The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1849.

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The Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—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.*

New and Cheap

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED—A well selected Stock of PAPERS, in Foolscap, blue and yellow, Fine and Superfine POTS, large and small POSTS, ditto NOTE, with ENVELOPES to match; CAP and POST, Ruled; Blotting, Tissue, Cartridge, Music, Crayon Drawing, Wall, Wrapping, and other PAPERS.

BIBLES, Testaments; Prayer, School, and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

Steel Pens, Quills, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates and Pencils, Lead Pencils, Sealing Wax and Wafers, India Ink, Indian Rubber, Red Tape, &c.

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books Pass, Memorandum, and other Blank Books.

COPY LINES and BOOKS, ruled and plain. Bills of Lading; ditto Exchange.

☞ *Book-Binding carefully attended to.*

A. FRASER.

DOCK STREET, *Saint John,* 13th June, 1848.

S. K. Foster's Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and is daily receiving, Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season, of domestic manufacture and warranted good.

Jan. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

Lines and Twines.

NOW opening and for Sale—300 Dozen 9, 12, 15, 18 and 21 Thread Pollock and COD LINES; 100 Bundles very fine HERRING TWINE; 300 Do. Seine TWINE; 500 Do. very fine Salmon and Shad Twine, at exceedingly low rates, by

Jan. 30. W. TISDALE & SON.

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Just received per the *Peruvian* from Liverpool:

10 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES.

Also—Cod and Pollock Lines, from 9 to 18 thread.

For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Nov. 14.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

Just received per 'Widow,' from New York:

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES, for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking STOVES, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For Sale low by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.

Sept. 12. *King's Square*

BRASS'S HOTEL, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as BRASS'S HOTEL, in Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED,

Sept. 26.—3¶ *Windsor, N. S.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by THOMAS BARLOW, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, or having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW.
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

☞ Any orders for *Castings, Machinery, Mill-Work, Engines, &c.,* will be promptly attended to.

THOS. BARLOW.
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of VALENTINE C. TROOP, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to REBECCA TROOP,

Sole Executrix.

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

HARDWARE!

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Offers for sale at *reduced prices*, for Cash, a large and good assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE, consisting of

TABLE and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, Carvers, Steels, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ivory-haft Knives in sets or dozens, Scissors and Shears, *Elliot's* and *Rodgers'* RAZORS and Pocket Knives; Butcher, Shoe and Sheath Knives.

Kitchen and Parlor Fire and Hand-Irons, Dust Pans, Cinder Sifters; copper, brass and iron Coal Scuttles and Hods, Fire Pans; Tea, Bread and Knife Trays; BRITANNIA METAL Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Basins, Cream Ewers, Urns and Tea and Table Spoons; covered Hot Water Jugs; Silver-plated Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, and Castors.

GERMAN SILVER Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Kettles, Dish Covers, Candlesticks, and Kettles on stands.

BRASS Kettles, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Curtain Bands and Pins, Table and Hall Lamps, *Gas Pendants and Brackets;* Lamp Glasses, Foot Tubs, Water and Slop Cans, Plate Baskets, Plate Warmers, Preserving Kettles.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, viz.: Hand, Tenon, Keyhole and other Saws; Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Compasses, Rules, Levils, Pincers, Hammers, Augers, Auger Bits, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Chalk-lines, &c.

BLACKSMITHS' Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Tryer Irons, Hammers, Sledges, &c.; Borax, Lead Pipe, Glue, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Chair Web, Girth and Straining Web, Kettle Ears, Candlestick Springs, Brass and Iron WIRE, (assorted.)

Brass, Japan'd and Plated Harness and Saddle Mountings, SLEIGH BELLS, SKATES and Straps, Gig and Cart Hames, Horse Traces, Ox Chains; Breeching, Halter and Dog Chains, Whip Thongs.

Sheet BRASS and ZINC, Spelter, Wirecloth, Sadirons, Frying pans, Griddles, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Stewpans, Saucepans, Teakettles, Tea kitchens, Soup Digester, Fish-kettles, Hair and Wire Seives; Brass, Wire and Painted Fenders; Steelyards, *Large* and small Scale-Beams; Patent Weighing Machines up to 2 cwt., Weights, Door Scrapers and Knockers; Hearth, Horse, Shoe and Paint BRUSHES; Horse and Ox Cards, Curry-combs, Wheel-heads, Wool-cards.

Carpenters' Patent Rim and Brass Mortice Locks; stock, pad, chest, till, trunk and book-case Locks; a few of "*Chubb's*" Patent Detector Locks, Letter Pad Locks, &c.; American Mortice Locks and Latches; Norfolk and Night Latches; Brass and Iron Butts; Strap, T, Chest, and other Hinges; Brass and Iron Screws; Mineral, Rosewood, Mahogany, Brass, and Japanned Knobs; Brass and Iron Bolts; Carriage Bolts; Carriage Lace; American Patent Shutter and Gate Hinges and Latches.

Gas Pendants, Brackets, Joints, Burners, &c.; Hall and Table and Shop Lamps, Lamp Glasses, Glass Lamps, &c.

Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's Cast Steel Mill, Cross-cut, Pit, Circular, Hand, and Tenon SAWS and FILES.

VICKER'S flat, round half-round, square, and three square bastard, hand, and smooth FILES.—three square taper (4 to 9 inches), Pit and Circular Saw (4 1-2 to 12 inch), double and single cut Mill (6 to 15 inch) FILES; Horse and Shoe Rasps; *Stub's* best Files.

Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s Cast, Blister, German, and Spring STEEL.

Warranted CHAIN, 1-4 to 1-2 inch.

Copper Boat NAILS; Butt and Wrought Nails: Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails; Whale Boat, Clout, Bellows, and Scupper Nails.

CANADA STOVES, 22 to 26 inch.

CROWN GLASS, 8x10 and 10x12.

Market Square, St. John, Dec. 1, 1848.

To intending EMIGRANTS from New-Brunswick!

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of all parties who may contemplate leaving New Brunswick, whether the Western section of Canada, (formerly the Province of Upper Canada,) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Lands, to be obtained upon easy terms, from the Government and the Canada Company. The great success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country; and is also shown by the success of many natives of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, who have settled in many Townships of the Country, and the individual progress made by several thousands of people, who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

The Canada Company's LANDS are offered by way of LEASE for *Ten Years; or for* SALE, CASH DOWN. *The plan of 1-5th Cash, and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at Six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, *according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent* must be paid in *advance*, but these payments will *free* the Settler from *further* Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the *right* of converting his *Lease* into a *Freehold*, and of course, *stopping payment* of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase of Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus *guaranteed to him the entire benefit* of his *Improvements* and *increased value* of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the *option* being *completely* with the *Settler.*

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year.—The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the SETTLERS' SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT.

☞ The Canada Company have published "*A Catechism of Information for intending Emigrants of all classes to Upper Canada*": copies of which, as well as further information, may be obtained *gratuitously*, by applying at the Office of G. BLATCH, Esq., Barrister at Law, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office,
CANADA WEST,—TORONTO, 20th Nov. 1848.

JANUARY, 1849.

Nails, Spikes, Chains, Anchors, &c.

FOR SALE.

100 CASKS assorted Wrought Nails; 75 bags do. Cut do.;
60 casks 4d to 10 inch SPIKES;
90 kegs, 112 lb. each, 1½ in. to 5 in. Stout Nails;
20 kegs Horse and Boat Nails;
30 kegs ¼ to 3-8 in. Rigging Chain;
5 Chain Cables, 9 16ths to 1 inch;
7 Iron and wood-stocked Anchors;
67 slabs Spelter.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. Street.

Chains, Spikes and Nails.

Ex ship Peruvian from Liverpool—on consignment:

50 CASKS, each 2 cwt. 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch CHAINS.
50 casks, each 2 cwt. 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2, and 9 inch DECK SPIKES.
15 do. do. 5, 6, and 7 inch Rose-head SPIKES.
15 do. 2 2-3-1, 3, 3 1-4, and 3 1-2 inch Boat Nails.
14 do. (100 lbs. each,) 4d. and 7d. Ox and Horse Shoe NAILS.
5 do. (240 and 210 lbs.) 12d. and 14dy. fine clasp wrot NAILS.
27 do. (assorted qualities) 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20dy, wro't BOARD NAILS.

Which with his Stock on hand of intermediate sizes, and articles of this description, will enable the undersigned to supply every call on as advantageous terms as any in the market. [Nov. 7.] H. G. KINNEAR.

The Garland.

EARLY MEMORIES.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Send back the voices of my home.

Give back
The hollow tones, that from yon rifted rocks
Spake forth, at winter's bidding. Give again
The solemn teachings of that broken stream,
Which, like a spirit, chastened for its guilt,
Tossed on the scourging rocks. And the deep sigh
Of those old, broad-leaved poplars, turning out
Their silver linings to the coming storm,
Whose far-off threatenings, with prophetic ear
They caught, ere its dark banner swept the sky.

Restore the odors of my wild-wood walk,
The sweet arbutus, like a vestal, hid
'Neath its broad veil, the clover newly shorn,
The strawberry, yielding 'neath the crushing foot
Its fragrant life-blood, the delicious breath
Of the young vine-flower, when its leaves, at morn,
Wore at each point a pearl-drop, the fair rose
That sprang uncultured, from the thicket's breast,
The fresh balm, where the people of the hive
Delighted roamed.

Give back the careless thought
With which I sat communing, hour by hour,
With all that moved around me, making friends
Of the arch squirrel, the gay grasshopper,
The sober beetle, or the new-fledged bird
Venturing precocious from the guarding nest,
And vainly fluttering 'mid the tangled grass.
Oh! Time. Thou canst not.

'Tis not thine to bring
The crystal waters of our childhood back
Into life's thickened vase.

But there's a joy
To every season. Not the spring alone,
Or the bright summer, hath a gift from God;
But the chill autumn of our weary years,
That kindling of the leaf, before it fades,
And even the fireside nook of frost-crowned age,
Have song and beauty for the trusting heart
Whose every step doth draw it nearer heaven.

Miscellaneous.

THE CORDS THAT BUND TAWELL.—Whatever may have been his fears, his hopes, his fancies, or his thoughts, there suddenly flashed along the wires of the electric telegraph, which were stretched close beside him, the following words:—"A murder has just been committed at Salthill, and the suspected murderer was seen to take a first class ticket for London by the train which left Slough at 7h. 43m. p.m. He is in the garb of a Quaker, with a brown great coat on, which reaches nearly down to his feet. He is in the last compartment of the second first-class carriage." And yet, fast as these words flew like lightning past him, the information they contained, with all its detail, as well as every secret thought that had preceded them, had already consecutively flown millions of times faster; indeed at the very instant that, within the walls of the little cottage at Slough, there had been uttered that dreadful scream, it had simultaneously reached the judgment seat of Heaven! On arriving at the Paddington station, after mingling for some moments with the crowd, he got into an omnibus, and as it rumbled along, taking up one passenger and putting down another, he probably felt that his identity was every minute becoming confounded and confused by the exchange of fellow-passengers for strangers that was constantly taking place.—But all the time he was thinking, the end of the omnibus—a policeman in disguise—knew that he held his victim like a rat in a cage. Without, however, apparently taking the slightest notice of him, he took one sixpence, gave change for a shilling, handed out this lady, stuffed in that one, until, arriving at the Bank, the guilty man, stooping as he walked towards the carriage door, descended the steps;—paid his fare;—crossed over to the Duke of Wellington's statue, where pausing for a few moments anxiously to gaze around him, he proceeded to the Jerusalem Coffee-house, thence over London-bridge, to the Leopard Coffee-house in the Borough, and finally to a lodging-house in Scott's-yard, Cannon-street. He probably fancied, by making so many turns and doublings, he had not only effectually puzzled all pursuit, but that his appearance at so many coffee-houses would assist him, if necessary, in proving an *alibi*; but, whatever may have been his motives or his thoughts, he had scarcely entered the lodging when the policeman—who, like a wolf, had followed him every step of the way—opening his door, very calmly said to him—the words were no doubt infinitely more appalling to him even than the scream that had been haunting him—"Haven't you just come from Slough?" The moneybag—"No," confusedly uttered in reply, substantiated his guilt.—The policeman made him his prisoner; he was thrown into gaol, tried, found guilty of wilful murder, and hanged. A few months afterwards we happened to be travelling by rail from Paddington to Slough, in a carriage filled with peaceful strangers to one another. Like English travellers, they were all mute. For nearly fifteen minutes no one had uttered a single word, until a short-bodied, short-necked, short-nosed, exceedingly respectable-looking man in the corner, fixing his eyes on the apparently fleeting posts and rails of the electric telegraph, significantly nodded to us as he murmured aloud: "There's the cord that hang John Tawell!"—*Stokers and Pokers, by Sir Francis Head.*

TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BORNEO.—A copy of the treaty of "friendship and commerce" concluded between her Majesty the Queen of England and the Sultan of Borneo (signed in the English and Malay languages, on the 27th of May, 1847), has just been laid before both houses of parliament. It consists of twelve articles. They provide—1. That peace, friendship, and good understanding shall for ever subsist between the two powers of Britain and Borneo. 2. That the subjects of her Majesty shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, and trade with all parts of the dominions of the Sultan. Omar Ali Saifoodeen, and enjoy the privileges and advantages of the most favoured nation; the subjects of the Sultan to enjoy the same privileges in this country. 3. That British subjects may purchase and acquire all kinds of property within the dominions of the Sultan, his highness engaging that such British subjects shall, as far as lies in his power, enjoy full and complete protection and security. 4. That the trade between the two countries shall be perfectly free, subject only to the customs' duties, which may hereafter be enforced. 5. That no duty exceeding $1 per ton shall be levied on British vessels entering the ports of Borneo. British goods and British trade to be exempt from all internal duties, &c. 6. That no export duty shall be levied by the Sultan on any article the growth or produce of his own dominions. 7. That the ships of war of England and the East India Company shall be permitted to enter the ports, rivers, and creeks of his dominions, and to provide themselves with such supplies, stores, and provisions as they may require. 8. That assistance shall be rendered to vessels wrecked on the coast of Borneo. 9. That every means shall be taken by both the high contracting parties for the suppression of piracy within the seas, straits, and rivers subject to their respective control or influence, &c. Article 10 confirms the cession of the Island of Labuan, situate on the north-west coast of Borneo, together with the adjacent islets of Kuraman, Little Rusakan, Great Rusakan, Da-at, and Malankasan, and all the straits, islets, and seas situate half-way between the afore-mentioned islets and the mainland of Borneo; likewise the distance of ten geographical miles from the island of Labuan to the westward and the northward, and from the nearest point half way between the islet of Malankasan and the mainland of Borneo, in a line running north till it intersects a line extending from west to east, from a point ten miles northward at the northern extremity of the island of Labuan, to be possessed in perpetuity and full sovereignty by her Majesty and her successors; and, to avoid disputes, the sultan engages not to make any similar cession of territory to any other nation without the consent of her Britannic Majesty. Every measure is to be taken by both parties for the suppression of the abominable traffic in slaves. The treaty, which was to be ratified on or before the 27th May, 1848, is signed by James Brooke, on the one part, and attested by the great seal of the Sultan of Borneo, on the other.

THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE.—In a moral point of view, all slave traffic is of course odious and reprehensible, but that of Circassia differed from other commerce of the kind, in so far that all parties were benefitted by, and consenting to, the contract. The Turks obtained from Caucasus handsomer and wealthier wives than those born in the harem; and the Circassian beauties were delighted to exchange the poverty and toil of their father's mountain huts for the luxurious *furniture* of the seraglio, of whose wonders and delights their ears were regaled, from childhood upwards, with the most glowing descriptions. The trade, although greatly impeded and very hazardous, still goes on. Small Turkish craft creep up to the coast, cautiously evading the Russian cruisers, enter creeks and inlets, and are dragged by the Circassians high and dry upon the beach, there to remain until the negotiation for their live cargo is completed, an operation that generally takes a few weeks. The women sold are the daughters of serfs and freedmen; rarely does a *work* consent to dispose of his sister or daughter, although the case does sometimes occur. But, whilst the sale goes on, the slave-ships are anything but secure. It is a small matter to have escaped the Russian frigates and steamers. Each of the Kreposts possesses a little squadron of row-boats, manned with Cossacks, who pull along the coast in search of Turkish vessels. If they detect one, they land in the night and endeavour to set fire to it, before the mountaineers can come to the assistance of the crew. The Turks, who live in profound terror of these Cossack coast-guards, resort to every possible expedient to escape their observation; often covering their vessels with dry leaves and boughs, and tying fir branches to the masts, that the scouts may take them for trees. If they are captured at sea by the cruisers, the crew are sent to hard labour in Siberia, and the Circassian girls are married to cossacks, or divided as hand-maidens among the Russian staff officers. From thirty to forty slaves compose the usual cargo of each of these vessels, which are so small that the poor creatures are packed almost like herrings in a barrel. But they patiently endure the misery of the voyage, in anticipation of the honeyed existence of the harem. It is calculated that one vessel out of six is taken or lost. In the winter of 1843-4, eight-and-twenty ships left the coast of Asia Minor for that of Circassia. Twenty-three safely returned, three were burned by the Russians, and two swallowed by the waves.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE GOLDEN AGE.—This age has certainly again revisited the earth. It has come upon us, not in a political, but in a matter-of-fact sense. The first and the richest fountain of modern times sprang up in California, but the brilliant bubbles are becoming visible in sundry other directions. The Californian establishment has found a rival in old Egypt, and ventures to Cairo and the Soudan are likely to be as plentiful as those now in course to Francisco and the San Sacramento. The Russian engineers employed by Mehemet Ali have discovered gold near Cosseir, on the eastern side of the Soudan, in sufficient greater abundance than it is to be met with on the richest of the Siberian mines. The yield in Nubia is not light, but that in Egypt surpasses belief. Not in little pills the bullion of the Germans, but masses from Cossair have been found even rather than those of Coptos, but in both, yield it is expected that the banks of the Sonnet will ere very long turn upon them to which they may be subject. Lands of the glittering one have likewise been discovered in Florida, and our new acquisition of Sarawak is already exporting it in large quantities, which are likely to be increased in proportion as the island shall be opened up. Borneo, indeed, and Sumatra, (the Golden Chersonesus of the ancients) have long been well-nigh by enterprising individuals; but these prospects are enough to the precious metal in the lower ground to repay any *exploration* by company or individual.

THE NEW DIOCESE OF VICTORIA, HONG KONG.—The new colonial Diocese of Victoria, of which the Rev. George Smith, M. A., of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, is to be the first Bishop, has received her Majesty's approval, and the Bishop elect will be consecrated in the course of a few weeks. The Bishop of Victoria will have jurisdiction over the members of the Church of England in the five free ports, and wherever else on the Coast of China he may make an opening. The endowment of the Bishopric of Victoria has been provided for entirely by private subscription. Soon after the treaty with the Chinese empire had been concluded, by which facilities for intercourse with the provinces never before enjoyed were conceded to European nations, the Bishop of London issued a pastoral letter inviting the Clergy of his Diocese to collect the offerings of their congregations in Church for a fund towards the endowment of a Bishopric in the Chinese seas. The total sum at present available towards the erection of the See may be stated at £18,000, £6,000 of which were collected in consequence of the Bishop of London's letter, £2,000 contributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and £10,000 by "A Brother and Sister," who have also offered £2,000 towards the erection of a Missionary College at Hong Kong, in connection with the Church. At this College the Bishop will be the warden, a plan which, wherever practicable, has been adopted in the new Colonial Sees. The warden's duty will consist in preparing a body of students, native and European, to be trained for missionary employment in China. As soon as possible after the erection of the Bishopric of Victoria, measures will be taken for the formation of Dioceses in other colonies.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.—This celebrated oriental traveller has made a tender of his services to go to India and endeavour to effect the rescue of Major and Mrs. Laurence, who have been captured by one of the Sikh chiefs, Sheir Singh. The Dr. makes his appeal to the people of England. "If you approve of it," he says, "I am ready to attempt the liberation of Captain Laurence and the other prisoners. Do not wait, as was the case with Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, until they are killed, and then it shall be too late. My friend the Hon. Frederick Walpole, of the Royal Navy—as fine and chivalrous a young gentleman as ever breathed—would accompany me." The Afghans, he reminds them, have a high opinion of his character; and so we are to infer, the Sikhs will have. "So that," he continues, "if you are ready to send me, make it known to me, so that I may put a curate to Isle-Brewers (his living), with my diocesan's permission, until my return; and you will see me embark again at Southampton, dressed in my clergyman's gown and doctor's hood, and enter the camp of the traitor Sheer Singh in the same costume,"—adding the emphatic warning—"Do not wait until it is too late, as was the case with Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly." It is not improbable that the Doctor's offer may be accepted. Not, perhaps by the Government, or the East India Company, but by the British public.

ACTIVITY OF THE SWALLOW.—The wonderful activity displayed by these birds forms a striking contrast to the slow habits of most other animals. It may be fairly questioned, whether, among the whole feathered tribes which Heaven has formed to adorn this part of creation, there be any that, in the same time, pass over an equal extent of surface with the swallow. Let a person take his stand, on a fine summer evening, by a new-mown field, meadow, or river shore, for a short time, and, among the numerous individuals of this tribe that flit before him, fix his eye on a particular one, and follow, for a while, all its circuitous labyrinths—its extensive sweeps—its sudden, rapidly reiterated zigzag excursions, little inferior to the lightning itself,—and then attempt, by the powers of mathematics, to calculate the length of the various lines it describes. Alas! even his omnipotent fluxions would avail him little here, and he would soon abandon the task in despair. Yet, that some definite conception may be formed of this extent, let us suppose that this little bird flies, in its usual way, at the rate of one mile in a minute, which, from the many experiments I have made, I believe to be within the truth; and that he is so engaged for ten hours every day; and further, that this active life is extended to ten years, (many of our small birds being known to live much longer, even in a state of domestication;) the amount of all these, allowing three hundred and sixty-five days to a year, would give us two million one hundred and ninety thousand miles; upwards of eighty-seven times the circumference of the globe!—*Wilson's Ornithology.*

INFANT SCHOOLS.—The infant school is intended to be a feeder for the National. In a populous district the one ought never to be found without the other. The establishment of infant schools has been opposed and scouted by many, and is so still by some, like almost every other benevolent and useful institution at its commencement. But enter with me, you vinegar-crust; and if your heart be not softened or sweetened at the sight, we will give you up as bilious beyond hope. You see upwards of a hundred little toddling things, the oldest of whom is not more than seven, for the most part with clean hands, smiling faces, and tidy dresses. How happy they look as they pass through their various evolutions! An odd one here and there may be wiping its eye for the loss of some trifle which was to it a world; but its tears are dried, and its treasures are forgotten, even while you are observing it. Much luck to you little ones! May your shadow never be less! Now you shall see them march. Hands behind: Forward! Look at that fat lad of three years old! how boldly and firmly he plants his feet; his heart is as large as that of an infant Napoleon. See that red-faced, clean-looking child; she might never have known what it is to be dirty; and yet her parents are neither clean in their persons nor orderly in their conduct. That sweet, interesting girl there of six, is an orphan;—an orphan virtually, for her father was killed in a drunken brawl, and her mother has since been transported. Poor child! she, probably, knows nothing of her parentage; she looks as happy as if she were arrayed in lace and satin. God grant that her pretty face may never become her ruin! Now listen; they are going to sing a hymn,—

There is beyond the sky
A heaven of joy and love;
And holy children, when they die,
Go to that world above.

We know not how far the chorus of a hundred infant voices is in perfect harmony of sound, but a hundred hearts are echoing notes more musical to the ears of the All-hearing than the most passionate strains of the opera or concert-hall.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ASYLUM FOR INVALID GENTLEWOMEN.—It is proposed to make an appeal to the benevolence of the public for the establishment of an asylum for a class of persons for whose wants no public institution, as such, places are at present constituted, are adapted. This class consists of gentlewomen of moderate means, or who are dependent for support on their own exertions, and more especially of those in the country who find it necessary to visit the metropolis for medical treatment. Such persons are, unfortunately, too frequently unable to bear the expense of medical advice, or even of such comforts as invalids cannot do without. The proposal is to take this asylum at present in its infancy, that is, to raise a sum necessary to enter into a contract for the plan, it will be necessary to raise a sum of money to enable the promoters of it to carry out their very praiseworthy object, and for this purpose they appeal to the philanthropic and affluent must contribute, within the resources necessary for obtaining proper premises and for furnishing them are delayed, it may be hoped and expected that the institution will become to a great degree a self supporting one. The first step has been taken, and a temporary committee of ladies has been formed, among whom are ladies Ashley, Canning, Lilie, and Rolle, Lady Caroline Sterling, and several others of rank and fashion. The names of several very influential supporters of public institutions have also been subscribed as a committee for managing the affairs of the institution, and as far as the design has hitherto progressed there is a prospect of a favorable result. Such an institution has been long wanted, and in these days, when public provision is made for almost every kind of want, it would be strange if an institution of this character could not be founded, and rendered most advantageous in affording relief and comfort to many.—*London Times.*

ELOPEMENT PREVENTED BY TELEGRAPH.—On Saturday evening, information by telegraph was transmitted from Cambridge to London that a young lady had clandestinely left her paternal roof, and requesting her detention. She was handed from a first class carriage by a gentleman. So accurately had the lady's appearance been described, that identity was easily established, and, while hastily leaving the platform, they were politely informed instructions had been received which would preclude the possibility of the lady's departure until the arrival of a relative.

WOMAN.—I consider woman as a beautiful, romantic animal, that may be adorned with furs and feathers, pearls and diamonds, ores and silks. The lynx shall cast his skin at her feet to make her a tippet; the peacock, parrot and swan shall pay contributions to her muff; the sea shall be searched for shells, and the rocks for gems; and every part of nature furnish out its share towards the embellishment of a creature that is the most consummate work of it.—*Addison.*

The *Ulster Gazette* says of the retreat of Sheer Singh;

"His lordship of Gough
Has made him *Sheer* off;
And, no doubt, after all,
He will make him *Singh* small!"

The straits are about 375 miles in length, their course forming an elbow, or two sides of a right-angled triangle. The distance across the land is about 190 miles—Cape Froward being the southernmost point of the South American Continent—the island of Cape Horn being over 150 miles further south. The Straits at the Eastern entrance are between six and seven leagues wide, and have from 15 to 39 fathoms water. The tide on the Atlantic rises about 16 feet and about 8 feet on the Pacific. The passage is safe for vessels of any size, and the navigation pleasant and easy. There are many safe and commodious harbors all the way through. Wood and water can be procured with ease, and abundance of fish and antiscorbutic vegetables, and birds and deer, at the Eastern entrance. The land is low on both sides, like a rolling prairie. Toward the middle and West it becomes hilly and mountainous—some part of it resembling the scenery of the Hudson River. The valleys are clothed with a luxuriant verdure. The clover fields of Pennsylvania, if suffered to go a few seasons unmowed, would alone furnish a parallel.

THE FRENCH INSTITUTE.—At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences on the 2d of January, Sir David Brewster was elected one of the eight Foreign Associate Members of the National Institute of France, vacant by the death of the celebrated chemist, M. Berzelius. This honour is coveted by the most illustrious philosophers of Europe, and of the whole world, is conferred by the Academy only after a rigorous examination of the scientific claims of the Candidates, who are proposed to the Institute by a Commission of five Members, of whom M. Arago was on this, as on former occasions, the reporter. The friends of the other Candidates withdrew their pretensions in order to allow justice to be done to the merits of the illustrious Scotch philosopher. The eight Associate Members of the Institute are generally regarded as the eight greatest *celebrites* in the learned world. We shall not mention the other candidates who were put upon the list, and are reserved for a future nomination. We shall soon give a detailed account in this journal of the discoveries of Sir David Brewster, who, from the kaleidoscope to the law of the angle of polarisation, the physical laws of metallic reflection, and the optical properties of crystals, is the author of an immense number of facts and practical applications in every branch of optics.—*La Presse.*

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—Wm. Bayard & Co. of New York, propose to construct a railroad from St. Louis to California, via the valleys of the Rio Grande and the Gila rivers. The memorialists ask for a survey of the route by United States engineers, and the grant of a strip of land of twenty-five miles on each side of the road; they covenanting on their *part to deposit* in the treasury $5,000,000 in *Government* security, as a guarantee for the work, which they are to complete within eight years. They propose to sell the lands, in small proportions, to actual settlers, at Government prices; to build the road of heavy iron; to carry army and naval stores free, and troops and settlers at one-fourth the regular fare, which, they propose, shall not exceed one-half the rates now charged in the Panama Mail Steamers.

AN UNKNOWN CITY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* states that an ancient city has been accidentally discovered in Asia Minor, situated on the borders of the old kingdoms of Pontus, Cappadocia and Galatia. Seven temples and about two hundred houses have been found, although in a partially ruined condition. Dr. Brenner, who has visited these structures, has not, as yet, been able to find any inscription, or bas-relief, that could furnish the least trace to the name or history of this city, situated in the midst of extensive excavations which no traveller has been known ere now to visit.

DEATH.—Death comes equally to us all, and makes us all equal when it comes. The ashes of an oak in a chimney are no epitaph of that oak, to tell me how high, or how large, that was; it tells me not what flocks it sheltered while it stood, nor what men it hurt when it fell. The dust of great persons' graves is speechless too; it says nothing, it distinguishes nothing. As soon the dust of a wretch whom thou wouldst not, as of a prince whom thou couldst not look upon, will trouble thine eyes if the wind blow it thither; and when a whirlwind hath blown the dust of the churchyard into the church, and the man sweeps out the dust of the church into the churchyard, who will undertake to sift those dusts again, and to pronounce—This is the patrician, this is the noble flower, and this the yeoman, this the plebian bran.—*Donne.*

DR. JOHNSON'S DEFINITIONS.—The Dictionary is a valuable practical work, not remarkable for philological research, but for its happy and luminous definitions, the result of great sagacity, precision of understanding, and clearness of expression. A few of the definitions betray the personal feelings and peculiarities of the author, and have been much ridiculed. For example, "Excise," which (as a Tory hating Walpole and the Whig excise act) he defines, "A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged, not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid." A pension is defined to be "an allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country." After such a definition, it is scarcely to be wondered that Johnson paused, and felt some "compunctious visitings" before he accepted a pension himself! Oats he defines, "A grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." This gave mortal offence to the natives of Scotland, and is hardly yet forgiven; but the best reply was the happy observation of Lord Elibank, "Yes, and where will you find such horses and such men?"—*Chambers' Cyclopædia.*

EGGS OF THE CODFISH.—It is estimated that the female carries in her ovary more than 9,000,000 of eggs. No wonder, therefore, that 50,000 fishermen do not cause this fish to disappear from the deep.

In the formation of a single locomotive steam engine there are no fewer than 5416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.