereditary treachery of the Orleans branch has been fearfully compensated by their sufferings. Philip l'Egalite compassed the death of the King and Queen for the gratification of a mean revenge. Of this there is but little doubt, and he perished at the guillotine. And if Louis Philippe died an exile in this country, it is a significant fact that he was one of those who swore the loudest, in the period of the hundred days, that he would never occupy the throne from which his royal relatives should have been expelled.—*Church of England Quarterly Review*; Art.: *The Duchesse D'Angouleme.*

"The Summer is Ended."

Summer, that portion of the year in the north temperate zone so delightful, has ended. She lives now only in the memory of such as have survived her short and brilliant course. In her advent, she was not as gorgeously attired as most of her predecessors have been, yet, notwithstanding this, she appeared no less richly adorned at the coronation scene than they. But, alas! she has passed away. Behold her now, robed in a shroud of decaying flowers. She cannot be embalmed, but in the memories of her most devoted admirers, and must, therefore, be consigned to the tomb, over which the autumnal breezes will hymn their saddening and mournful wail, Nature's requiem.

But to pursue the figure no further. To the thoughtful person, a lover of nature, there is much to produce feelings of sadness when the words of the weeping prophet are heard, "the summer is ended." For he remembers well how sweet was the proclamation to his ear, and quickening to the pulsations of his heart, "Lo! the winter is past—the howling and chilling storms are over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing birds is come; and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape gives a good smell."

Arise! Go forth and behold the two kingdoms, the animal and vegetable, vieing with each other as it were, as if to see which could do more to attract the attention of man. And not only these—the babbling brook coursing through the shaded lawn, the fleecy clouds, as they take their way through the azure vault, all seem to invite man forth to worship the Great Giver of such beauty and magnificence as fill and adorn this pleasant world—to worship in spirit and in truth, not only in Jerusalem, but everywhere, where the father has revealed his name to a dependent, erring child.

It is the season, of all, which most gladdens the heart of the husbandman. Seed time and harvest, summer and winter are promised by Him who is able to fulfil. The seed time, by whomsoever improved, has been followed by the early harvest, which has been gathered into the barns. And the ripening corn is soon to be gathered in, when the labourer, as well as the earth, will have a season of rest.

The flowers have faded and mostly gone—the singing birds have become mute, and are returning to the sunny regions of the south; and instead of those soul-cheering songs, the air is now resounding with the mournful cries of expiring insects. Who can look upon the decay of nature, and not be reminded of his own demise! Fit emblem of human decay. We all have our summer, the moral and spiritual seed-time of life; and the Apostolic injunction sounding in our ears during summer time is, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit, shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." Reader! thy summer may have already calumniated. Which of these harvests hast thou in expectancy? Examine thyself, and answer this serious inquiry, lest the language of the prophet to God's ancient, rebellious people should be verified in thy case—"The harvest is past, *the summer is ended*, and we are not saved."—[Rural New Yorker.

Beautiful Tribute to a Wife.

Sir James Mackintosh, the historian, was married early in life, before he had attained fortune or fame, to Miss Catherine Stuart, a young Scotch lady, distinguished more for the excellencies of her character than for her personal charms. After eight years of happy wedded life, during which she became the mother of three children, she died. A few days after her death, the bereaved husband wrote to a friend, depicting the character of his wife in the following terms:

"I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent monitress, the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as children had ever the misfortune to lose. I met a woman who, by the tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life, she preserved order in my affairs, from the care of which she relieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; *she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me*; and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness or improvidence. *To her I owe whatever I am; to her whatever I shall be.* In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my feelings or my character. Even in her occasional resentment, for which I but too often gave her cause, (would to God I could recall those moments!) she had no sullenness nor acrimony. Her feelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placable, tender, and constant. Such was she whom I have lost; and I have lost her when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years of struggle and distress had bound us fast together, and moulded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days."

The Father.

He is the appointed head of the family. He may rule by love, but it is his right and duty to RULE; and to him, as the monarch of that little state, must be the last appeal. Hence he appears before his children invested with authority—the divinely appointed representative of law; and if he worthily sways the sceptre over his little realm, he develops in his children some of the most desirable traits of character. If love is one of the elements of family happiness, order is another; and it is his, in the last appeal, to support order. If the sympathies and affections of children should be developed, so should their spirits of obedience to rightful authority; and it is his to develop that spirit. It is undoubtedly desirable to raise the mother's authority to the highest degree; and when the father is what he should be, and does what he should do, she stands invested, in the eyes of her children, with a power combining an indirect reverence for the father, who appears only to sustain the maternal rule, with direct obedience of her own gentle fondness.—[Miss Whittelsey.

THE FEMALE CAPACITY.—Women in their course of action describe a smaller circle than men; but the perfection of a circle consists not in its dimensions but in its correctness. There may be here and there a soaring female who looks down with disdain on the paltry affairs of this "dim speck called the earth;" who despises order and regularity as indications of a grovelling spirit; but a sound mind judges directly contrary. The larger the capacity, the wider is the space of duties it takes in. Proportion and propriety are among the best secrets of domestic wisdom; and there is no surer test of integrity and judgment than a well proportioned expenditure.—*Moore.*

The Rajah of Coorg and a numerous suite visited Vauxhall Gardens, London, on Thursday, to witness the balloon ascent with the military band, accompanied by Mr. Green. The ladies of the prince were seated in a private carriage in the open space, from the blinds of which the "hidden fair ones" caught a glimpse of the ascent. The royal party seemed to enjoy the brilliant novelty, and expressed very warmly the gratification they had experienced, and their resolve to renew their visit to the royal property.

A writer gives the following advice to wives:—"Should you find it necessary, as you undoubtedly will, many of you, to chastise your husband, you should perform this affectionate duty with the soft end of the broom, and not with the handle."

A COCKNEYISM.—A "fast" young gentleman, who indulges in a pipe of Orinoco occasionally, asked the following simple question of his purveyor—"Mr. Turbakanist, how do you spell horroonoker, with a haitch or a hoe?"

The following advice was left by a miser to his nephew: "Buy your coals in summer; your furniture at auctions about a fortnight after quarter-day; and your books at the *fall of the leaf.*