The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1851.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 45.

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.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment.

ELIZA AGNEW,
St. John, Dec. 24th. 1850 *Administratrix.*

☞ 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.

Agricultural Implements.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to have manufactured Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Churns, Furnaces, and other implements, all on the most approved principles, which will be equal in material and workmanship, and cheaper than the imported implements. For Sale by

Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—

6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,
(The Original and Only Genuine.)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

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

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

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

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

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,
—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.

October 1, 1850.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

JUST RECEIVED,
350 Pairs Witney Blankets.

Dec. 31, 1850. T. W. DANIEL.

BLANKETS, &c.

Per 'John S. DeWolfe'—

A LARGE assortment of Blue and Red BLANKETS, for Gent's Over Coats and Wrappers.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.
November 5,

READ THIS.

THE WORLD'S SHOW.

Great Sale of Books and Stationery.

AT THE
VICTORIA BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber intending to vist London during the great Exhibition of the World's Industry, which takes place in the Metropolis this Spring, he has determined to sell, at *greatly reduced prices*, the whole of his present Stock of BOOKS, Papers and general Stationery, including a large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Works, in History, Arts, and Sciences, Literature, and Divinity; School Psalm and Hymn Books; Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Inks, Slates, Pencils, Drawing Papers, Water Colors, Playing Cards, &c.; Gesner's History of New-Brunswick; Maps of the British Provinces; Embossed and Colored Envelops; Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, &c. Also, for sale, at *half-price*, a Collection of Music for the Piano Forte, consisting of Popular Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Quick Steps, Dances, &c., &c.

☞ The whole of the above are positively offered for sale without reserve.

V. H. NELSON,
February 11, 1851.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

MARCH 15, 1851.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Per Steamship "EUROPA"—Thirteen Days from England.

Great Reduction in Prices.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have received the first part of their SPRING GOODS—consisting of

SHAWLS.

- An IMMENSE STOCK of LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS, Newest and most superb styles, in RICH FILLED PAISLEY, FRENCH BROCHI, CASHMERE, MERINO, THIBET, GALA, and ALL WOOL.
- NEWEST STYLES in SPRING BONNETS;
- New British and French Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
- BRITISH and FRENCH RICHEST SATINS and SILKS, in Watered, Brocade Figures, Stripes, Plaids, and Shot, in all new Colourings, Patterns, and Black;
- RICH SILK POPLINS, most fashionable colorings;
- DRESS GOODS in all new designs:
- DELAINES, French MERINOS and COBURGS.
- ALPACCAS, Orleans Cloths and Lustres;
- Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy and Plain;
- Gent's French Cambric, and India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats.
- GENT'S PANTS and VESTS.

PRINTS.

- An extensive assortment of BRITISH and FRENCH PRINTS, in 5-4, 4-4, and 7-8 widths, richest, newest, and prettiest styles;
- White MUSLINS, in Joconetts, Checks, Cords Plaids, Figures, Book, Mulls and Tarlatans, also Window MUSLINS;
- New Fancy Printed REGATTA SHIRTING:
- WHITE SHIRTINGS, in best make;
- GINGHAMS of every description;
- FLANNELS of every make and quality, in Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury;
- A very large stock of GLOVES, in British and French Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cashmere, and Cotton, of all sizes, colours and qualities;
- HOSIERY, in Silk, Cotton, Vegonia, Cashmere, Worsted, and Lambs' Wool, of every description;
- Black and White LACE VEILS;
- Fancy Coloured do. do.;
- Reel Thread, Wove Thread, Saxony, and every description of LACES, EDGINGS, FOOTINGS, and NETTS, made in Cotton and Silk in White Black and Coloured.

As the above Goods have all been purchased by one of the Firm, under peculiar advantages, in the best Manufacturing Houses in Europe, they will be sold at extremely low prices, for

CASH ONLY, AND NO SECOND PRICE.

☞ *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Seasons, consisting of—

LADIES' Dress Materials, in great variety;
Gala Plaid and Tweed CLOAKINGS;
SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS;
5-4 Printed COTTONS;
GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS;
Red and White FLANNELS;
SHIRTING STRIPES and BED TICKS;
LINENS; LAWNS; HOLLANDS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN;
TOWELLINGS; Toilette COVERS; LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS;

WOOLLEN YARN;
PELERINES; COMFORTERS;
Ladies' and Gent.'s GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Children's Fancy and Plaid SOCKS;
Do. Fancy Woollen HOODS;
Do. Woollen POLKAS;
Do. Victorines, Mantillas and MUFFS;
Black and Col'd Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black GRO. DE NAPS; THREAD;
Cotton and Egyptian LACES; Edgings and Insertions; Nun's Lace, and Muslin RIBBON;

MUSLINS;
White and Coloured STAYS;
Sewed HABIT SHIRTS and CHEMIZETTES
Infants' Frock BODIES, Robes and CAPS;
Sewed Insertions and Edgings;
Gent's SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS,
Do. Silk Pocket and Neck HANDK'FS,
Cotton Batting, Pound Cottons, Combs, Brushes
Whalebone, Small Wares, &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by strict attention and *low prices*, to merit a continuation of past favors.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 5. *Corner of King and Germain Sstreet.*

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO., was this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

JOHN A. MORRISON,
ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.
February 8th, 1851.

☞ The Business of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO. will in future be conducted in the same premises, by the Subscriber, under the same Firm, on his own account.

JOHN A. MORRISON.
St John, 10th Feb. 1851.

Paper Hangings, Chairs, Oil,

&c. &c. &c.

Received by the Barque "Palender," from Boston. and now landing:

2000 PIECES new PAPER HANGINGS.
500 (Warranted) Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS;
500 pairs improved shape India Rubber Shoes;
25 bbls. Sea Elephant OIL;
10 do Spirits of TURPENTINE;
3 do. SALERATUS;
15 dozen Boston CORN BROOMS;
10 do. do. WATER PAILS;
12 Children's Waggons; 10 boxes Clothes Pins

Also—Clothes Baskets, Nests of Tubs, Wash Boards, Chopping Trays, Children's Wheel Barrows, Axe Handles, Dust and Hearth Brushes, Butter Ladles and Stamps, Grass and Manilla Mats, &c.

And from Liverpool, England—20 kegs Mustard: 5 casks Alum, Saltpetre, and Epsom Salts.

JOHN KINNEAR.
April 1. *Prince William Street*

COOKING STOVES.

Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

Of Domestic Manufacture, and of superior quality.

A LARGE assortment of COOKING STOVES. Franklins, Register GRATES, *Ploughs, &c.*—for sale at very low prices by

JOHN V. THURGAR.
April 8. North Market Whar

TEA, TEA.

30 HALF CHESTS Souchong TEA, landing from Schooner *William.*

FLEWWELLING & READING.
Dec 31. 1850.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.—Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at reduced rates for Mercantile purposes. Special Permits for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus)

Persons insured in this Company on the mutual plan—the "only plan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus,) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits*, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

Board of Finance:

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
REUEL WILLIAMS, President Kennebec Railroad.

Local Referees:

John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y. | Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq. " | Hon. David Henshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. " | Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Alsop & Chauncey, " | Chas. Sumner, Esq. do.

Directors' Office, 63, State Street, Boston.

E. B. PRATT, President.
DANL. SHARP, Jr., Vice President.
HENRY CROCKER, Secretary.

W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 18, 1850.

TO FARMERS

and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the BONE MILL, about to be erected at the Provincial Penitentiary, will be in operation on the 15th day of April next.

Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 30th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*
St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately, if required—

Two FLATS in that pleasantly situated House in Dock street, (formerly known as the Calvert Property, containing four Rooms, a Kitchen and seven Bedrooms.

Also—A SHOP and Flat above.—Apply at the Office of SMITH & HAWS,

Feb 11, 1851. [Cour.] *Nelson street*

TO LET,

From the First day of May next,

The HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. H. G. Kinnear and family, on the N. E. corner of Queen's Square.—Also, the HOUSE now occupied by Dr. Lester, in Charlotte street, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq.

The Store on South side of Market Square, now in possession of Mr. E. Drury—an excellent stand for a Grocery or a Clothier's Store—with or without two Flats over the same.—Enquire of

April 1, 1851. BENJAMIN SMITH.

TO LET,

From 1st May next:

THAT four story fire-proof Brick Store, with a cellar to the same situated on the South Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Messrs Estabrooks & Ring. Apply to

Feb 4. WILLIAM JARVIS.

Burning Fluid.

A SUPPLY of the above Article just received and for sale by

Dec 17. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Miscellaneous.

From Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.

SPRING HAS COME.

BY JULIA V. EMERSON.

Spring has come with its merry train,
Come to visit us once again;
Has come to cheer the drooping heart,
To bid its care and gloom depart.

Cold winter's dreary reign is o'er,
The bright winged birds are here once more;
And now in sweet, mild notes, they sing
A welcome to the joyous Spring.

The little brook dashes away,
And seems to sing a merry lay:
We love to hear its music sweet,
As it flows gayly at our feet.

And soon bright flowers will be in bloom,
Shedding abroad their sweet perfume;
And earth, once more, look fair and gay,
For winter cold hath passed away.

Then welcome to thee, merry Spring!
Your sweetest notes the wild birds sing;
And let your songs ascend on high,
In praise to Him who rules the sky.

Who gives us each sweet bud and flower,
The sparkling dew—the vernal shower;
Each radiant, starry gem of light,
And all that makes this world so bright.

And mortals, let your songs arise,
A grateful offering to the skies,
And praise your God, Creator, Friend,
From whom these blessings all descend.

Haverhill, Mass., April, 1851.

CUPID'S ARROW.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Young Cupid went storming to Vulcan one day,
And besought him to look at his arrow;
"'Tis useless," he cried; "you must mend it, I say;
'Tisn't fit to let fly at a sparrow;
There's something that's wrong in the shaft or the dart,
For it flutters quite false to my aim;
'Tis an age since it fairly went home to the heart,
And the world really jests at my name.

"I've straightened, I've bent, I've tried all, I declare;
I've perfumed it with sweetest of sighs;
'Tis feathered with ringlets my mother might wear,
And the barb gleams with light from young eyes:
But it falls without touching—I'll break it, I vow,
For there's Hymen beginning to pout:
He's complaining, his torch burns so dull and so low,
That a Zephyr might puff it right out."

Little Cupid went on with his pitiful tale,
Till Vulcan the weapon restored:
"There, take it, young sir; try it now—if it fail
I'll ask neither fee nor reward."
The urchin shot out, and rare havoc he made;
The wounded and dead were untold;
But no wonder the rogue had such slaughtering trade,
For his arrows were laden with *gold!*

The Wants of Man.

Man is the most needy of all creatures. The horse constructs for himself a winter's dress, which is equally fit for wet or dry, day or night, out of the food he eats. The birds and fowls drop their feathers, but neither apply to the tailor or milliner for another suit; out of the seeds they consume, they produce robe and plumage of a texture and beauty which throw the apparel of a Solomon into the shade. The animals require neither plowing nor sowing, neither weaving nor cotton spinning—mines, factories, furnaces, fires, workshops, nor bake-houses; but man is full of wants. Houses, fuel, furniture, clothing, cookery, vehicles, and books are necessaries of life, if we would make him what a human being ought to be. The productions of one country are rarely sufficient to supply his need. Animals have no wants which the soil on which they were born does not supply. The silk worm can live and rear its family, and can construct its cocoon, in a mulberry tree. A few yards of space will suit it better than the range of the universe. The white bear, the reindeer, the elephant; the horse, the eagle, the hippopotamus, have their own locality, from which they cannot move without risk. But if you confine man to a small circle, you may starve him in body and mind; he is the creature of all climes: he was made for the world, and all the world was made for him. Wherever he goes he has something to sell or something to buy. Barter and traffic are no small part of his calling on earth, in which not only his physical, but also his intellectual and moral nature are called into full play. Were there no trade nor intercourse between mankind, there could be no morality. Justice and benevolence are intended to sanctify the relations, associations, and dealings of the human family. Give us cultivated fields, skilful artizans, good manufactories, industrious workshops, well-manned ships, unrestricted commerce, free trade with all the world, and pure morality and philanthropy to regulate our proceedings, and we can place every comfort within the reach of every child of Adam, and thus mutually enrich and bless each other.—*Scientific American.*

The Census.—Yesterday, the enumerators were employed throughout the kingdom in collecting the census papers from dwelling to dwelling. In order to give some idea of the amount of machinery which has been set in motion to procure an accurate return of the numbers of the nation, we would call attention to the few following facts:—There are employed 30,000 enumerators, acting under 2,193 registrars, and 624 superintendent-registrars. Independently of these the Custom-house and Coast-guard officers are to be pressed into the service. Early on Monday morning, when shore-going folks are snug in their beds and asleep, all the persons on the river Thames are to be enumerated by the waterguard under the command of Inspector-General Harding. The returns of the British army all over the world, including the wives and children of the officers and men, are to be made to the Horse Guards. The returns of the navy and marines are delivered to the Admiralty. The Custom-house officers at the various ports have received instructions from the census officers, in pursuance of which they will ascertain the number of merchant seamen on board all ships employed in the home trade. British ships going foreign, but which happen to be in any of the ports of the United Kingdom, as also the ships of foreign nations, are to make returns to the Custom-house officers. Other British ships absent on the night of March 30, will give in the numbers of their men through the Registrar of Merchant Seamen. Scotland will be enumerated on the same plan as England, and under the same general directions. The sheriffs, schoolmasters, and enumerators have been supplied with forms from the Census-office in London. The sheriffs are to have the general control of the local agents. Of all documents connected with the returns there has been the greatest demand for the "Householders' Schedules." About 5,000,000 of these have been distributed in England, and about 1,000,000 in Scotland. These numbers were framed upon a calculation of the returned number of houses in 1851, of the houses and families of 1831, and of the probable number of persons occupying houses and apartments in 1851. A special schedule has been prepared for the clergy of the church and for all Dissenting ministers, which, though not compulsory on them to fill up, will no doubt, in many instances, be complied with, and will afford many valuable facts connected with the numbers of persons in attendance at the various places of worship throughout the land.—*Liverpool Standard, April 1.*

Scene in the House of Lords.—On Thursday, much curiosity was exhibited in the House of Lords by the arrival of a gentleman, looking about four hundred years old, but whom any peerage will prove is only 80, who tottered in, with trembling legs, and body bent, leaning with one hand on a stick, and with the other upon the stout protective arm of a friend. The form, emaciated as it was, was that of a man whose enormous chest would not give in to any number of years; and, square and compact still, there were about him, indications that he had yet strength and vigour to struggle with effect. His face was wrinkled, rigid, and ghastly pale, and contrasted painfully with a black wig, concealing grotesquely those grey hairs which, being human and natural, render the aspect of great age at least not displeasing. Who could this be? He was assisted to a seat; and, after the Peers had done shaking hands with him, for he was clearly as much a stranger to them as to the galleries, he got up, taking a bundle of papers from his pocket, and began to speak. The voice was recognised in a moment; it was Lord Lyndhurst. The voice was still as musical, while as powerful as twenty years ago, the style as clinching, and the manner as daring as when, season after season, he took Whig measures to pieces—then described by an astute judge as a giant council, and a demon in debate.—*Liv. Jour.*

A Sportsman's Appetite.—I saw Major Cartwright (the sportsman, not the patriot) in 1791. I was visiting with the Lambs, at Hampstead, in Kent, at the house of Mr. Hodges, his brother-in-law; we had nearly finished dinner when he came in. He desired the servant to cut him a plate of beef from the sideboard. I thought the footman meant to insult him: the plate was piled to a height which no ploughboy, after a hard day's fasting, could have levelled; but the moment he took up his knife and fork and arranged the plate, I saw this was no common man. A second and third supply soon vanished: Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, who had never before seen him, glanced at each other; but Tom and I, with schoolboys' privilege, kept our eyes rivetted upon him, with what Dr. Butt would have called the gaze of admiration. "I see you have been looking at me," said he, when he had done: "I have a very great appetite. I once fell in with a stranger in the shooting season, and we dined together at an inn; there was a leg of mutton which he did not touch. I never make more than two cuts of a leg of mutton: the first takes all one side, the second all the other; and when I had done this I laid the bone across my knife for the marrow. The stranger could refrain no longer. 'By ——, sir!' said he, 'I never saw a man eat like you.'" This man had strength and perseverance characterized in every muscle. He eat three cucumbers, with due quantity of bread and cheese, for his breakfast the following morning. I was much pleased with him. He was good-humoured and communicative. His long residence on the Labrador coast made his conversation as instructive as interesting. I had never before seen so extraordinary a man, and it is not, therefore, strange that my recollection of his manner, and words, and countenance should be so strong after an interval of six years.—*Southey's Commonplace Book.*

Prince Albert's German Law Suit.—The action which Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, brought against the Treasury of the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha, on the subject of the rente of 25,000fl., coming to him from the succession of his mother, has been decided in his favour. From the matrimonial conventions made between Prince Albert and the Queen Victoria, and which have been submitted to the judges, it appears that, in the event of the Ducal Crown of Saxe-Gotha passing to the descendants of Prince Albert, (his eldest brother, the reigning duke, is unmarried) it will be the second son of the Queen that will succeed to it. The duchy would, in that case, devolve to the royal family of Great Britain; and a costly acquisition it would prove, no doubt.

Tract Society's Prize Essay.—In August, 1849, a prize of £100 was offered by the Religious Tract Society, for the best essay on "The present state of our manufacturing and other working classes, so far as such classes are affected by moral causes, and by personal character and habits, and the best means of promoting their temporal and spiritual welfare." Fifty pounds for the second best. The prizes not to exceed six printed sheets, or about 144 pages of the usual tract size. The Rev. Henry Dunckley, A. M., baptist minister, of Salford, Manchester, last week received the highest prize of £100: there being 180 competitors. The essay (which will be published shortly) is entitled "The glory and shame of Britain."

The Pig Used Up.

A travelling correspondent of Fraser's Magazine writes from Cincinnati, and thus describes the economy by which the hog is used up:

What Crocodiles were in Egypt, what cows are in Bengal, or storks in Holland, pigs are here, with this trifling difference—their sacredness of character lasts but as long as their mortal coil; and this abbreviated without ceremony, and from the most worldly motives. In life the pig is free—is humored; he ranges the streets; he reposes in thoroughfares; he walks between your horse's legs or your own; he is everywhere respected; but let the thread of his existence be severed, and, shade of Mahomet, what a change! They think in Cincinnati of nothing but making the most of him. How many of his kind perish annually to cement the vast prosperity of this city, cannot be told. About fifteen years ago, when it contained only one fifth of its existing population, a few bold speculators began the trade. Selecting the hams and the sides of the animal, they made pickled pork; of the rest they took small account: soon, however, the idea occurred to one more acute than his fellows, that the heads and the feet, nay even the spine and the vertebræ, might be turned to account. Trotters and cheeks had their partisans, and these parts looked up in the market. About this time the makers of sausages caught the inspiration; they found these luxuries saleable; and so many pigs were to be slaughtered that the butchers were willing to do it for nothing, that is to say, for the perquisite of the entrails and offal alone. The next step was due to the genius of France. A Frenchman established a brush manufactory, and created a market for the bristles; but his ingenuity was outdone by one of his countrymen, who soon after arrived. This man was determined, it seems, to share the spoil; and, thinking nothing else left, collected the fine hair or wool, washed, dried, and curled it, and stuffed mattresses with it; but he was mistaken in thinking nothing else left, as yet little was done with the lard; they invented machines and squeezed oil out of it—the refuse they threw away. Mistaken men again! this refuse was the substance of stearine candles, and made a fortune for the discoverer of the secret. Lastly came one who could press chemistry into the service of mammon; he saw the blood of countless swine flowing through the gutters of the city; it was all that was left of them; but it went to his heart to see it thrown away; he pondered long, and collecting the stream into reservoirs, made prussiate of potash from it by the ton. The pig was used up.

A Word about Air.

Few people would voluntarily drink dirty water, if they could get a clean article. Contrivances for filtering water and getting rid of its ordinary impurities, are in favour with most people, but how few give themselves any concern about the air they breathe. It is well established that a healthy man must have about a pint of air at a breath; that he breathes above a thousand times in an hour; and that, as a matter beyond dispute, he requires about fifty-seven hogsheads of air in twenty-four hours.

If it were water instead of air he was taking into his system, he would examine pretty narrowly the impurities it contained; but how does the ordinary man proceed in this case? Let us take the case of a person living in a room heated by a close stove. The chimney is stopped up to begin with. The room is shut up. The windows are made pretty tight to keep out the cold; and as there is very little air carried out of the room by the stove-pipe, (the stove is perhaps on the air-tight principle—that is, it requires the minimum amount of air,) there is little fresh air coming in through the crevices to supply any vacuum. Suppose the room holds 300 hogsheads of air. If a single person requires fifty-seven hogsheads of fresh air per day, it would last four persons but about twenty-four hours, and the stove would require half as much more. But, as a man renders noxious as much again air as he expires from his lungs, it actually happens that in four or five hours all the air in this room has been breathed over, that it is all thoroughly poisoned, and unfit for healthful respiration. And this is the air which four-fifths of our countrymen and countrywomen breathe in their homes,—not from necessity, but from choice!

Provision of Nature.—Buds of trees are protected from severe cold by an apparatus so wonderfully perfect, that nothing in nature can be discovered calculated to render it more complete. Silk, wool, gum, resin, whatever science has declared to be best adapted for keeping out cold—or, to speak more correctly, for keeping in heat—has been called into requisition. Accordingly, the tender germ remains unaffected, though covered externally with ice.—*Winter Ramble.*

March of Luxury.—It is said that American nabobism is eclipsing the European noblesse in the magnificence of its entertainments. We hear of a single soiree up town costing fifteen thousand dollars—of a party where one thousand dollars were paid for flowers, and of other like extravagances. The saloons of one splendid mansion are described as being decorated and furnished far more gorgeously than the apartments assigned to Queen Victoria, when she visited the late king of the French, at Versailles. Well, what of it? If some of our men of wealth choose to ape the splendour and exclusive airs of the privileged classes abroad, whose business is it but their own? Midas has a special license from the gods to wear the ears of an ass. We hear that rules of precedence are about to be adopted by our aristocracy, similar to those by which the grades of society are marked out and regulated abroad. Pork will yield to cotton, and cheese will succumb to tobacco.—[N. Y. Sunday Times.

To please the old folks while you court the daughter, agree with the father in politics, and keep the mother in snuff. To please the brother, lend him your rifle, and buy him a dog. To please her sister, buy her a dress. To please your dulcinea, keep her in jewelry, and call her "angel." To please yourself, be a fool.