The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1827

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1852.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 52.

The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

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

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

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

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

—LOCAL REFEREES—

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

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

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.

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Fusiade*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA*.

GEORGE THOMAS,

May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

SPRING SUPPLY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Paper Hangings and Borders.

The subscriber has received per steamer *Admiral*, the first part of his Spring Supply of NEW and beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell cheaper than at any other Store in the City—qualities compared.

As BORDERINGS have come into fashion, I have just opened a very handsome variety, which will be sold cheap. S. K. FOSTER.

St. John, April 3, 1852.

London Goods.

Landing ex "Fusiade," from London:—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 chests fine Old Hyson
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
30 kegs Colman's MUSTARD,
15 boxes Blue STARCH,
1 chest E. I. INDIGO,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
Cases Cayenne Pepper, Isinglass, Sago, Salad Oil, Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by

April 27. JARDINE & CO.

REMOVAL.

Mr. G. BLATCH,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c.,

HAS removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's store, Prince William-street.

May 11, 1852.

APRRIL 10, 1852

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just received per Steamer *CANADA*, via Halifax, also per ship *Saint John*, from Glasgow—

43 Packages, containing

PLAIN and Fancy Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS of every description;
SATINS, in plain and Brocade;
Light Bonnet SILKS;
Black and colored GRO DE NAPS;
Water'd Ducapes and GLACE SILKS;
A variety of MANTLES—(new styles);
Rich Black Silk LACES;
GLOVES of all kinds;
Fancy Silk Trimmings;
Habit Shirts; Chemizetts; Collars;
SLEEVES, CUFFS, and VAILS;
Fancy Spotted MUSLINS;
SHAWLS; HANDKERCHIEFS;
ORLEANS; LUSTRES; CASHMERES;
Printed COBOURGS; Printed MUSLINS;
GINGHAMS, ORGANDIES, &c. &c.
LINENS, DIAPER, DAMASK, HOLLANDS;
All-Wool CARPETING, &c.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

Carpets. Carpets.

GILCHRIST & INCHES,

Have received per *Saint John*, from the Clyde—

A LARGE assortment of Brussels, Three-ply, Superfine and Common Scotch CARPETING, with RUGS to match,—all of the latest patterns, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash. April 13.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

APRIL 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer "*Canada*," from Liverpool, "*St. John*," from Glasgow, and "*Admiral*," from Boston:—

LADIES' VISITES, in newest styles;
DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety:
SHAWLS—Long and Square;
GINGHAMS, Muslins, Prints, Furnitures;
COTTONS, LINENS, Shirtings, TICKS;
Satinetts, Kerseys, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market square, April 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of BROOCHES, set with Agua-Marine Carbuncle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gent's. Finger RINGS, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns VEST CHAINS, in gold and silver; GOLD CHAINS and GUARDS in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair BRACELETS; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Cornelian Studs, latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knive, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Bouquet Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Fittings for Work Boxes, &c; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alciope*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Post PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Cull-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Cull bound 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Book; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS numbered from 10 to 20, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

March 30. North Market Wharf

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

March 16.

Brandy and Venegar.

Per *Oberon*, from Charente—

22 HHDS. Henessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY;
25 cases very old Bottled ditto;
6 casks French White Wine *VINEGAR*.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S, Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Broaches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Callipers; Watch Pivers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers, Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill, bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜

Apr 17—6i.

TR YHNINE.

FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by

THOMAS M. REED.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Royal Mail steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th inst., and 59 passengers, 9 of whom were for Halifax. She was delayed all night off Halifax, in consequence of the thick fog which prevailed.

The Niagara passed the Arctic on the 18th.—The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The Liverpool Cotton market was active at full prices, but without excitement.

Trade was moderately good, and money plenty. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England was over twenty-one millions.

Provisions were active and on the rise. Beef had advanced 4s. per tierce, and Pork 2s. per barrel. No material change in Freights, Iron was tending upwards.

The Corn market was dull and prices were lower. The weather was exceedingly favourable to the farmer.

Among the passengers at Halifax are Messrs. Michael Thompson and Samuel Parks, of this City.

The business before Parliament was comparatively unimportant. On the 9th, the proceedings were interrupted by the disorderly conduct of Fergus O'Connor, member for Nottingham, who caused great sensation in the Commons by his absurd behaviour, and by striking two of the members. He was committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, to remain in confinement until the end of the session. Two Physicians have since testified that he is insane, and he will be removed to an Asylum.

On the 10th, petitions were presented from Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, British Guiana, and the Mauritius, complaining of the distressed condition of those Colonies, and assigning the Sugar Act of 1846 as the cause of their ruin.

In the Commons, the Chancellor announced that the extra grant of £200,000 for the expenses of the Caffir war will not be wanted.

On the 11th, the House were again in Committee on the Supplies.

The threat made by the French Minister of Police to expel the correspondents of the London Press from Paris has waked up the entire editorial force. All the London papers have leading articles on the subject. The English Ambassador at Paris has applied to the French Government on the subject.

A new line of steamships is announced to commence running between Liverpool and Australia on the 1st of August.

Messrs. Clowes extensive Printing offices in London were damaged by fire on the 10th inst. to the extent of $50,000. The whole editions of the Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition and of Knights' Illustrated Shakspeare were destroyed.

In London, on Thursday, the 3d instant the bakers reduced the four pound loaf to 5 1-2d. The price has also fallen in Berlin and Brussels.

IRELAND.—The national exhibition of Irish industry was opened at Cork on Thursday the 10th inst.

The 29th inst. is the day fixed for the installation of Dr. Cullen, as successor in Dublin to Archbishop Murray.

Government has refused to extend the enquiry respecting American Mail stations at Cork.

The telegraph between Dublin and Galway is in such a state of forwardness that experimental messages have been transmitted.

The most extensive and important sales of property that have taken place in any one day in the Encumbered Estates Court, were those which were effected on Tuesday, the gross amount of the purchase money for the single day being no less a sum than £166,040.

FRANCE.—The main point of interest this week is the difficulty between the *Constitutionel* and the Government. The editor has received a second official warning. A third being the suspension of the paper. Dr. Veron, the writer of the obnoxious article, seems inclined to stick to his statements.

The Chateau D'Eau, Louis Philippe's country house, was seized on the 5th inst., in virtue of the decree. The general question of the confiscation was to be argued before the Council of State on the 12th inst.

The weather throughout France was fine, and wine and silk were looked upon as likely to be good crops.

PRUSSIA.—The Zollverein meeting, at which Prussia was to declare its determination in the present crisis of the Union, took place on the 7th inst. Nothing had been decided.

ITALY.—It is announced that the Roman States have joined the German, Italian and Austrian Postal union. The corporations of arts and trades that were abolished in 1800 by Pius the 7th, are revived by a Papal decree, and placed under the immediate surveillance of the Clergy.

A Swiss journal states that the Pope has contracted with a Mr. Kalbermattan, to recruit a Papal army of six thousand picked men, mostly Swiss.

SWITZERLAND.—The Roman Catholic Religious Corporations in the Canton of Tessino are superceded, and their property confiscated, by an order of the General Council, which was carried in a thin house, by a majority of two.—This act of intolerance has stirred up anew the spirit of discontent that at present pervades the Republic.

GREECE.—The Government has under consideration a treaty of some political as well as religious importance, by which the Greek Church proposes to return under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

TURKEY.—The greater part of Bosnia Serai, capital of Bosnia, was destroyed by fire on the 23d of May. During the conflagration, the troops committed the most abominable acts of rapine and pillage.

INDIA.—A telegraphic despatch via Marseilles anticipates the India mail, with dates from Calcutta to the 3d May, and Bombay to the 12th. The Burmese made an effort to retake Martaban by surprise, but were driven back with immense loss.

Hon. F. Hincks to Sir J. Pakington, Bart.

MORLEY'S HOTEL,
London, 1st May, 1852.

SIR,—At the interview with which the Hon. Mr. Chandler of New Brunswick and myself were yesterday honoured by the Earl of Derby, we were given to understand by his Lordship that he would examine the various papers on the subject of the British American Railway, and that he would see us again after the arrival of Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia. I left his Lordship in the confident hope that I should receive an early communication of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and, although at great inconvenience, I determined to postpone my departure from England until the 22nd instant. I must, however, be permitted to say, that Mr. Howe's arrival can have no effect whatever on the question of route—the only one yet raised by Her Majesty's Government. If a final arrangement were agreed to, Mr. Howe's presence to adjust some details as to the mode of constructing the work would doubtless be important; but as the Legislature of Nova Scotia has passed an Act settling the route by the City of St. John, Mr. Howe would not be in a position to enter into any new arrangements; and even if he were, as Mr. Chandler and I could be no party to them, the negociation, unless based on the Valley of St. John route, would fall to the ground. I may here observe that it is not only the anxious wish, but the confident hope of the three Provinces that a practicable line may be obtained on the left bank of the River St. John, or rather in the country watered by the tributaries of that river, a point that I think the Earl of Derby seemed to attach much importance to. I trust, Sir, that you will perceive that Mr. Howe's presence in England at the present stage of the negociation, is of no importance whatever; whereas, if any satisfactory result be arrived at, my presence during the arrangement of details will be almost indispensably necessary.

Observing by the report in *The Times* of this morning of a conversation which took place last evening in the House of Commons, that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to come to any decision without communicating information to the House, and apprehending that much delay may yet be contemplated, I feel that it is my duty on the part of the Province, whose interests are entrusted to my care, to explain frankly, but most respectfully, to Her Majesty's Government, that it will be quite impossible for Canada to continue any longer a negotiation which has already involved her in much expense and trouble, and which has materially retarded other arrangements which can be made for securing the construction of the most important sections of a great Canada trunk line of Railway.

I am anxious that Her Majesty's Government should understand most distinctly that I have not been sent to England as an humble suitor on the part of Canada for Imperial aid. Canada was invited by the Imperial Government to aid in the great national work under consideration; and I must be permitted to say, that she has generously and patriotically responded to the invitation. Much time has unfortunately, been lost, although not from any fault on the part of the Legislature de Government of Canada, and I therefore trust that my present final appeal to Her Majesty's Government will not be attributed to impatience, but to an anxious desire to promote the interests of my country. It seems to me far from improbable that, on some ground or other, this negotiation will prove a failure. If so, it is of the very highest importance to Canada that the fact should be known as soon as possible. I have reason to believe that I can effect arrangements on the spot with eminent Capitalists to construct all the Railroads necessary for Canada with our own unaided credit. I have, likewise, reason to know that the European line from Halifax to the frontier of Maine can be constructed by the unaided credit of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

We cannot afford to lose the opportunity of effecting such an important object to us, which will afford communication between Halifax and the western frontier of Canada. I am convinced that Her Majesty's Government, if unable to meet our wishes by granting us the aid spontaneously offered by the late Government, would regret extremely that we should lose the opportunity of effecting other desirable arrangements; and that they will not deem me importunate, or unreasonable, in respectfully begging for an answer, after being delayed nearly seven weeks in England. I must leave this country by the steamer of the 22nd instant, and I cannot possibly effect the arrangements which must be carried out, whether the negotiation with Her Majesty's Government succeeds or fails, in less than a week. I therefore most respectfully request of you, Sir, that you may give me a final answer by the 15th instant; and I must add, that if Her Majesty's Government are unable, either from want of time, or from the necessity of consulting Parliament, to come to a decision by that period, I must beg it to be understood that Canada withdraws from the present negotiation; and that I shall deem it my duty to enter into arrangements, which, if confirmed, as I believe they will be, by the Government and Legislature, will put it out of the power of the Province to negotiate on the present basis. I must also observe that my conviction is, that there is but one mode of securing the construction of the favourite military road, which is, by the Imperial Government undertaking it at their own expense.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my deep regret, that so little confidence has been manifested by Her Majesty's Government in Mr. Chandler and myself, being, as we are, sworn confidential advisers of the Crown. I have reason to believe, that at this time foreign influence is at work to prevent the accomplishment of the great national object which we have in view. I have reason to believe that Mr. Cobden, M. P., the avowed opponent of the Colonies, is in communication with parties actuated by motives of the most anti-British character. Communications have been made to the Colonial Office, on the subject of this Railway, hostile to the views of the Governments and Legislatures of the three Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick, supported as those views are by the Queen's able representatives in those Provinces. No communication of these papers, the existence of which I only know by current rumour, has been made to us. Our position has been in no way recognized by Her Majesty's Government; and I cannot but express my conviction, that such withholding of confidence has not conduced to the interests of the Queen's service.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS HINCKS.

The Rt. Hon.
SIR JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart., M. P.,
H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

It is said that a fund is now being formed in Dublin, among the English Tory and Protectionist party, to work the Irish elections. It already amounts, it is said, to £100,000, and, according to report, Lord Derby has contributed £5000, and a noble duke who has recently joined that party, £10,000.

The Royal Chinese Junk Keying was sold by auction, in London, on Thursday, for £2,900.

Poetry.

MAIDENHOOD.

Maiden! with the meek, brown eyes,
In whose orbs a shadow lies,
Like the dusk in evening skies!

Thou whose locks outshine the sun,
Golden tresses, wreathed in one,
As the braided streamlets run!

Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!

Gazing with a timid glance
On the brooklet's swift advance—
On the river's broad expanse!

Deep and still, that gilded stream
Beautiful to thee must seem,
As the river of a dream.

Then, why pause with indecision,
When bright angels in thy vision
Beckon thee to fields Elysian?

Seest thou shadows sailing by,
As the dove, with startled eye,
Sees the falcon's shadow fly?

Hearest thou voices on the shore,
That our ears perceive no more,
Deafened with the cataract's roar?

O thou child of many prayers!
Life hath quicksands—life hath snares!
Care and age come unawares!

Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morning rises into noon—
May glides onward into June.

Childhood is the bough where slumbered
Birds and blossoms many numbered;—
Age, that bough with snows encumbered.

Gather, then, each flower that grows,
When the young heart overflows,
To embalm that tent of snows.

Bear a lily in thy hand;
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand.

Bear through sorrow, wrong, and ruth,
In thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

Oh, that dew, like balm, shall steal
Into wounds that cannot heal,
Even as sleep our eyes doth seal;

And that smile, like sunshine, dart
Into many a sunless heart,
For a smile of God thou art.

LONGFELLOW.

HONEST LABOR.

Labor, honest labor, is mighty and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of life and its highest relish. Luxuries and conquests are the result of labor; we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man of earth is he who puts hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance God. Suspend labor and where is the glory and pomp of earth—the fruitful fields and palaces, and the fashionings of matter for which men strive and war? Let the labor-scorner look around him, look to himself, and learn what are the trophies of toil. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, unless he is a Carib, made as the beast, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has tracked him into the stature and appearance of a man. Where gets he his garmenting and equipage? Let labor answer. Labor—which makes music in the mine, and the furrow, and at the forge. O, scorn labor, do you—man who never yet earned a morsel of bread. Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass to dust forgotten, but labor will live on forever glorious in its conquests and monuments.

HOW TO COOK AN EGG.

An egg should not be boiled; it should only be scalded—*vulgo*, coddled. Immerse your egg in, or, what is better, pour upon your egg boiling water. For time, proportion the same to the size and number of your eggs, and the collateral accidents. If you cook your eggs upon your breakfast table more time will be required. But if you station your apparatus on a good wholesome hob, where there is a fire, and so the radiation of heat is less positive, less time will suffice. The latter way is mine, winter and summer, and the difference of the surrounding circumstances equalize, or nearly so, the time. I keep one egg under water 9 minutes; two 9½; three, 10; and four, nearly 11 minutes.—The yolk first owns the power of the caloric, and will be even firmly set, while the white will be milky, or at most tremulously gelatinous. The flavor superior to anything which a plover ever deposited will be that which the egg of the gallinaceous domestic was intended to have; the substance, that which is delectable to the palate, and easy of digestion. There is perfect absence of that gutta percha quality, in the white especially, at once the result and the source of dyspesia. I believe that eggs would be much more patronized and much more wholesome, if boiling were discarded.—*Cottage Gardener.*

COMETS AND PLANETS.

We do not know what will have to be done with all the comets and planets. Every few week we hear of a new comet being discovered, and no later than the 29th ult., Prof. Bond, of Cambridge, Mass., discovered another. In the early part of April it approached close to the earth's orbit. It goes at a tremendous speed, running through 200 degrees of right ascension in 24 hours. Two small planets, "Irene" and "Eunomia," were discovered last year.

WEEDS.

These are merely grasses out of place. They get a great many kicks, cuts, and perhaps curses, from the indolent and thoughtless,—but they are really "blessings in disguise." How many fields and gardens would feel the plough and hoe, if no weeds appeared? and would present a hard, impervious crust, resisting all efforts of the genial sun, or cooling dews, to enter and feed the starving roots. But the weeds spring up as faithful monitors to prompt us to duty! calling us from field to garden, as each demands attention. Look no longer, then, upon the weeds as pests and plagues, but by careful industry, exclude them from the crops which you prefer to them.

A young man, a patient in the Peckham House Lunatic Asylum, recently died, and a *post mortem* examination of the body being made by Dr. Armstrong, the medical superintendent, there was found in the stomach a mass of handles of tinned iron spoons, and other articles of the weight of two pounds and a half, consisting of three entire spoon handles of about five inches long, four half handles, nine nails, some of which were as long as a spike nail; the half of the iron heel of a shoe, a screw two and a half inches long, four pebbles the size of a hazel-nut, a metal button, and a quantity of pebbles, which the patient had been in the habit of swallowing for two or three years previously, and which, it was apparent, had been the cause of his death.

BRASS BEDSTEADS.

The latest English advices state that there is a great demand for brass bedsteads of almost every description of make. At Birmingham they had on hand large orders for this branch of brass foundry. The brass bedsteads have, indeed, within the last two years, but more especially since the great exhibition, become a very important item of export by Birmingham merchants, and appear to be eagerly sought for in the North and South American markets.

MANY THINGS.

The merchant watches the daily fluctuation of prices in his business, and calculates the loss and gain on them with eagle eye. So should the farmer watch every minute innovation, whether by insect or weed, upon his crops, and carefully attend to each at the particular season when they demand it. *Promptness*, as well as neatness and order, should prevail in every department of the farm.

SCARLET FEVER.—The Baltimore Sun says: "We published a year or two ago, a simple remedy for scarlet fever—being no other than rubbing the patient thoroughly with fat bacon. We have since, at various times, received assurance from different parties—whom the notice led to make the trial of it—of the entire success of the experiment. Others are just now sending us testimonials of the astonishing and speedy cures recently wrought by it. We mention the matter that others may 'go and do likewise.'"

CANAL AT SAULT STE. MARIE.—We learn from *Le Moniteur* (Montreal paper), that Thomas C. Keefer, Esq., Engineer to the Board of works in Canada, had left that City for Lake Superior, with the view of surveying and marking out the line of the proposed Canal around the Sault Ste. Marie, which interrupts the navigation between Lakes Huron and Superior. A short Canal at these falls will open the navigation of the whole of Lake Superior and the large rivers which fall into it, to steamers directly from the sea. They may thus reach a point half way or more across this continent wholly by inland navigation.

The *Canadien* (Quebec paper) states that the Hon. John Young, and the Hon. H. H. Killaly, two of the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, have left Quebec for Lake Superior, to settle certain preliminary points with reference to the proposed Canal at Sault Ste. Marie.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—We learn that some time yesterday, while two gentlemen, strangers, were viewing the Chaudiere Falls, one of them somehow lost his foothold and slipped into the water, and was carried over the Falls, a height of about 150 feet; fortunately he was floated into a shallow part at the foot of the Falls, where he stood until assistance could be rendered him. He was severely bruised in tumbling over the rocks, so much so that he had to be brought in a cart to New Liverpool yesterday afternoon during the storm.—*Quebec Gazette of 17th inst.*

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The U. S. Secretary of State has sent for distribution to the Collector of this port, certain articles presented by the British Government to the parties to whom they were awarded, in recognition of humane services rendered to British mariners in distress, viz: a box containing a gold medal and a sextant, bestowed upon Capt. Alexander Baxter, of the ship "Cleone," of New York, for rescuing, in December last, the master and crew of the British brig "Elizabeth"; and three gold medals to Capt. W. H. Howard, of the United States packet ship "Daniel Webster," to Captain Levi Marston, of the United States brig "Harriet," and to Capt. Browne, of the United States ship "Star of the West," respectively, for saving, in November last, the passengers and crew of the Br. emigrant ship "Unicorn.—*N. Y. Journal Com.*

FOR AUSTRALIA.—A schooner of 150 tons is to leave Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, for Australia direct, in August. She is to be fitted up in yacht style, and it is deemed that she is quite adequate to the voyage she is to undertake. She will pass through the whole line of Canadian canals and find ample room and verge enough in the capacious locks, which seem to deserve a more extensive use than they obtain.—*N. Y. Express.*

MRS. SINCLAIR.—We learn that a writ of *ne exeat* (no go) was issued against Mrs. Sinclair (late Mrs. Forrest) yesterday, but on what pretence her attorneys could not ascertain. The Sheriff went on board the *Asia*, but—

The lady was nae seen.

After making as thorough search as time permitted, between Jersey City and Sandy Hook, the hunter returned without his prey. There was some talk of breaking open state-room doors; but Captain Judkins quitely remarked, that if any movement was made to violate the sanctity of the ladies' apartments, the person attempting it *would go overboard.*—[New-York Mirror.

IRELAND.—*Agricultural Prospects.*—Nothing has ever exceeded the present magnificent appearance of Tipperary, Cork, Limerick, and the chief portions of Clare counties. The corn and meadow crops have marvelously progressed within the last fortnight, and the potato crop is very luxuriant. The breeding and fattening of Irish cattle will be greatly encouraged this season by the arrangements which the Holyhead Company have made, for the distribution of cattle, with the railways on this and the other side the Channel. One hundred members have joined the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland within the last half-year. The annual cattle show comes off at Galway on the 18th and 19th August.

A late Buenos Ayres paper furnishes the following translation of the Proclamation of Urquiza, as General-in-Chief of the Liberating army, issued on entering the city of Buenos Ayres on the 17th of March, with a commendation of its moderate, pacific, and noble sentiments. The following is the conclusion of the address:—

"*Fellow Citizens*—Liberty is the power to be good—Liberty is the conquest of intelligence, and the reward of patriotism—Liberty is not, properly speaking, the fountain of wisdom and morality, but rather a necessary consequence of the common sense and spontaneous virtues of a people. Do you wish to be free? Learn to be so. Study your rights, and do not forget your duties. Maintain order, the only guarantee of peace, and respect the sacred requirements of humanity, and even its very miseries.—They are the patrimony of man upon earth, a fate which he should exchange by improving it, continuing indefinitely in the path of progress towards which he is impelled by the designs of Providence. I speak to you citizens, with the sincerity of a brother, with the noble interest of a friend, with the frankness of a soldier, and with the energetic resolution of a man who is prepared to sacrifice his dearest affections, private and public, on the altars of National peace and aggrandisement, and the Constitution of the Argentine Republic."

No street in Constantinople has a name, nor is there a lamp in it, yet there are five hundred thousand inhabitants! There is not a post-office nor a mail route in all Turkey, nor a church bell!