The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1853. VOL. XXV.—NO. 34.

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 the Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chambers'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 80 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of upwards of $200,000.

Persons 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 $3000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

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

Parties insuring for life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies or trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter allows parties exemption*—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 guarantee 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 *Ten* policies of Life Policy, the holder will receive *equitable value for it*.

This Office issues from the *usual* Policy, instead of the *Mutual*, 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 personal interest 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 Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, superintend all investments of the Company; 13 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—Local Directors—

Boston.—Hon. Amos Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert H. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John—Benjamin Smith, Lect H. Waterbury, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Filley, 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.

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Per Steamer Boston:—

50 Bags Java and Laguira COFFEE; 1 cask Prime HAMS; 10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans; 6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts; 3 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY; 20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff; 3 hogsh. Grenada LOGWOOD; 1 ton Logwood; 1 hogshead Fustic; 3 barrels QUINCES; 10 bbls. APPLES.

Per "Acadia," from Halifax:

200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

October 26. *Market Square.*

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship "Regulist," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool: Landing for the Subscriber—

6 Cases of well assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Pot and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c. &c. The above well adapted for Country Retail trade.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 reel White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 40, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low, by the Subscriber.

JOHN S. THURGAR.

March 30. North Market Wharf.

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:

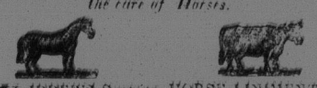
2000 Pairs Men's Over SHOES; 600 pairs Women's Over Shoes;

600 pairs Women's BUSKINS;
400 do. Women's GAITERS;
200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS;
750 do. Misses' Over Shoes;
400 do. Children's Over Shoes;
50 do. Men's India Rubber Boots.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

Important Notice,

To owners and all others that use and have the care of Horses.



Kidder's Superior HORSE LINIMENT, warranted to be one of the most Valuable Articles ever offered to the Public, for Sprains, Wind-Galls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains, and Callousses of long standing, also, Swelling, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been in successful use for the last *fifteen years*, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The proprietor cheerfully recommends the above remedy to the public under a full conviction of its efficacy in the above named diseases, and to make that valuable and useful animal (the Horse) *longer lived or neglect is liable*, where an external application is required. This Liniment will also equally apply well to *Neat Horn Cattle*. It reduces inflammation and swelling, or when the flesh has become callous, or the cords stiff, it softens and reduces, and affords a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected. Purchasers may depend upon this being an entirely different article from any other ever offered to the Public, both in its healing qualities and superior strength, as but a small quantity is required at a time, to produce the desired effect. As a proof of the benefit resulting from the use of this Liniment, I have been induced to offer for consideration the names of a few highly respectable Gentlemen, from among many thousands, who have used the same for years, and are competent to judge of its merits.

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, have used Mr. James Kidder, Jr.'s Horse Liniment for a number of years past, and have always found it decidedly the most efficacious of any article in use, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as a cheap and valuable Liniment to all those who use and have the care of Horses.

Samuel Blanchard, Medford; Kidder & Co., Boston; Sweet Dagget, Charlestown; James Stevens, Cambridge; Amos Butler, Malden; Anthony Jackson, Watertown; Elijah Gibbs, Newton; Robert A. Baxter, Woburn; E. H. Balch, Providence, R. I.; Charles Horton, 2d., do.

S. L. Tilley, General Agent for New Brunswick.

FIORI! FIORI!

To arrive ex Mary Jane:

100 Brls. Superfine Canadian FLOUR.

Jan. 18. GEO. THOMAS.

MORRISON & CO.,

Prince William-street,

are Receiving per Mail Steamers "Canada" and "America," Ships "Olive," "Zetland," "J. G. Hall," &c., &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Paisley, Printed Cashmere, Wool, &c. &c.; French MERINOS, in every shade; *EMBROIDERED DRESSES.* Printed CACHMERES; Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS, Black and coloured Vecuna CLOTH, Black and coloured MANTLES, newest styles; Black and coloured Genoa Velvets and Plushes; Black, coloured and Shot Glace Silks, Black Brocaded SILK; Black French SATIN; Black Pure SATIN; Plaid Bonnet RIBBONS; Velvet and Ribbon Bracelets, Cloak Tassels; Fitch FURS; Linens, Linen Sheeting and Table Damask, FLANNELS, Twilled and Plain, &c. &c., which with their present stock, will be sold decidedly cheap *for Cash.*

MORRISON & CO.

Dec. 7.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

Has received per *Acteon*, from London, *Themis, Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral, Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gros de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES; Long and Square SHAWLS; Grey, White, and *PRINTED COTTONS*; CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and satinetts; Red and White FLANNELS, Shirting Stripes, Ticks, Checks; Linens, Lawns, Duck, Diaper, Towelling, Silk and Cotton Velvets; Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Artificial Flowers, in great variety; HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment; Wool Polkas, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps; Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes, Habit Shirts and Collars; Black and Coloured Veils; Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS*; Cotton Batting, Warps; Paramattas, Crapes, Bareges; White and Coloured Table Cloths; Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts; Neck Ties, Lawn Bibbs, Nun's Lace; White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn, Pound Cottons, Worsted Fringes; Gents.' SHIRTS, Fronts, and Collars; Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Braces, Gauds, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,

Nov. 9. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

Corner of Dock-street and Market Square.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ship *Commodore*, from England, and other arrivals, the following Goods, viz

2 Bdls. Wire Riddles: 2 Grocers' Coffee Mills, on Metal stands;
2 cases Counter Scales; 1 cask Weights; 1 cask Butt Hinges; 1 cask Hand and Tenon Saws, 9 cases Cross cut Saws; 75 Plough Moulds; 10 bundles Long handle Frying Pans; 8 casks Tea Kettles and stewp. Pans; 6 casks Sad Irons; 6 rolls Lead; 2 tierces Lead Pipe; 12 bales Iron Wire; 1 cask Traces; 25 bags 8d'y and 10d'y Rose Nails; 75 bags Spikes and Clench Rings; 11 bags Tinmen's Rivets; 3 casks Tin Ware, comprising Dish Covers and Japanned Ware; 7 packages Sheffield Goods, consisting of Tools, Files, &c.; 1 case *Thomson's* Long Treenail Augers; 1 cask Cutlery, for Wells; 1 case Guns, including one MINIE RIFLE; 3 casks Barndoor and Gate Hinges; 1 cask T, Chest, and Strap do.; 1 cask Venetian Shutter, &c.; 95 coils Manila Rope; 75 boxes 10x12 Glass; Gas Pendants & Brackets.

17 Packages contain as

Brass and Iron Shelf Goods, amongst which are Brass and Iron Chamber and Pillar Candlesticks, Bronze Comfortables, Copper Tea Scoops, Copper Wagon Washers, with Tin and Copper Scoops, Carron Fire and Bomb Powder Flasks, Plated Cruet Frames and Castlesticks, Locks of all kinds, Counter Slides and Trays, Hooks, Wrap Tongs, Plated Bread Baskets and Butter Cools, Carters, Comice, Bolts and Rings, 6-8 Bolts, Door Latches, Door Knobs and Rings, Brass and Iron Bolts, Cupboard Locks, Coffin Mountings, Porcelain Cups, Glass Pipes, Wire Work, Axes, Patches, Planers, Hammers, Tea Trimmers, Tinned Tacks, Table Spoons, Cutlers, Ladles and Forks, Britannia and German Silver and Albata do., Jack Chains, Knitting Pins, Pen Knives, Scissors, Hames, Gimblets, Japanned and Mahogany Knobs, Mineral Glass, Force and other Knives for Lard, Indian Ink, Cork Screws, Shoe Brushes and Blacking, Cast Steel Axes, Cutlery, Hoes, Rat and Fox Traps, Frying Pans, Hammers and Knives, Hooks and Staples, Brass and Tin Cocks, Chest Handles, &c. &c.

Nov. 28.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Boots and Shoes.—*Ex "Olive.*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR

HAVE just received by the above ship—Ladies Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Sides pride than, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girls Kid SLIPPERS, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS—☞ Please call and see. Will be sold cheap. *Rocky Hill, Germain Street.*

December 8th 1852.—6.

GAS FITTINGS.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per brig "J. G. Hall," from Liverpool:—

1 Case containing two and three light GAS PENDANTS.

Also—One Light Pendants and Brackets: 1 cask Glass SHADES. *Dec. 14.*

Hemlock Logs.

WANTED by the South Bay Boom Company, a quantity of HEMLOCK LOGS.

Parties desirous of Contracting will please make immediate application to A. McL. SEELY, St. John, N. B., Dec. 18, 1852. *President.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

JUST opened, per last two Mail steamers, an excellent assortment of Electro and Albata Plate Tea and Table Spoons, Fish Slices, Carvers, Sauce and Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Toast Racks, Hair Bracelets, Jet Bracelets, (rich Jewellery in great variety,) and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

☞ An Invoice of the real Joseph Rodgers & Son's Pocket Cutlery, Razor and Pruning Knives, direct from the manufactory.

Per "Themis."

Papier Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Card Racks, Portemonnies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cornice Poles, Bracelets and Rings complete; Cash Boxes, Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Per "Devon."

An Invoice of Guns, Pistols and Rifles, well assorted, and made expressly to suit the wishes of the sportsmen of these Lower Provinces, all warranted.

Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it to the advantage to look over our extensive stock of goods, comprising such an assortment as is not to be found elsewhere in this City, and at prices remarkably low.

A further supply daily expected, per *Commodore, Olive* and other vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON.

Oct. 25.—6. Proprietors

AUGUST 11, 1852.

Per Steamer "Niagara."

JUST ARRIVED—

A LOT of black and coloured Ribbons, Persians, Sarsnets and Satins, Black Ribbon Velvets, Sewing Silks and Twist, superior black Laces, Crimson and Scarlet Worsted Fringes.

—ON HAND—

An assortment of Floor CLOTHS, comprising the following widths, *(in chaste new patterns:)*

2 feet,	5 feet 4 inches,
2 feet 3 inches,	5 feet 6 inches,
2 feet 5 inches,	5 feet 9 inches,
2 feet 9 inches,	6 feet,
3 feet,	7 feet 5 inches,
3 feet 6 inches,	7 feet 10 inches,
4 feet 6 inches,	8 feet 3 inches,
5 feet 3 inches.	

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

KING STREET HOUSE,

No. 18, King Street.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has received per Themis, Acteon, Henry Holland, and British Steamer, the greater part of his *FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES* consisting of—

CASHMERES, Delaines, Coburgs, Lustres, Striped *SOIS*, Sprigg'd *LIONNAS*, Brocaded LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES; Flounced CRUVELLES; Albanese and Chene LUSTRES, &c., &c.; Plaid, Brown, Waterproof, Broad CLOTHS; Silk VELVETS, Satins, Persians and Ribbons; Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS; Hooded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, *in all the new styles.*

CLOAKINGS, in Lustre, Tweed, Ermine, and Mant e Cloths;

FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Trims, Woollen Drawers, &c., &c.

Also every other description of DRY GOODS suitable for the season, to which he would call the attention of Retailers and Retail buyers.

Oct. 19th, 1852. JAMES HARDY.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Acteon' from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

CASKS Cod and Raw Linseed OIL; casks PUTTY, 5 cases Brassman Brand best WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black PAINTS; 100 kegs Halls Fowling and Cannister POWDER; 12 tons of Cots, Fastenings, Spindles, Gudgeons, Fry Pans, Boilers, &c.

Cases Cam Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.

Cases Thomsons long and short screw Scotch Augers.

Casks SPIKES and Bolts, SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, Blake's Pumps.

Casks Tea Kettles; Saucepans, Gold, Gold'd and Enamelled;

Casks SADIRONS, Shoe Rubs, in iron, brass, and zinc; casks CLINCH RINGS, round and in Lengths.

125 bags Wrought NAILS, 8d. to 40d. in 10d. to 30d.;

100 do. SPIKES, from 5 to 9 inch;

50 do. Patent Pressed NAILS from 10 to 40d.;

12 pair South HOLDERS, Pincers, 24 Vices, Files, Hammers and Sledges;

1 case Black Bonnets, Hat in Black Rubber;

1 cask BOPEYS, 1 Doz. Bell Crowns;

1 case HAIR SEATING, 1 cask Curled Hair;

175 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS;

50 do. Ess Handle Shovels and Spades.

Case CUTLERY, viz. Table and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, set, Ivory dito; Carving Knives, Butt Pattern, Farriers, and Oyster Knives, Pocket and Penknives (Cutlery is very great variety) Sheep Shears, Coopers ADZES and AXES, Brace and Bits, Gimblets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Spokeshaves, Plates, Squares, Files, &c. &c.

3 tons Nova Scotia CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round and octagon.

Case Hollow Ware, Tea Kettles, Grooved Mill Saws, X Cut, Hand, Frame, Pit, Back, and other Saws;

Casks containing HINGES, and Screws, every variety, including Iron Cabinet Hinges, Screws of all kinds, Yards, Iron, Chest and other Handles, GUN LOCKS, Flints, Gun Caps and Combs, Castors, Bump Tacks, Iron Square, Iron Weights, Counter Scales and Brass weights, Bath TUB Chains, Couch Springs, and Nos. GLASS and PISTOLS, Measuring Tapes, CANDLE STICKS, Snuff Boxes, Watches and POWDER FLASKS, &c. &c.—Which with the Stock on hand, comprising every general assortment, are offered on the most low terms.

☞ The Remainder of FALL GOODS, expected by the Devon & Commodore, will be Opened Oct. 26, 1852.

PERFUMERY.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Lubin's celebrated PERFUMES, consisting in part of "Jockey Club," "Bouquet de Caroline," "Eau de Adelaide," "Patchouly," &c., &c., all of which are *warranted genuine.*—Also, a small assortment of Perfume and CONFECTIONARY BOXES, suitable for Christmas Presents.

THOMAS M. REED,

Head of North Wharf.

☞ Martin's superior *unadulterated* Confectionary, always on hand. Dec. 28.

Corn Meal, Beans, &c.

Landing ex ship *Constitution*, from Baltimore:—

150 Bags CORN MEAL; 50 bags White BEANS; 11 M. Locust Treenails.

Also—A cargo of superior White and Red Wheat and Yellow Corn, from which Superfine FLOUR, CORN MEAL and BRAN will be kept always on hand. For sale by

Jan. 11. JARDINE & CO.

Poison—For Wolves and Foxes—for sale by THOMAS M. REED,

Jan. 18. *Corner of North Wharf & Dock St.*

Poetry.

"Woodman, Spare that Tree."

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Woodman spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my father's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, Woodman, let it stand,
Thy ax shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown,
Are spread o'er land and sea!
And would'st thou hack it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties—
O! spare that aged oak!
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade:
In all her gushing joy,
There, too, my sister played.
My mother kissed me here—
My father press'd my hand—
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old oak stand!

My heart-strings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall thy wild bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm shall brave!
And, Woodman, leave the spot—
While I've a hand to save,
Thy ax shall harm it not.

Germans in the United States.

The whole number of Germans in the United States is estimated at 3,000,000, being about one-seventh of the whole population of the United States, which is estimated at 23,000,000. Of these three millions of Germans in the United States, nineteen-twelfths are in the free States.

There is but one slave State in which they have settled in any considerable numbers; and that State is Missouri.—Owing to the fact that many years ago, when the Mississippi valley was reached most readily by the way of New Orleans, and the great north-west was comparatively but little settled or known, special efforts were made at St. Louis by Mr. Chetean, who, being a large land proprietor, offered to sell to Germans land in and around St. Louis, at a very low price, the tide of German immigration was set that way. But since the north-west has been opened, almost the entire emigration from Europe seek their home by the northern route.

Of the three millions of Germans in the United States, from eighty to one hundred thousand are in Wisconsin, embracing about one-third of the population of the State. That State, for a few years past, has been regarded by the German emigrants as the land above all others the most desirable—the Canaan of deliverance for the oppressed of Europe. In Illinois there are about ninety thousand Germans, many of whom are found in the counties of Stevenson, Madison, and St. Clair. In Missouri there are about one hundred thousand. A very large proportion of the population of Michigan is German. A large proportion of Germans in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, are from Pennsylvania, which has a German population. Several of the principal cities have a German population as follows: New York city, 100,000; Buffalo, 15,000; Cleveland, 4,000; Milwaukie, 7,000; Chicago, 9,000; St. Louis, 20,000; Cincinnati, 10,000.—Large numbers of Germans from Europe are expected to settle in Chicago and Illinois next year.

The Germans have in the United States about two hundred and twenty-five weekly newspapers; also, between eighty and ninety dailies. Of these, four are in New York, three in Buffalo, three in Milwaukie, one in Chicago, and four in Cincinnati. There is a religious weekly paper in Milwaukie, called *The Humanist*, devoted to what Germans call free religion, but more properly to infidelity and deism.—*N. Y. Journal and Messenger.*

Value of a Minute.—A minute, my friend, is something. A minute! How many years must it seem to somebody standing on a scaffold in the chilly morning, with the spectre of a white night-cap frowning over his shoulder, with the hands of St. Sepulchre's Church pointing to the minute to eight, and with but that minute plank between him and the deep sea of eternity? A minute! Will not the thousandth part thereof, consumed in a mable spring to the right or the wrong side, decide the odds between your being landed safely on a well-swept platform heaped with Christmas hampers, and hung round with joyful banners, or placards respecting Christmas excursion trains, and your being crushed to death beneath the remorseless wheels of that same excursion train as it glides heavily along the treacherous rails into the station? A minute! In that same division of the day how many words of hope, or love, or murderous accusation, or frenzied anxiety, or kindly greeting, will throb through the sentient wires of the telegraph, over marsh, and meadow, and lea—through hills and tunnels, across valleys and deep rivers? A minute will break the back of the strong mountain, and send her, with all her freight of armed warriors, and weather-beaten mariners, and resolute chargers, down to the coral reef and the pearls that lie in dead men's eyes, to be no more seen or till the sea gives up its dead! All these in within the compass of a minute—of less than an infinitesimal particle of a minute!—*Dickens's Household Words.*

The great German historian, Niebuhr, who passed the meridian of his career at a time when infidelity was most popular, lived and died an avowed believer. An article in the *North American Review* states that "religious reverence was a constantly pervading and hallowing sentiment; nor is there in his whole correspondence the slightest mention of aught that could claim to be sacred, except in terms that indicate, on his part, the very spirit of worship. He was a firm believer in historical Christianity, that is, in the Christ of the Evangelists, not in any Straussian effigy of straw, galvanized into life by the fancy of fanatical reformers." When we consider Niebuhr's unparalleled historical acumen, and the unsparing hand with which he has manipulated classical tradition and fable, and when we take into account also his early tendencies to skepticism, it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of his deliberate credit to, and submission to, the New Testament history and doctrines.

"Seekest thou great things unto thyself?" says Jeremiah to Baruch; "seek them not." Let reflect, in the light of Scripture and observation, on the vanity of worldly things, their unsatisfactoriness in possession, their perishing in the using; the many and fearful lasts to which they expose the owner; and let my conversation be without covetousness; and let me be content with such things as I have, for He hath said I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.—*Jay.*

THE BIBLE.

How comes it that that little volume, composed by humble men in a rude age, when art and science were but in their childhood, has exerted more influence on the human mind and on the social system, than all the other books put together? Whence comes it that this book has achieved such marvellous changes in the opinion of mankind—has banished idol worship—has abolished infanticide—has put down polygamy and divorce—exalted the condition of woman—raised the standard of public morality—created for families that blessed thing, a Christian home—and caused its other triumphs by causing benevolent institutions, open and expansive, to spring up as with the wand of enchantment. What sort of book is this, that even the winds and the waves of human passions obey? —What other engine of social improvement has operated so long, and yet lost none of its virtue? Since it appeared, many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried and failed, many codes of jurisprudence have arisen and run their course, and expired. Empire after empire has been launched on the tide of time, and come down, leaving no trace on the waters. But this book is still going about doing good, leavening society with its holy principles—cheering the sorrowful with its consolations—strengthening the tempted—encouraging the penitent—calming the troubled spirit—and soothing the pillow of death. Can such a book be the offspring of human genius? Does not the vastness of its effects demonstrate the excellency of the power to be of God?

Life a Fountain.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruction; the food that nourishes contains the element of decay; the soul that animates it, by vivifying, first tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along the path. Notwithstanding this is the truth so palpably confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors depart from among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts, that our knell shall perhaps give the next fruitless warning to the world.

A Marine Monster in the Thames.—On Monday last a little mudlark, named David Muggeridge, who wandering around the oozy quagmire on the opposite side of the Thames, nearly opposite to Duke shore, known by the name of Cuckold's Point, beheld, to his amazement, an extraordinary commotion near the centre of it. The mud flew up in clouds, and falling backwards, the whole place exhibited the appearance of a boiling cauldron, while it was shaken as if by an earthquake. With great courage under the circumstances, the little fellow approached near enough to see some immense reptile, writhing and twisting in manifold contortions and sinuosities. In a short time a number of persons assembled, armed with a variety of weapons, who, after a short but sharp conflict, succeeded in despatching the monster. Many of the assailants were overthrown and horribly besplashed with mud. It proved to be a conger eel of large size—thirteen feet in length, and of proportionate girth. It is now exhibiting in Rotherhithe, where it is attracting great crowds. About fourteen years ago, an eel of the same kind was caught by some ballast getters, but such captures are very unfrequent.—*London paper.*

Guard against Velvet Words.—There is much connection between the thoughts and the words; the latterare not only the expression of the former, but they have a power to re-act upon the soul and leave strains of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use a profane or vulgar word has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till by indulgence, it will soon pollute and ruin the soul. Be careful of your words, as well as your thoughts. If you can control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able to control the mind and say it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by extinguishing it, or by preventing bad thoughts burning or into language. Never utter a word anywhere, which you would be ashamed to speak in presence of the most religious man.—Follow this practice a little, and you will soon have command of yourself.

Truth in Conversation.—The love of truth is the stimulus to all noble conversation. The tree which springs from it may have a thousand branches, but they will bear a golden and generous fruitage. It is the delicate impulse to inquire—willing to communicate and more willing to receive—it is neither spurious of hasty curiosity, but passionate for glorious knowledge. Speech without it is but a jingle. Rhetoric is more noisy but less useful than the tinman's trade. When the love of truth fires up the passions, puts its lightning in the brain, then men may know that a prophet is among them. This is the spring of all heroism, and clothes the mother with a flame that outshines the flame that kills him. Compared with this, the cumulation of argument—the pungencies of sarcasm—the pride of irony—the pomp of declamation—are as the sounds of an automaton to the voice of a man.—*Dewey.*

Mark the End.—A man who had often worked on the Sabbath, had a large estate, and died in an alms-house. Before his death, some one, in free conversation with him about his past life, asked him if he thought he had gained anything by working on the Sabbath. He answered, "No;" and added, "something would always occur in the course of the week, by which I lost more than I gained by working on the Sabbath; it was no gain to me."

Such, it is believed, has been the experience of many. For a time, by the desecration of the Sabbath, some may have seemed to gain; but mark the end, and you will generally find that it has been of no profit. In many cases, men have felt this, and in not a few, have, like this man, frankly acknowledged it.

The Oregon papers are calling public attention to the peculiar grain-growing qualities of the soil of that territory. The *Columbian* says there is no country in the world in which wheat arrives at a greater perfection than in Oregon, and certainly none in which a greater yield per acre is obtained, or a more lucrative or desirable market for rewarding the producer, with as little labor. One crop, with thorough cultivation in the first instance, will produce two or three "volunteer" successors, yielding at least, usually, two-thirds of the original production. Oats, rye, buckwheat, barley, and even corn, although but slightly cared for—all have been successfully produced, and have given evidence by the most substantial assurances, that their cultivation is not attended without an adequate reward.

Farming in Palestine.—The poverty of the soil of Palestine, for some centuries, is well known. In the London Syro-Egyptian Society, on the 11th of January, Mr. W. H. Black read some "Notes on the Restoration of Fertility to the Soil of Palestine," in which he attributed the desert appearance of the land in general to the neglect of cultivation for many ages, and not to natural causes, as erroneously supposed. He briefly narrated the experiment made by Mr. Meshullum, of Jerusalem, and the American Seventh-Day Baptists, who have jointly established a small agricultural colony at Artas, near Bethlehem, with great success. He also read several extracts from their correspondence, and confirmed the fact by the testimony of individuals, who have recently visited that interesting settlement, that within the past year they have raised successive crops of corn, (the wheat growing up as high as a tall man,) besides an abundance of fruit and vegetables, both native and exotic. This paper was followed by a conversation, in which a possibility of recovering the farmed fertility of Palestine was confirmed by Mr. Bonsal and by Rich Allah Effendi, from their personal knowledge of the country. An address on the subject to English Jews, urging their emigration to the Holy Land, presents the same views on the subject. It is not impossible that among the marvels of the coming age, there may be such a restoration of that country, that in fertility, at least, it may again realize the descriptions of the prophets. —*Gleason's Pictorial.*

Butter.—We learn from the papers in the interior of New York, that during the last fall speculators went through the interior of that State buying up and contracting for butter at high rates. The farmers taking the hint, held back, and consequently the article suddenly rose in price throughout the country; but now in the middle of winter when butter is usually the highest, it is declining, speculators and farmers finding that there is no prospect of realizing the 35 and 40 cents per pound, they were calculating upon. We see it stated that butter sold last week in Cleveland for 12½ cents. In Potsdam, N. Y., it is selling for 16 cents. The Editor of the Courier of that place says he knows several farmers who brought their butter to market some time before and refused 23 and 24 cents, but who were forced to sell afterwards for from 15 to 18 cents. The Ogdensburg Republican says that 474 tons of butter were sent from the Madrid station of the Ogdensburg Railroad the present season, most of which went to Boston, and that there are yet 1000 packages for sale in that town. The Albany Evening Journal says that the very best article sells there for 20 cents.—*Boston Post.*

The Sabbath in France.—When an election is ordered in France, Sunday is generally the day the ballots are cast. Sunday is the chosen time, there, for fairs of all sorts—for public meetings, parades, and so on. It was only the other day, that the new Emperor Napoleon himself went a hunting in the forest of Fontainbleau, with a royal retinue, on Sunday. The fourth commandment is universally, officially and unofficially, ignored. A nation which thus holds in contempt the Christian institution of the Sabbath, is not likely to be greatly moral in other respects. Yet some people are all the while peeling their bodies to discover why France is not a Republic instead of a Monarchy—a democracy instead of a despotism! A republic implies self-government, yet how can a nation govern itself when it neglects the only means that enables it, individually and in the aggregate, to govern itself?

Ohio is erecting the most magnificent State-house in the Union. When finished, it will cost $1,000,000. The roof is to be put on in the course of the present year, and the whole will be completed in the course of three years. It has been a long while in building,—having been commenced in 1838—with an appropriation of only $40,000, but the work was suspended, on account of the monetary pressure in Ohio, from 1840 to 1848. The money expended to the present time amounts to $406,674. The Buckeyes expect to get the full worth of their money in having a State-house absolutely more imposing than the Capitol of the nation. It covers nearly the same area as the Capitol at Washington, the latter covering 61,653 square feet, and the Ohio State house 55,896. The legislative and library rooms are much larger than at Washington. The next largest State house is in Tennessee, which covers 29,000 square feet. State capitols of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Massachusetts, only average about 10,000 square feet each. A capitol five times larger than the State house at Albany will cost New Yorkers into the shade.

A Native African, called "Uncle More," resides in Wilmington, N. C., eighty-three years of age, and forty-five years a slave. His time is chiefly occupied in reading the Scriptures, in Arabic. He writes the language with remarkable accuracy and beauty of penmanship. This statement, says the Wilmington *Daily Commercial*, has appeared in several of the northern papers, and some inquiry is made as to its truth. We know "Uncle More" very well—"Prince," as he is usually called here, on account of a rumor that he is the son of an African King. We believe the fact to be that he was a school teacher of the Arabic in his native country, and the above statement is doubtless correct. "Prince" is a general favorite, being very inoffensive, and one of the politest men of the age.

What are your Intentions?—*Speak or Die!*—A thriving trader in Wisconsin, claiming the paternity of eleven daughters, greatly to the astonishment of his neighbors, succeeded in marrying them all off in six months. A neighbor of his, who had likewise several single daughters, called upon him to obtain the secret of his hundred-obtaining success, when the latter informed him he had made it a rule, after a young man had paid his attentions to one of his girls a fortnight, to call upon him with a revolver, and request him to choose between death and matrimony. "You can imagine," continued he, "which of the two they preferred."

Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington never fought an offensive battle; he was always on the defensive, even in the advancing and besieging, the capture of towns by storm, and route of armies by a gallant charge, being so many finales, for which everything had been prepared. Torres Vedras is the great monument of his military genius, great as Austerlitz, as "Paradise Lost," as "Faust," or "Tancredi." It was as original as grand. Few comprehend it yet, which is one of the attributes of genius, but it saved an empire.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

Lewis Cass and Thomas H. Benton are two of the most healthy men to be seen in Washington. Both are and have been most temperate from boyhood. General Cass has ever been a cold water man, and looks as if he would last a score of years yet. Benton appears fresh as ever.

Four hundred years have elapsed since the invention of printing, yet books are not in circulation all over the globe; while the use of tobacco became universal within fifty years of its discovery.