The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1849.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 50.

The Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—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.*

Administrtion Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN LANDERKIN, late of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

WM. WRIGHT,
Sole Administrator in New-Brunswick.

St. John, 26th February, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to JOHN GARDNER, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late GEORGE F. GOVE.

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

☞ NOTICE ☜

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. RITCHIE to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of STEPHEN HUMBERT, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }

St. John, February 24, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., for the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

Whiting, Paint, Alum, &c.

Ex Brig John & Isabella from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

5 TONS WHITING, in brls and hhds.;
2 do. COPPERAS.
4 do. LAMPBLACK. 2 do. ALUM,
3 do. Washing SODA, in all sized packages;
100 kegs finest No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
100 bags SHOT, from 4 to A.

For sale at low rates, by H. G. KINNEAR,
Hammond's Buildings, 20 Dock-street.

May 22.

Starch, Ginger, &c.

Landing ex "Harriott" from Liverpool:

2 CASKS SHOT, 8 boxes Patent Starch,
10 kegs Ground GINGER.
10 kegs superfine Mustard, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks,
2 cans Black Lead, 10 cases Cheddar and Wiltshire CHEESE,
Hhds. Table SALT, Soda, Copperas, Sulphur, Saltpetre, &c.—For Sale by

May 8. JARDINE & CO.

Raisins, Cheese, &c.

Just received at No. 10 King Street:

200 BOXES and half boxes Bunch RAISINS;
2 Casks Goshen CHEESE;
10 Sacks FILBERTS and Castana NUTS.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

15th May, 1849.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings and Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain-street,:

AND

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

German street.

Just received per "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool.

A SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of the very best qualities and newest styles, in Satin, Merino, Cashmere, Coburg, and Prunella Boots; White and black Satin, black and bronze Kid, Merino, Prunella, Morocco and Patent Slippers, together with every variety of cheap Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children that may be required for City and Country wear.

Further supplies expected per ships Harmony and Peruvian.

For sale wholesale and retail.

April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

REMOVAL.

S. McLEOD, Tailor,

WOULD respectfully intimate to his friends and the public that he has taken the Shop in *Prince William Street*, lately occupied by Mrs. Johnston, opposite the *Manchester House*, where he intends carrying on his business as heretofore in its various branches.

St. John, April 24th, 1849.—3

By the "Olivia" and "Cuba."

26 BARRELS Dried APPLES;
60 bundles assorted CHAIRS;
1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS, for sale by

May 1. JOHN KINNEAR,

LOOKING GLASSES, Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.

THE subscriber having fitted up those Premises in Germain street, recently occupied by Mr. John Bell, where he intends carrying on the LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE FRAME, and GILDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to his Extensive Stock of *Rose Wood, Mahogany, Walnut and Maple, and Plain and Fancy Gilt MOULDINGS* of every description, which he is prepared to make up into FRAMES at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive Establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. An inspection of specimens of various kinds of Plain and Ornamented Frames, is respectfully solicited.

ON HAND—An assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of various sizes, in Plain, Fancy and Gilt Frames, which will be sold low for Cash. Glasses of all sizes and descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ SIGN PAINTING, Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Lettering, done in a style unequalled in this Province.—Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which will retain its brilliancy for centuries, are invited to call and examine specimens of a *Domestic Manufacture*, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

*** Cornices, Ornamented and Gilt; Gilt Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice.—Old Frames Regilt, Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished, in the neatest style.

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1st, 1349.—[Courier.]

ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with FRAMES of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory*, Germain street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Ware-rooms.—Frames made to match those supplied by Mr. F. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1, 1849.

Prize Essay.

A LADY, who has for some time past felt much concern for the state of many of the Young Men of this City, proposes to give a *Prize of Twenty Dollars* for the best Essay—

"On the present demoralized state of many of the otherwise respectable Young Men of St. John, and on the best means of providing a remedy for this deplorable evil, and preventing its growth."

She wishes to appoint as Adjudicators, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Gray, Rector of St. John, the Honorable Judge Parker, and Dr. Peterson, the Principal of the Grammar School, Gentlemen, whose deep interest in all that is truly beneficial to this community is well known.

She wishes the Essays to be given in on or before the 1st of September next to the Rev. Dr. Wm. Gray, accompanied with a letter having on the outside a motto, which is also to be affixed or prefixed to the Essay. The letter accompanying the successful Essay only to be opened.

She wishes also the successful Essay to be published under the direction of its Author, with the assistance of the Adjudicators.

☞ All Newspaper Editors in the City, who feel an interest in the moral well-being of our population, are requested to give one or more gratuitous insertions of this advertisement. St. John, 1st May, 1849.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
No. 10, KING STREET,

Have just received per "Lisbon" from London and late arrivals from the United States:—

24 HHDS. Martell and Hennessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 quarter casks Old PORT WINE,
40 kegs Hall & Son's F and FF Gunpowder,
25 dozen Lazenby & Son's PICKLES, assorted
25 doz. " " Mushroom Ketchup,
5 doz. " " Essence of Anchovies,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES, 10 brls. Currants,
3 kegs Coleman's F, SF & DSF MUSTARD,
5 cwt " STARCH,
18 dozen Robinson's PATENT BARLEY,
18 dozen " " GROATS,
1 cask NUTMEGS,
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA, 1 chest INDIGO,
40 chests Fine Congou TEA,
50 boxes TOBACCO, assorted, 6 tierces RICE,
1 barrel SNUFF, in bladders,
4 casks Saleratus, 10 bales Wicking,
2 casks Epsom SALTS, 1 cask SULPHUR,
1 cask ground RICE, 1 barrel Castor Oil,
20 barrels Cider Vinegar, 1 barrel Pecan NUTS.

May 1st.

Tremendous Sacrifice
ON
DRY GOODS.
LEEDS HOUSE,
PRINCE WM. STREET.

AFTER the 10th of May the whole of the STOCK on hand, including this Spring's Importation, will be offered at a *Great Reduction* in price, with a view to clearing off the whole as early as possible.

Purchasers "*with Cash*" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.

The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable GOODS, in part of the following—

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy; Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luton, Tuscan, and whole Straws; Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Damask Silks, Satins and Satinetts, Neck Ties; of GLOVES a large assortment, Hearth Rugs, Druggets and Carpets, Gimps, Muslin Collars, Tarlatan Muslins, DeLaines, Coburgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Union Damasks, Moreens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind Hats, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

May 1, 1849—2¼

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lisbon," and "Infanta,"

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburghs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS-DE-NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, GLOVES, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Duck, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS,
FISHING THREADS, &c. &c.

With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

April 24, 1849. T. W. DANIEL

The Garland.

A MAY MORNING.

The sturdy oak's empurpled heads
Still shows a wintry gloom,
While underneath the woodman treads
'Mid spring-tide's fairest bloom.

May frolicsome banner gaily waves
On sycamore and larch,
And daily, sun and shower, his slaves,
Add trophies to his march.

Each morn some franchised wild flower owns
Sweet May's enlivening power;
Each morn the glorious spring enthrones
On some new-conquered bower.

In lightest clouds of golden green
The graceful birch is dressed,
And at the zephyr's suit is seen
To nod his twinkling crest.

From yon white mass of laurel flowers,
And apple-blossoms gay,
Where many a woodland cherry towers
'Bove the yet-flowerless May.

Nature a thousand perfumes blends
Into an incense rare,
Which through the cloudless heaven extends,
On wings of praise and prayer.

The cuckoo's wild, mysterious note,
The rook's old-fashioned song,
The myriad warblers' strains that float
The bursting woods along.

Unto my lonely heart recal
The springs of by-gone years,
When fancy could my heart enthral
With hopes undimmed with fears.

Unnumbered sights and sounds of joy
Come on young May's soft wing,
To make one paradise of earth,
And welcome back the spring.

Yet, in this riot of green things,
Fresh flowers, and bursting trees,
In the note of every bird that sings,
In the hum of unseen bees;

In the joyous sounds so gaily borne
From the just-awakened earth,
In the sprouting grass, the springing corn,
In all this sweet new birth,—

A gracious sign I chiefly read,
Vouchsafed by Nature's King,
That to death's winter shall succeed
A never fading spring.

Miscellaneous.

The Unreformed Past, and the Cheap and Changeful Present.

The following is the estimate, in *Blackwood*, of Mr. Macaulay's reformed modern history:—"The British empire, from 1815 to 1848, exhibited the most extraordinary social and political features that the world has ever seen. No former period had presented so complete a commentary on the maxim "extremes meet." It immediately succeeded the termination of a desperate and costly war, in the course of which the most Herculean efforts for the national defence and the interests of the empire had been made, and it witnessed the abandonment of them all. Twenty years of desperate hostility had bequeathed to it untouched a sinking fund of fifteen millions annually: thirty-five years of unbroken peace saw that sinking fund extinguished. Protection to industry—support to the colonies—upholding of the navy, had been the watchwords of the nation during the war: free trade—disregard of the colonies—cheap freights, became the ruling maxims during the peace which it had purchased. The only intelligible principle of action in the people seemed to be to change everything, and undo all that had been done. The different classes of society, during this divergence, became as far separated in station and condition as in opinion. The rich were every day growing richer—the poor poorer. The wealth of London, and of a few great houses in the country, exceeded all that the imagination of the East had conceived in the *Arabian Nights*: the misery of Ireland, and of the manufacturing towns, outstripped all that the imagination of Dante had figured of the terrible. The first daily exhibited, during the season, all the marvels of Aladdin's palace: the last, during the same period, presented all the horrors of Ugolino's prison. Undeniable statistics proved the reality and universality of this extraordinary state of things, which had become so common as to cease to attract attention. The income-tax returns established the existence of £200,000,000 annual income above £150, in Great Britain alone, by far the greater portion of which was the produce of realized wealth; whilst the poor law returns exhibited, in the two islands, four millions of paupers—or a full seventh of the population subsisting on public charity. The burden of the poor rates in the two islands rose, before the close of the period, to £8,000,000 a year, besides £1,300,000 for county rates. Population had increased fast, but crime far faster; it had, during forty years, advanced *ten times* as fast as the numbers of the people. General distress prevaded during the period among the working classes, interrupted only by occasional and deceptive gleams of sunshine. So acute did it become in 1817 that a noble grant of £10,000,000 from the British parliament alone prevented two millions of Irish dying of famine; as it was, 250,000 in that single year perished from starvation, and as many, in that year and next, were driven into exile from the United Kingdom. The people in Liverpool returned thanks to God when the mundation of Irish paupers sank to 2000 a week. Glasgow, for two years, suffered under an infliction of above a thousand weekly, which in that short time raised its poor rates from £20,000 to £200,000 a year.—During this protracted period of suffering, the feelings of the different classes of society became as much alienated as their interests had been. Rebellion broke out in Ireland, the West Indies were ruined, and the Chartists numbered their millions in England. The treasury shared in the general distress. It had become impossible to raise funds from the nation adequate to its necessary expenses; and, at length, so pressing did the clamour for a reduction of taxation become, that it was seriously proposed, and loudly approved by a large and influential portion of the community, to sell our ships of war, disband our troops, and surrender ourselves unarmed to the tender mercies of the adjoining nations, when war, with unwonted fierceness, was raging both on the continent of Europe and in our Eastern dominions. Nor was the aspect more satisfactory in its social condition—the manners of the higher, or the habits of the lower orders. Intoxication, seemingly purposely encouraged by government by a large reduction of the duties on spirits, spread the most frightful demoralization through our great towns. Licentiousness spread to an unparalleled extent in the metropolis, and all the principal towns; and the amount of female corruption in the streets, and the theatres, exceeded anything ever witnessed since the days of Messalina or Theodora. The drama was ruined; it was supplanted, as always occurs in the decay of nations, by the melodrama—the theatre by the amphitheatre. Drury Lane was turned into an arena for wild beasts—Covent Garden into an Italian Opera. The magnificent attractions of the opera exceeded anything ever witnessed before: the warmth of its scenes, and the liberal display of the charms of the *danseuses*, did not prevent it from being nightly crowded by the whole rank and fashion of the metropolis. A universal thirst for gain or excitement had seized the nation. No danger, however great, no immorality, however crying, was able to stop them, when there was a prospect of a good dividend. At one period, a hundred and fifty millions were wasted in loans to "healthy young republics," as the Foreign Secretary himself admitted in parliament: at another, a still larger sum was laid out on domestic railways, not one half of which could ever produce anything. Three guineas a night were habitually given for a single stall-seat at the opera, to hear a Swedish singer, during the railway mania; but then the occupant was indifferent—he put it down to the railway, and came there reeling from the champagne and hock drunk at a neighboring hotel, at its expense. Most of these railways were bubbles, never meant to go on; when at a private projectors had got the shares landed on, them in the hands of the widow and the orphan, let it go to the bottom.

RESULT OF OUR POLICY TOWARDS CANADA.

[From Tait's Magazine.]

Since the change of our policy towards Great Britain have greatly diminished. We beg the attention of those parties to assert that our trade would be improved by disjoining our colonies independent. We have demonstrated that, in so far as mere commercial relations go, Canada is, practically, independent. concerned,

Yes, and Canada, in this transition state, affords the best opportunity that ever occurred, or can occur, for testing the truth or falsity of the assertion, that independent states are better customers than our own colonies. Canada is still in form, and politically, dependent, a colony; but in trade, in all her commercial relations, quite independent. We have already shown that the check of "royal assent," held by the Colonial office, is, in the hands of the present Government, no check, but a snare and a delusion. The imports of manufactures at Montreal, from Great Britain, during the last five years, were as under:—

1844	£1,803,226 sterling.
1845	1,990,864 "
1846	1,734,760 "
1847	1,491,877 "
1848	1,062,948 "

So that, the £1,734,760 of 1846, the year prior to the new tariff, sunk in 1848 to £1,062,948, a decline of 39 per cent., instead of the increase which some credulous people profess to expect as the result of independence of the colonies. We advise such to collect facts, and think for themselves, and not to be duped by visionaries.

The decline of sea-borne goods, paying *ad valorem* duty to the colony, has been very great. Last year's exports from Britain are little more than half of the amount four years ago, but the amount of imports consumed in the colonies has not diminished.* British American ships and canal boats now divide the freights, which formerly went to the British and colonial shipowner. In heavy cotton fabrics and coarse woollens, the English maker is beaten by the American, who not only saves the freight and insurance across the Atlantic, but gets his goods passed at the same, or a lower rate of duty; besides, he may smuggle a little. Boston blue prints and Lowell shirtings, colonial or States' heavy woollen cloths, are preferred to those of Yorkshire. Nearly all the groceries consumed in Canada West are bought, or carried from New York; the trade and the sympathies of the people are rapidly leaving the mother country, and in course of transference to the United States.

Protectionist colonial meetings are now the fashion in Canada. Driven from the protection of England, the colonists have resolved to take care of themselves, to foster—nay, to force—manufactures among themselves, by prohibitions on every article they can make for themselves, and by heavy duties on such as they cannot produce. They now talk of duties averaging 18 per cent. on manufactures; 11 per cent *may* be the rate next season, although it is uncertain what rates must be paid on goods now at sea for spring trade. Hats, boots, shoes, some kinds of straw bonnets, coarse West of England tweeds, castings in iron, &c., are practically prohibited. So much for retaliation or *free trade*, as the Canadians facetiously call it.

* Imports of goods paying *ad valorem* duty:—

1845	£2,185,319
1846	2,211,151
1847	2,618,259

We have mislaid the returns for 1848, but remember distinctly that they are not less, but rather over those of 1847.

THE TELEGRAPH IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Electric Telegraph Company have established a system of no ordinary complication and extent. Their wires stretch from Glasgow on the north to Dorchester on the south, from the east coast at Yarmouth to the west at Liverpool. They have brought upwards of 150 towns into instant communication with each other. They have a central office in Lothbury, London, and five branch receiving-houses in various parts of the metropolis; and from the main station at Lothbury their wires (carried at great cost in iron pipes under the streets) diverge to every town of importance in the country.

In the metropolis alone they have upwards of 60 persons in their employment, and at each of these country stations they have, independently of messengers, not less than two, and in many cases as many as ten signal clerks, all of them skilled in manipulating and interpreting the telegraph.

The wires which they have set up for the use of the public alone are upwards of 9,650 miles in length, and extend over a distance of 2,000 miles, and, exclusive of those running under ground and through tunnels or rivers, are stretched on no less than 61,800 posts, varying from 16 to 30 feet in height, and of an average square of eight inches, with an expensive apparatus of insulators and winders attached to each.

As the most trifling derangement of the wires or apparatus will stop the communication, it is obvious that the utmost care and watchfulness is requisite to prevent and detect accidents, and when a derangement does occur it requires the nicest combinations to ascertain the exact point of the mischance, and great ingenuity and outlay to repair it without delay, and in such wise as to maintain the free passage of the electric current during the operation.

Accordingly the whole distance is divided into districts, each district having a superintendent, and under him several inspectors, and a staff of workmen, batterymen, and mechanics, more or less numerous, according to the extent over which he presides.—*London Times.*

PHRENOLOGICALLY INQUISITIVE.—A disciple of Gall and Spurzheim, residing in Shields, was lately trying his hand upon the cranium of a newly-married lady, and came to a large developement of philoprogenitiveness. "You are passionately fond of children," said he. As quick as thought she exclaimed, anxious to peep into futurity, "How many?"—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE ARK.—The Great Ararat—which, for sublimity of traditional association and imposing grandeur of form, has scarcely its equal in the world—stands as a mighty pillar on the frontier of three empires—those of Russia, Persia, and Turkey. "Although, (says Dr. Wagner) not more than 16,000 feet high, it rises immediately 13,000 feet above the surrounding country; while Chimborazo, according to Humboldt, exceeds the elevated plain of Quito by not more than 10,878. What an overpowering effect a monolith of such size and isolation as 'Noah's Mountain' produces on the spectator must be left in some measure to the imagination of the reader. Towards the north, south, and east, it stands completely alone, rearing itself like Etna and Vesuvius immediately from the plain. On the west it is connected with the Agridag chain, stretching from the centre of Turkish Armenia to the plateau of the Araxes: and its height would be still more striking than it is were it not for the vast lateral extent of its terraces and declivities. It is rather singular that the Agridag, which before reaching the Ararat sinks gradually lower and lower till it almost reaches the plain, should thus suddenly rise again into this enormous pile of rocks, glaciers, and peaks, covered with everlasting snow and piercing far into the region of clouds. It is as if the great volcanic forces in which the mountain system of Armenia originated had suddenly exerted their whole energies to rear that marvellous edifice of the mountain of the deluge..... At the end of the month of May, the Ararat was free from snow about halfway up—that is, 8,000 feet. A little further the black colour of the lava was streaked with broad white stripes; and some thousand feet higher the snow had gained the victory. Snow fields, of enormous extent, stretched along the western terraces; and on the highest the radiant dazzling white was undisturbed by a single spot, although the black rock again broke forth on the central and highest peak..... How often, during my stay at Erivan, when I have returned from my excursions into the surrounding country, worn out with heat, fatigue, and thirst, did the sight of this scenery on Ararat then and console me! How often, sitting at the feast-rock of basalt on the Sanga Shore, have I fixed my eyes on the glorious spectacle it presents with impatience days of the setting sun, and thought the wondrous soil of the day when I was to tread its summit."—*Westminster Review.*

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—One of the first incidents of the bloodless struggle for freedom may serve as an exemplification of the whole. A young lady, Miss Crandall—was remonstrated with by the parents of pupils, for admitting to her school one little girl of light mulatto complexion. Miss C. was struck with a sense of the tyranny of refusing all education to children on account of their colour, and resolved to pay no heed to that sort of obstruction. She received the pupils that offered, and allowed the whites to depart if they chose. They not only did so, but the parents called a town meeting, and the town meeting obtained from the legislature a law, finally pronounced unconstitutional, by which Miss Crandall's school of coloured pupils was to be put down. She had quietly proceeded, in the face of a town meeting, called to execute a new law, having sound legal assurance of its unconstitutional character. When her neighbours had pulled down her fences she had built them up again. When they had filled up her well she sent further for water. When the neighbouring tradesmen dared not deal with her, she obtained food and other necessaries from a distance; and now, when she was arrested under the new law, she went quietly to goal. The sight of good Miss Crandall going to gaol did more for human rights than a city full of barricades, and the longest row of bayonets. A protracted series of prosecutions gave time for action elsewhere; and by the time Miss Crandall was entirely ruined, there were twenty-six periodicals circulating in advocacy of the rights of the negro, and now, as was indeed needed, of the whites in regard to negro affairs. When Miss Crandall and her pupils were denied admission to any church—when her windows were nightly broken, and the lives of her pupils and herself placed in actual danger—the educational enterprise was stopped per force. But the victory was fatal to the party of brute force.

CHARLES THE FIRST AT LEEDS.—Among the incidents which have been associated with Leeds is the following:—When Charles the First was in the hands of the Scots, and was being conveyed by them from Newark to Newcastle, he was lodged in the Red Hall, at Leeds, supposed to have been then the best house in the town. During his stay at that place, a maid-servant, feeling compassion for his fallen position, and perhaps, acting under the influence of certain royalists in the town, implored him to disguise himself in her dress, as a means of effecting his escape. She declared at the same time, that if he succeeded in the attempt, he would immediately be conducted by a back alley (since known as Land's-lane) to a friend's house, whence he could proceed to France. Charles, however, either convinced that the project was impracticable, or entertaining fallacious hopes of the intentions of the Scots in his favour, declined the offer made by the woman. As a mark of his gratitude, he gave her the garter (perhaps the only symbol of royalty he then had about him), saying, that if it never should be in his power to reward her, his son, on the sight of that token, would bestow on her some remuneration. After the Restoration, the woman repaired to Charles the Second, related the circumstance, and produced the token. The King enquired whence she came: she replied, "from Leeds, in Yorkshire." "Whether she had a husband?" She answered that she had. "What was his calling?" She said, "An under bailiff." "Then," said the King, "he shall be chief bailiff in Yorkshire."—*The Land we Live in.*

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.—The problem of the position of the sources of the Nile, which during so many ages has eluded all inquiry, seems at length in a fair way of being solved. The Rev. Mr. Redmann, of the Church Missionary Society, who is resident near Mombas, on the east coast of Africa, four degrees south of the equator, has penetrated about 150 miles inland, where he came to an elevated table-land, and saw before him a lofty mountain named Kilimandjaro, the summit of which is covered with perpetual snow. In the course of last summer, Dr. Beke, who left England on an exploratory journey into Eastern Africa; and it is precisely in the above-mentioned direction that he purposes seeking the sources of the Nile, in accordance with the hypothesis of Dr. Beke, the Abyssinian traveller, at whose instance his journey has been undertaken. The discovery of Mount Kilimanjaro promises well for the success of the enterprise, as there is reason to regard it as forming a portion of the "Mountains of the Moon," the snows of which, according to Ptolemy, give rise to the Nile.

NEW SEE OF HONG KONG.—Dr. Smith, the Bishop-designate of Victoria, has issued a prospectus of his plans for the benefit of the Chinese. He proposes to avail himself of the aid of native Evangelists, and to employ the press for Christian purposes. His present object is chiefly to collect £5000, in order to complete a college which is already begun at Hong Kong, and to set it in operation.

EARLY HISTORY OF AN M. P.—At the seventh annual meeting of the London Early Closing Association, at which the Marquis of Blandford presided, Mr. Williams, M. P. for Macclesfield, pithily pleaded the cause of early shop-shutting by a reference to his early life. He said, "No man in England had felt the disadvantages of the late shop-shutting more than himself. He came to London at the age of fourteen; and the first situation he obtained was in a draper's shop, where he served twelve months for £6. At the end of the twelve months, his first ambition was—leaving Wales as a poor boy—to be enabled to do something for his mother. He saved just enough to buy her a pound of tea, for which he paid 8s. He used to sleep under the counter; and he had no doubt that many whom he addressed slept under the counter, if they were not too proud to own it. He then moved from the situation where he had wages, to one at the West End where he had a salary. There was a difference between wages and a salary. His great prayer and aim was to do his duty to his employers, and to assist his poor relations in Wales. He used to get up at six o'clock in the morning, and go to bed at two o'clock the next morning. Many a time had he sat down on his bed to rest himself for a moment before he undressed; and many a time had he found himself at six o'clock in the morning almost as tired, with his clothes on. Was there any state of slavery so bad as that? He had to bear with it, for he had no one that would have given him twenty shillings to support him while he got another situation. The only time he had to read was between two and six o'clock in the morning; and he sometimes did so by the light of the gas in the window, until he was discovered, and censured for so doing."

ONE OF FORTUNE'S FAVOURITES.—Some years ago, a youth, named Scholic, was hired as footman by the late Rev. Dr. Stonard. This youth was the son of poor parents, who till lately, gained a living as common carriers. Young Scholic was soon elevated to a seat at his master's table, and he became the daily companion of his kind patron. His leisure hours were devoted to study, in order that he might become a fitting companion to his benefactor. His parents ceased their toilsome occupation and were comfortably located in Oak Bank Cottage. This winter Dr. Stonard was attacked by influenza. It pleased the Almighty to close his earthly career on Sunday week, at the age of eighty one. His *protege* finds himself left sole master of £30,000, and the reversionary right to about £1,000 a-year more, in addition to the liberal gifts he has already received. Along with this liberal fortune he has left him an excellent mansion, valuable furniture, plate, &c., and a library, valued some years since at £3000.

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the New-Brunswicker.]

The Royal Mail Steamer *Niagara*, Capt. Stone, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock Thursday morning, in 11½ days from Liverpool, bringing 66 passengers, 2 of whom landed at Halifax. She brought £2000 in specie.

The news by the *Europa*, created much excitement in Canada, which reached England by the *Europa*, and it will be seen that the subject has been referred to in Parliament. The *European Times* says:—The news of the sudden outbreak in Montreal has caused greater sorrow, and more poignant regret than any event which has occurred in our Colonies for many years. It is very much to be deplored that Lord Elgin was apparently so unprepared for this outbreak.

The business of Parliament is actively proceeding, and the Encumbered Estates Bill has been read a second time in the Commons. The Rate-in-Aid Bill only passed the second reading, in the Lords, by a majority of two.

No further action has been had in the House of Lords in reference to the Repeal of the Navigation Laws. The Lords were to go into Committee on the Bill on Monday the 21st. Notice has been given by Lord Stanley and others of important amendments to be offered, and it is considered quite possible that the Ministry may by beaten in Committee, and the Bill so mangled as to induce its authors to reject it, and retire from office.

The accounts of destitution in the West of Ireland, and of the ravages of the cholera are most deplorable. It is said that the Lord Lieutenant has again been summoned to London to confer upon the state of the country.

The appeal of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his fellow convict to the House of Lords having failed, it is rumoured that they will all be transported to Bermuda or elsewhere, but no definite decision on the subject is yet known.

COMMERCIAL.

Since the sailing of the Caledonia there has not been much improvement in the aspect of commercial affairs. The result of the French elections, as far as they have proceeded, are giving satisfaction to the friends of order; consequently the English Stock market is improving.

The Flour market is rather improved since the sailing of the Caledonia.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 15.

DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.

Mr. Hawes appeared at the bar to present by her Majesty's command, papers relative to the disturbances in Canada.

On the motion that these papers be laid upon the table.

Mr. Roebuck made some remarks to allay the fear of continued revolt, denying upon private advices which he had received, that it was a conflict of races or with intent of annexation.

He deprecated any interference on the part of England, and hoped Canada would be permitted to mangage its own affairs on the principles already conceded. What had been done by Lord Elgin had been constitutionally done nor was blame to be attached to the Ministry.

Mr. Hawes: I think it would be extremely inconvenient, at this moment, to enter into a discussion upon this subject. The Government have taken the very earliest opportunity of laying the papers having reference to the recent events in Canada upon the table of the House; and, therefore, I think it would not be proper for me to enter into the question until an opportunity has been afforded to hon gentleman of seeing those papers. Under these circumstances I hope my hon. friend will not think me guilty of discourtesy towards him, if I decline saying any more un