The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 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 therefor.)

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

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

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

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

—LOCAL REFEREES—

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

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hateway, 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.

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,
22 jars and buckets Scotch Snuff;
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD;
1 ton Logwood; 1 half ton Fustic;
3 barrels QUINCES; 10 bbls. APPLES.

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

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

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 Sd'y and 10d'y Rose Nails; 75 bags Spikes and Clinch Rings; 14 bags Tinmen'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 containg

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, *Pianos*, 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, *Percussion* Caps, Glass *Paper*, Wire Web, Axes, *Punches*, *Pinchers*, shoe Hammers, *Peg* Breakers, Tinned Tea and Table Spoons, Coolers, Ladles 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 Com'bs, Horse Bells and Copper Wire, Grindstones, 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.

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.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

40 S MALL Tubs Extra Family BUTTER for sale by GEORGE THOMAS,

Dec. 18. South Market Wharf.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square, December, 1852.

WE are just opening, ex *Olive*, *Cathcart* and other vessels, a splendid assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Presents.

We invite the attention of purchasers to the following list of articles, which are offered at such prices and quality as will ensure a continuance of that patronage we have so liberally enjoyed.

Gold and Silver WATCHES, with all the modern improvements; rich gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches, Rings, Cuff Pins, Lockets, Earrings, Gold Chains, Vest do., Necklets, Seals, Keys, Slides, Studs, split Rings, Hooks, Gold and Hair Bracelets, gold and silver Thimbles, gold and silver Pencil Cases, Penholders, Toothpicks,

Silver and Plated JEWELLERY, in great variety—Black Brooches, shawl Pins; gold, silver and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks, Albata and Electro do., silver, electro and albata Spoons, Forks, &c. silver Combs and Bouquet Holders, silver Mugs, and Knife, Fork and spoons in cases, silver Bell Corals, Paper Knives in cases, Cake Knives and Fish Carvers in cases, silver Fruit Knives, Vinegarets, silver Scissors, Bodkins, Emerys, Waxes, Yard Measures, Card Cases in silver, pearl, papier machie, tortoise shell and leather, Portemonnies do. do., silver top Smelling Bottles' &c. &c.

☞ *One Large and Powerful Achromatic MICROSCOPE.*

Electro Plate TEA SETS, Cake Baskets, Salvers, Castors, Butter Coolers; Table, Piano and chamber Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays to match; Communion Sets; Coasters, Toast Racks, plated Desserts messe, &c.

Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, do. Urns, Kettles, do. on stands, Castors, Candlesticks, snuffer Trays, Wine strainers, Flasks, &c. block tin saucepans, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Egg Coolers, Graters, patty pans, soup tureens, dish covers, bedroom candlesticks, foot warmers, fish trowels and slicers, gravy strainers, pepper and flour boxes, dust pans, japann'd Cash Boxes, &c.—Six sets new patterns fancy Toilet Ware; japann'd and copper Coal Pans, small Brass Kettles, Tea Trays and Waiters, Fenders and Fire Irons, Crimping Machines, Hearth Brooms, Gilt Cornices and Cornice Pole, Rings for do.

Papier Mache Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Portfolios, Card receivers, Hand screens, Tea Caddies, Inkstands; a large lot of Rosewood, Work Boxes, all prices; Ladies' and Gents. Rosewood and Leather Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Papateries, Draft and Backgammon Boards; Ladies' Companions, in great variety; a beautiful assortment of Toilet and Mantle Ornaments, in lava, terra cotta, china and glass ware; Fancy Handkerchief Boxes, Scents, paper Weights, Snow Storms, Accordeons, Ivory and Bone Fancy Articles, Fancy Fans, Games, Alphabets, Puzzles, Magic Toys and Lanterns, Transparent Slates, porcemin Slates, boxes Tools, Colour Boxes, &c.

Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks; GLASS-WARE—Pitchers, Creams, Sugars, Decanters, Toilets, Plates, Dishes, Salts, Tumblers, Wines, Jars, Butter Coolers, spoon Glasses, Bowls on feet, Glass Lamps (Fluid and Oil), Lamp shades, &c.

An invoice of DOLLS—in Wax, Composition and Wood; Cutlery of every description, Combs and Brushes, Bronzed Ornaments, &c. &c. with a great variety of other Goods not enumerated.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Expected daily per Steamer—A good supply of Ivory Handle Table Knives, self tip and other Patterns; Carvers to match—in sets 51 pieces and dozens.

☞ The above, with the large stock of fancy articles on hand, not enumerated, are worthy of inspection. We can with confidence say, that there is not such a selection of novel and seasonable Goods to be found elsewhere in this city. Thanking our friends for all past favours, we solicit a continuance for the future.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Dec. 7, 1852. Proprietors.

London House, Market Square, Sept., 1852.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Per "*Themis*," "*Village Belle*," and "*Glasgow*."

A considerable portion of the WINTER STOCK of this Establishment has arrived by the above vessels, which, (with those previously received per Steamers,) comprises a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS; some of which are Ladies' MANTLES, and SHAWLETTES, Long and Square SHAWLS, *DRESS GOODS*, in various styles; SILKS, SATINS, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloakings.

Pilot, Beaver, and Bread CLOTHS, Kerseys, Doeskins, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Sheetings, LINENS; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS—and such other general Goods as are generally found in a Stock of this kind.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sept. 22. T. W. DANIEL.

Dick's Celebrated Threads.

THIS unrivalled and superior Sewing Thread can be supplied by the Subscriber, "the sole Agent of the Manufacturers in New-Brunswick," in any assortment and quantity to suit purchasers. The Threads can with all confidence be recommended to importers and parties in the trade.

Just received per Ship *Cathcart*—Four cases of Dick's three and six-cord Threads, in 100 and 300 yard reels, of white, black and various colours, which are ready for inspection, and will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR,

Dec. 14. North Market Wharf.

Sheet Lead and Shot.

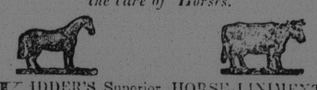
Ex "Pilgrim," from Liverpool:—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, from 3 to 5 lbs.
2 tons Patent SHOT; for sale by

Sept. 14. W. TISDALE & SON.

Important Notice,

To owners and all others that use and have the care of Horses.



KIDDER'S Superior HORSE LINIMENT, warranted to be one of the most Valuable Articles ever offered to the Public, for Sprains, Wind-Galls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains, and Callouses of long standing, also Swelling, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been in successful use for the last *fifteen years*, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The proprietor cheerfully recommends the above remedy to the public under a full conviction of its efficacy in the above named diseases, and all to which that valuable and useful animal (the Horse) *by accident or neglect is liable*, where an external application is required. This Liniment will also equally apply well to *Neat Horn Cattle*. It reduces inflammation and swelling, or when the flesh has become callous, or the cords stiff, it so tens and relaxes, and affords a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected. Purchasers may depend upon this being an entirely different article from any other ever offered to the Public, both as to its healing qualities and superior strength, as but a small quantity is required at a time, to produce the desired effect. As a proof of the benefit resulting from the use of this Liniment, I have ever engaged to offer for consideration the names of a few highly respectable Gentlemen from among many there, who have used the same for years, and are competent to judge of its merits.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, have used Mr. James Kidder, Jr.'s Horse Liniment for a number of years past, and have always found it decidedly the most efficacious of any article in use, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as a cheap and valuable Liniment to all those who use and have the care of Horses.

SAMUEL BLANCHARD, Medford; KIDDER & Co., Boston; SAMUEL DAGGETT, Charlestown; JAMES SIMMONS, Cambridge; AMOS BUTLER, Malden; ANTIPAS JACKSON, Watertown; ELIJAH GIBBS, Newton; ROBERT A. BAXTER, Woburn; L. H. BALCH, Providence, R. I.; CHARLES HOLDEN, 2d., do.

Poetry.

The Breeze of Spring.

Dull winter hastens to be gone,
He's disappearing fast;
The sunny hours are coming on,
The stormy time is past.
The ice no longer binds the rill,
Nor snows their mantle fling;
For every bleak and barren hill
Has kissed the breeze of Spring.

I hear its music in the wood,
It sighs along the vale,
Where summer flowers in beauty stood,
It lingers in the dale;
It plays upon the primrose banks,
And rests its merry wing;
The drooping snow-drop kindly thanks
The western breeze of Spring.

Ah! well it knows where violets grow
In the lone and shady lawn;
It bids its sweet, blue fav'rites blow,
And onward speeds again.
It wakes the flowers of the field,
And they their offerings bring;
The flowers their sweetest incense yield,
To scent the breeze of Spring.

The blackbird, from the hawthorn bush,
Renews his lively strain;
On topmost branches stands the thrush,
And tunes his throat amain;
At close of evening calm and mild,
He makes the forest ring
With native woodnotes, clear and wild—
He loves the breeze of Spring.

The robin leaves his winter friends
For hedge-rows far away—
Above his massy nest he bends,
And pipes his plaintive lay.
The lark uprising with the light,
On merry mountain wing—
Strains all his might till out of sight,
And hails the breeze of Spring.

A hundred voices fill the air,
The sun shines warmly down;
Away with each intruding care,
And leave the gloomy town.
Come, roam along the woodpath green,
Hear nature's favorites sing,
Enjoy the soul-enlivening scene,
And woo the breeze of Spring.

[*Dublin University Magazine.*

Miscellaneous.

SPEAK KINDLY.

In our daily intercourse with those we love—in our family relations as husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters—a constant watchfulness ought to be maintained over our words and actions, in order to avoid inflicting unnecessary pain. How frequently does it occur, that a word unkindly spoken, or an act unkindly done to those we once loved, but who have been since removed from us by the hand of death, will haunt our memory long afterward, like an avenging demon, causing us poignant and vain regrets! Years after the circumstance has passed out of our own minds and the mind of the friend we may have grieved or wronged, if some sudden calamity befals him, or some unexpected summons calls him away from earth, and removes him from the scope of our ability to make redress, will the awakened memory of the unkind act or word cloud the melancholy reflections of our waking hours, and even haunt our dreams. But the most bitter and poignant reflections arise, when we have parted in unkindness from some one connected with us by the tenderest ties; and when no opportunity occurs to effect a reconciliation,—the person we have injured is removed from us suddenly by death. Then comes the period of vain regrets and unavailing self-reproach. What would we give for a moment of time to ask and obtain one word of forgiveness from the loved one we have wronged? but, alas! too late! too late!

The experience of an acquaintance, related by himself not along ago, illustrates most forcibly the above position. He had been living, he said, away from home for several months, and was on a visit of a week or two, at his father's house. The father was a man of the most uncompromising integrity, and cherished strong, though honest prejudices against all light or transient amusements. He had never allowed his children while under his control, to attend dancing parties or shows, or to mingle in the sports which most men regard as unobjectionable, or at least not altogether to be condemned. The consequence was, that the children, as is usual under similar circumstances, were fond of indulging in the interdicted pleasures, and were apt, when an opportunity did occur, to carry them too far. They felt that their father was prompted by a sincere conviction of, and a desire to discharge the duties of a parent who feels the weight of his responsibility to God; but they felt also that he was unnecessarily stringent in his interpretation of what he considered right or wrong. As a consequence, they did not hesitate, when circumstances favored it, to evade their father's mandates upon the subject, and even, when they dared, to set them at defiance.

"I shall never forget," said the narrator, nor cease to regret the incidents of my last visit home during my father's life. There was to be a ball at a neighboring tavern, by no means a reputable place, and it was to come off the evening before I was to return to my employment in a distant town. Feeling myself emancipated from paternal control, (for I had just reached my majority,) and priding myself upon the idea that I was now master of my own actions, I signified my intention to be present. My father, as usual, forbade my attendance. I answered him in anger, stating that his authority over me was henceforth ended; that he had treated me like a boy, and I had submitted like a boy until now; but since I had reached the age at which the law permitted me to think and act for myself, I was determined to assert my rights. I even went so far, and was so unjust to my father, as to intimate that a desire existed on his part to tyrannise over us, from a love of paternal authority. He was a man of strong and naturally irritable feelings, but his motives were always of the purest kind; and my conscience smote me as I uttered the sentiment which my pride would not permit me to recall.

"An angry blush passed over his countenance at such an unusual reception of his commands, but he checked himself instantaneously and answered with unusual mildness: 'Charles, I may have erred in many points touching the government of my children, but I have endeavored to do my duty as a parent and as a man. The time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to day!'

"And that time did come more speedily than even he anticipated. They were prophetic words, and even at this late day, they haunt me in my dreams.

"I went to the ball, but I did not enjoy myself: I was jovial, and full of glee; my associates thought me in unusually good spirits, but it was all feigned and hollow-hearted as a sepulchre. 'Charles, the time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to-day' rung in my ears.

"It was near morning when the party broke up, and I returned home, jaded in spirit, exhausted in physical energy, and worn down with excitement. I went to bed, and fell into a troubled sleep which lasted until near noon. When I arose a dizziness and pain in the head incapacitated me for mental exertion; still I half resolved ere I left home in the afternoon to confess my fault to my father. I met him at the dinner table, but no allusion was made by either of us to the incident of the previous day; and when we arose from the table it was near the hour at which it was necessary for me to take the coach. I followed my father into our little parlor, whither he had gone, as it desirous of affording me an opportunity to speak with him alone; but I was ashamed to confess that I was wrong, and merely said I must bid him good bye, as the coach was coming.

"'Have you nothing more to say, Charles?' he inquired.

"'No,' I answered, and we parted. I took the coach for the scene of my labors, displeased and angry with myself but not penitent; and for a week succeeding was industriously employed in my vocation, having allowed the unpleasant circumstance to pass out of my mind, when an express came requiring my immediate presence at home, for it was stated that my father in a state of perfect and florid health, had been stricken down by an apoplectic fit.

"Although still alive when the messenger left, he was insensible, and was not expected to survive. Then, indeed, I felt the full force of the ominous prediction, 'the time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to-day.' I hastened home full of anxiety and grief, only to find my father at the point of death. He never gave a token of recognition of my presence, and resigned his spirit into the hands of God amid the grief of a sorrowing household, of whom mine was infinitely the most bitter. Once, indeed, before my arrival, he rallied sufficiently to inquire if I had come, and on being answered in the negative, relapsed into a state of insensibility, and never spoke again. As I stood beside his bed, and gazed upon the lifeless features of one of the best of fathers, whose every command it was my duty to have obeyed, (and which as a general thing I did obey,) the thought of that last act of disobedience and unkindness tortured me like an avenging fiend; and I felt as if a word of forgiveness from those cold lips would have been received almost as joyfully as a welcome admission to the bliss of heaven."

Career of a Government Emigrant to Australia.

One of the chief master builders in Melbourne is a native of Hampshire. He served his time to a cabinet maker in Ramsey, in that county, and afterwards as a journeyman in the same county, where he got an insight into the carpentry business. Three years ago he was sent out to Australia as a government emigrant. This was before the gold discoveries. He settled at Melbourne, where he got work at his trade, and earned 8s. a day. He soon saw that house building would be a profitable occupation, on account of the influx of strangers, and the want of house accommodation. He accordingly worked as a journeyman for a twelve-month, saved up money enough to build a house, by which he did well, then he built other houses, and did better. The gold discoveries were then made, and such was the madness of every one to rush to the diggings, that the Hampshire carpenter found his trade worth nothing, because he could get no one to work for him. At the beginning of this year he had purchased a large supply of timber for building houses, but he could not proceed for want of hands. He, therefore and four more persons, went to the diggings; and in three months they returned to Melbourne with about £150 worth of gold a piece. He now recommenced business, got eight or ten journeymen to work for him, whom he paid something like 20s. a day each for labor, and is getting on swimmingly. He is a married man, and has three children. He has recently sent to his relatives in Hampshire a very handsome sum of money as a present. *Such is the success of a man who three years ago was assisted by the government to emigrate to Australia.*—*Manchester (Eng.) Examiner.*

He who cannot find time to consult his Bible, will find, one day, that he has time to be sick. He who has no time to pray must find time to die. He who can find no time to reflect is most likely to find time to sin. He who cannot find time for repentance will find an eternity in which repentance will be of no avail. Let us, then, under the influence of the Divine Spirit, seriously reflect under what law we came into the world; "It is appointed for all men once to die, and after death the Judgment." Is it not obvious, then, that the design of life is to prepare for judgment; and that, in proportion as we employ time well, we make immortality happy.—*Hannah More.*

[*From the Christian Visitor, March 8.*]

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Alexander Gold Fields, Nov. 20, 1852.

MY DEAR FATHER,—When we arrived at Melbourne, it was with the greatest difficulty that we could get a night's lodging, indeed so crowded was the city at that time that we were very glad to find a sleeping place upon the floor of some hut, when with some fifty or a hundred others, some gentlemen and some villains, we could find a shelter till the next morning. In such a state of things as this, you will not be surprised at our short stay in a place so completely crowded as Melbourne. And although the accounts from the "diggings" were of an unsatisfactory nature, owing to the recent floods, we at once determined to try our fortune at Mount Alexander, a distance of 80 miles. So after making such arrangements with our baggage as we could, in company with fifty or sixty others, from the same ship, with knapsacks on our backs, we marched "off to the diggings." We performed the journey in four days, and with the exception of eight or ten who tired out on the way, all got in safe and well. Brother and I stood the jaunt well; a circumstance which will convince you of the happy change which has taken place in regard to my own health from the time I left home. And now after a months' experience in the life of a gold digger, I must give you a short sketch of the hardships and privations, as well as the different stages of success to which he is subjected—merely to show you *that gold is not to be picked up in the grass here any more than in New Brunswick*, and that the man that makes money here, does it by the sweat of his brow. True, there are some whose fortune is made in a day, but these instances are rare, and form the exception, not the rule. Our party consists of four—two young men from Halifax and ourselves—we rise at daylight in the morning, take our breakfast before sunrise, consisting of beef, damper and tea, and off to our work, where we stay till nearly sunset, and return to our tent, wrap our blankets around us, to enjoy the tired fellow's repose. Such is the routine of life to which we have by this time become quite accustomed. We could not have come to the "diggings" in a more unfavorable season of the year than in October. Every thing in the shape of provisions was up to famine prices. For instance—Flour, £15 per barrel; a loaf of bread which at home would cost 3d., we have had to pay six shillings; beef, 6d. per lb.; mutton, 5s. per quarter; pork, 3s. 6d. per lb.; cheese, 4s. 6d. per lb.; sugar, 2s. 6d. per lb.; salt, 1s. per lb., and all other articles in the same proportion; and this just at a season when the gold was not obtainable, owing to the recent floods, so you may know our situation was not so very enviable. But determined not to be thwarted in our object, we went to work, and worked hard day after day, without even so much as earning our salt. For the first three weeks we sank 13 holes, ranging from 10 feet to 20, *and found them blanks*, but in the fourteenth we hit upon the precious ore, and are now repaid for all our three weeks of lost time. There is no business into which a man can enter where his perseverance and energy are more brought to the test than in gold digging: consequently not more than one out of every hundred who come to the mines remain long enough to give them a fair trial. The difficulties are so great as sometimes to baffle the strongest hearted. Out of the fifty or sixty who came up with us from the "*Cubacta*," only six remained, the rest have gone back disheartened, some of them even without touching the spade or pick. Such is the life of a gold digger, some are fortunate, and others are unfortunate.

You will be happy to learn that our prospects for success are brightening every day, as new places of great richness are now being found out. Last night we sold the hole we were working for a good sum, and to-morrow we intend to take a tramp of some eight or ten miles to work in new gullies that have lately been opened. A large sheep station has been found to be very rich in gold deposits, and Government has given orders to have it thrown open to the diggers. Thousands are on the grounds already, waiting till the 25th, and mounted police are patroling the place to keep intruders off. The greatest order and quietness prevail throughout the diggings, and English law here is observed with as much promptitude as in the best regulated towns and cities in England. It is true, that robberies and murders take place now and then, but it must naturally be supposed that among a body of 80,000 or 100,000 men, some lawless subjects will be found, but the laws are very strict, and the police regulations are good. The Sunday is strictly observed by a large proportion of the diggers, and meetings are held every Sunday morning by all denominations. The Clergymen are supported by Government at a salary of £300 per annum.

By this time, dear Father, you will be able to judge of the sort of life your sons have in the wilds of Australia. We intend remaining here till the rainy season sets in, which is in August, when we intend visiting Sidney to spend our winter. By that time we shall be able to give you something more definite. As far as I have seen of Australia and its advantages—my expectations are fully realized. Its climate is probably unrivalled by any other country in the world, and the air is pure and delicious. Its soil produces almost spontaneously the finest fruits and in ample variety, and man can live here with a superfluity of abundance, that is found in no other country. But still, like all other countries it has its drawbacks, and fearful ones too. The want of water here in the summer time is felt most acutely both by man and beast; and in the greater part of the country, I believe, pure springs are unknown. I have not tasted one cup of good water, since I came to the country, and would give an ounce of gold to-day for one drink of Nova Scotia spring water. Then there is the convict system that has been carried on here for so long a time, now acting as a blighting curse upon all classes of society. But Australia has all the elements of being a mighty country, and probably before long society will have found its own level, and things having become more settled, it will hoist its own banner, and be known to the world under the name of the *Australian Republic*.

The population of the country is increasing very rapidly, as you must know. Thousands are arriving weekly, and the tide seems on the increase, but there is plenty of room for emigrants, and plenty to do—and any quantity of provisions—and with the exception of the mines, at very moderate charges. So, dear Mother need not fear of her sons suffering starvation. Already America is sending over flour, and it is expected that before the summer has gone, that article will be obtained as cheap as ever. Upon the whole, both I—my and myself are much pleased and very contented with *a gold digger's life*. I suppose because it is so healthy, for one reason; and with all its privations and hardships, I don't hesitate to say it is the most honorable, the most independent, and therefore the most happy way in which a young man can spend two or three years of his life. One thing I forgot to say, no grog shops or gambling houses are allowed on the diggings. Wherever they are found, the police are authorised to burn them down. A good regulation, and one that is enforced most strictly. * * * * We came out in good style on board the "Cheloucto," had a magnificent time of it, though a long passage of 96 days, owing to calms and light winds. Capt. Bechard every thing in his power to make us comfortable and happy—he is a man in every sense of the word. There is some talk of his taking command of the "Great Britain." Very few of the ships that come into port are able to get away, deserting is so frequent among the crews. There are now lying in Port Phillip over 100 ships of the first class, besides a great quantity of smaller shipping. The "Cheloucto" is among the number. * * * * * *

Your affectionate son,

E. M. B.

[We take the following description of Messrs. W. & R. Wright's noble clipper ship "*Star of the East*," from the *Liverpool Journal* of 12th March, 1853.]

THE STAR OF THE EAST.

This clipper arrived off the Mersey yesterday week, from St. John, New-Brunswick, and came to anchor, off Birkenhead, on Saturday morning. From the favour with which her launch was hailed in that province we expected to find this a very superior ship, but we were entirely unprepared for the reality. As she lay in the river for two days after her arrival, she was the centre of attraction to every nautical eye; and the conclusion on all hands was, that her equal had never before been seen in the Mersey. A few weeks ago we gave her dimensions, and that of her spars, &c.; but the symmetry of her appearance made her true size very doubtful, and it was only on close inspection that any one could believe she was a ship of 1219 tons instead of 700. Most people took her for a yacht from the exquisite proportions of her hull and spars, and much surprise was manifested by many when they were informed she was a veritable merchantman, with a cargo of deals on board. She is at present discharging in the Brunswick Basin, and great numbers have been attracted down to see her. A personal inspection has enabled us to form an idea of her internal fittings, and we can confidently say that in that respect she is unequalled by any sailing ship in this port. Although extremely sharp fore and aft, she has great beam, and this has been taken advantage of to give her most compact deck arrangements. She has a large deck-house forward, containing officers' berths, hospital, cook-house, and two forecastles for the seamen. This last is well worthy of imitation by other shipowners, for we have never visited any of the emigrant ships—even where the passenger accommodation was all that could be desired—without wondering where the crew, who have to do the hard work, were to be placed. This vessel, we are glad to say, is an honourable exception in this respect. In the afterpart of the vessel there is a long poop-house, with passages on either side along the deck. Some idea of the protection afforded by her bulwarks may be formed when we state that her topgallant-rail is fully seven feet above the deck. Over her poop-house she has a promenade deck, very clear, and having a fine sweep of fully eighty feet—the after part occupied by a wooden house, to be fitted up as a smoking-room. Her poop-house contains two saloons, the fore one forty-four feet long, and tastefully decorated in white and gilt panelling, with foliated mouldings. It is a light, roomy, and comfortable apartment, upholstered in hair seating. Between this and the chief saloon is a very large steward's pantry, fitted with every requisite for serving up the choicest eatables. There are ten state-rooms attached to the fore saloon. A passage leads past the pantry to the chief saloon, a most elegant apartment, fitted equal to the mail steamers. The panels, as in the fore saloon, are arched, and in the foliated gilt-moulding, the acorn pattern is introduced with great effect. The panels consist of rich designs in mahogany, satinwood and rosewood, having dark walnut-wood pilasters between, springing from painted marble pediments and surmounted with Corinthian capitals, richly gilt. The contrast in the colours is well managed, and looks exceedingly elegant. A rich carpet, handsome mirrors, chairs, tables and lounging sofas, give the saloon an air of ease and comfort equal to a drawing-room on shore. There are four state-rooms here, with double berths, having circular side windows, very light and commodious, and ventilated from the saloon ceiling by a neat design in fret-work. There are also bath-rooms, and every sanitary convenience. Her 'tween decks are very lofty, and finished in a most superior style; the after part well lighted and ventilated by windows in the side of the poop-house. Indeed, throughout the ship she has a finish of style surpassing anything we have previously seen on board a merchantman. We have before alluded to her beauty externally, to which we may add that she carries a full-length female figure-head, all gilt, on her stem; and that she has an elliptical stern, ornamented with a neat design in gilt scroll-work, the "star" being conspicuous, and in which two circular windows are ingeniously and prettily introduced, as part of the pattern. We must, however, confess our inability to do full justice by a description of this ship;—she requires to be seen, in order to obtain a proper idea of her graceful appearance; and we advise all who admire fine specimens of naval architecture to take the opportunity of examining her for themselves. We hear her ultimate destination is the Australian trade; and we feel confident that, go where she will, she must command the admiration of all beholders.

Lord Shaftesbury says that he would be virtuous for his own sake, though nobody were to know it; as he would be clean for his own sake, though nobody were to see him.

The Duke of Newcastle truly said at the late meeting of the Sheffield School of Design—"These are days in which education is no longer one of the luxuries of life; it has become one of its greatest necessities, for all classes and for all grades of society. It has become the daily bread of us all."—*The Builder.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, April 5.—Mr. Gray submitted the Report of the Committee on Internal Navigation.

Mr. Cutler brought in a Bill to authorise the Rector and Church Wardens in St. Mary's in Kent, to sell certain lands.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he would move an address for the construction of Grimross Canal, engaging to appropriate £3,000.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to place £120 on the Supply Bill for Mr. Boyd's pay and travelling charges for two years that he was kept out of his seat—not granted.

The House in Supply—£12 10s. to the daughter of Mrs. Watson, the widow of an old soldier; £200 to make a draw in the Richibucto Bridge, and £100 to the St. Stephens Academy were voted.

The Bill to divide Woodstock into three parishes was committed, a Bill to divide it into two parishes was proposed by Mr. English as an amendment and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gillard it was resolved that the supply book should close on Saturday week.

Wednesday, April 6.—The Bill to authorise an assessment of certain Parishes for a Lock-up House in Westmorland passed Committee; also a Bill to Incorporate the Brighton Agricultural Society.

A Bill relating to the Settlement of Poor was committed and progress reported.

The Election Bill was considered and occupied all day. It was introduced by Mr. Street.

Messrs. Johnston, English, and Cutler, opposed.

Mr. Needham was in favour of Universal Suffrage, Ballot, &c., he thought absurdly to the appointment of Commissioners to try disputed elections.

Mr. Boyd thought the Bill not such as required, but could be amended.