The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1851.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 25.

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.

MUTULA 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.*

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

UNION MUTUAL FIRE 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 "onlyplan," 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 References:

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, 68, 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.

JOHN KINNEAR,

(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,)

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS:
Cut NAILS of every size:
English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6x8 to 34x36.
PAPER HANGINGS from 6d, to 5s. each piece,
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING,
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (cleaned,) assorted qualities.
Mott's Broma, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger,
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Paints, Whiting and *Yellow Ochre*, and a number of other articles. August 26, 1851.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—

4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* GANG, CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare COVERS,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short SCREW AUGERS

From the United States:

73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles.

—ON HAND—

280 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted*;
LEAD PIPE, from 5-8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

Burning Fluid.

THE Subscriber has just received per 'Cuba' from Boston, a further supply of the above warranted a *superior* article.

T. M. REED,
Sept. 16. Head of North Wharf.

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Prince William street,

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their

GENTS. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,

In Silk and Wool Bareges, Sylphine Silks, Silk Checks, spun Silks, (plain and plaided); Crape de Soi, Coburge, Orleans, Chameleon Cloths, &c. &c.

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indiana, Printed Cachmere, Barege, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

Just received per Ships "Highland Mary," from London, and "Speed," from Liverpool:—

21 CASES of Ladies, Misses and Children's CLOTH BOOTS,
Ladies Cashmere, Merino and Prunella BOOTS;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Bronze and Black Kid and Enamelled Dancing SLIPPERS;
Do. Patent Russia Kid and Morocco Walking SHOES,
Do. Carpet and House SHOES, in great variety,
Misses CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality;
Do. Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS, assorted;
Do. Black and Bronze Kid and Satin Dancing SLIPPERS,
Do. Walking Shoes of every style and quality
Children's CLOTH BOOTS, and every other variety;
Cheap Shoes and Boots *of all sorts.*

Sept. 30 S. K. FOSTER.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square.

Just received per Steamer, and Schooner 'Charles, from Halifax,—

BEST quality Plated Wares; Hair and Pebble Bracelets; Gold and Plated Shirt Studs; Signet Rings, Gold Pencil Cases and Lockets, Gold Albert Chains, Eye Glasses, Gold Watches, Black Brooches, Wedding Rings, Nutpickers, Tweezers, Key Rings, Rodgers & Sons' 1, 2, 3, and 4 Blade Knives; Joseph Elliott's Razors, Table Cutlery, &c. &c.—all of which, with their large Stock of Goods on hand, are offered at the lowest prices—Wholesale and Retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Sept. 9th, 1851. Proprietors.

Cooking Stoves, &c.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received a good assortment of the following STOVES, &c., which he offers at low prices, viz:

COOKING and Close STOVES;
Air-tight Cast Iron Franklins & Hall Stoves,
Charcoal FURNACES; OVEN MOUTHS,
Ornamental Parlor STOVES,
Farmers' Boiler Stove. Sept. 23, 1851.

DOMESTIC.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the inspection of a large and extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES,
FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES,
WOOD STOVES, AND PLOUGHS,

of the newest and most approved Patterns, to be seen at the Brick Warehouse in *Prince William Street*, late in the occupation of Messrs. Ranney, Stordee & Co.

☞ Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attention. JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John N. B., 27th Sept., 1851.
[Cour., Cron., News, N. Br., Free, 6 weeks each.]

Hams and Mess Pork.

EX *Eliza Jane* from Boston—2 Casks Smoked HAMS; 11 barrels and 7 half barrels MESS PORK, for sale by

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

HARDWARE.

W. Tisdale & Son

Are receiving ex 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Highland Mary,' and 'Sterling'—

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse TRACES and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7½ feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS;
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS:
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved

all which will be sold at low rates.

N. B.—Remainder of Stock expected in the *Algoma* and *Themis.* Sept. 30.

Autumn Importations, of

FRENCH Silk and Satin HATS; CLOTH CAPS; Fur, Seal, Otter, and Beaver CAPS; LADIES' *Fashionable* FURS, of the very best; Boys and Girls Fancy HATS, neat styles; Men's and Boys' Felt *Sporting* HATS, in all colors; Leather Hat Cases, Glazed Caps, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Trunks; BUFFALO ROBES; FUR COATS, &c., just opened—wholesale and retail, at *reduced prices*, at the Hat, Cap, and Fur Store of G. & E. SEARS.

Barlow's Corner, King Street, up stairs.

N. B. Their Stock of SILK HATS and FUR CAPS is very large, and of excellent quality—and will be sold *cheaper* than at any other establishment in the City. A very excellent Hat for 17s. 6d. ☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS. St. John, Oct. 14, 1851.—1m.

Paints, Pine Oil, Varnish, &c.

INVOICE consisting of WHITE LEAD, Green, Yellow, Red and Black PAINT; 2 Barrels Pine Oil; 2 do. Black Varnish; for sale cheap by

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST Received per ship 'Themis' from Liverpool, a further supply of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloth and Prunella BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the Fall and Winter Season.

—ON HAND—

One Thousand Pairs Women's and Girls' Figured RUBBERS; Men's, Women's and Children's Patent Metallic Rubbers; Men's Strong Boots, Bootees, Slippers, &c., &c.

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Strong Boots, for Lumberers and Farmers' work; Boys' Calf, Grain and Cow Hide Boots; Boys' and Youth's Calf, Kip, Grain and Cow Hide Bootees; Children's Patent, Enamelled, Grain, and other Shoes; Women's Calf Lace Boots, Buskins, Slippers assorted; &c. Black Carpet House Slippers, very good; and a variety of other Work of Domestic make—to which the attention of customers throughout the Province is invited.

Oct. 28. S. K. FOSTER.

SELLING OFF

AT

Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!

AT THE

HOWARD HOUSE,

North Side of King Street.

A WELL selected stock of WINTER CLOTHING, made up in the most Fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City.

The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at COST PRICE, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province.

Pants and Vestings on the same terms.

Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

Buffalo Robes!

FUR CAPS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a Lot of No. 1 BUFFALO ROBES, which they will dispose of at a very small advance on cost, *for Cash only.*

—ALSO—

Part of our supply of Fur, Sealette, Glengary and Plush CAPS, in various fashionable styles, good and cheap. Constantly making up—Satin and Fur HATS of every description; Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed CAPS—articles which we can WARRANT and sell much lower than can possibly be imported.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square & North side King St.
31st October.

Course of Lectures.

A COURSE of TEN LECTURES will be given at the Mechanics' Institute, commencing on the second Tuesday in November ensuing, by the Rev. W. T. WISHART, at the solicitation of many of his friends; and is to be continued every Thursday until the course is completed. The subjects will be as follows:—

1. Consequences, Speculative and Practical, derivable from Phrenology.
2. (The same subject continued.)
3. Ingredients of Society.
4. Formation of Character.
5. Peculiarities of Ignorance.
6. Success in Life.
7. Influence of the Past.
8. Some modern Authors.
9. Aristotle's Seven Sophisms.
10. House Keeping.

Season Tickets (to admit a Gentleman and two Ladies,) 7s. 6d. Single Tickets, 5s.

Tickets to be had at the Book Stores and the Albion and Manchester Houses.

JAMES A. HARDING, Sec'y.

November 1.

CLEARING OUT.—To close the Consignment we shall sell the few remaining COOK and PARLOR STOVES at astonishing low prices for *CASH* only. Parties wishing *a very cheap Stove* will give an early call.

C. D EVERITT & SON,
East side Market Square,
North side of King Street.

Teas, Sugars, Rum, &c. &c.

Just landed, and on Sale by the subscriber—

50 CHESTS superior Congo TEAS, 10 hhds. Bright SUGARS,
20 boxes Cavendish Tobacco—choice brands.
ALSO—5 puncheons high proof RUM.

Nov. 11. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sperm Candles, Coffee, &c.

Ex Schooner "Volante," from Boston.

10 BOXES of Sperm and Composition CANDLES:
2 cases Orris' CORN STARCH,
10 Matts CASSIA,
25 bags finest old Government Java COFFEE
3 cases Infallible YEAST POWDER, in 1lb. and 2lbs, direct from the Manufactory.

For sale at lowest rates by

Oct 28. JARDINE & CO.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS,

Has just received per ships *Olivet* and *Stirling.*—

1 CASK COUNTER SCALES, and Brass CANDLESTICKS;
1 cask Registered SAD IRONS;
2 casks Chain TRACES; 1 cask Ox CHAINS;
1 cask Rim Locks, Bolts, Brad Awls, &c.
12 Blacksmith's ANVILS; 24 do do VICES;
100 PLOUGHSHARE MOULDS;
4 bundles riveted-handle SHOVELS;
1 cask Pipe RIVETS. Oct. 7.

GOODS

Per the Montrose, from Liverpool:

BALES Grey Wrapping PAPER,
Bags of Black PEPPER,
Bags of ALLSPICE,
Bags Bengal RICE,
Barrels Blue VITRIOL,
Barrels LAMP BLACK,
Barrels CREAM OF TARTAR,
Kegs Ground MUSTARD and GINGER,
Boxes Patent STARCH.

A box Cassia, a cask Glue, a pipe of Boiled Linseed OIL, and a box of Reference Files in Cloth and Leather.

Also, 120 boxes Sheet Window GLASS.

—*Now landing, for sale.*

sept. 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

POETRY.

OLD FRIENDS.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

Old friends! old friends! the dear old friends
That time has swept away!
Ah! what can make the heart amends
For the friends of life's young day?
Oh! they were the *fixed* stars of love,
That never left their sphere,
The beacon lights that shone above,
Our life's dark paths to cheer.
Old friends! old friends!

Old friends! old friends! can we forget
Those days of golden prime,
When round our father's hearths we met,
And our merry voice's chime.
Made the old hall ring to the roof with joy,
As we sang the songs of yore,
Or danced to the strain of the harper boy
On the bright old oaken floor.
Old friends! old friends!

Old friends! old friends! as time rolls on,
We miss them more and more;
Those halls are dark where once they shone,
And closed the friendly door;
While colder seems the stranger's eye,
As we pass on earth's dull way,
And think, with memory's rising sigh,
Of the friends of *life's young day.*
Old friends! old friends!

Speech of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer,

At the parting Banquet given by Mr. Peabody, the eminent American merchant and banker in London, on the 28th October, at the London Coffee House, to the American Exhibitors at the Great Exhibition. The company numbered about 120 English and American gentlemen, including Lord Granville, Sir Henry L. Bulwer, Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox, the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Lawrence, the American Minister, Hon. R. J. Walker, &c.

The tables were arranged with much elegance, and the dinner was served in that style of extreme taste but beautiful profusion for which Mr. Peabody's entertainments have become almost proverbial.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, rose and said: The agreeable office is assigned to me, by our excellent host, of offering a toast in honor of Her Majesty's Envoy to the United States, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer.

Mr. Walker concluded a neat and appropriate speech, highly complimentary to Mr. Bulwer, by offering the toast, which was received with cheering which continued for some time.

Silence being restored,

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I quite agree with my noble friend, Lord Granville, who lately addressed you, that this is not an occasion on which it is necessary to make you a long and formal speech; but this I must say familiarly, that I could not help being struck—first, as the turtle soup went round, then as the champagne was circulated, then as the loving cup passed from mouth to mouth, and finally as I listened to the excellent and eloquent speeches that were subsequently delivered—at the singular practical ignorance that was displayed by an honorable friend of mine, when, during the sitting of the diplomatic committee last session, he asked my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he saw any possible connexion between diplomacy and dining. (Laughter and cheers.) I cannot help thinking that, if my hon. friend were now here, we should be able to give him what the Yankees would call correct *notions* as to this matter. (Laughter and cheers.) But since he is not here, I will myself undertake to assure you, Mr. Chairman, that by this and similar acts of hospitality you have in no slight degree macadamised the road which my hon. friend Mr. Lawrence is going ahead upon so much to his own credit, and also so much to the advantage of his country. For myself, sir, I am particularly indebted to you, for you have given me this evening the opportunity of greeting your countrymen on this side of the Atlantic with the same heart-felt cordiality, the same never to be forgotten kindness, with which they received me on the other. Welcome again to this land, which is dear to *me* as *my* home, and which possesses a sort of kindred right to *your* affection as the home of your fathers. Here you will have found those ancient edifices which, whether as monuments of power or as works of art, are noble records of our common race; here repose the ashes of those great writers of the past, in whose fame we have a joint inheritance; here grew up, in wisdom and renown, those learned and just legislators, those profound statesmen from whom we have derived our common notions of polity and law; here ruled and dazzled those mighty and valiant princes, beneath whose victorious banners your ancestors, side by side with mine, rushed from the heights of Cressy, or charged on the plains of Agincourt. (Great cheering.) But well I know, gentlemen, it is not merely the solemn cathedral, or the stately tower, nor even the venerated tomb of the noble and the great which as you wander through this island, will stay your steps. I see you there, in the quiet village, the country churchyard, pondering over some half-effaced epitaph, tracing on some moss covered monument, the names and lineage of your English forefathers, whose dust co-mingling with old England's soil, gives me, my dear sir, (turning to Mr. Lawrence and taking his hand) the right whilst I clasp your hand as that of a friend, to claim it as that of a brother. (Great cheering.) Welcome, I say, gentlemen, to this land; and when you depart from it, may you carry away with you as kindly impressions as those which you will leave behind you. At this time we are especially indebted for your visit to that great spectacle of which I can say no more and no less, than that it surpassed the expectations of those who were most sanguine as to its success. (Cheers.) The idea of this Great Exhibition, an idea for which we are indebted to that eminent and illustrious Prince, who adds to his many other merits that of understanding the epoch in which he lives and the country with which he is connected:—the idea of this Great Exhibition, I say, was not, if I understand it rightly, merely that of bringing together the chairs and tables, the tapestry and jewelry, the works of art, and the machinery—but to collect, as it were, in one focus, the mind of the whole world, so that each nation might learn and appreciate the character and intelligence of the other; and, if this be so, what is the place that men will assign, after receiving your productions, to the character and intelligence—that is to say, to the mind of America? Why, gentlemen, they will say, that for all manly and practical purposes, its place is about the head of the poll. (Cheers.) Where, out of America, shall we get a pistol like Mr. Colts, to kill our eight enemies in a second? or a reaping machine like Mr. M'Cormick's, to clear our twenty acres of wheat in a day? or locks, like those of Mr. Hobbs, which appears, after all, the only ones to which we can safely confide our secrets or our treasures? Nor is this all, gentlemen. Go a little farther, and we shall find a graceful and melancholy figure, which, while it fitly represents the charms and misfortunes of ancient Greece, exhibits at the same time the pre-eminent powers of sculpture and the pre-eminent genius of Power. (Great cheering.) And, gentlemen, whilst we are thus passing in review the productions in Hyde Park, what is that small speck which I see lightly skimming along the sea? I think I recognize an old acquaintance; and sure enough, on the very day I landed at Liverpool, I learn that that little vessel which I had seen but lately sleeping quietly in the waters of New York, had, after gallantly crossing the great Atlantic, given the go-by to the whole of our yacht squadron; and this, too, in our own waters, and before the very eyes of the sovereign whom we are sometimes proud enough to call the Queen of the Ocean. (Loud cheers.) But, gentlemen, you know I always speak my mind; and therefore I tell you that here if you gave us one lesson we gave you another. I remember a story of Mr. Fox, who when asked, it is said, one day what he thought of a young man who had just made a capital first speech, replied, "I don't like to judge any one after a success, I like to see what a man is after a failure." Now I say, gentlemen, that, on the next occasion to which I am alluding, we should decidedly have satisfied Mr. Fox; and I beg you to remember that if you then shewed us how to win a race, we shewed you how to bear the loss of one. (Laughter and cheers.) But I should be very ungrateful if I further delayed returning my thanks to my honorable friend who so handsomely proposed my health, and who passed so many more compliments on me than I can possibly deserve. Gentlemen, I value those compliments because I value the person from whom they come, and who, as you know, enjoys so high a reputation both as a gentleman and a statesman in his native land. But if it be true that I have been so fortunate as to contribute in any way to the friendly relations which at present exist between the two countries, it is simply because I have taken a plain downright course for effecting this object. (Hear, hear.) The fact of it is, gentlemen, that according to old customs, when any causes for difference, however slight, existed between our two governments, down sat her Majesty's representative at his desk, and down sat the United States Secretary of State at his desk, and each penned to the other very pithy and pertinent despatches, showing the great motives for grievance there were on both sides, and then those despatches were carefully circulated throughout both countries; but when there were only causes for mutual good-will and satisfaction, no one thought it worth while to take notice of so simple a fact, nor to state to the English and American public what strong reasons, both in sentiment and interest, there existed for their maintaining the closest and most friendly relations with each other. (Hear, hear.) This was the old school of diplomacy, gentlemen; but I am of the new school,—(laughter and cheers)—and my theory and practice were and are just the reverse of what I have been describing. I am for keeping as quiet as possible all those small differences which must occasionally take place between any two great states having vast and complicated interests, but which differences are always easy of adjustment when they are not aggravated by unfriendly and untimely discussion. (Hear, hear.) And I am for making as public as possible, on all occasions, those great points of union that must connect those two nations, which not only, as my honorable friend Mr. Lawrence has said, have one origin, and speak one language, but which also transact their greatest amount of business with each other. (Cheers.) Why, gentlemen, in what possible manner can difficulties of a serious character arise between two nations thus situated, except through mutual prejudices, which, having been suffered to grow up, will be apt, until eradicated, to create a wrong impression as to the real policy and feelings of the one and the other. (Hear, hear.) My endeavours, then, gentlemen, have been to remove all such prejudices; aye, and to replace them by sympathies. (Cheers.) For this purpose, as my friend Mr. Walker justly said, I have addressed myself not merely to the American mind, but to the American heart. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose I have thought it essential not merely to correspond formally with your State department, but also to have frank and free communication with your noble and intelligent people. (Loud cheers.) For this purpose I have mixed with your public men, studied your institutions, taken an interest in your affairs, partaken of your festivities, conformed to your habits, and always been willing not only to eat a good dinner with you, but to make you a bad speech after one. (Great laughter, and cheers.) Gentlemen, I should be quite satisfied to take as my reward for these efforts the eloquent and far more than deserved encomium which has been passed upon me by the distinguished gentleman who proposed the toast I am responding to. But my mission had also another reward—another result—which, if I am not wearying you—(no, no)—I will state, as being not only interesting to our two communities, but to the world at large; I mean a treaty by which Great Britain and the United States, without infringing on the rights of the humblest individual or the smallest State, have agreed, on one condition, to protect the construction, and guarantee the security when constructed, of any canal or railway which may open a passage across Central America between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. (Great cheers.) And what was that one condition on which our two Governments united? Why, that they should not, either separately or conjointly, possess one single privilege or advantage with respect to such canal or railway, which should not be offered on equal terms to any other nation on the face of the globe. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, I do confess that I am proud that such a treaty as this should have been entered into by the United States and Great Britain, and I will also add that I have a humble pride in observing that one of the signatures attached to that convention is the name of the individual who has now the honor of addressing you. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Gentlemen, I lay a great stress upon this fact, because I felt when I signed that instrument to which I have been alluding, that I laid the foundation stone of a great and equitable alliance between our two countries—(hear, hear)—an alliance which should not have for its object the wronging or despoiling, but the benefitting and protecting the rest of mankind; and surely gentlemen, if such an union were ever required, it is at this moment—for at this moment the world is as it were, violently vibrating between two extremes, and appears of necessity to demand some regulating influence to moderate and steady its oscillations—(hear, hear)—and where, gentlemen, can such an influence be better found than in the cordial union of Great Britain and the United States. (Great cheering.) It is true that you live under a republic, and we under a monarchy, but what of that? (Cheers.) The foundations of both societies are law and religion. The purpose of both governments is liberty and order. (Cheers.) The more you love your Republic, gentlemen, the more you detest those principles of confusion and division which would destroy it. The more we love our monarchy the more we cherish and cling to those principles of equity and freedom which preserve it. (Hear, hear, hear.) In this indeed, lies the great moral strength of our close connexion. Hand in hand we can stand together, alike opposed to the anarchist who calls himself the friend of the people, and to the absolutist, who calls himself the friend of the throne. (Loud cheers.) Long then, gentlemen, let us thus stand together, the champions of peace between nations, of conciliation between opinions—(cheers); and if, notwithstanding our example and our efforts, the trumpet of war should sound, and that war to which it calls us should be a war of opinion, why, still let us stand together. (Loud and long cheering.) Our friends, in that day of conflict, shall be chosen from the most wise, the most moderate, and the most just; nor whilst we plant the red cross of England by the side of the stars and stripes of America, do I for one instant doubt, but that we shall leave recollections to our posterity worthy of those which we have inherited from our ancestors.

At the close of the right hon. gentleman's speech, the assembly rose en masse, and indulged in the most vociferous cheering and applause, continuing for several minutes.

HOME.

I know of no passage in classical literature more beautiful and affecting than that where Xenophon, in his "Anabasis," describes the effect produced on the remnant of the ten thousand Greeks, when after passing through dangers without number, they at length ascended a sacred mountain, and from its peak and summit caught sight of the sea. Dashing their bucklers, with a hymn of joy they rushed tumultuously forward. Some wept with the fulness of their delirious pleasure, others laughed, and more fell on their knees and blessed that broad ocean. Across its blue waters, like floating sea-birds, the memorials of their happy homes came and fanned their weary souls. All the perils they had encountered, all the companions they had lost, all the miseries they had endured, were in an instant forgotten, and nought was with them but the gentle phantoms of past and future joys. One was again scouring on his fleet steed across the hoof-trodden plains of Thessaly; another reclined beneath the flower-crowned rocks of Arcadia, and gazed into the dreamy eyes of her whose form, amid battle and bivouac, was ever with him; a third recalled that proud day when, before the streaming eyes of his overjoyed parents, and amid the acclamations of all Greece, he bore off from amid competitors the laurel-wreath of the Olympian victor. Oh! home, magical spell, all-powerful home! how strong must have been thy influence, when thy faintest memory could cause these bronzed heroes of a thousand fights to weep like tearful women. With the cooling freshness of a desert fountain, with the sweet fragrance of a flower found in winter, you came across the great waters to those wandering men, and beneath the peaceful shadow of your wings their souls found rest!

EVERY MAN A FARMER.

The cultivation of the earth is congenial to the nature of mankind, and a very large proportion of men, during some share of their lives, either do, or have a desire to become farmers. Besides those who, in civilized countries are bred to the culture of the soil, and take it as their sole pursuit through life, there are thousands of others, who retire from the trouble and anxieties of trade, the vexations of a professional, or the turmoils of a public life, to rural quiet, and the undisturbed possession of an acre of land.

Nor is this prevailing love of agriculture, which sooner or later in life discovers itself, to be wondered at, whether we consider it as implanted in our nature, or whether it be the result of reason and experience. If it be innate, it is merely kept down for a while by the engrossing pursuits of wealth, the calls of ambition or the strife of glory. But these being satisfied or disappointed, the mind set free, returns to its native desires, and applies its remaining energies to their peaceful gratification. But reason and experience may well be allowed their share, in bringing so large a portion of mankind ultimately to the cultivation of the earth. Who, at the value of his native dignity and independence, would not prefer to be lord over a few acres of land, with nobody's humors to consult but his own, and nobody to please but his Maker, to the cringing, the fawning, and lying, that are apt to enter so largely into political, professional, mercantile and mechanical life? If any man on earth can say, 'I ask no favors,' it is the farmer. Skilful and honest labor is all that the earth requires, and it yields a due return—no favors dearly bought with the surrender of independence, of honor, of truth, and of all noble and manly feelings; no truckling for office, no fawning for popularity, no lying for gain. No man can say of farming, 'I have served a faithless master! I have sacrificed honor and conscience, and independence of mind, and what have I gained?' Among farmers there are no deserted Wolseys, and no Belisarius lives a reproach to agricultural pursuits. The choristers of the field never sing to deceive, the flowers of the field never bloom to hide a deformity, and nature never smiles to betray.—*Berk Amer.*

THE STRANGER IN LONDON, who has no connection or circle of acquaintance, such as requires time to form, is apt, especially if he is of a thoughtful and not over buoyant disposition, to experience a strong reaction of feeling. When the excitement produced by the "great city" has passed away; when its sights have been seen, and its streets, with their shops, have grown familiar; then he begins to understand what it is to be a hermit amongst millions. The sense of self-importance is crushed; he knows no one, and no one knows him: he is a mere atom amongst the thousands that flit around him—a drop of rain that has fallen into the ocean; and it is a long time before he becomes reconciled to his loneliness. But the manly and cheerful mind gets over all this, and the streets of London become full of instruction and entertainment, truly a living panorama: the most humble and dingy-looking streets have some points of interest: the shops, from the coal-shed and potato-store to the stately show-room, with its plate-glass doors and mirrors that multiply its extent, are full of animation: on either side ample accommodation is offered upon the most reasonable terms, such as hats that you can fold up and put into your pocket—cloaks impervious to rain—boots and shoes the neatest, easiest, and cheapest—clothes of the newest cut, and warranted to wear at least for some time—patent sauces—patent medicines—patent harps—patent mangles—portable steam-engines and economical boilers—iron and brass bedsteads—invalid sofas and chairs—bazaars, &c., with "no charge for admission"—Britannia metal that cannot be distinguished from silver—goods selling off at an "immense sacrifice"—and everything, in short, for money that money can buy.—*Builder.*

THE STONES OF VENICE, IN 1851.—It is a melancholy fact to consider, that most of the Venetian Palaces, erected and adorned during the flourishing periods of this Italian republic, have got into the hands of strangers and foreigners who have very little interest in preserving their historical records and memorials. The Palace Pesaro, one of the finest on the *Canal Grande*, belongs now to the Austrian General Lienberg, who restores it Vienna-fashion. The Palace Vendramin Calergi has been acquired by the Duchess de Berri; that of Cavalli belongs to the Duc de Shambord; and the Palace Rezzonico to Don Carlos of Spain. The Palace Grassi has been purchased by Emperor Ferdinand of Austria; that of Foscari converted into military barracks. Madame Taglioni, as we have already mentioned, is said to have acquired half a dozen of old Venetian patrician palaces on the Canal Grande, amongst them the famous one called Ca' d' oro. [Sic transit . . .] —*The Builder.*

A Yankee who went over to the mother country some time ago, and who was asked, on coming back, how he liked Great Britain—"Well," he said, "England is a very nice country—exceedingly fertile, well cultivated, very populous, and very wealthy; but," said the Yankee, "I never liked to go out to take a morning walk after breakfast, because the country is so small that I was always afraid of walking off the edge."