The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 8.

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.*

☞ NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.—[Cour.]

Notice of Removal.

FLEWWELLING & READING

BEG to give notice that they are about to REMOVE their Stock of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to the premises in Prince William Street, (corner of Cooper's Alley,) formerly occupied by Messrs. JARDINE & Co., where they will be prepared to supply customers as usual, with every variety of Goods in their line.
St. John, May 4, 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.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENED,
Per *Ant, Catharine, Lisbon, Olive,* &c. &c.

MORRISON & CO.

Respectfully solicit an inspection of their
NEW STOCK,
Which will be found replete with every *Novelty*, the whole having been Personally selected,
Previous to the late Great Advances.
They feel confident they can offer undeniable advantages to Purchasers,
Wholesale and Retail.

The DRESS Department
Embraces every Novelty in WOOL and SILK Fabrics; IRISH TABINETTES, POPLINS, POMELLAS, CHAMELIONS, SOIE LUSTRES, MADONNAS, ALPACAS, LUCRETIAS, BALZARINES, DELAINES, COVENANTERS, COBURGS, ORLEANS, &c.

Linen & Cotton GINGHAMS, Printed MUSLINS, &c.

Rich Brocade SATINS for SACKS, VISETTES, &c.
TURC SATINS, GRO NE NAPS, &c.

Fine **PAISLEY SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.**
Norwich, Filled, Cashmere, Barege, Geraldine, Gala, Maude, Canton Crape, Satin and Silk
SHAWLS.
Fancy Silk and Satin Neck Ties.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
RIBBONS,
in Satin, Lutestring, and Gauzes.
A Splendid Assortment of NECK and SASH RIBBONS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Black and White Silk, Thread and Cotton
LACES,
Illusions, and Mecklin and Fancy NETTS, Elegantly Wrought Lace VEILS and DEMIS, Habit Shirts, Collars and Chemizettes.

Fancy Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Braids, Tassels, &c. &c.

PARASOLS,
In Mourning, Black, Fancy Silk, Glacies, Plain and Damask Satin.
Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS, &c.

Damasks, Moreens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Ticks, Table Linen, Sheetings, Towelling, &c.

Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS;
Red and White FLANNELS, Plaiduo, &c.
Printed CALICOES, Heavy GINGHAMS, &c.
FANCY JEANS.

Black, Blue, Brown, and Invisible
BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c.
Cassimerettes, Cassinetts, Russel Cord, Merino, and other *FANCY SUMMER COATINGS.*

A Beautiful Lot of Gent's SILK and SATIN NECK RUFFS AND SCARFS,
OPERAS, DEMI and ÆRIEL TIES,
FRENCH GINGHAM HDKF
French and Irish Cambric Pocket Hkfs.
Shirt Fronts, Collars, Braces.
With an endless variety of other GOODS, unenumerated.
May 18, 1850. MORRISON & CO.

By the Olive, from Liverpool:
4 HHDS. LINSEED OIL,
1 case CASTOR OIL,
2 hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
10 crates Ginger Beer BOTTLES,
120 bags assorted SHOT; 6 bags COFFEE,
100 reams Wrapping PAPER,
5 bags Black PEPPER; 12 dozen PIPES,
1 barrel Tartaric ACID.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
May 14. Prince Wm. Street.

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, Ture 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.

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 HANDK'FS—*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 Chimizets,
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 DRUGGET'S;
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.

Per Olive, from Liverpool:
A Choice Assortment of Fancy
DRESS GOODS.
—Viz:—

FIGURED GLOSSARETS, Norwich Lustres, Printed DE LAINES, Shot and Brocaded ORLEANS, Shaded and Plain COBURGS, &c.; Black do. do. Fancy Algerine BRAIDS, FRINGES, GIMP and Trimmings,
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS; New Style Rosettes, Muslin GINGHAMS, Grey and White COTTONS SHEETINGS,
Plain and Checked MUSLINS, Rolled Jaconets, Cantoons, DRILLS, Cotton Velvets,
Lancashire, Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS,
LINENS, Lawns, Printed and Colored Hollands,
Priced BRUSHES, OIL CLOTHS, and Squares,
SCALE WARPS, &c. &c. &c.
which, with other Importations, comprise a very general Assortment, and will be offered Low—*Wholesale and Retail.*
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
North side Market Square, } (New Brunz.)
May 14, 1850 }

APRIL 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES
Have received per 'Catherine' and 'Ant' from Glasgow, part of their Spring Importations, consisting of:—

THE newest styles of DRESS MATERIALS, Shawls and Handkfs., RIBBONS, PRINTS and GINGHAMS, grey and white COTTONS, Linens, Hollands, Drills, Ducks, Osnaburgs and Canvas, Damask Table Cloths and Towels, red and white FLANNELS, Saxony and Welsh do. Thread, Reels, Buttons, &c. &c.
The remainder of the Goods daily expected per *'Condaze,' 'Olive,' and 'Lisbon.'*

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*

Brandram's No. 1 White Lead, OIL, GLASS, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS
Have received per ship Lisbon, from London—
2½ TONS "Brandram's" No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
8 casks Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL,
2 1-2 Tons best PUTTY,
2 Tons superior WHITING.
Per ship Olive, from Liverpool—
20,000 Feet GLASS, 10x8, 12x10, 14x10, and 11x16.

Agricultural Implements.
Landing ex Venture, from Boston—
A LARGE assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, comprising the most improved specimens of almost every implement in use in the United States. *For sale by*
July 9, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

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,
Carlston 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 Fancy Check
MUSLINS.
Figured BORDER BOOK, for Long Curtains.
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS.
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, Molestins, 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.
☞ Remainder of Manchester Goods daily expected per *Harriott.*
JAMES BURRELL.
May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets*

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 DRAPERS 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.

VICTORIA BOOK STORE
AND
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
King Street, St. John, N. B.

V. H. NELSON

OFFERS for sale at the above Establishment an extensive assortment of School BOOKS and STATIONERY;
Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books;
A large collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Works;
Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers;
Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils;
Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape;
Parchment, Inks, and Ink Powders, Slates;
Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books;
Picture Frames;
Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials;
Fulton's and Knight's Pronouncing Dictionaries.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
The latest and best editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces.
Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books;
Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies;
Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.;
Maps of the British Provinces in North America;
Plans of the City and Harbour;
Douay Bibles and Testaments, Catholic Prayer Books, &c. &c. Feb. 19.

Fishing Lines and Twines.
Now landing ex Ship 'Harriott,' from Liverpool—
3 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES, all of very first quality.
—ALSO—
30 dozen 12-thread POLLOCK LINES—For Sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, May 28, 1850.

Miscellaneous.

THE HEART THAT'S TRUE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Tell me not of sparkling gems,
Set in regal diadems;
You may boast your diamonds rare,
Rubies bright and pearls so fair;
But there's a peerless gem on earth,
Of richer ray and purer worth;
'Tis priceless, but 'tis worn by few—
It is, it is the heart that's true.

Bring the tulip and the rose,
While their brilliant beauty glows;
Let the storm-cloud fling a shade,
Rose and tulip both will fade;
But there's a flower that still is found,
When mist and darkness close around,
Changeless, fadeless in its hue,
It is, it is the heart that's true.

Ardent in its earliest tie,
Faithful in its latest sigh;
Love and friendship, god like pair,
Find their throne of glory there,
Proudly scorning bribe and threat,
Nought can break the seal once set;
All the evil gold can do
Cannot warp the heart that's true.

First in freedom's cause to bleed,
First in joy when slaves are freed,
Their hearts were true, and what could quell
The might of Washington or Tell?
Oh! there is one mortal shrine
Lighted up with rays divine,
Seek it, yield the homage due,
Daily the heart that's true.

Lace Making.

The spinning of the fine thread used for lace-making in the Netherlands, is an operation demanding so high a degree of minute care and vigilant attention, that it is impossible it can be ever taken from human hands by machinery. None but Belgian fingers are skilled in this art. The very finest sort of this thread is made in Brussels, in damp underground cellars; for it is so extremely delicate, that it is liable to break by contact with the dry air above ground; and it is obtained in good condition only when made and kept in a humid subterraneous atmosphere. There are numbers of old Belgian thread makers who, like spiders, have passed the best part of their lives, spinning in cellars. This sort of occupation naturally has an injurious effect upon the health, and therefore to induce people to follow it they are highly paid.

To form an accurate idea of this occupation, it is necessary to see a Brabant thread-spinner, at her work. She carefully examines every thread, watching it closely as she draws it off the distaff; and that she may see it the more distinctly, a piece of dark blue paper is used as a back ground for the flax. Whenever the spinner notices the least unevenness, she stops the evolution of her wheel, breaks off the faulty piece of flax, and then resumes her spinning. The fine flax being as costly as gold, the pieces thus broken off are carefully laid aside to be used in other ways.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming supply of imitations which modern ingenuity has created, *real Brussels lace* has maintained its value, like the precious stones and metals. Fashion has adhered with wonderful pertinacity to the quaint old patterns of former times. A very skilful lace-worker assured Mr. Kohl that they are preferred, with all their formality, to those in which the most elegant changes have been effected.

Each of the lace-making towns of Belgium excels in the production of one particular description of lace; in other words, each has its own *point*. Hence the terms *point de Bruxelles, point de Malines, point de Valenciennes*, &c. In England, we distinguish by the name *Point*, a peculiarly rich lace formerly very fashionable, but now scarcely ever worn, except in Court costume. In this sort of lace, the pattern is, we believe, worked with the needle, after the ground has been made with bobbins.

Many of the lace-workers live and die in the houses in which they were born, and most of them understand and practice only the stitches which their mothers and grand mothers worked before them. The consequence is, that certain *points* have become unchangeably fixed in particular towns or districts. Fashion has assigned to each its particular place and purpose; for example:—the *point de Malines* (mechlin lace) is used chiefly for trimming night dresses, pillow cases, &c.; the *point de Valenciennes* (Valenciennes lace) is employed for ordinary wear, or negligé; but the more rich and costly *point de Bruxelles* (Brussels lace) is reserved for bridal and ball dresses, and for the robes of queens and courtly ladies.—*Kohl, translated by Dickens.*

THE SISTER'S OFFICE.—The sister's is one of the beautiful offices which it is given to woman to fill. She is the guardian spirit of her brothers, the teacher and friend of her sisters, second in both these relations to the mother alone. She must be affectionate, obliging, persuasive. She must acquire knowledge, accomplish herself, refine her sentiments, discipline her feelings, and enrich the material home with every charm that may bind the wavering brother there, before his character is ripened and his principles fixed so as to resist temptation. She is the companion of the brother abroad. Her youth enables her to sympathise with him, while her strong affection and purity should in the absence of her mother make her daughter the representative to strengthen his integrity, to exalt his sense of truth and honor, and by a lively but unostentatious care preserve him from temptation.—She may aid the mother likewise in cultivating a love of knowledge. By means of her own intelligence, she may do much during the early years of the boy, to prepare him for intercourse with the world. She may enrich her mind by her industry, and at the same time preserve him in his weakest hours from the evil to which the world invites him. What a noble being is a pure-minded, high souled, generous and affectionate sister!—Whose heart does not warm under her influence? What a beautiful opportunity does her station present, to plant with her own hand, flowers that shall bud and blossom on her tomb!

As the daughter, woman's duty is unbending kindness and reverence. It is not by great deeds of sacrifice and heroism, that she will best prove her filial love and fidelity, but by the thousand little attentions which in a daughter so much minister to the sober happiness of the meridian and evening of life.—No voice so gentle as her's, in the sick chamber of her mother. No ear so keenly open to the wants of the aged father, no step so light in his services. She is the link between his bright morning and fading twilight.

CASUALTIES OF ENGLISH STATESMEN.—The London Times, in an article on the death of Sir Robert Peel, indulges in the following reflections:

"Strange that on the bloodless field of state-ministership, death should so often come with the suddenness, the violence and the anguish of war! Chatham fell fighting. His still greater son sank under news of Austerlitz. Perceval was assassinated on the threshold of his house, the hand filled with papers, and a speech on his tongue. Castlereagh's end was still more awful. Romilly, too, was a statesman as well as a lawyer. Lord Liverpool was struck down in the midst of his duties. Canning fell suddenly, while soaring in the pride of his might. Huskisson perished terribly in the midst of his former colleagues. Bentinck aspired to be a statesman, and died in full health, without a moment's warning. But, who would have thought that Peel would one day be added to the list? The hero of an hundred fights still survives. All around us we see octogenarian generals and admirals, surviving countless accidents, of battle and off flood, and dying at last of slow decay. Sir Robert Peel falls by a sudden casualty, before his strength has begun to fail, or his mind to decline. Did not the thought suggest a murmur at the dispensations of Omnipotence, one might call it a waste of precious power, a mighty soul lost to the world, by the merest trifle,—by the silly panic or momentary impatience of a brute. How much had such a man still to do? How many noble thoughts and splendid anticipations to deliver! How many large views carefully elaborated! What treasures of observation, and acquisitions of political lore; nay, what a mighty part he might still have played, had opportunity again invited, or necessity demanded his potent intervention! But in a moment all this is beyond the grave, and speculations which but yesterday were real and probable, are now become the theme of the school-boy."

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, giving a sketch of his visit to San Marina, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appennines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 70,000. The Republic was founded more that 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated; on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice.—[Newark Advertiser.

A WOMAN OF A THOUSAND.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial instances a remarkable display of genuine patriotism by the wife of a gentleman who at one time kept a restaurant in this city:

"If you would like to see a sight 'worth seeing,' go and take your lunch at 'Goslin's American and French Restaurant,' 17 Nassau street. You will there find behind the lunch table, waiting on the guests with modest dignity and cheerful assiduity, a fine looking rosy-cheeked, black haired female, a specimen of perfect health and cheerfulness, and younger in appearance than the vast majority of women at forty. This is the wife of the host—the mother of twenty-four children—the eldest of whom is thirty-two, and the youngest two years old, thirteen of whom, with ten grand-children are still living; she rises every morning at five and does the marketing for this great establishment; and during several of the busiest hours of the day, sees that the guests are properly waited on and attended to. She confesses to forty-eight years, but without the confession she would not be deemed guilty of *forty*. Had she lived in the days of ancient Rome, she would have been entitled to, and would have received the honors of the Republic, and certainly it cannot be misplaced to bestow the brief notice on one, who has contributed so many citizens to her country, and whose good conduct in her daily walk in life, and modest demeanor, and cheerful efforts to aid the partner of her lot present so useful an example for imitation."

The annexed tables show the sailing distance from New York and Liverpool to the principal ports beyond or around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope:—

To	From Liverpool. Miles.	From N. York. Miles.
Calcutta via Cape of Hope	16,000	17,500
Calcutta via Cape Horn	21,500	23,000
Canton via Cape Horn	20,000	21,500
Canton via Cape of Good Hope	18,000	19,500
Valparaiso via Cape Horn	11,400	12,900
Callao via Cape Horn	12,000	13,500
Guayaquil via Cape Horn	12,800	14,300
Panama via Cape Horn	14,500	16,000
San Blas via Cape Horn	16,300	17,800
Mazatlan via Cape Horn	16,500	18,000
San Diego via Cape Horn	17,000	18,500
San Francisco via Cape Horn	17,500	19,000

The relative distance over the new route from Liverpool, London and Havre, and from New York, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, to the places named, is this seen:—

To	Distance from N. York & the other ports above mentioned in the Isthmus of Panama. Miles.	Distance from Liverpool, London and Havre, via the Isthmus of Panama. Miles.
Panama	1,6[illegible]	4,700
Guayaquil	2,4[illegible]	5,500
Callao	3,[illegible]	6,200
Valparaiso	4,100	7,500
San Blas	3,400	6,500
Mazatlan	3,600	6,700
San Diego	4,100	7,200
San Francisco	4,600	7,700
Shanghae	10,600	13,100
Canton	10,200	13,300
Oahu	6,700	9,500

THE DIARY OF THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—As many of our country readers naturally feel anxious to know how the hippopotamus passes his time in a strange land, where he is so far away from home and all his relations, we have gone to the expense of procuring the following particulars, which are now printed for the first time:

The hippopotamus gets up generally about six. The first thing he does is to wag his tail; he then grunts, nodding his head all the while at the Arabian, which is his peculiar method of saying "Good morning!" At seven he has a pail of porridge and maize, which he prefers to tea or coffee. After that he washes his hands—we mean his feet—in the tank which is put in his room as his wash-hand basin. He sleeps till ten, when he turns out to receive the numerous company that is always waiting to see him. He takes several rounds in the park that is attached to his dwelling house, bowing to his guests politely as he passes along. After this exertion, he lies down in the hottest patch of sand he can pick out, and curling himself up till he looks like an immense ball of India-rubber, he goes fast asleep. He rarely wakes up till the latter part of the day, when his first thought is to run and tap at the door of the giraffes, who hang out in the next room to him. This act of civility over, he takes his bath, which lasts some two or three hours. During this time very little more than his nostrils are visible above water. The fact is, the hippopotamus is of a modest, retiring disposition, and likes to hide himself as much as possible from the public eye.

At six o'clock he leaves his bath and retires to his bed room. He never sees any one after six. A small bucket of porridge and maize, of which he is amazingly fond, is brought to his bedside, and the Arab boy feeds him with a spoon. After this he generally feels very sleepy, and lies down. He lays his head on the Arab's lap, and throwing his legs round his neck, is very quickly in the arms of Morpheus.—*Punch.*

RECEPTION OF GEN. PAEZ AT NEW YORK.—On Friday, Mayor Woodhull, accompanied by the Common Council of New York, and several officers of the militia, proceeded in the steamer South America, from Castle Garden to Staten Island. They there disembarked and proceeded to the quarters of Gen. Paez. The Mayor then addressed the General, welcoming him in behalf of the City Council and in behalf of the city, and complimenting him as an early and bold champion of South American independence, as a distinguished soldier of the patriot army, and companion of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, as the leader of Venezuelian independence, and twice the President of that republic. He invited the General to proceed to the City Hall, and there to receive the congratulations of the citizens. The General made a modest and very appropriate reply, and accepted the invitation to proceed to the City Hall. He was escorted to the boat by the State Fencibles, and on arriving at the Battery he was received with shouts of applause. He was escorted thence to the Governor's room in the City Hall, where his numerous friends and admirers were introduced to him, after which he proceeded to his quarters at the Astor House.

The Erie Railroad Catastrophe.—It is now ascertained that but three lives were lost, viz: J. L. Clapp of Parisville, Ohio, the owner of most of the cattle; Mr. Randall, brakeman; H. C. Clapp, a nephew of J. L. Clapp. The death of the latter occurred under peculiarly distressing circumstances. He was discovered soon after the catastrophe, buried among the fragments of the cars, directly beneath an ox which was still alive, and, at times, greatly distressed Mr. Clapp by kicking him in the breast. It was impossible to extricate him until the ox was removed. He retained his senses, and gave directions how he could be relieved. He thought he could endure the weight of the ox, until it could be killed and removed piecemeal. It was therefore shot, but in its dying struggles, kicked Mr. Clapp so violently in the breast, as to deprive him of life. Immediately previous to his death, he spoke much of his family in Ohio, stating that he had there a wife and four children.—The total loss of property resulting from this catastrophe, is estimated by one of the directors of the company at $30,000 or $35,000. The cars were worth about $700 each, and $50 a head was recently offered for the cattle.—[New York paper.

GO PAY.—Let him who reads, if he owes and has the means, *go pay.* Let him who has received gratuitously of the bounty from above, and who sees objects of charity around him, remember the command, freely have ye received, freely give—*go pay.* Let the miser *go pay*, for to hoard up money is doing injury to society.—Let him who has an account with the merchant, *go pay*; it is all the means he has of purchasing goods to replace those he sold, Let whoever owes the mechanic or the farmer—the minister or the school master—the doctor or the printer—*go pay.* There's nothing like the ready chink of money; which, while it does much mischeif, also does much good. To one and all therefore I say—*go pay.*—[Trenton Emporium.

The following excellent toast was given at Worcester on the 4th July:

The Farmer—His quiet sleep, his manly step, and his glorious appetite, demonstrate that nature's favourite child is the one who clings most closely to his mother.

This is one given at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Our Commerce—The *oldest son* of Agriculture; whom she employs to transact all her business abroad.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Halifax at one o'clock on Tuesday, in 10 days from Liverpool. She left on the 27th July.

The commercial news is satisfactory. Business in the manufacturing districts is prosperous, and the operatives fully employed.

Cotton has declined ⅛d. per lb. The sales of the week were 40,000 bales.

In consequence of rumours afloat that the potato blight has reappeared in several parts of England and Ireland, the Corn market has been animated. Flour has advanced 6d. per barrel, and Corn from 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull.

Notwithstanding the rumors that the potato blight has again made its appearance, the crops throughout the United Kingdom are represented as most promising.

The Parliamentary news is not of a very important nature. The ministry have been going on in the usual way, sustaining defeat after defeat in the House of Lords with their usual indifference. The Jewish Emancipation Bill and the new Marriage Act have been withdrawn from the Lords, in consequence of the fears of the Ministry that they would share the usual fate of the Government measures. One of two things is now apparent—the upper House must undergo important modifications, or the Ministry must resign.

Baron Rothschild had presented himself in the House of Commons, as Member for London, produced his credentials and demanded to be sworn in; this led to a very exciting and protracted debate which was adjourned till Monday. The general impression is that the Government will be defeated in this affair, and it is supposed, if such should be the case, the Ministry will resign.

IRELAND.—Since the closing of Conciliation Hall, and the dissolution of the Repeal Association, nothing has arisen to create excitement in Ireland. It is rumoured that the Queen intends to pay a visit to this part of her dominions in the course of the present season.

FRANCE.—There is nothing of striking interest from France. The law against the press has been published, but it is thought that the more stringent measures of the Bill will be evaded. It is, however, a disgrace to the French people, and proves that the despot enthroned at the Elysee, and his tools, are only deserving of unmitigated contempt.

Both President and National Assembly have thus shown themselves recreant to the trusts committed to their care, and shown it, too, with a boldness and a barefacedness which would seem to bespeak the fullest confidence in their strength, should circumstances ever occur to bring their outrageous usurpations to the trying ordeal of another revolution.—France, then, at this moment, groans under a tyranny a thousand times more odious than she ever endured under either Orleans or Bourbon. Her Revolution of February has enfettered and enslaved her infinitely worse than she was before.