The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1845.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 22.

THE OBSERVER,

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

☞ The postage on all Letters (except those containing money, or from Agents,) must be pre-paid, or they will not be attended to.

CORPORATION LAWS.

At a Common Council, holden at the Council Chamber on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1845.

Read and re-enacted the following Laws:—

An Ordinance for the better extinguishing Fires, and establishing a Fire Department in the City of Saint John.

A Law for preventing and extinguishing Fires within the City of Saint John.

A Law directing the uses of the Public Seals of the City of Saint John.

A Law for the regulation of Weights and Measures in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Burying Ground on the Eastern side of the Harbour in the City o Saint John.

A Law to enforce the attendance of Witnesses in proceedings under the Charter and Laws of the Corporation of the City of Saint John.

A Law to secure the Fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John, to the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said City, to the total exclusion of all other persons, under any pretence whatever.

A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent the filling up, and encumbering of the Harbour of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the culling and inspection of dried Fish, and the Inspection of smoked herrings within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent persons acting as Officers of this Corporation, without being duly qualified to act as such.

An Ordinance to establish and regulate the fees to be taken by the Port Wardens of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate Hawkers and Pedlers within the City of Saint John.

A Law to facilitate the recovery of assessments made on the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John.

A Law for regulating Auctioneers, Tavern Keepers, and other Houses for selling Spirituous Liquors, within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale and measurement of Firewood.

A Law directing the mode of recovery of the Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, imposed by the Laws of the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

A Law in amendment of a Law entitled "a Law "to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and "Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John."

A Law in addition to and in amendment of the "Law to prevent nuisances in the City of Saint "John."

A Law for regulating Pilots, and establishing the rates of Pilotage of Vessels, into and out of the Harbour of Saint John.

An Ordinance for establishing a new Register of the Freemen of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Markets in the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.
JAMES PETERS, Jun., *Com. Clerk.*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership, the Business heretofore carried on by WILLIAM HAMMOND, in his own name, will in future be conducted under the Firm of WILLIAM HAMMOND & CO.

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

☞ I hereby request all parties indebted to me by Note, Bond, or Book Account, to pay the amount to William Hammond & Co.; and all those to whom I am indebted, will please render their Accounts to the new Firm for payment. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL CAMPBELL, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL, } *Executors.*

Parish of Sussex, (K. C.) July 28, 1845.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, *Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers*, or against the Estate of the late THOMAS NISBET, Junior, are requested to render the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who continues the business under the same firm, and has now on hand an extensive assortment of superior NEW FURNITURE, of their own manufacture.

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, N. B. 1st March, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Firm of "Robertson & Co." or Robert Robertson, as Lime Burners, are requested to present the same for payment; and those indebted to said Firm, or to Robert Robertson, for LIME, are desired to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Charles Robertson, late of the Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, Lime Burner, deceased, are desired to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ROBERT ROBERTSON,
Sole Administrator.

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received, per "Kate," from London:

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS, of the newest and most Fashionable patterns,
Misses', Children's and Babes' Fancy Prunella and Valentia BOOTS, in great variety.
Gentlemen's Wellington, Clarence, Albert, Coburg and other BOOTS,
DRESS SHOES, PUMPS, and SLIPPERS, of every style.—Together with a great variety of Cheap BOOTS and Shoes, of every sort and quality that can be named—for sale Wholesale and Retail, by

June 24. S. K. FOSTER.

IRON, TIN, Copper, Anchors, Chains, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex "Nancy":

200 TONS of well assorted English IRON;
Ex "Caroline":—
50 tons of do. do.;
50 tons PIG IRON;
Ex "Thomas":—
10 tons Spike Nails—4½ to 10 inches;
20 boxes DC TIN;
Ex "New Zealand":—
200 tons Banks' best refined IRON, assorted;
150 do. English IRON, assorted;
100 dozen Farmer's SPADES;
9 casks Miner's SHOVELS, steeled;
100 bags Patent NAILS, from 4d'y to 24d'y;
15 tons SPIKE NAILS, from 4½ to 10 inch;
220 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 1 to 6;
8 casks Iron WIRE, well assorted;
7 tons Cast STEEL, *Naylor & Co.*, assorted,
2 do. COACH SPRINGS, Steel, assorted,
100 boxes TIN PLATES, well assorted,
6 tons Bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅝ to 1¼ inch,
50 chests best CONGOU TEA;
20 bags Horse and Ox Nails, assorted,
20 dozen FRYING PANS, assorted,
1 cask VICES, assorted;
12 best (warranted) ANVILS, assorted;
40 cwt. best Short Link ¾ inch CHAIN;
20 " " " 7-16 " "
40 " " " ½ " "
40 " " " ⅜ " "
40 " " " ¾ " "
20 " " " ⅞ " "
20 " " " 1 " "
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved, assorted, ⅜ to 1⅜ inch;
60 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.;

—ON HAND—

10,000 best Fire *BRICKS*,
100 boxes *TIN PLATES*,
25 tons *SHEET IRON*, assorted,
500 boxes Liverpool *SOAP*,
4 tons Sock Plates, single and double,
4 tons Blister *STEEL*,
200 TEA KETTLES, assorted numbers,
25 dozen Ballast *SHOVELS*, assorted sizes;
25 dozen Garden *SPADES*, do.;
20 Register *GRATES*, assorted;
50 Half Register do. do;
10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches,
5 do. *HOOP IRON*, from 1 to inches,
200 do. assorted English Iron;
100 do. best Refined do.;
20 do. Swedish do., best brand, assorted,
10 bars best hay Moor Iron, 4½ & 5 inch square,
20 dozen Kiln Tiles.

Daily expected ex "Wakefield";—
10 tons Swedish Iron, assorted,
10 tons Refined Round Iron, from ¼ to ½ inch,
2 tons Blister *STEEL*,
4 tons *SHEET IRON*, No. 16 to 24,
12 pairs Forge *BELLOWS*, 24 to 36 inch,
10 tons *OAKUM*,
50 tons Slates—Queen, Ladies & Countess;
100 tons *COAL*.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for good payments.

July 1. WILLIAM CARVILL.

The Subscribers

Are now receiving from Liverpool by ships "Sophia," and from Greenock per "Queen Pomare":

10 Hampers Prime Cheshire CHEESE;
50 Kegs Durham Mustard and Ground Ginger; 3 carrotels Zante CURRANTS;
25 boxes Valentia Cooking RAISINS;
Cases Spanish Chocolate and Prepared COCOA; 5 cases Nutmegs;
1 case Cayenne Pepper; 10 bags Pepper;
5 hlds Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes;
2 do Bath Bricks; 40 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
15 barrels New Pot Barley;
100 Reams (ass'd) Tea and Wrapping Paper;
1 case Orange Marmalade;
1 hhd Chipped LOGWOOD—For sale by

October 14. JARDINE & CO.

SOAP, CANDLES, etc.

Ex "Themis," "Britannia," and "Severn."

200 BOXES *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes Imperial Crown do.
100 boxes *Steele's* Family White do.

—IN STORE—

50 boxes American Soda and Fancy SOAP,
100 boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES,
50 boxes Dip CANDLES,
400 brls. *MESS and PRIME PORK*,
50 do. Mess and Prime BEEF,
400 packages TOBACCO, various brands;
200 do. TEAS, of superior quality; and other Goods, at lowest market prices.

June 24. JOHN KERR & CO.

Powder, Shot, Blacking, &c.

Ex ship "Severn," from Liverpool:—

50 KEGS D.S.F. GUNPOWDER,
50 Cannisters best extra strong Diamond Grain Sporting Gunpowder;
2 Casks SHOT, from BB to No. 9,
12 Sides PUMP LEATHER,
60,000 Pump TACKS,
12 Casks Day & Martin's Liquid BLACKING, in half pints, pints, and quarts;
4 Do. PASTE do. in Tins,
6 Boxes SUGAR CANDY.

IN STORE:

A large assortment of BRANDY,—"*Martell's*" and "*Hennessey's*;" HOLLANDS; WINES TEAS; DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

4 Tons SHIP BREAD; Tobacco PIPES, &c.

Which will be sold low for satisfactory payments at his Stores, North Market Wharf and Reed's Point.

July 15, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

WHARFAGE in a central and convenient situation until 1st April next, may be had for about 800,000 feet of Lumber, on application to A. G. LORDLY, Cooper.

September 30. Water street.

Nuts! Nuts!! Nuts!!!

Ex schooner *John Boynton*, Gault, Master, from Boston, on consignment:

5 BRLS. fresh Hicory NUTS;
3 boxes Brazil do.; 1 Cask Currants;
5 brls. Roll Brimstone; 5 do. Flour Sulphur;
2 boxes, 5 dozen each, Quarts Castor OIL,
1 case, 25 pieces Mixed Cassimeres, for Pants'.
3 kegs SALTPETRE,
3 cases, 100 Gross Friction MATCHES,
1 box, 4 dozen Pepper Sauce and Catsup,
58 boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Window GLASS,
2 cases containing 12 Wooden & Brass Clocks.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

October 21, 1845.

CARD.

MR. WENTWORTH offers his services for a short time, to take

Daugerreotype Miniatures,

at his Room, Mr. Lovett's Store, Prince William Street. The process insures a GOOD

LIKENESS.

Hours of attendance 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Price, with frame or case, Three Dollars.

September 9.

PHŒNIX HOUSE!

The Subscribers have just received per Ships *Emigrant* from Liverpool, and *Lady Caroline* from London, the principal part of their Fall Supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, and FANCY GOODS, which, with their former Stock, comprises the largest and finest assortment ever offered by this House to the public,—Among which are—

740 Reams WRITING and 420 REAMS PRINTING and Wrapping PAPERS;
BLANK BOOK PAPERS, from Super Royal to Pott, of every variety of finish, and all patterns of Ruling in general use;
DRAWING PAPERS, from Antiquarian to Demi; from the celebrated Original Turkey Mill, London;
Post, Letter, Foolscap, Pott and Note PAPERS, in all their extensive variety of style and quality;
Cartridge, Log, Blotting, Tissue, Mosaic, Gold, Copying, and *Coloured PAPERS*;
PRINTING PAPERS of different sizes and qualities;
CARDS,—Visiting, Enamelled, Gilt and Black-edged and bordered, Perforated Cards, and Card Board of different colors, for Ladies' fancy work;
MUSIC,—100 copies Boston Academy's Collection of Sacred Music, with an extensive collection of Piano and other Music. Arrangements have been made whereby the NEW SHEET MUSIC will be regularly received as fast as published;
Arnold's WRITING INKS,—1,224 Dozen, from half-gills to quarts—of all colours and varieties;
PRINTING INK,—50 cans, *Book and News*;
BIBLES of every variety of style and price;
PRAYER BOOKS,—250 copies, Embossed, Gilt-edged, at 15 pence each; together with a large assortment in rich and rare bindings;
ALBUMS,—a beautiful assortment;
BLANK BOOKS,—a large assortment, well-assorted;
Metallic Memorandums in great variety;
Also,—a much-increased Stock of *School, Classical, Miscellaneous, and Theological BOOKS*,
WALKING STICKS,—a well-selected Stock of Black Thorne, Cane, and Fancy;
PERFUMERY,—an extensive assortment, including 1 case *Bertram's* celebrated *London Soaps*, and 1 case genuine *Eau de Cologne*;
Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers, Wax, Letter Clips, Ink Stands, *Ackerman's* Colours in boxes and single, Pencils, Brushes, Rubber, Miniature Ivories, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Knives, Pencil cases, Chessmen and Boards, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards Mathematical Instruments, Fancy Wafers, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Two Sets A, No. 1, Cricket Bats, Balls, and Wickets.

The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the public to the above stock. It has been selected with great care, and they are determined to sell at such prices as will give satisfaction.

A *liberal discount* made to wholesale purchasers. J. & A. McMILLAN.

October 7, 1845.

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.

The subscribers have just received ex Ship *Lady Caroline*, from London:—

20 HHDS. Holland *GENEVA*;
6 do. *SHERRY WINE*
24 chests Fine Congou TEA;
10 hhds. Loaf SUGAR; 3 do. Crushed do.;
50 boxes Turkey Raisins; 4 carrotels Currews,
20 bags Black PEPPER,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES, (Wax Wicks);
3 do. Windsor SOAP; 1 case PINS,
55 kegs FF GUNPOWDER; 100 bags SHOT,
35 kegs MUSTARD; 1 case Bottled do;
3 cases Fig Blue; 1 do. Confectionary;
4 cases LIQUORICE and Cassia,
50 dozen Playing Cards; 1 case Ink,
15 bags CORKS; 1 case shoe Brushes,
15 barrels Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
50 kegs Coloured PAINT,
10 casks Black Lead, Vitriol, Salts & Sulpour;
200 bundles Picked OAKUM.

Ex "Themis," from Liverpool:—
110 boxes Steele's SOAP; 1 hhd. Starch,
30 dozen Bed Cords; 1 bale Shad Twine,
1 tierce Scrubbing Brushes,
1 bale Shoe Thread; 30 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
10 bales Cotton Wick.

Ex "Douglas" from Glasgow:—
400 reams Paper, assorted; 1 pun. Malt Whiskey;
40 bags BARLEY; 1 hhd. COPPERAS.

Ex sundry vessels from Philadelphia:—
570 barrels CORN MEAL,
130 do. Superfine FLOUR.

In Store of former Importations:—
210 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
15 tierces Loaf and Bastard ditto,
190 hhds. MOLASSES,
125 chests TEA, assorted,
60 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
45 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
30 casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
50 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
40 do. Common and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Pimento; 10 do. Split Peas,
15 do. Pepper; 20 kegs GINGER,
20 brls. WHITING; 20 boxes PIPES,
60 kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
20 boxes IC and IX TIN,
4 chests Indigo; 5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes London SOAP; 10 brls. VINEGAR,
12 hhds. Linseed OIL; 100 kegs White Lead,
200 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins,
120 barrels RYE FLOUR.

The above, with a large assortment of other GOODS in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments.

October 4. WM. HAMMOND & CO.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per "*Themis*" and other arrivals, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, amongst which are—

300 TINNED and unlined TEA KETTLES;
20 cwt. SAD IRONS,
110 bags *Improved* CUT NAILS;
28 bags OX and HORSE NAILS,
2 cases CAST STEEL; 4 hdls. Blistered do.
2 packages *Blacksmith's VICES*,
20 ANVILS,
Blacksmith's Sledges, Hammers and Bellows,
FOX TRAPS of an improved pattern;
RIM LOCKS, &c.—Common and Carpenters' Patent;
BUTT HINGES,
Wrought Pump TACKS BRADS; RIVETS,
Pad, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, assorted,
Patent H & H HINGES; WHIP THONGS,
Polished Steel and Bronze Head FIRE IRONS,
Tined Harness Buckles, and a few patent double action BRIDLE BITTS.
John Wilson's Shoe & Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Turkey Oil Stones;
Table Knives & Forks, Mill Saw and other FILES.

—ON HAND—

5½ feet *Hoole & Co's* GANG MILL SAWS.

30th September, 1845.

CANVAS.

Received by the Subscriber, and on Sale at very reduced prices.

A few Bales of very superior quality best English boiled CANVAS, equal in description to any imported. Also—

10 puns. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS

JOHN V. THURGAR,
September 13. North Market Wharf.

Porto Rico Sugar.

THE Subscribers are landing ex *Prince Rupert* from Halifax—76 casks of superior SUGAR, which they will sell either in Bond, or duty paid. [Oct. 21.] ALLISON & SPURR.

THE GARLAND.

WOODS IN WINTER.

BY LONGFELLOW.

When winter winds are piercing chill,
And through the white thorn blows the gale,
With solemn feet I tread the hill,
That over-brows the lonely vale.

O'er the bare upland, and away
Through the long reach of desert woods,
The embracing sunbeams chastely play,
And gladden these deep solitudes.

On the gray maple's crusted bark,
Its tender shoots the hoar-frost nips;
Whilst in the frozen fountain—hark!—
His piercing beak the bittern dips.

Where, twisted round the barren oak,
The summer vine in beauty clung,
And summer winds the stillness broke,—
The crystal icicle is hung.

Where, from their frozen urns, mute springs
Pour out the river's gradual tide,
Shrilly the skater's iron rings,
And voices till the woodland side.

Alas! how changed from the fair scene,
When birds sang out their mellow lay,
And winds were soft, and woods were green
And the song ceased not with the day;

But still wild music is abroad,
Pale, desert woods, within your crowd,
And gathered winds, in hoarse accord,
Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud.

Chill airs and wintry winds my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I hear it in the opening year—
I listen, and it cheers me long.

SHADOWS OF DEATH.

(From Poetical Remains of the late Mrs. James Gray, in the Dublin University Magazine.)

There's a feverish thrill in my veins,
There's a leaping pulse in my brow,
I feel that no refuge remains
Save one, for the weary One now;
I hear a voice in the breeze
That tells of a fairer home,
A murmur amidst the trees
That softly whispers "Come!"

I shall go down to the grave
Just when my sun is clearest—
Down to Oblivion's wave,
Just when my fame is nearest;
Just when the light of Affection,
Longed for in vain so often,
Casts on life's path its reflection,
The rugged way to soften.

Weave a wreath for my head,
And weave it of faded roses;
See that ye make my bed
Where the first pale spring flower reposes,
Faded flowers are best
For the grave of the early perished;
And quiet shall be my rest
Where the worth is cherished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Atmosphere.—A great variety of admirable properties is possessed by the atmosphere, of which I shall briefly notice only the following:—It is the vehicle of *smells*, by which we become acquainted with the qualities of the food which is set before us, and learn to avoid those places which are damp, unwholesome, and dangerous. It is the medium of *sounds*, by means of which knowledge is conveyed to our minds. Its undulations, like so many couriers, run for ever backwards and forwards, to convey our thoughts to others, and theirs to us; and to bring news of transactions which frequently occur at a considerable distance. A few strokes on a large bell, through the ministration of the air, will convey signals of distress, or of joy, in a quarter of a minute, to the population of a city containing a hundred thousand inhabitants. So that the air may be considered as the conveyer of the thoughts of mankind, which are the cement of society. It transmits to our ears all the harmonies of music, and expresses every passion of the soul: it swells the notes of the nightingale, and distributes alike to every ear the pleasures which arise from the harmonious sounds of a concert. It produces the blue color of the sky, and is the cause of the morning and the evening twilight, by its property of bending the rays of light, and reflecting them in all directions. It forms an essential requisite for carrying on all the processes of the vegetable kingdom, and serves for the production of clouds, rain, and dew, which nourish and fertilize the earth. In short, it would be impossible to enumerate all the advantages we derive from this noble appendage to our world. Were the earth divested of its atmosphere, or were only two or three of its properties changed or destroyed, it would be left altogether unfit for the habitation of sentient beings. Were it divested of its undulating quality, we should be deprived of all the advantages of speech and conversation—of all the melody of the feathered songsters, and of all the pleasures of music; and, like the deaf and dumb, we could have no power of communicating our thoughts but by visible signs. Were it deprived of its reflective powers, the sun would appear in one part of the sky of a dazzling brightness, while all around would appear as dark as midnight, and the stars would be visible at noonday. Were it deprived of its refractive powers, instead of the gradual approach of the day and the night which we now experience, at sunrise, we should be transported all at once from midnight darkness to the splendor of noon-day: and, at sunset, should make a sudden transition from the splendors of day to all the horrors of midnight, which would bewilder the traveller in his journey, and strike the creation with amazement. In fine, were the oxygen of the atmosphere completely extracted, destruction would seize on all the tribes of the living world, throughout every region of earth, air, and sea.—*Dick.*

Variety of Nature.—In fine, the variety which appears on the face of nature, not only enlarges our conceptions of Infinite Wisdom, but is also the foundation of all our discriminations and judgments as rational beings, and is of the most essential utility in the affairs of human society. Such is the variety of which the features of the human countenance are susceptible, that it is probable that no two individuals, of all the millions of the race of Adam, that have existed since the beginning of time, would be found to resemble each other. We know no two human beings presently existing, however similar to each other, but may be distinguished either by their stature, their forms, or the features of their faces; and on the ground of this dissimilarity, the various wheels of the machine of society move onward without clashing or confusion. Had it been otherwise—had the faces of men, and their organs of speech been cast exactly in the same mould, as would have been the case, had the world been framed according to the Epicurean system, by blind chance directing a concourse of atoms, it might have been as difficult to distinguish one human countenance from another, as to distinguish the eggs laid by the same hen, or the drops of water which trickle from the same orifice; and, consequently, society would have been thrown into a state of universal anarchy and confusion. Friends would not have been distinguished from enemies, villains from the good and honest, fathers from sons, the culprit from the innocent person, nor the branches of the same family from one another. And what a scene of perpetual confusion and disturbance would thus have been created! Frauds, thefts, robberies, murders, assassinations, forgeries, and injustice of all kinds, might have been daily committed without the least possibility of detection.—Nay, were even the *variety of tones* in the human voice, peculiar to each person, to cease, and the *hand-writing* of all men to become perfectly uniform, a multitude of distressing deceptions and perplexities would be produced in the domestic, civil, and commercial transactions of mankind. But the All-wise and Beneficent Creator has prevented all such evils and inconveniences, by the character of *variety* which he has impressed on the human species; and on all his works. By the peculiar features of his countenance every man may be distinguished in the light; by the tones of his voice he may be recognised in the dark, or when he is separated from his fellows by an impenetrable partition; and his hand-writing can attest his existence and individuality, when continents and oceans interpose between him and his relations, and be a witness of his sentiments and purposes to future generations.—*Dick.*

Short Sight.—Those who are engaged in occupations which require the long-continued employment of the eyes on minute objects, are more apt to become near-sighted than those who are not thus employed. Mr. Lawrence attended a book-sale, and found that out of twenty-three persons who were present, twelve of the number wore glasses. Like several other affections of the eye, myopia is sometimes hereditary, the children of short-sighted parents being more apt than others to be affected with the disease. All minute occupations, such as sewing, long-continued reading, drawing, &c., should be abandoned; the head should be kept erect; the coverings of the neck should be loose; and straining of every kind should be avoided, to prevent increase of congestion. Mild unirritating diet, pure air, active exercise, and the practice of looking at distant objects in the open country, will be very beneficial. The far-discerning eye of the Indian is well-known; and it is asserted that near-sightedness does not exist among the Arabs or Tartars, who are used to roam about, and to look at distant objects. The power, also, which sailors possess of seeing at great distances, is only acquired by practice. An experienced "look-out man" can very soon descry the character and nation of a distant sail, which, to an ordinary observer, might seem a mere speck on the ocean. Some of the exercises of a soldier increase the power of recognising distant objects. "It was not unusual," says Reveille Parise, "to observe that among the troops the sight of many near-sighted conscripts was restored." In the case of a boy born without arms, who possessed the power of writing, &c., with his toes, Dr. J. V. C. Smith relates that the power of distinct vision was so much lengthened, that the boy could not see at the usual focal distance, so well as at his feet. By the early applications of concave glasses, the crystalline is kept in a wrong position, and the efforts of nature to overcome the defect are prevented. "Give," says Reveile Parise, "a person with excellent sight a glass slightly concave, and he will at first see less distinctly than with the naked eye. He will, however, soon become so accustomed to its use, that it will not incommode, but even become indispensable to him. Gradually increase the concavity, and you shall see that the organ shall change in a similar manner, so that an individual with good sight will, at the end of a few years, become affected with complete myopia, and will ultimately require glasses of the shortest focus."—*Medical Times.*

Age of Poets.—Are poets destined to a long life? It is rarely the case that they live to the common age of man, although instances are on record, where they have lived to four score years and upwards. If manual exercise is united with close study a man may lengthen his days to a good old age. It is the disregard of what produces ill health and endangers life, that cuts down so many talented men in the flower of their days.

Ariosto died at the age of 59.

Burns died at the age of 32; Byron at the age of 36; Brainard at the age of 32; Butler at the age of 63.

Cowley died at the age of 49; Collins at the age of 35; Cowper at the age of 69; Cameons at the age of 55.

Dryden died at the age of 70; Dante at the age of 56. Fessenden died at the age of 36.

Goldsmith died at the age of 41; Grey at the age of 57.

Hogg died at the age of 63; Hemans at the age of 45.

Logan died at the age of 40.

Milton died at the age of 66; Metastasio at the age of 81; Mellen at the age of 44; Moore at the age of 80.

Rockwell died at the age of 24

Shenstone died at the age of 50; Spencer at the age of 43; Scott at the age of 61.

Thompson died at the age of 48.

Tasso died at the age of 52.

White died at the age of 21; Watts at the age of 75; Wordsworth at the age of about 60.

Young died at the age of 84.

Hints to Surgical Students.—When I used to lecture on surgery, and came to the subject of amputation, I advised you all to get broom-sticks, and saw them up by inches, in order that you might acquire the necessary facility in doing it, for I am inclined to believe none of you are sawyers by intuition. In like manner, I judge you are not able to sew. It has been said that a surgeon should have an eagle eye, a lion heart, a lady's hand. As to the eagle eye, and the lion heart, I make no doubt you have all got them, but I doubt the lady's hand. I have often thought my hand as light as that of any other man engaged in the practice of surgery, nevertheless, I never could stitch up a hole in my glove, nor in anything else, to my satisfaction. I would recommend you, then, to practice the art of mending gloves, until you can do it neatly; if you cannot arrive at this, you must, in the event of an accident occurring, avail yourself of the assistance of some good old lady, who is past the time of fainting and hysterics; if she will only sew up the wound with as much care and neatness as she would a hole in her best cambric pocket ethandkerchief, taking in with her stitch nothing but the edge of the cut skin, she will have done your patient an essential service.—*Guthrie's Clinical Lecture on Wounds.*

The quantity of Soap consumed by a nation, says Liebig, in his Familiar Letters on Chemistry, would be no inaccurate measure whereby to estimate its wealth and civilisation. Of two countries, with an equal amount of population, the wealthiest and most highly civilised will consume the greatest weight of soap. This consumption does not subserve sensual gratification, nor depend upon fashion, but upon the feeling of the beauty, comfort, and welfare attendant upon cleanliness: and a regard to this feeling is coincident with wealth and civilisation. The rich in the middle ages concealed a want of cleanliness in their clothes and persons under a profusion of costly scents and essences, whilst they were more luxurious in eating and drinking, in appareland horses. With us a want of cleanliness is equivalent to unsupportable misery and misfortune.

The Brave Ambassador.—When Sir Charles W—— was ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, he found that the intrigues of a party in the Russian cabinet were all directed against our interests; and, with his usual promptness, he wrote despatches to communicate the circumstance to his own government. These despatches were treacherously obtained by the Russians; but as they were found to be in a secret cipher, they were incomprehensible. By the most culpable want of fidelity, however, in some of Sir Charles's household, it was discovered that the *key* to this cipher was pasted on a screen, which he kept carefully locked up in a closet within his own bed-room; yet, in spite of this precaution, some artful person contrived to get in there, and was thus enabled to decipher his despatches.

The following night he was awakened by his friend, General Rostopchin, who, with the courage and fidelity of real friendship, risked every thing to warn him of his danger.

"Fly, my friend!" he exclaimed; "your despatches have been read, the council is now sitting, and it is resolved that you shall be seized and sent to Siberia. Every moment's delay increases your danger. I have prepared every thing for your escape; the British fleet is off Cronstadt, and now only can you get on board."

The friendship of this generous Russian had even triumphed over the fidelity which he owed his own sovereign. But Sir Charles, though full of gratitude, refused to take his advice.

"I am here," said he, "as the representative of the British King, and never can I so forget his majesty's dignity as to fly from danger. They may send me to Siberia, at their peril; but I never will voluntarily quit my post. I will immediately appear at the council, and assume my place as the ambassador of England."

With the utmost expedition he arose, and prepared to appear at the Russian Council; but with a presence of mind like Lord Nelson's, when he waited to seal his letter with wax, that it might not appear written with precipitation, Sir Charles dressed himself with the utmost precision, in full court dress, to show that he felt perfectly at ease. When he entered the council-chamber, all his enemies seemed to shrink—no one ventured to intercept him as he advanced to the empress. She received him graciously, and, extending her hand to him, looked contemptuously at those around her, saying, "I wish I might possess such a minister as this British ambassador; on him, indeed, his master can justly rely for courage and fidelity."—*Bertha's Journal.*

A Pious Fancy.—Fontanes asked Chateaubriand, "if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men?" to which Chateaubriand gave the following truly poetical and Christian one:—"The Jewesses (he said) had escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insulted the son of God—scourged him—crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to ignominy and the agony of the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour, and assisted and soothed him under affliction. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment which she kept in a vase of alabaster. The sinner anointed his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ on his part extended his mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the woman taken in adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him—the holy women accompanied him to Calvary—brought balm and spices, and weeping sought him in the Sepulchre. "Woman, why weepest thou?" His first appearance was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her—'Mary!' at the sound of his voice Mary Magdalene's eyes were opened, and she answered—'Master.' The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses."

A Sad Picture.—Some appalling details were recently given at an examination before one of the Town Commissions of England. The London Times comments upon the practice referred to, in a strain of proper indignation, and gives the following as a portion of the testimony:

"Have you ever known instances in which children have suffered by excessive doses being administered by mothers or nurses?

"*Oh, yes! I have known death ensue*, and also sleeping for a considerable length of time, so that there was difficulty in getting the child out of sleep. The deaths in the cases to which I allude arose from sudden convulsions.

"Have the children in the habitual use of opiates any peculiarities of appearance?

"They look very drowsy and low, and seem to be always sleepy. Their eyes are fixed. They become emaciated, their bellies protuberant, and they look very old.

"It is *curious* to see the children in the shop; *they stretch out their little hands, for they know the bottle*, and when they get it *drink it as eagerly* as the drunkard does his glass!

"You may know at once a child who is accustomed to the use of these drugs. It becomes so thin that you can feel nothing but bone. Its eyes get sunken and fixed, its nose pinched; in fact, such children look exactly like little old wizened men and women. They sink off in a decline and die. I have often reprobated the *practice to mothers*, but their answer is, "What are we to do, it is so very cross?"

The amount of carbonic acid expired by man in twenty-four hours has often been the subject of investigation among philosophers. From a paragraph in the Medical Times, we learn that M. E. A. Scharling, after careful experiment, arrives at the following conclusions. 1st, Man expires variable quantities of carbonic acid at different periods of the day; 2d, Everything being otherwise equal, man burns more carbon when his appetite is satisfied than when fasting, and more when awake than when asleep; 3d, Men expire more carbonic acid than women—children burn proportionally more carbon than men; and, 4th, In case of illness or fainting, the quantity of carbonic acid expired is less than in the healthy state. M. Dumas states that he burns rather more than one hundred and sixty-six grains of carbon in the four-and-twenty hours.

Dr. Clarke's Passion for Travelling.—An unbounded love of travel influenced me at a very early period of my life. It was conceived in infancy, and I shall carry it with me to the grave. When I reflect upon the speculations of my youth, I am at a loss to account for a passion which, predominating over every motive of interest, and every tie of affection, urges me to press forward and pursue inquiry, even in the bosoms of the ocean and the desert. Sometimes, in the dreams of fancy, I am weak enough to imagine that the map of the world was painted in the awning of my cradle, and that my nurse chaunted the wanderings of pilgrims in her legendary lullabies.—*Clarke's Life and Remains.*

A Debt Owing.—Some one said, the other day, complaining of the weather, "We have had no spring, no summer, no autumn." "Well, then," observed an able accountant, "if we have no winter, there will be a whole year owing to us."