The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 10.

The Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

May 21, 1850.

PIANO and ORGAN.

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

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

NORTON LEAD AND SILVER MINE.

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

IT IS PROPOSED

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
JOHN STEADMAN,
OLIVER BARBERIE.

St. John, July 13, 1850.—3m.

HATS & CAPS. Spring Styles for 1850.

C. D. EVERITT & SON,

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

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

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

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

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for Furs,

C. D. EVERITT & SON.

St. John, May 28, 1850.

WINE, RAISINS, &c.

Landing from Boston per "Cuba"—

TWENTY qr. casks Sicily WINE;
25 boxes RAISINS;
10 bags Cape COFFEE;
5 barrels SALÆRATUS;
3 bales Door MATS, Grass and Manilla;
6 tons *Logwood, Redwood*, and *Fustic*;
2 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.

July 23. FLEWWELLING & READING.

JAMES BURRELL

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

DRESS GOODS,

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

MUSLIN DRESSES,
Earlston and Linen Ginghams,
SHAWLS,

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

Linens, Lawns, Lawn Hdkfs.

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

MUSLINS.

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

Parasols and Umbrellas,

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

STRAW BONNETS,

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

Braces, Combs, Brushes, Thread,

Reels, Smallwares, &c. &c.

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

JAMES BURRELL,

May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

Spring Importation.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, viz:

SILKS, IN

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

RIBBONS.

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

PARASOLS.

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

BONNETS.

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

LACES AND NETTS.

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

GLOVES.

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

GENT'S NECK TIES.

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

CLOTHS.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

North side Market Square, May 4, 1850.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,
(Corner of Cooper's Alley.)

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

Groceries and Liquors,

COMPRISING

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

St. John, May 7, 1850.

SALT; to Arrive

Per Ship "*Samuel*," from Liverpool, on Consignment.

4000 BUSHELS and 150 BAGS Liverpool SALT.

July 23. GEO. THOMAS, South Wharf.

TOBACCO PIPES.

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

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

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

JOHN V. THURGAR.

31st July, 1850.

News! News!

RETRENCHMENT ought to be the ORDER of the Day.

On MONDAY, June 17th,

WILL BE OPENED THE

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

KING STREET, Saint John.

JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

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

and at Prices hitherto without a precedent in this place!

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

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

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

THE CHEAP CUTTING HOUSE.

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

JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

Manchester House, June 15, 1850.

April 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

May 21. W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square.

THE GREATER PART OF THE

Spring Importations

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

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

May 14. T. W. DANIEL.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,

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

Two Doors South of Foster's Corner.

New and Fashionable Goods.

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

April 30. *Germain-street*

SOCKET SHOVELS.

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

Miscellaneous.

PRIDE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Though pride may show some nobleness
When honor's its ally,
Yet there is such a thing on earth
As holding heads too high!
The sweetest bird builds near the ground—
The loveliest flower springs low;
And we must stoop for happiness,
If we its worth would know.

Like water that encrusts the rose,
Still hardening to its core,
So pride encases human hearts
Until they feel no more.
Shut up within themselves they live,
And selfishly they end
A life, that never kindness did
To kindred, or to friend!

Whilst Virtue, like the dew of heaven,
Upon the heart descends,
And draws its hidden sweetness out
The more—as more it bends!
For there's a strength in lowliness
Which nerves us to endure—
A heroism in distress,
Which renders victory sure!

The humblest being born is great,
If true to his degree—
His virtue illustrates his fate,
Whatever that may be!
Then let us daily learn to love
Simplicity and worth;
For not the eagle, but the dove,
Brought peace unto the earth!

American Arctic Expedition.—The London Times of the 2d inst. contains a letter from Capt. Austen, who has command of two steamers and two ships, despatched by the British Admiralty, in search of Sir John Franklin, dated on board the ship Resolution at the Whalefish Island, June 23, on which day he sailed with his squadron to the northward. The vessel which brought Capt. Austen's letter reported that the two brigs of the American expedition arrived at the Whalefish Island on the 23d, and that they sailed on the 29th, all well. Capt. Austen, after despatching a transport from which he had replenished his squadron with water and other supplies, says—that "each ship is now complete, between her and her tender, in provisions, stores, and warm clothing, for fully three years, and the tenders have coals on board to the amount of 310 tons each." The letter states that of six bullocks brought from England by the tranport, five died during the passage. Capt. Austen reports that excellent health and spirits, good will and unanimity prevail throughout the vessels composing the expedition.

On the morning after the departure of the four English vessels, the American brig Advance arrived, and two days later the Rescue, after passages of 32 and 34 days from New York. The New York Herald publishes the following letter from one of the officers of the American expedition, received by a gentlemen of that city. It gives a very interesting narrative of the progress of the expedition thus far, and an indication *of the route to be attempted* as far as it was known. The latest date in the letter is the 27th.—The London account by the English transport vessel reports that the American vessels sailed to the northward June 29th, all well.

U. S. Brig Advance, June 24, 1850.
Whalefish Island, Western coast of Greenland,
Lat. 68 59 N., lon. 53 13 W.

We arrived here, my dear Joe, this morning at 9 o'clock, after a passage of 32 days from New York, which was rather a long one, owing to the unfavourable winds we had.

On our arrival here, we found an English bark at anchor; she is a store ship, having brought stores and coal out for the squadron, which by the way, sailed from here yesterday, consisting of two barks of about 300 tons each, carrying 60 men, and two steamers of about 100 tons each, with from forty to fifty men;—they are all bound in search of Sir John Franklin.—The bark sails in about a week for England, which will give us all a fine opportunity to write, the only one I am afraid we shall have for some time to come.

The first Iceberg we saw was off the S. E. coast of Newfoundland; being the first one I ever saw, I thought it was an enormous lump of ice, but I have come to the sage conclusion since, that it was a mere speck, for I have seen them since from 150 to 500 feet high, and large in proportion; just think what an enormous mass of ice there must be in one of these icebergs, for the estimate, I believe, is about one ninth above water, making some of them from 1 300 to 1,800 feet from top to bottom. The bergs we saw off Newfoundland, are from the breaking up of the ice last year, taking them a year to get down that far; they are mostly near shore; the largest ones get aground, where they are hard and fast, and gradually melt away, which takes old Sol some time to do. Our days, after leaving New York, gradually grew longer until the 16th of this month, (in 60° 50 N. lat.) when we could really say we had constant day, so much so, that we were able to steer without lighting the binnacle lamp, a thing I never saw before; but now we have sunshine the whole twenty-four hours. Rather odd that: we have not got used to it yet, and hardly know when turning in time comes. You have no idea how strange it appears to come on deck at midnight, (or rather what ought to be midnight) and find it broad day light, with the sun up. We still discriminate one twelve hours from the other, by calling them night and day, and try and appropriate the part we call night for sleeping, or rather a portion of it. The boot, however, by October, will be on the other leg, when we shall have all night; then we shall have to make Jack Bunsby's traverse, to make day out of a portion of it. After leaving the coast of Newfoundland, we fell in with no ice until we were about to make the coast of Greenland, when we found the icebergs in great numbers. We made Greenland the 21st, and we all came to the conclusion that it was called by that name on account of its not having a green spot on it, for it certainly is the most dismal, rocky, barren country, I ever saw or ever expect to see. This morning we met so many and such large bergs, that we had to keep strict watch to steer clear of them; however, we managed successfully, and came booming into the harbor of Whalefish Island, with a fine breeze and anchored at nine o'clock. Of all the miserable holes in the world, it takes the lead. I expected to find something of a town, and when we came in I asked where it was, for I could see none. I was shown two shanties and half a dozen Exquimaux mud huts. Well there! I set right down and laughed. In one of the shanties the Governor lives; he is a Dane, sent out here by government, as a kind of a missionary, &c.; he came on board ship this afternoon and seemed to enjoy our liquor and good things with a relish.

The Exquimaux are the most ugly, greasy looking curs I ever saw; men, women and children all dress alike, in sealskins. Their dress is a short jumper, with a hood in it for a cap; pants coming down to the calves of their legs, with boots to meet; all made of sealskin, with the hair on; we are all going to get a suit before we leave. I bought me a pair of sealskin stockings, which are very nice and warm; the only objection to them is, that they are not properly cured. Tomorrow the doctor and I are going to Lurely, a small town on the Island of Disco, about twenty-five miles from here, to see what information and traps we can pick up.

June 27. I arrived a few hours since from Lurely, after a passage of six hours. On our arrival, I found the Rescue had arrived, and that we sail tomorrow morning. Therefore as it is late at night, and I have more than I can do before we sail, writing, &c., I shall have to bring this scrawl to a close. At Lurely we found rather more of a town than at these Islands. There are about fourteen Danes living there, and one hundred Exquimaux. We were treated with the greatest kindness by the Inspector at Lurely, who is a kind of governor general of these islands, and one of the finest fellows I ever saw. The principal thing we went after was sealskin clothing for officers and men. We succeeded in getting about fifty dollars worth, or about a dozen suits. I have a fine coat made of young deerskin, a pair of pants of sealskin, stockings of the same, and large boots made of Exquimaux dog's skin. I think my chances of keeping warm are very good; don't you? The inspector at Lurely, who has been out here four years, told us that we would not feel the cold as much at twenty degees below zero here as we would at five or six degrees at home, owing to the great dryness of the climate. The inspector, Mr. Olrick, is going home to Denmark to remain this summer, and when we came away he gave us every pair of pants he had of sealskin, except the pair he had on, and most all of his coats, saying he could get more when he returned. You will not find many men that will give you all their pants except the pair they have on. He is a trump.

I will try and let you know what route we are going to take after leaving here. We expect to go to a place called Uppemarik, about two hundred miles from here: from there we go to Melville Bay, thence across to Lancaster Sound, to Cape Walker; from Cape Walker we shall try to get to Melville Island, and as much further as we can. We expect to winter at Melville Isle; but that of course will depend very much on circumstances. I shall have to come to a close, as it is after 12 P. M., and I have much to do. This is the last opportunity we shall have of writing for a long time, unless we have the good luck to fall in with a whaler bound either home or to England.

Your affectionate brother,

W. S. Lovell.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON,

A correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer gives the following account of his visit to St. Paul's Cathedral:

"I reserved my visit to St. Paul's until after I had seen most of the other edifices distinguished for their architecture and beauty, lest its superior grandeur and magnificence should cause me to regard their inferior excellence with less interest than I would otherwise do. I at length visited it, however, but shall not attempt a minute description for two reasons: first, I am incapable of giving an adequate conception of his vast temple; and, second, even if I could, it would be entirely too tedious for an epistolary correspondence of this kind. I would just say, that it is altogether and decidedly the most magnificent church in England, and thought to be only second to St. Peter's in Rome. It is a great and noble structure, 500 feet long, 286 feet broad, and 404 feet high from the ground, surrounded with domes, and cupolas, and colossal statuary, representing apostles, saints, angels, &c., &c. It covers two acres and sixteen perches of ground. The whole is surrounded by a dwarf stone wall, on which is erected a most magnificent iron balustrade.

Its interior is truly grand. The moment you enter, your attention is attracted to the awful dome which towers to a great height overhead. You next contemplate the smaller domes, and the multitude of arches by which they are supported; then the various groups of sepulchral statuary and monuments present themselves for your admiration.—Amongst these, your attention will, perhaps, be attracted to the monument erected to the memory of Dr. Johnson. It is the ninth in the place, and represents the great moralist, with a scroll in his hand, in an attitude of profound meditation; next to him stands the monument of Lord Cornwallis, a name familiar to every American. Then you pass under the organ, and by the entrance to the choir, and come to (to me) the most interesting of all the monuments in that assemblage. It represents a man, with a benign countenance, trampling on fetters. In his left hand he holds a scrool with these words, 'Plan for the improvement of prisons and hospitals.' In his right hand is the key of a prison. The pedestal is ornamented with a bas-relief, representing the interior of a prison; the jailer is at the door; a poor prisoner lies in chains on the floor, supported by an attendant; the man whose statute stands on the pedestal is stooping down talking kindly to the prisoner; two servants wait behind him, one with bread and water, the other with apparel. Need you be told whose monument this is? Does not the description at once call up the name of 'John Howard, the philanthropist?'

But it does not comfort with the design of this letter to give even a catalogue of all the beautiful monuments, some forty-four in number, in St. Paul's. The choir and its exquisitely beautiful ornaments carved out of solid oak—the long aisles—the chapels—the mosaic floors, &c. &c., will claim the admiring attention of the stranger. After one is done looking at what is apparent to the eye, when he first enters, he then ascends to the 'whispering gallery,' which is a little balcony extending all around the interior of the dome, at the height of a hundred feet above the tasselated pavement, from which visitors look down on the moving throngs below, who seem like so many children or dwarfs. From this elevated gallery, a young man, whilst I was there, possessed with some strange phrenzy, precipitated himself headlong, and was dashed to pieces on the marble floor underneath! From the gallery, you go to the 'model room,' thence to the 'library,' and then to the outside of the dome, and then to the 'ball and cross,' and from that dizzy height look down on the busy world, or far away on the surrounding country and its villages, and villas, and farms, and fields, and hedges, and groves, and the winding river, and beautiful landscapes. You next descend to the vaults, or crypt, underneath the cathedral, where the bodies of the dead are deposited, whose monuments are above.

I attended service here once. It was my first visit to the Cathedral. Whilst I stood just within its portals, as it were, transfixed with amazement, contemplating the exceeding grandeur of the scene, the great organ suddenly pealed forth in swelling notes, filling all the arches with its echoes. I could not tell at first whence those thrilling sounds came I saw no organ—I was in no worshipping assembly. But whilst I listened, the tones of the organ ceased, or seemed to die almost away, and then I heard fine human voices distant, silent, pensive, which continued for a few seconds, when the almost hushed organ burst forth again as before; and thus the organ and the choir were heard alternately. By this time, my mind was wholly absorbed, not by what I saw, but with what I heard. I sought for the place whence those enchanting sounds came, I entered the 'choir'—was struck with its exquisite beauty, and with nothing more than with the carved work in oak. The predominating figure in that elaborate tracery was thee 'cherub.'

The singing or chaunting was performed, for the most part, by ten little boys, clothed in white surplices, who sat in boxes or stalls on each side of the choir, ever against one another. The entrances to this chamber were guarded by eight or ten wardens, sextons, or lictors, who wore a peculiar garb, not unlike a black cloth cloak, and carried in their hands long staves.

The Follies of Bristol.—A stranger arriving in this city, by way of the Avon, may cast his eyes on many evidences of the follies of present and departed citizens. Several years ago a worthy citizen of Bristol was induced, by the influence of a gipsy, to build, on the extremity of Durdham Down, a tower, which has since received the name of Cooke's Folly. Just below this, on the edge of the river, he may see a building which is not inappropriately called the Merchant Venturer's Folly. Coming towards Bristol he may cast his eye upwards and see Brunel's Folly, *alias* the *intended* Suspension Bridge, on which so many thousands have been expended, and for which nothing else is to be seen but two immense towers and a bar of iron across the yawning abyss below. Arrived at Hotwell's-road, he will see two more monuments of skill, which we are truly sorry to class among the list of follies, namely, the splendid ship-building works at Lady Smyth's, now in course of demolition; and the almost unrivalled works erected for the building of the Great Britain steam ship.—Alas! for Bristol artizans that it should be so. Near this he will perceive a work going on which we are happy to say is not a folly, namely, the new junction of the Hotwells-road and Limekiln-lane—a very desirable improvement, and which has, *mirabile dictu*, been carried out within a few years after its projection. The last two follies the visitor will see are the Swing-bridge at the bottom of Clare street, and the Stone-bridge opposite Small street; the former is constantly undergoing repairs, and the latter, which it has been decided to *alter*, was commenced some months since, but apparently will never be finished.—*Bristol Journal.*

A Lucky Incident.—An Avignon paper relates the following:—A few days since a woman, living in the vicinity of the town, was brought to bed of twins. Being in poor circumstances she and her husband came to the painful determination of only declaring the birth of one, and of depositing the other at the Foundling Hospital. The husband undertook to perform the task. At night he had reached a neighbouring town, and proceeded to the turn-about destined to receive deserted infants. He found the place already occupied by a new-born child, and was about to lay his own by the side of it when he heard a voice calling upon him to take back with him both children and adopt them as his own, and threatening to denounce him if he did not immediately obey. All remonstrance was unavailing, and the poor fellow returned to his home laden with the two infants. Great was the consternation of the unfortunate couple at finding themselves burdened with three children, when they had despaired of being able to provide even for two. Meanwhile, however, the woman observed that the little stranger was well provided with clothing, and that behind his ear was a mark which indicated that its parents intended one day to claim it back. She then proceeded to undress the child in order to change its linen, when a parcel, which had been wrapped up in the clothing, fell to the ground with a heavy and sonorous crash. It was a bag containing 100 louis d'ors. The woman soon made up her mind as to the course she should take, and, sending out her own children to nurse, devoted herself to the care of the little unknown, which had so unexpectedly come to swell the number of her family.

Manners of Young Ladies.—In endeavoring to avoid everything like display, young ladies, especially, should be careful not to fall into the opposite extreme—that of prudery. There is more sincerity, if there be less nicety, in the conduct of a really virtuous woman than there is in that of a prude; and some degree of freedom, so far from being incompatible with the strictest virtue, is one of its principal privileges. If a lady is obliged to receive company *en dishabille*, it is a sign of her good breeding if she appears perfectly at ease, and makes little or no apology for her appearance. A person who changes her manner with her garb must be innately vulgar.

Dreadful Explosion of Fire-damp.—On Wednesday a frightful catastrophe occurred in one of the coal-pits belonging to Mr. Sneden, situated at Commonside, in the immediate neighbourhood of the borough of Airdrie. The miners, to the number of twenty, descended to their work as usual about six o'clock, when, it is said, the foreman accompanied them, and went forward to ascertain the state of the air in the pit. All of a sudden a terrific explosion occurred, which instantly killed eighteen out of the twenty, and shattered and destroyed all the implements and machinery in the pit.

The Great Bull from Ninevah.—The lovers of art will be pleased to hear that the Great Bull and upwards of 100 tons of sculpture, excavated by our enterprising countryman, Dr. Layard, are now on their way to England and may be expected in the course of September. In addition to the Elgin, Phigilian, Lycian, and Boodroom marbles, our museum will soon be enriched with a magnificent series of Assyrian sculptures.

Sir Moses Montefiore has received news from Damascus that Osman Bey, President of the City Council, has received an imperial firman calling on the Christian and Israelite communities each of them to elect some man of talent and integrity to represent them in the council, hitherto exclusively Moslem. The Jews had chosen the venerable and respected Mr. Meir Salaman Farhi, a sufferer in the persecutions of 1840.

The ship *Lady Franklin* will probably sail for Liverpool to-day, and a finer vessel could scarcely be found upon the Ocean to bear the name of the noble Lady who has rendered her name immortal by her devotion to her Husband. The ship is 1300 tons, but so beautiful, so symmetrical are her lines that she does not appear to be over 800 tons—that she will be a fast sailer no one can doubt, from her sharpness, buoyancy and spread of canvass. Her Captain, too, Yeatman, who came in at the forcastle on the old Black Ball Line, has for a great number of years been respected as an able Commander of the *Oxford* and *Fidelia*. The cabins of this vessel are beautiful—the State Rooms, although few in number, are 10 by 11 feet. One State Room, named after *Lady Franklin*, is very elegant and will not be used until that Lady has the refusal of it.—The ship is 180 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 23 feet hold, with long poop deck and verandah; midship house and top gallant forcastle. She has a round stern, built at an extra cost of upwards of $1200, on which is carved in bold relief the arms of Sir John Franklin. She takes her place in the Black Star Line of Liverpool Packets belonging to Samuel Thompson and Nephews, and we can only add, in the words of the old bills of lading, "God speed the good ship *Lady Franklin*."—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

The death of James Clarke, ex-Governor of Iowa, occurred at his residence, in Burlington, on the 28th ult. Not long since, intelligence was received of the death, by cholera, of the wife of Gov. C. Soon after, two ladies who attended Mrs. C. during her illness died from the same malady. Then followed the son of Mrs. C., and now we hear of the death of Governor C. himself. Thus has an entire family, with two intimate friends, been swept away in a few days by this terrible malady.—*Ib.*