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. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

I. WOODWARD.

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

☞ NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, one of the undersigned.

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

St. John, May 7, 1850.

PIANO and ORGAN.

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

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

NORTON
LEAD AND SILVER MINE.

THE undersigned having obtained from the Government a Licence for a term of years of Mining upon a Tract in the Parish of Norton, in King's County, comprising 640 acres, situate near the Finger-board tavern, distant only 33 miles from this City, and having ascertained beyond all doubt that a rich deposit of Galena or Lead Ore, with a considerable proportion of Silver, exists upon the said tract, they are willing to admit the Public to a participation of the benefits of the Lease upon equitable terms, and with that view and for the purpose of raising Capital to carry on the work of Mining in an efficient manner,

IT IS PROPOSED

to form a JOINT STOCK COMPANY of 2,500 *Shares, of Five Pounds each*, payable by such instalments as may be required during the progress of the work. The Stockholders to choose Directors, and appoint a competent Engineer or Superintendant. The compensation to the undersigned for monies already expended by them in explorations, mining tools and buildings, and for their present interest in the Lease, to be fixed at £1000, to form a charge upon the future profits of the concern, and to be paid out of such profits, before any general dividend be made among the Shareholders.

As it is the well-known desire of the Government and Legislature of the Province to aid by all practicable means the developement of its natural resources, there can be no difficulty in obtaining a Charter, with such enlarged privileges as may be considered just and reasonable.

The site of the mining ground presents peculiar advantages. It is scarcely two miles distant from water communication with this City, by means of the river Kennebeccasis; the intended line of the Shediac Railway passes within one mile of it; a stream of ample power for machinery crosses it; as does also the present highway from Fredericton to the great Westmoreland road; it is covered with abundant wood for fuel, and with good building-stone for constructing furnaces. These facilities will obviate many of the difficulties incident to similar undertakings, and it is confidently believed that the Stock cannot be otherwise than highly remunerative.

Persons willing to take Stock will please send in their names to either of the undersigned without delay, as it is desirable to commence operations during the present favorable season.

A Stock Subscription List is also open for signature at the Office of CHARLES L. STREET, Esq., General Agent, St. John, N. B., where specimens of the Ore may be seen and full information afforded.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
JOHN STEADMAN,
OLIVER BARBERIE.

St. John, July 13, 1850.—3m.

HATS & CAPS.
Spring Styles for 1850.

C. D. EVERITT & SON,

Have received per "Olive" and "Harriott" from Liverpool, and "Maid of Erin" from Boston, their Spring Supply of—

SATIN and SILK PLUSHES, and HAT and CAP Materials, and are now prepared to furnish the Public with *Fashionable* HATS & CAPS at prices which defy competition—for *Cash only.*

We have imported a quantity of the *very best* FRENCH PLUSH, from which we are manufacturing SATIN HATS of a quality superior to any imported into this market—Price 20s.

Our present Stock consists of Satin, Moleskin, Silk, Beaver, Angola, Sombrero, California, Kersey, and other HATS; Cloth, Silk Glazed and Cotton Glazed CAPS, in various fashionable styles, manufactured by ourselves, of the very best materials.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS,

C. D. EVERITT & SON.

St. John, May 28, 1850.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

Manufactured in England for the Brunswick Shoe Store, Germain-Street.

WE have received by *Harriott*, a part of our Stock of *Ladies' Fashionable Prennella Boots, &c.*, manufactured expressly for Ladies and Misses of New Brunswick, and are of the same workmanship as those of last year, which gave such substantial evidence, that BOOTS and SHOES can be made, *which will not Rip.*—Only try one pair and the fact will be demonstrated.

Country Ladies will please give a call at Hennigar's corner, nearly opposite old Trinity Church.

May 21, 1850. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

Spring Importation.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz:

SILKS, IN

BLACK Sattinetts, Black and colored Glace, Gros de Naples, Watered du Cape, Striped and Embossed Satins, Serges, &c.

RIBBONS.

Fancy French and English Bonnet Ribbons, Fancy French and English Gauze and Satin do. Plain Lutestring, Pearl Edge do., Love do. French and German Ribbon Velvets, Black and colored Fancy Velvet Trimmings, Ladies' Neck Ties.

PARASOLS.

Claremont, Glace, Watered, and Fancy Parasols, Satin do. do. do. Printed, Corah, Bandanna, and China Silk Hdkfs.

BONNETS.

Coburgs, Alboni's, Lutons, Rice, China, Pearl, Tuscans, White Alboni, Willow, Chip, Dunstable, &c.; Fancy Batiste, Ladies' and Girls' Bonnet Shapes;
Children's Spanish, Albert, Anglesea, and Hungarian Hats; Lambs' Wool Hoods, &c.
French and English Caps, Bonnet Flowers, and Rosettes.

LACES AND NETTS.

Fancy Blond, Paris and Cambray Netts, Black, Colored, and Fancy do.
Egyptian, Valenciennes, and Balmoral Laces and Edgings; Thread Insertions, Edgings, and Blonds; Edgings, & Blonds; Linen Collars, Habit Shirts, Muslin and Lace Sleeves.

GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gent's White and Dark French Kid; Fancy self-colored do.; Embroidered Silk do.
Fancy sewn, Tasseled and frill cuff'd Lisle Thread Children's do. do.

GENT'S NECK TIES.

Shot Silk, Striped and Figured Damask Satin, Paris corded, Glace, Barathea, French figured, and Oriental do. &c.

CLOTHS.

Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible, Broad,
Light and Dark Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres,
Newest styles Fancy Trousers Stuffs,
A large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Checked Satin do.; Hosiery, Haberdashery, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

North side Market Square, May 4, 1850.

April 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per "Catherine," and "Ant," from Glasgow, an assortment of—

FANCY MUSLIN DRESSES,
Plain and Fancy GINGHAMS,
Superfine and three-ply CARPETINGS,
SHAWLS and HANDKF'S—*all kinds,*
Swiss, Book, and Mull *MUSLINS,*
Damask and Diaper TABLE LINENS,
TOWELLINGS and *SHEETINGS,*
Brown, Grey, Slate and Fancy *HOLLANDS,*
LINENS, LAWNS, DOWLAS,
Osnaburghs, Canvas, and GLASS CLOTH,
Linen Cambric Pocket HANDK'FS.,
White and Colored *DAMASK CLOTHS,*
Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, and Chimzetts,
Muslin Scallop and INSERTIONS,
Black and Colored DEMI VEILS,
Patent Linen THREADS, Cotton REELS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per Lisbon, *and* Faside, *from London—and per* Olive, *from Liverpool:*

DRESS GOODS, in great variety;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Laces, Netts, Blondes, and Fancy Trimmings:
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS:
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS:
Fancy Bandannas and TIES;
Broad CLOTHS, DOESKINS, KERSEYS:
Fancy VESTINGS, Braces, Russell Cords;
Lasting, Drills, Grey, White, & Striped Shirtings;
CARPETS, RUGS, and DRUGGETS;
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton FRINGES;
OIL CLOTHS and SQUARES;
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS;
Fancy Muslin DRESSES;
Linen and Muslin Ginghams, Cotton Warps, &c.

May 21. W. G. LAWTON.

News! News!

RETRENCHMENT ought to be the ORDER of the Day.

On MONDAY, June 17th,

WILL BE OPENED THE

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

KING STREET, Saint John.

JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

J. F. & Co. beg leave to intimate to the Inhabitants of St. John and the Province generally, that they will open the above Establishment with a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

selected with great care, in the principal manufacturing towns of Great Britain.

J. F. & Co. think it quite unnecessary to follow the plan usually adopted in this Country of particularising their Stock; suffice it to say, that it will be found to comprise everything requisite to constitute the Stock of a *FIRST RATE DRAPERS ESTABLISHMENT*; which will be found to combine the best of Qualities, with Styles the richest and rarest of the season,

and at Prices hitherto without a precedent in this place!

J. F. & Co. wish particularly to call attention to a lot of Goods they have on hand, the remains of a *Bankrupt's Stock*—purchased at a desperate price, and of which they are determined *to effect a* CLEARANCE *at a singularly Low figure.*

J. F. & Co. are well aware that PUFFING is characteristic of the AGE, but they would eschew all such means of notoriety, perfectly conscious that with the superior advantages they possess, they will be able to give tangible proofs of the truth of their pretensions.

The advantages which they possess, are simply these, *long residence in Manchester*, extensive commercial relationships with that City, intimate acquaintance with the leading manufacturing towns of Great Britain, a *thorough knowledge of the business*, and added to this, a *firm determination to make their Establishment known as*

THE CHEAP CUTTING HOUSE.

Commencing business under such favorable auspices, and with such a resolution, they hope to command a large share of PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

Manchester House, June 15, 1850.

JAMES BURRELL

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received per *Catharine* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, at the Store recently fitted up at the corner of King and Germain Streets, a portion of his SPRING SUPPLY of *New and Fashionable GOODS*, suitable for the coming Season, consisting of—

DRESS GOODS,

In Madonnas, Camelions, Striped Orleans, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Barege, Printed Cashmeres, Roslyn Lustres,
COBURGS and PARAMATTA CLOTHS,
Black and Colored GRO DE NAPS,

MUSLIN DRESSES,

Earlston and Linen Ginghams,

SHAWLS,

In Printed and Filled Cashmere, Black & Colored SATIN, Black Indiana, Barege, White and Colored Crape.

Linens, Lawns, Lawn Hdkfs.

HOLLANDS,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilette Covers, Towellings,
Jacconet, Mull, Book, and Foncy Check

MUSLINS.

Figured BORDER BOOK, for Long Curtains.
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS.
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, Moleskins, TWEEDS, Brown and White DRILLS,

Parasols and Umbrellas,

Sewed Muslin COLLARS and Habit SHIRTS,
Infant's Caps, Frock Bodies and Robes,
Infant's Hoods,
Jacconet and Book Muslin Insertions, Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertions, Egyptian and Wove Thread Edgings and Laces,
Dutch and Nun's Laces, Black Silk Lace, Black and Colored Silk Fringes,
Gimps, Algerine Trimming, Worsted Braids,
French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,

STRAW BONNETS,

Ladies' Neck Ties; Artificial Flowers; Demi VEILS; Gent's Silk Pocket Hdkfs., Gingham Cravats, Fancy Silk NECK TIES,
Gent's Linen Collars and Shirt Fronts,

Braces, Combs, Brushes, Thread,

Reels, Smallwares, &c. &c.

☞ An assortment of MILLINERY constantly on hand—Mourning made to order at the shortest notice. Country orders punctually attended to.

JAMES BURRELL,
May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.

THE GREATER PART OF THE

Spring Importations

of this Establishment have just been received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, consistng of

PLAIN and Embroidered GLAICE, GROS DE NAPS, and Ducapes, Turc and Bonnet SATINS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in a great variety of *New Styles*
French Barege Long SHAWLS; Cashmere, Barege, and Wool SQUARES,
Ladies' Neckties and Catelines, Demi Veils, Collars and Habits,
Plain and Fancy Nets, Illusions, Blondes, &c.
Gimp, Egyptian, Wove and Thread Laces and Edgings, Black Silk and Mohair Laces,
A very nice lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
A large stock of *Fancy Trimmings*, and a general assortment of *HABERDASHERY*,
Gent's Fancy BANDANAS and TIES,
BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYS, DOESKINS,
SATENETTS, Quiltings, and Fancy Cashmere and SATIN VESTINGS,
Cashmeretts, Russell Cords, Lastings, Paramattas, Crapes, Plain and Fancy MUSLINS,
Figured Border Books for Long Curtains,
LINENS and LAWNS,
Plain and Fancy Hollands,
Table CLOTHS and COVERS,
Cotton and Linen DRILLS,
Fancy Worsted Checks, Linings, Bed Ticks.

May 14. T. W. DANIEL.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

(Corner of Cooper's Alley.)

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

Groceries and Liquors,

COMPRISING

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

St. John, May 7, 1850.

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

Germain Street, St. John, N. B.,

Two Doors South of Foster's corner.

New and Fashionable Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of this City, vicinity and Province generally, that he has just received a portion of his SPRING and SUMMER Supply of New and Fashionable *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every description, suitable for the present and coming Season.

S. K. FOSTER,

April 30. *Germain-street*

Lines and wines.

Landing ex the Ship 'Themis' from Liverpool -

A SMALL Shipment consisting of SALMON Shad, Seine and Herring TWINES, also—Cod and Pollock LINES, 12 and 18 thread size. —For Sale by JOHN V. THURGAR

TOBACCO PIPES.

Landing for the Subscriber, ex the Brig *Cygnet* from Glasgow:

42 BOXES, each 10 Gross, } Tobacco
64 do. each 5 do. } PIPES,

of excellent quality and selected expressly for the St. John market—will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

31st July, 1850.

SOCKET SHOVELS.

120 DOZEN Steel point IRISH Socket SHOVELS, on hand and for sale by [May 28] C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Miscellaneous.

YOU ASK ME HOW I LIVE.

BY JOSEPH HOBBINS.

Living friendly, living friendly,
Acting fairly to all men,
Seeking to do that to others
They may do to me again,
Hating no man, scorning no man,
Wronging none by word or deed;
But forbearing, soothing, serving,
Thus I live—and this my creed.

Harsh condemning, fierce contemning,
Is of little Christian use,
One soft word of kindly peace
Is worth a torrent of abuse;
Calling things bad, calling men bad,
Adds but darkness to their night,
If thou wouldst improve thy brother
Let thy goodness be his light.

I have felt and known how bitter
Human coldness makes the world,
Every bosom round me frozen,
Not an eye with pity pearl'd;
Still my heart with kindness teeming
Glads when other hearts are glad,
And my eyes a tear-drop findeth
At the sight of others sad.

Ah! be kind—life hath no secret
For our happiness like this;
Kindly hearts are seldom sad ones,
Blessings ever bringeth bliss.
Lend a helping hand to others,
Smile though all the world should frown,
Man is man, we all are brothers,
Black or white or red or brown.

Man is man through all gradations;
Little recks it where he stands,
How divided into nations,
Scattered over many lands.
Man is man by form and feature,
Man by vice and virtue too,
Man in all one common nature
Speaks and binds us brothers true.

FREEDOM OF COMMERCE.

At a banquet recently given by the Mayor of Southampton, England, J. R. Croskey, Esq, an American, responded to the following toast, viz: "England and America; may Peace and Commerce long unite them." The concluding portion of his remarks was as follows:—

"On reverting to the past history of commerce, while our astonishment is excited by the wonders she has accomplished, fettered and oppressed as she has been, and still is, we can, at the same time, deduce the happy augury that she will not only continue to bind England and America in fraternal bonds, but also, if left to the full, free scope of her divine mission, that she will eventually unite all the nations of the earth as in one family. (Cheers.) In former times a Xenophon was to be found who considered commerce of doubtful advantage to the State; and a Plato who excluded this vital principle from his imaginary commonwealth. In days of yore, when the deeds of Sir Bevois and Ascupart, the Gog and Magog of this your Guildhall, formed the burden of the Troubadore's song, commerce was deemed an ignoble pursuit, and trade a base calling. The ancient republics, like modern despotisms, regarded war as the only honorable profession; and in the so-called days of chivalry, to pillage the merchant, or despoil the trader, was the frequent pastime of the heroes of romance. But, in spite of the insults and injuries which man in all ages has heaped upon her, the benign spirit of commerce has gone on, in the even tenor of her way, until she has achieved a victory even over prejudice, and placed her votaries in their proper social positions. Trade is now no longer a demerit. To be a merchant is now no longer a disgrace. Merchants and mechanics now rule where once they were despised; through their means your armies are equipped and your navies manned; they are to be found in posts of high dignity and honour, and their voices are heard in the councils of the nation. (Cheers.) At the command of commerce "grim-visaged war now smooths his wrinkled front," and holds himself prepared to do battle *only* in her cause, and in the cause of human liberty. When Alexander, the Macedonian madman, undertook the subjugation of Asia, it was the genius of commerce that offered to his march a more effectual resistance, under the walls of the commercial city of Tyre, than did Darius at the head of all the armies of the East. When Rome lusted after universal conquest, it was the commercial city of Carthage, the daughter of Tyre, that alone stood steadfast in the cause of liberty. And when, in latter days, Napoleon, the man of destiny, sought to make Europe one kingdom, and himself the only king, it was the nation of shop-keepers, as he termed the English, who checked his ambitious aspirations, until at length the genius of commerce triumphed at Waterloo.

It was the genius of commerce that inspired the immortal Columbus, "with the snows and sorrows of near sixty years upon his head, but with the fire of perpetual youth in his heart, to place himself under the mysterious guidance of the newly-invented compass, to follow bravely its mute directions through the terrors and the dangers of the unknown sea, and to call a new hemisphere into being." And it was under the same inspiration that your gallant countryman, Sir John Franklin—for whose safety the united prayers of England and America are daily offered—(hear, hear)—it was under the same inspiration that this chivalric son of the nineteenth century severed himself from all that the human heart holds dear, and undertook his daring and heroic voyage. It was commerce that broke the iron yoke of the feudal system—that emancipated Europe from the detestable sway of the barons, and that has finally secured to England the blessings of constitutional government, and to America her independence. (Cheers.) There is not a blessing enjoyed by civilized man, whether religious, political, intellectual, or physical, that may not be ascribed to the agency of this universal benefactor, whose beneficent action human ingenuity still taxes itself to restrain by petty annoyances or by onerous exactions. But the time has arrived when commerce cries aloud for freedom. She says, in tones which must be heard, to the nations whom she has civilized, "I have given you freedom; give me freedom in return." Set her free, and she will go forth (in the language of my distinguished countryman, Mr. Everitt,) "like an uncaged eagle, who, after having beaten himself almost to madness against the prison bars, rushes out at length into his native element and exults as he bathes his undazzled eye in the sunbeam, or pillows his breast upon the storm." Set her free, and who can measure the extent of her aerial flight—who can foretell what further benefits she will shower down upon the human family? Among the many other benefits and advantages which commerce has still in high commission to confer, the first to arrive, because the easiest to attain, will be the continuation, in perpetuity, of the friendship now existing between England and America, possessing as these nations do possess, all the social elements and political adaptations necessary to so devoutly to be wished for a consummation. (Great cheering.) They speak the same language, and boast a common origin. (Hear, hear., They adore the same God, and recognise the same principles of morality. They are both imbued with the love of law and order, and know how to appreciate the benefits of a refined civilisation. They stand side by side, as the champions of civil and religious liberty, and are inspired with the same devotion to the genius of commerce. Even in these days, to imagine that war shall ever take place between England and America is to imagine a political absurdity—a state of things at which humanity shudders, civilisation condemns, and which the genius of commerce emphatically forbids. In these days, when steam, the giant son of commerce—a power which, without hyperbole, may be called the lever, which Archimedes sought in vain—a lever to move the world—when steam, by means of these Goliahs of the deep—the creatures and ministers of commerce, is daily interweaving, as with a weaver's shuttle, the web of international interest and affection between the old world and the new, an intensity of intercommunication is being established, which will destroy all national prejudices, and cause the people of both countries to know, to esteem, and to respect each other. The happy day is fast approaching, when, through the genial and humanising influence of commerce, the hearts as well as the interests of England and America shall be bound together in a Gordian knot, which all the world combined in arms will fail to sever. (Loud cheers.)

PROVIDENTIAL COINCIDENCES.—In 1800 the Church Missionary Society was formed; how feeble was its infancy is known to you all. But not a year had passed before our Committee passed a resolution, in April, 1801, requesting Mr. Charles Grant now returned, to England, to open a correspondence with friends in India on the object of the Society. And here take notice and see, how He that sitteth above the heavens, and whose eyes are upon the children of men, carries on his work, and prepares the materials and instruments for his service and glory. It was at this very time that God was by his Spirit bringing Henry Martyn, who had just before gained the distinction of senior wrangler at Cambridge, to the knowledge of himself in his dear Son, and to peace and comfort and joy in the Holy Ghost. It was also at this very time, unknown, it would seem, to Martyn—that Corrie opened his heart to his friend, Mr. Buckworth, and was thus led on by degrees, and, as he said, "experienced a pleasure in the ways of God before unknown." Long before this, even in 1783, the usher of a school at Greenwich call up into his room, in the play hours, a little boy of eight years old to read the Scriptures with him; and at that tender age, the child—to use his own words—saw himself to be a sinner, far from God and happiness, and sought and found that happiness in Christ. Even then he "was not without desires to become a minister, and he longed to impart to others the happiness he felt himself. This boy was Thomason. Looking, then, at the close of the last century, and the first two years of this, here was indeed "the day of small things;" yet here were the living seeds of future blessings to India, beyond our power to estimate. On the other hand, in our new Society the machinery was preparing, by which those desires were rendered effectual; whilst in India itself, writes the biographer of Martyn, "For many years supplications had incessantly ascended up to heaven from Christians there for the spiritual prosperity of that benighted land."—*From a Lecture just published.*

DOCTORS' VISITS.—It is not only for the sick man, but the sick man's friends, that the doctor comes. His presence is often as good for them as for the patient, and they long for him yet more eagerly. How we have all watched after him! what an emotion the thrill of his carriage wheels in the street, and at length at the door, has made us feel! How we hang upon his words, and what comfort we get from a smile or two, if he can vouchsafe that sunshine to lighten our darkness! Who hasn't seen the mother prying into his face, to know if there is hope for the sick infant that cannot speak, and lies yonder, its little frame battling with fever? Ah, how she looks into his eyes! What thanks if there is light there; what grief and pain if he casts them down, and dares not say "hope!" Or is it the house-farther who is stricken. The terrified wife looks on, while the physician feels his patient's wrist, smothering her agonies, as the children have been called upon to stay their plays and their talk. Over the patient in the fever, the wife expectant, the children unconscious, the doctor stands as if he were fate, the dispenser of life and death; he *must* let the patient off this time; the woman prays so for his respite! One can fancy how awful the responsibility must be to a conscientious man; how cruel the feeling that he has given the wrong remedy, or that it might have been possible to do better; how harassing the sympathy with survivors, if the case is unfortunate—how immense the delight of victory!—*Pendennis.*

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—It has been determined that three new colonial bishoprics shall be immediately erected, the first for the island of Mauritius; the second for Western Australia, and the third for Sierra Leone. The appointment of the bishops is not yet confirmed, but it is stated that the following arrangements will be made:—The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B. D, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be Bishop of the island of Mauritius; the Rev. James Harris, M. A., Incumbent of All Saints Church, Stepney, to be Bishop of Western Australia; and the Rev. T. W. Weeks, M. A., Incumbent of St. Thomas', Lambeth, to be Bishop of Sierra Leone.

GREAT SALE OF THE KING OF HOLLAND'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.—On the 19th instant, the sale of this celebrated and important collection of paintings was brought to a close. The selling had continued throughout five days, but as several *chefs-d'œuvre* were reserved for the concluding day, the attendance was most numerous on that occasion, and the bidding most spirited. Several splendid pictures, including those of Rubens and Vandyke, with two Rembrandts and a Hobbima, were reserved for it. The sale of the last day alone realised 608,750 florins, or more than £50,000. Almost all the continental courts.—Russia, France, Prussia, Saxony, Belgium,—entered the lists. The English government did nothing, but the Marquis of Hertford was the most daring competitor of the day. The highest price obtained for any one lot was 63,600 florins, or about £5250, for a pair of portraits by Vandyke. The subjects were Philippe and Madame le Roy. For these two magnificent portraits there was a long and determined competition for nearly an hour. After the many had dropped off, it was kept up on account of three or four royal galleries, to 40,000 florins; the race was then between "the Emperor" and "the Marquis." The victory was declared at 63,600 florins! "for the Marquis of Hertford," which was followed by a general cheer. Several other gems of the collection were also purchased by the agent of the Marquis.

DANGERS OF OVERCROWDING.—To live and to sleep in a space of less than from 400 to 500 cubic feet for each individual is not, during the prevalence of an epidemic, compatible with safety to life, unless precautions be taken for the renewal of air by ventilation. An adult person should in 24 hours breathe 36 hogsheads of wholesome air. The blood circulates round the body once in a minute. There pass through the lungs daily 24 hogsheads of blood to be brought into contact with the quantity of air we have named.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—Considerable excitement was occasioned at Slebech Hall, near Haverfordwest, the seat of the Baron de Rutzen, on Tuesday morning last, owing to the mysterious disappearance of the eldest daughter of the Baron de Rutzen. It appears that the young lady, who is not only highly accomplished, but is also possessed of rare personal charms, had been accustomed for several days previously of going out at an early hour in the morning for the ostensible purpose of gathering mushrooms, but which as the *denouement* will show, was no doubt intended as a *ruse* to lull suspicion, and to enable her more successfully to carry out her project. On Tuesday morning she went out at her usual hour, in her morning dress, and carrying a small basket on her arm. After the lapse of several hours the family assembled at breakfast, and Miss de Rutzen not being present, enquiries were made after her, but the only account the servants could give, was that she had gone out early in the morning to gather mushrooms, and had not returned. This gave rise to considerable alarm inasmuch as she always returned from her morning walks in time for breakfast. The servants were immediately despatched in all directions in search of her, but without success, and at length it was feared she had been accidentally drowned in one of the fish ponds near the mansion, and men were set about dragging for her; happily, however, their efforts were fruitless. Matters continued to wear a most gloomy aspect, until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the mystery was happily, but not very satisfactorily, explained by the arrival of a messenger with a letter to the Baron de Rutzen, from Richard Lort Phillips, Esq., of East Hook, apprising him of his (Mr. P.'s) marriage at St. Bride's Church, that morning, to the missing fair one. It seems that Mr. Phillips had been for some time an ardent admirer of Miss de Rutzen, and that his attentions were propitiously received by her, but for reasons which it is not our province to inquire into, the parents of the lady did not favour his suit, although he was a frequent visitor, and is a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of the aristocracy in the county. The way in which the affair was carried into effect proved the gentleman to be a great tactitian. Between six and seven o'clock in the morning he took a chaise from the Mariners' Hotel, directing the driver to proceed as fast as he could to Crisbro' Lodge, about four miles from Haverfordwest. On his arrival there he was requested to pull up, when Mr. Phillips alighted from the carriage, and immediately the lady, faithful to her engagement, and like some fairy form, made her appearance from behind the hedge. In an instant she was in the arms of her lover, who at once escorted her to the carriage, and away they proceeded to Saint Bride's Church, a distance of 16 miles, where the happy pair were united in the indissoluble bonds of wedlock, by the Rev. W. B. Harries. They then left in the same carriage, *en route* for Aberystwyth, a relay of horses awaiting them at Saint Katherine's bridge, and at New Inn, where also the baggage of the fugitives had been forwarded, and the lady's future waiting-maid awaited their arrival. Mr. Phillips is much esteemed at Haverfordwest, and the bells of Saint Mary celebrated his nuptials with many a merry peal.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

AN ANECDONE OF BERNADOTTE.—It was some time during the short peace of 1802 that a foreign gentleman came to Gibraltar with letters of credit and introduction from a mercantile house in Italy to a house of business on the rock, the ostensible object of this visit being to open transactions between the two firms. The merchant of the rock having read the letters, received the bearer with cordiality, and made him welcome as an inmate of the house. The foreign merchant, when introduced by his host to the Governor, expressed, as must have every stranger, astonishment at the stupendous works, betraying by his observations the most profound ignorance of the science of fortifications, and at the same time expressing a natural curiosity to "see the lions," which the Governor readily assented to, and introduced him to one of his staff as a Cicerone. The extravagant wonder and puerile observations of the man of commerce at all he saw afforded no small amusement to his conductor, who, after a day or two, tired with doing the civil, allowed the gentleman to rove about among the sentinels, to whom he soon became as familiar as *un chien du regiment.* The time of the departure of the visitant was now close at hand, when one morning the hospitable Gibraltar merchant, who was in the habit of catering for himself, was on his way before breakfast to the fish-market, when he found that in his haste he had put on the wrong hat. On taking it off to examine it he recognised it as the hat of his guest. Something, however, unusual in its appearance, induced him to scrutinize it more closely, when he observed a double crown, concealed in which, to his astonishment, he found plans and elevations, with a most perfect reconnoissance of the rock, made by the very simple gentleman who knew not the angle of the flank from the flanked angle of a bastion, nor could tell a "horn work" from a "ram's-horn." Our Gibraltar merchant, pocketing the papers, hastened to lay the matter before the Governor. In the meantime, the foreign gentleman having missed his hat, suspecting that all was not right, and that by remaining a moment longer he should endanger his personal liberty, hurried down to the port, and, engaging with a boatman, was beyond the range of the guns of the fortress, and on his way to Cadiz before his friend returned home. The person who thus escaped from the rock, on his arrival at Cadiz, coolly called on the British Consul, to whom he related the cause of his sudden flight from the British fortress and the loss of his papers and drawings; "but no matter," said he, pointing to his forehead, "I have it all here; my name is Bernadotte." It will be remembered that at St. Helena Bonaparte mentioned his design of laying siege to Gibraltar, with the mode of proceeding and the amount of force to be employed, and the result of which he was confident would have been success,—all, no doubt, planned from the information obtained from the man destined to wear the crown of Sweden.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.—Captain Emmons, the veteran chief steward of the Royal mail steamships, came from Boston in the Asia, on his *one hundred and sixty-eighth voyage* across the Atlantic Ocean within the twelve years last past. Allowing the distance across to be 3,000 miles, he has sailed, within the period named, over 500,000 miles, averaging one trip each 25 days.

WASHINGTON ON PERIODICALS.—The following sentiment of Washington is worthy of being printed in letters of gold: "For myself, I entertain a high opinion of the utility of periodical publications. I consider such easy vehicles of knowledge more happily calculated than any other to preserve the liberty, stimulate the industry, and meliorate the morals of an elightened and free people."

A MEMOIR OF DR. JUDSON.—We understand that Mr. Colby, of this city, has taken measures to secure a memoir of Dr. Judson, by one eminently qualified, and having all needful facilities for preparing the work. It will be looked for with interest, not by our denomination alone, but by the whole Christian world. The work will be prepared by such hands that it will, without any doubt, be worthy of the subject, and command the confidence of all.—*New York Recorder.*