The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1853.

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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 $200,000.

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 Noel 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.

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—

50 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE;
1 cask Prime HAMS;
10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts,
5 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY,
20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff,
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD,
1 ton Logwood; 1 half-ton Fustic,
3 barrels QUINCES; 10 brls. APPLES.

Per "*Gazelle*," from Halifax—
200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

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

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:—

2000 PAIRS Men's Over SHOES;
1600 pairs Women's Over Shoes;
600 pairs Women's BUSKINS;
100 do. Women's GAITERS;
200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS;
750 do. Misses' Over Shoes;
400 do. Children's Over Shoes;
50 do. Men's India Rubber Boots.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

New Molasses.

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

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

FLEWWELLING & READING.

MORRISON & CO.,

Prince William-street,

Are Receiving per Mail Steamers "Canada" and "America," Ships "Olive," "Zetland," "J. G. Hall," &c., &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Paisley, Printed Cachmere, Wool, &c. &c.;
French MERINOS, in every shade;
EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
Printed CACHMERES;
Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS,
Black and coloured Vecuna CLOTH,
Black and coloured MANTLES, newest styles;
Black and coloured Genoa Velvets and Plushes;
Black, coloured and Shot Glace Silks,
Black Barached SILK; Black French SATIN;
Black Pure SATIN;
Plaid Bonnet RIBBONS;
Velvet and Ribbon Bracelets,
Cloak Tassels; Fitch FURS;
Linens, Linen Sheeting and Table Damask,
FLANNELS, Twilled and Plain, &c. &c., which with their present stock, will be sold decidedly cheap *for Cash.*

MORRISON & CO.

Dec. 7.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

HAS received per *Acteon*, from London, *Themis, Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral, Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gro de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES;
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Grey, White, and *PRINTED COTTONS*;
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and Sattinetts;
Red and White FLANNELS,
Shirting Stripes, Ticks, Blankets,
Linens, Lawns, Duck, Diaper, Towelling,
Silk and Cotton Velvets;
Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS;
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Artificial Flowers, in great variety;
HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment;
Wool Polkas, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes,
Habit Shirts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS*;
Cotton Batting, Warps;
Paramattas, Crapes, Barege;
White and Coloured Table Cloths;
Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts;
Neck Ties, Lawn Hdkfs., Nun's Lace;
White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn,
Pound Cottons, Worsted Fringes;
Gents.' SHIRTS, Fronts, and Collars;
Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Braces, Combs, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 2. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

Corner of Dock-street and Market Square.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ship *Commodore*, from England, and other arrivals, the following Goods, viz

2 BDLS. Wire Riddles: 2 Grocers' Coffee Mills, on Metal stands;
2 cases Counter Scales; 1 cask Weights; 1 cask Butt Hinges; 1 cask Hand and Tenon Saws,
2 cases Cross cut Saws; 75 Plough Moulds;
10 bundles Long handle Frying Pans;
8 casks Tea Kettles and sauce Pans; 6 casks Sad Irons; 6 rolls Lead; 2 tierces Lead Pipe.
12 bales Iron Wire; 1 cask Traces;
25 bags 8d'y and 10d'y Rose Nails; 75 bags Spikes and Clinch Rings; 14 bags Timmen's Rivets;
3 casks Tin Ware, comprising Dish Covers and Japanned Ware;
7 packages Sheffield Goods, consisting of Tools, Files, &c.; 1 case *Thomson's* Long Treenail Augers; 1 cask Curb Chain, for Wells;
1 case Guns, including one MINNIE RIFLE;
3 casks Barn-door and Gate Hinges;
1 cask T, Chest, and Strap do.; 1 cask Venetian Shutter, &c.; 95 coils Manilla Rope;
75 boxes 10x12 Glass; Gas Pendants & Brackets

17 Packages contain ng

Brass and Iron Shelf Goods amongst which are Brass and Iron Chamber and Pillar Candlesticks, Pocket Compasses, Copper Coal Scoops, Counter Weighing Machines with Tin and Copper Scoops, Curtain Pins and Bands, Powder Flasks, plated Cruet Frames and Candlesticks, Locks of all kinds, Cornice Slides and Tester Hooks, Whip Thongs, Planes, Brass Rack Pullies and Roller Ends, Castors, Cornice Ends and Rings, Bell Levers, Brass Latches, screw Hooks and Rings, Brass and Iron Bolts, stair Rods and Eyes, Coffin Mounting, Percession Caps, Glass Paper, Wire Web, Awls, Punches, Finchers, shoe Hammers, Peg Breakers, Tinned Tea and Table Spoons, Coolers, Ladies and Forks, Britannia and German silver and Albata do., Jack Chain, Knitting Pins, Brass Butt Hinges, Cart Hames, Gimblets, Japanned and Mahogany Knobs, Mineral, Glass, Porcelain and other Knobs for Locks, Italian Irons, Cork Squeezers, Shoe Bills, Screw Bolts, Door Springs, Brushes, Curry Combs, House Bells and Copper Wire, Gridirons, short handled Fry Pans, Rat and Fox Traps, Farriers' Hammers and Knives, Hooks and Staples, Brass and Tin Cocks, Chest Handles, &c. &c. Nov. 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Boots and Shoes.—*Ex "Olive."*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR

HAVE just received by the above ship—Ladies Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Soles made thin, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girls Kid SLIPPERS, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS—☞ Please call and see. Will be sold cheap. *Rocky Hill, Germain Street.*

December 4th 1852.—6i.

GAS FITTINGS.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per brig "J. G. Hall," from Liverpool:—

1 CASE containing two and three light GAS PENDANTS.

Also—One Light Pendants and Brackets; 1 cask Glass SHADES. *Dec. 14.*

Hemlock Logs.

WANTED by the South Bay Boom Company, a quantity of HEMLOCK LOGS.

Parties desirous of Contracting will please make immediate application to A. McL. SEELY,
St. John, N. B., Dec. 18, 1852. *President.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

JUST opened, per last two Mail steamers, an excellent assortment of Electro and Albata Plate Tea and Table Spoons, Fish Slices, Carvers, Sauce and Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Toast Racks, Hair Bracelets, Jet Bracelets, (rich Jewellery in great variety,) and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

☞ An Invoice of the real Joseph Rodgers & Son's Pocket Cutlery, Razor and Pruning Knives, direct from the manufactory.

Per "Themis."

Papier Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Card Racks, Portemonnies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cornice Poles, Bracelets and Rings complete; Cash Boxes, Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Per "Devon,"

An Invoice of Guns, Pistols and Rifles, well assorted, and made expressly to suit the wishes of the sportsmen of these Lower Provinces, all warranted.

Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it to the advantage to look over our extensive stock of goods, comprising such an assortment as is not to be found elsewhere in this City, and at prices remarkably low.

A further supply daily expected, per *Commodore, Olive* and other vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Oct. 25.—4i. Proprietors.

AUGUST 11, 1852.

Per Steamer "Niagara."

JUST ARRIVED—

A LOT of black and coloured Ribbons, Persians, Sarsnets and Satins, Black Ribbon Velvets, Sewing Silks and Twist, superior black Laces, Crimson and Scarlet Worsted Fringes.

—ON HAND—

An assortment of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising the following widths, *(in chaste new patterns:)*

2 feet,	5 feet 4 inches,
2 feet 3 inches,	5 feet 6 inches,
2 feet 5 inches,	5 feet 9 inches,
2 feet 9 inches,	6 feet,
3 feet,	7 feet 5 inches,
3 feet 6 inches,	7 feet 10 inches,
4 feet 6 inches,	8 feet 3 inches.
5 feet 3 inches.	

The whole of which are offered at the very lowest market rates. W. G. LAWTON.

KING STREET HOUSE,

No. 18, King Street.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has received per Themis, Acteon Henry Holland, and British Steamer, the greater part of his *FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES*

CONSISTING OF—

CASHMERES, Delaines, Coburgs, Lustres, Striped *SOIS*, Sprigg'd *VICUNAS*,
Broaded LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES;
Flounced CRUVELLAS;
Albinese and Chene LUSTRES, &c., &c.;
Pilot, Beaver, Whitney and Broad CLOTHS;
Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings;
Silk Velvets, Silks, Persians, and Ribbons;
Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS;
Hooded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, *in all the new styles.*
CLOAKINGS, in Lustre, Tweed, Ermine, and Mantle Cloth;
FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Prints, Woollen Druggets, &c., &c.

Also, every other description of DRY GOODS suitable for the season, to which he would call the attention of *Wholesale* and *Retail* buyers.

Oct. 19th, 1852. JAMES HARDY.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Acteon' from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; casks PUTTY; casks Brandram Bros. best WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black Paints;
100 kegs Hall's Fowling and Canister Powder;
12 tons of Pots, Bakepans, Spiders, Griddles, Fry Pans, Boilers, &c.
Casks Cart Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.
Cases Thomson's long and short screw Scotch Augers.
Casks SHOT, and Bolts SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, and BLOCK TIN;
Casks Tea Kettles; Saucepans, tin'd, untin'd and Enamelled;
Casks SAD IRONS, Shoe Bills, in iron, brass, and zinc; casks Clench Rings, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch.
120 bags Wrought NAILS, from 10d'y to 50d'y;
100 do. SPIKES, from 2½ to 8 inch,
50 do. Patent Pressed Nails, from 1½ to 6 inch.
12 pair Smith BELLOWS, 12 Anvils, 24 Vices, 1 keg Hammers and Sledges;
1 ton Block Bushes; Half ton Block Rivitts.
2 cwt. BORAX; 1 keg Red Chalk;
1 case HAIR SEATING, 1 cask Curled Hair.
155 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS;
50 do. Eye Handle Shovels and Spades.
Casks CUTLERY, viz. Table and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, sets Ivory ditto; Carving, Butcher, Shoe, Putty, Farriers, and Oyster Knives, Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors in very great variety; Sheep Shears; Coopers ADZES and AXES, Braces and Bitts, Gimblets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Spokeshaves, Plated Squares Files, &c. &c.
3 tons Naylor's CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round, and octagon.
Cases Hoole & Co's Gand and Circular MILL SAWS, X Cut, Hand, Tenon, Pitts, Buck, and other Saws;
Casks containing HINGES, and Locks in every variety including a few Chubb's Paten, Screws of all kinds, Steel Yards, Bolts, Chest and other Handles, GUN LOCKS, Flints, Curry Cards and Combs, Castors, Pump Tacks, Iron squares, Iron Weights, Counter Scales and Beams, welded head Bed screws, Coach Screws and Nuts, *GUNS* and *PISTOLS*, Measuring Tapes, *CANDLESTICKS*, Shot Belts, Pouches and *POWDER FLASKS*, &c. &c.—Which with the Stock on hand, comprising a very general assortment, are offered on their usual low terms.

☞ The Remainder of *FALL GOODS*, expected in the "Devon," "Commodore," and "Olive."

Oct 26, 1852.

PERFUMERY.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Lubin's celebrated PERFUMES, consisting in part of "Jockey Club," "Bouquet de Caroline," "Eau de Adelaide," "Patchouly," &c. &c., all of which are *warranted genuine.*—Also, a small assortment of Perfume and CONFECTIONARY BOXES, suitable for Christmas Presents. THOMAS M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

☞ Martin's superior *unadulterated* Confectionary, always on hand. Dec. 28.

Corn Meal, Beans, &c.

Landing ex ship *Constitution*, from Baltimore:—

150 BAGS CORN MEAL;
50 bags White BEANS;
11 M. Locust Treenails.

Also—A cargo of superior White and Red Wheat and Yellow Corn, from which Superfine FLOUR, CORN MEAL and BRAN will be kept always on hand. For sale by

Jan. 11. JARDINE & CO.

POISON—For Wolves and Foxes—for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 18. *Corner of North Wharf & Dock St.*

Poetry.

MUSIC.

Strike the harp—the sylphs descending
Shall their nery echoes bring,
Each with each the fine tones blending
Of her own peculiar string.
Smite the chords, the tones they borrow
Speak a language of their own,
Thrills of joy, and pangs of sorrow,
Hopes of what shall be tomorrow,
Sighs for what is gone.
Strike the harp, the grasp of anguish
Loosens at thy mild control;
All the sterner sorrows languish,
Languishes the willing soul.
Strike the strings, as brooding madness
Fled of old, before the strain,
My full heart's absorbing sadness
Yields awhile to pensive gladness,
But ah! returns again.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Mr. Ericsson, the inventor of the Caloric Engine.

John Ericsson, the distinguished engineer, (son of a large mining proprietor,) was born on the 31st of July, 1808, in the province of Vermeland, Sweden. He showed a surprising mechanical capacity when quite a child, and at the age of eleven years attracted the attention of the celebrated Count Platen, Viceroy of Norway, who procured his appointment as a cadet in a corps of engineers, and in 1816 he was made nivelleur on the grand ship Canal, between the Baltic and the North Sea. He entered the Swedish army in 1819, and by this step lost the favor of his patron. In the army he rose rapidly, and obtained his rank of Captain from King Charles John, better known as Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's ablest Marshals; and, shortly after his promotion, was employed some time in the survey of Northern Sweden. In the meanwhile, he devoted much time to his favorite speculations in mechanics, and projected the Flame Engine, one of the earliest of his inventions—intended to work independently of steam, by condensing flame. In 1826 he obtained permission to visit England, where he hoped to bring this into public notice, but he soon discovered that when the engine was worked by mineral fuel, it proved unsuccessful. In 1829 he competed for the purse offered by the Liverpool and Manchester railway for the best Locomotive, and produced an engine which attained the astonishing speed of fifty miles an hour, thus planning the first locomotive of high speed, the celebrated Novelty. Thus, his first engine attained within months of its first trial, a rate of one mile in 59 seconds. In connection with this, it may be stated that Ericsson s the first man who ever built a tubular boiler with artificial draft. The steam fire engine also owes its origin to his inventive genius. Before leaving England he planned several such engines, which were used with great effect. He received a magnificent gold prize medal from the New York Mechanics' Institute for this invention. Since Mr. Ericsson's residence in the United States, he has been the author of many inventions which have made his name familiar to the public. It is well known that he introduced the screw propellor into practical use here. The English give him credit for having been chiefly instrumental in introducing the screw propellor. He can also claim the honor of having solved the problem of producing a ship of war with the whole of her machinery below the water-line, having planned and superintended the construction of the machinery of the United States Steam Frigate Princeton—admitted all over the world to be the most complete vessel of war in existence. His improvements in managing heavy naval ordnance furnishes another instance of his fertility of invention. In the American department of the great exhibition, he displayed an instrument for measuring distance at sea; the hydrostatic gauge for measuring the volumes of fluids under pressure, the reciprocating fluid meter, the alarm barometer, the rotary fluid meter, and the sea lead, all of which he has given a brief explanation in a communication addressed to Prince Albert. For these instruments he received the prize medal of the exhibition. The invention, however, which has lately attracted most attention, is the Caloric engine, intended to supercede the use of steam. Captain Ericsson first brought this remarkable production before the scientific world in London, in 1833, when he constructed an engine of five horse power and exhibited it to a number of scientific gentlemen. But although it met with the approbation of the celebrated Faraday, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Lardner, and others, from that time to the present, Captain Ericsson has pursued the subject and built a number of experimental engines, removing practical difficulties step by step, until it is presented complete to the world. In testimony of his many useful inventions, he has received in several countries, prize medals, some of which are of great value. He is a Knight of the Order of Vasa, and a member of many scientific societies, and we also add with much satisfaction that he has become a citizen of the United States.—*Barnum & Beachs' New York Illustrated News.*

Romance in the Life of an Author.

It was in 1740. One day, in the afternoon, I was engaged in literary labor, when my valet informed me that a lady, closely veiled, wished to see me. I went to meet her with a kind of presentiment. "*Mon Dieu*, sir, (she said to me, when seated on the sofa, in my little saloon), nothing can be more simple. I have come from London to offer you my hand." Though habituated to all sorts of adventures, I confess I must have exhibited great surprise. Fortunately the lady had raised her veil. I had already remarked her grace and distinction. "Madam, you see me confounded by so much happiness: although marriage has never been among my habits, permit me to throw myself at your feet, and kiss the hand you deign to offer me." In fact, I threw myself, completely bewildered, at the feet of Miss Stafford. "Madam, will you explain?" "Nothing is more simple. My fortune is in my own hands. I had resolved to bestow it only with my heart: but where to bestow my heart was the difficulty. I have waited and I have sought. I should have waited and sought still, had I not met with one of your works. You recall, without doubt, for you have infused in it so much of yourself, *Les Egarements du Cœur et de l' Esprit*, a delicious book, which has but one fault, which is, that the heart has too much head. After having read it twenty times, I ordered my horses, embarked at Dover, took the post at Calais, and arrived yesterday at Paris. I lost an entire day (for I should have seen you yesterday) in recruiting myself, and finding you out. Heaven be praised! you are there just as I imagined you, young, witty and distinguished." Thus spoke Miss Stafford, I was so little prepared for an adventure of this nature, that I knew not what to say. I gazed into her beautiful eyes, sparkling with love and pleasure. Another in my place would have imagined that he was the dupe of an adventuress, without heart or money; for my part, I felt at once that Miss Stafford was really Miss Stafford—that is to say, one of the handsomest, richest and most adorable young ladies of Great Britain. We were not married until a delay of six weeks. Miss Stafford wrote to her father, who was only softened at the fifth or sixth letter; he ended by yielding; not because I was the author of celebrated works, but because I was the son of M. Crebillon, a Burgundian gentleman, member of the French Academy, author of "Electre and Rhadamiste."—*Men and Women of France of the Eighteenth Century.*

Mother Cary's Chickens.

The history of this bird of the ocean has as yet been but partially discovered. The manner of their multiplying, and the places chosen for brooding their eggs, has been a matter of some considerable speculation, and even now is not precisely determined. Some have imagined that they deposit their eggs in the ocean, where they remain for a long time before the germ, included within, assumes activity. Others are of opinion that they commit them to the floating *drift-stuff*, give them no care afterwards, and, in due time, the young break their brittle bondage, and soon possess all the powers that nature has allotted them. It is probable, as they are found in vast numbers on the coasts and shores of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, that they deposit them in the shelves and crevices of the rocks, with which this country abounds, choosing situations that are remote, and to which man nor beast never wended their way. We have been told that during the whole year these birds are to be found over the waters of this region, notwithstanding the severity of the winters that are experienced, and are rarely seen south of the equinoctial line. There are two species of this tribe; one nearly the size of our robin, and nearly black, which is called by the sailor the "*Stormy Petrel.*" The other is smaller and has more white, and is called "*Mother Cary's Chicken.*" These terms are proverbial, and have long been existing among the seamen. Petrel is applied to them from the circumstance that they walk on the water, as did St. Peter of olden time. Mother Cary was a personage, who, it was supposed, possessed supernatural powers, and who engaged in arousing the tempestuous elements. As ambassadors to warn the sons of Neptune of an approaching storm, the petrel was employed. Hence the name—Mother Cary's Chickens. When they are seen flitting near a vessel, it is considered ominous, and many a hardy tar, who has gained experience by the many months he has spent on the ocean, has been heard to remark: "We shall have a tough time on't soon." Of the numerous aquatic birds, there are none that are viewed with more interest, by the ocean traveller, than these. They seldom or never are known to alight voluntarily, either on the water, or on land. It is presumed, by some, were they to alight on the latter, they would not be able to rise, and it is verified by the fact that often, during a dark night and severe storm, they are thrown on a vessel's deck, where they are obliged to remain. It is said by a sailor that they are the servants of an evil one, and have no home or abiding place.—*History of Birds.*

A Beautiful Picture.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels, by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is, by the constitution of our nature, under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels, other things being equal, more strongly than another, the character of a man as the lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens a part of his—his from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation moves in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadows. Through the field lies the path to the village school of early days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his fathers to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents are laid down to rest, and where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owners of the soil. Words cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart, they are life springs of a fresh, healthy and generous national character.—*Edward Everett.*

Men vs. Women.

A man falls in love as he falls down stairs. It is an accident, perhaps, and very probably a misfortune; something which he neither intended, nor foresaw, nor apprehended. But when he runs in love it is as when he runs in debt; it is done knowingly and intentionally; and very often rashly and foolishly, even if not ridiculously, miserably and ruinously. Marriages that are made up at watering-places are mostly of this running sort. But the man who is married for mere worldly motives, without a spark of affection on the woman's part, may nevertheless get, in every worldly sense of the word, a good wife; but when a woman is married for the sake of her fortune, the case is altered, and the chances are a hundred to one that she marries a villain, or at best a scoundrel. Watering-places might, with equal propriety, be called fishing-places, because they are frequented by female anglers, who are in quest of such prey—the elder for their daughters, and the younger for themselves. But it is a dangerous sport, for the fair piscatrix is not more likely to catch a prize than she is to be caught by a shark. As for "courting ladies," we rather affect the proposition of a waggish writer in Frazer's London Magazine: "Let us widowers and bachelors form an association to declare, for the next hundred years, that we will make love no longer. Let the young women come and make love to us; let them write us verses; let them ask us to dance, get us ices and cups of tea, and help us off with our cloaks at the hall-door, and if they are eligible, we may perhaps be induced to yield, and say—La! Miss Hopkins!—I really never—I am so agitated!—ask papa!"—*Literary Am.*

The Alpine Horn

Is an instrument made of the bark of a cherry tree, and like a speaking trumpet, is used to convey sounds to a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gild the summit of the Alps, the shepherd who inhabits the highest peak of these mountains takes his horn, and cries with a loud voice, "Praised be the Lord." As soon as the neighbouring shepherds hear him, they leave their huts and repeat these words. The sounds are prolonged many minutes, whilst the echoes of the mountains and grottos of the rocks repeat the name of God. Imagination cannot picture anything of more solemn or sublime than this scene. During the silence that succeeds, the shepherds bend their knees and pray in the open air, and then retire to their huts to rest. The sunlight gilding the tops of those stupendous mountains, upon which the blue vault of heaven seems to rest, the magnificent scenery around, and the voices of the shepherds sounding from rock to rock the praise of the Almighty, must fill the mind of every traveller with enthusiasm and awe.

BE PUNCTUAL.

I do not mean the merely being in time for lectures, dinner, etc., but I mean that *spirit* out of which punctuality grows—that love of accuracy, precision and vigor which makes efficient men and women—the determination that what you have to do *shall be done*, in spite of all petty obstacles, and finished off at once, and finally. I believe I have told you the story of Nelson and his coachmaker, but you must hear it once more. When he was on the eve of departure for one of his great expeditions, the coachmaker said to him, "The carriage shall be at the door punctually at six o'clock. "A quarter before," said Nelson; "I have always been a quarter of an hour before my time, and it has made a man of me."

The punctuality which I desire for you, involves and comprehends the exact arrangement of your time. It is a matter on which much depends. Fix how much time you will spend upon each object, and keep all but obstinately to your plan. "Method," says Cecil, "is like packing things in a box—a good packer will get in half as much again as a bad one." Ponder well what I have said, and call on God to help you in arraying yourself in the qualities which I desire. If you mean to be effective, you must set about it earnestly, and at once. No one ever yet yawned it into being with a wish; you must make arrangements for it; you must watch it; you must notice when you fail, and you must keep some kind of journal of your failures.—*T. Fowell Buxton.*

Escape from a Tiger.—On the evening of Christmas-day, as a young woman was carelessly gazing at a leopard in Batty's menagerie, now exhibiting at Huddersfield, she sauntered within the reach of the tiger's den, when one of the ferocious animals thrust forth one of its paws through the wires, and seized her by the coil of plaited hair behind the crown of her head. Fortunately a woman, of slender frame, but of heroic fortitude, was standing by, and saw the tiger seize its intended prey.—This woman, with extraordinary presence of mind, seized the girl by the waist, and, notwithstanding the terrific growling of the beast, maintained her hold and pulled with masculine vigor. The tiger still retained its grasp, and roared and plunged terrifically. At this moment the struggle was a fearful one. The people inside the menagerie set up shouts of alarm, which communicated with the crowd outside, and produced a scene which may be better imagined than described. At length the comb dropped from her hair, the coil unfurled, and the young woman was rescued, leaving the tiger's paw full of her hair, and a silk handkerchief which she had thrown over her head when the tiger seized her. The unfortunate girl fainted, but soon recovered again, and, we are happy to add, without having sustained any injury beyond the fright and the loss of about a handful of hair.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

An Australian Night.—It is difficult for any writer to give a good description of the amazing beauty of an Australian sky. Its colours various as those of the rainbow, could only be conveyed by a first-rate painter; if, indeed, it be in the power of any one to do justice to such a subject. But if the heavens are grand during the day, the night also, in its more subdued colours and tranquil loveliness, fully equals the daylight scene; then, indeed, the expansive vault claims all our admiration, and every star shining out with wonderful distinctness, seems to court the attention of the silver moon as she majestically glides upon her allotted path. I have frequently been out on a journey on such a night, and whilst allowing the horse his own time to walk along the road, have solaced myself by reading in the still moonlight. In the bush, at a time like this, the birds having gone to the roost save a species of owl, and one or two other night birds), all nature seems at rest, and the peace of the scene is unbroken, except by the watch-dogs at the stations, challenging the lonely howl of the wild-dogs by their deep bark, which is echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill until lost in the distance.—*Wilkinson's South Australia.*

Moral Courage in every day Life.—Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket. Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so. Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money. Have the courage to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced that he lacks principle:

'A friend should bear a friend's infirmities"—

but not his vices. Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited. Have the courage to wear your old clothes, until you can pay for new ones. Have the courage to obey your maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

The Rose.—Professor Agassiz, in a lecture upon the trees of America, stated a remarkable fact in regard to the family of the rose, which includes among its varieties not only many of the most beautiful flowers which are known, but also the richest fruits, such as the apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, cherry, strawberry, blackberry, &c.; viz., *that no fossils of plants belonging to this family have ever been discovered by geologists!* This he regarded as conclusive evidence that the introduction of this family of plants upon the earth was coeval with, or subsequent to, the creation of man, to whose comfort and happiness they seem especially designed by providence to contribute.

Our earthly pilgrimage will soon be finished, Time is too precious, the journey too short, eternity too long, the vows of God too solemn, to admit of mere summer's sporting and vanity. The Christian—the Christian, always and everywhere, should be the motto and the aim of every traveller.—*From the Christian Treasury.*

The Pacific Telegraph.—The Committee on Territories, it is said, are progressing rapidly in the matter of the Pacific Telegraph Co. The proposition of Messrs. Alden and Eddy has been very well received among the members of both Houses, and if the Committee report favorably, of which there seems to be little doubt, the bill will pass. The projectors say they are ready to pledge themselves to put a message through to San Francisco, in less than eighteen months from the date of the grant.

Shoemaking in Marlboro'.—There is an army of at least five hundred shoemakers in Marlboro', in Middlesex County, who manufacture 6,000 pairs of children's shoes every working day. One journeyman has worked on the bench for thirty years, without losing a day in consequence of sickness, and during that time has saved $10,000. One firm, during the last year, has manufactured 21,000 pairs of shoes. Another of the firms—that Boyd & Cory—do an immense business, employing one hundred men in this State, and one hundred and fifty in their shoe village in New Hampshire. Last year they made 200,000 pairs in this State, and at least as many more in Hampshire.—*Atlas.*

Civilly glance at the imperfect
but never rudely stare at them,