SAINT JOHN OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER,

Published on TUESDAYS, by D. A. CAMERON, at his Office, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewelling & Reading.—TERMS: 12s. 6d., per annum.

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*

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Partnership hitherto carried on by the Subscribers, under the Firm of SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Subscriber, James Smellie, is authorised to uplift and discharge all debts due to and by the Company.

JAMES SMELLIE,
R. W. ABERCROMBY.

St. John, N. B., April 30, 1853.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late XENOPHON COUGLE, Esquire, of Sussex Vale, King's County, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY COUGLE, *Administratrix.*

Sussex Vale, May 28, 1853.

MARKET SQUARE,
MAY 3, 1853.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

HAVE received per ships *Liberia* and *St. John*, and steamer *Admiral*, an extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of

Paisley, Cashmere and Barege Long and Square SHAWLS;
An elegant assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Bagadere, Embroidered and Fancy BOBES, Printed and Embr'dered MUSLINS, CACHMERES, Delaines, Lustres, &c.
A large assortment of BONNETS, in all the new styles, with a very beautiful assortment of *RIBBONS, PARASOLS*, &c.
Muslin COLLARS, Habits, Under Sleeves;
Printed COTTONS, Grey and White do. Cotton Flannels, Satinetts, Ticks, Braces, Dinems, Drills, Cotton Warps, &c., which are offered at the very lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

☞ The remainder of Stock daily expected.

April 16, 1853.

Just arrived, per English Steamer.

120 DOZENS French KID GLOVES, comprising light and dark fancy colours—also, Black and White.

Also, per Liberia, *from Liverpool*—
3 bales WHITE COTTONS,
6 " CARPETING,
1 " RUGS; 1 bale BLANKETS,
4 cases DRESS GOODS,
1 case DAMASKS and FRINGES,
3 cases PRINTED COTTONS,
1 case FURNITURE PRINTS,
1 case WOOLLEN CLOTHS,
2 cases BONNETS; 1 case REGATTAS,
bales sundry SMALL WARES.

Per ship Saint John,
From GLASGOW:

A Large Assortment of CARPETS, with RUGS to match:
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Fancy Printed MUSLINS and DELAINES;
Earleston GINGHAMS;
LINENS, Damask and Huckabacs;
Gingham and Cotton Handkerchiefs
Cotton Reels, Linen Threads;
Plain and Figured MUSLINS;
Boys' HATS and Cloth CAPS.

Also, per Steamer—
A Variety of PARISIAN MANTLES.

April 26. W. G. LAWTON.

First Spring Importations.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per Packet Ship "MIDDLETON,"
CARPETINGS & HEARTH RUGS,
PRINTED DRUGGETS,
Moreens and Damasks,
SHEETINGS,
White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Prince William Street, 8th March, 1853.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King & Germain-streets,

Has received per *St. John, Bellerrigg, Miramichi*, and *Eastern City*, from Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and United States, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Cachmeres, Teba ROBES, Vemeras, DeLaines, Lustres, Circassian Cloths, Black and Coloured SATINS and Gros de Naps;
Printed Muslin *DRESSES;*
Paisley, Satin and Cachmere Long and Square SHAWLS;
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinetts, Russel Cords, Moleskins, VESTINGS;
Grey and White COTTONS, Fancy and Twilled *SHIRTINGS;*
Tickings, Duck, Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Diapers, TOWELLINGS;
Printed COTTONS, Cotton Warps; Harness, Filled Bordered Book Muslin;
Red and white FLANNELS, Muslins, Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
PARASOLS, Sewed Muslin Habit Shirts, Chemizettes and Collars;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Black Silk Lace;
GLOVES and HOSIERY in great variety, Fancy Neck Ties, and Bracelets;
Hair Nets and Plaits, Boys' Belts, Gents' Silk and Cotton Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
SHIRTS, Shirt Fronts and Collars, Umbrellas, Whalebone Combs, Brushes,
Braces, Stays, Braids, Silk Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Puff Combs, Toilette Covers, Counterpanes, Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber offers the above well selected Stock of GOODS to his numerous friends and the public generally, (and which on inspection will be found well worthy their attention) at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
May 27. Corner of King and Germain Streets

27th SEPTEMBER, 1853.

LANDING ex *Kendall*, from New York:—
350 barrels extra Canada FLOUR.
Ex *Harriet* from Boston—Ground Rice, Wicking, Sea Eleplant Oil, Composition Candles, Saleratus, Yeast Powder, Ground Cloves, &c. &c. For sale by [Sept. 27.] JARDINE & CO.

DEVINE'S

Compound Pitch Lozenge.

An appeal to matter of fact, and common sense.

IT is that which has so long been sought for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a CERTAIN CURE for

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Costiveness, Asthma, and Consumption,

and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration, and raise the patient to health. This is not an idle boast, nor is this remedy sent into the market without a thorough trial; but has proved beyond a doubt that what has been asserted CAN BE DONE.

We do not ask you, reader, to take our word, but those who, but a few weeks ago had given up in despair and are now in the enjoyment of health, and without asking have given us their certificates in favor of this great remedy.

Let all, then, who are afflicted, TRY IT, and if the assertions on each box are not proved after an impartial trial, the price will be returned: when the article is not *perfectly satisfactory!*

If the Lozenge on being exposed to the air in hot weather should become soft, it is no objection, but rather goes to prove that they are in good condition.

S. D. Fuller & Co., Boston, Proprietors for Devine's Pitch Dozenge, Dr. Corveil's Pain Expeller and Macaronick, a sure cure for the Piles; also, the Yankee Extract, an article warranted to take out all Grease, Oil, Paint, &c., without injury to the finest texture or showing any dust on the part cleansed. All other popular Medicines sold wholesale at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ THOMAS M. REED, corner of North Market Wharf and Dock-street, wholesale and retail Agent, for St. John, N. B. Sept. 13.—1yp.

SAINT JOHN SEMINARY,
Princess Street.

THIS SEMINARY will be opened on Monday the 1st of August, in Princess street, (South side, a few doors East from Germain street) by Messrs. **MALCOLMSON & HUTCHISON,** who design it not only for Boys, but also to supply a want long felt and expressed by many intelligent and respectable parents anxious to obtain for their daughters, at moderate expense the usual requisites of a sound and liberal Education.

For Young Ladies who may find it inconvenient to attend in the forenoon, or may not wish to mix with the junior scholars, private Classes will be formed, in the School Rooms, between the hours of 4 and 6, p. m.

Mr. M would acquaint his friends, that Mr. H. is a young gentleman of considerable literary acquirements, and experience in teaching, and that he has during the last four years been employed as Teacher in two Academies of the highest grade in Scotland.

The whole arrangements of the institution are adapted to the Improved Modern System of both Male and Female Education.—The following Branches form the standard course of Instruction:—Greek, Latin, French, and English; Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Arithmetic Theoretical, Mental, and Practical; Book-keeping, by Double and by Single entry; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Political and Physical Geography, Natural and Civil History, English Grammar, English Composition; and the Composition, Origin, and Primary signification of Words; Spelling, Reading, and Writing—together with all the usual subordinate and subsidiary branches.

Mr. M. will be in attendance at the School Room, on and after Monday the 27th instant, from half-past 4 to 6 o'clock to answer inquiries and enrol pupils for the different classes to be formed.

St. John, June 21st, 1853.

Saint John Grammar School.

THE duties of this Seminary will be resumed on MONDAY the 1st of August. Several new Pupils can be admitted. The branches taught are, *Latin, Greek, Mathematics theoretical and practical, History, Geography*, and all the branches that constitute a GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION.

JAMES PATERSON,
July 19, 1853. PRINCIPAL.

JAMES HARDY,
KING STREET HOUSE,

WOULD call the attention of Customers, to his NEW STOCK, received by *Imperial, Speed*, and *Miramichi*, comprising all the new MATERIALS and *New Designs for the Season.*

A great variety of SHAWLS, in Cashmere, Cashmere de Cos, Barege, Tissue, Paisley, and German;
DRESS MATERIALS, in Muslin, Barege, Cashmere, Delaine, Bayadere and Swiss Robes, and Moire Antiques;
SILKS, SATINS, and PERSIANS; a large assortment of *BONNETS* and *RIBBONS;*
PRINTS, White and Grey COTTONS, WARPS, *GLOVES* and *HOSIERY;*
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, Collars, etc. The usual assortment in Trimmings and Small Wares.

All of which will be disposed off at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Attention of WHOLESALE dealers particularly directed to the above.

St. John, May 31, 1853.

London White Lead, Wine, &c.

Received ex Ship *Miramichi*, Wyles, master, from London,

5 TONS best London White LEAD;
28 boxes Belmont and Patent Sperm CANDLES, 25 lbs. each;
3 quarter casks Gold and Pale SHERRY, (very superior.)—Landing, for sale by

May 17. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

Willard's Butter Machines,

JUST RECEIVED—

25 WILLARD'S BUTTER MACHINES; they are highly recommended to Farmers and keepers of Dairies.—For sale by B. TILTON.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

NEW FALL GOODS,

Per Packet Ship "LIBERIA,"

Beaver, Pilot and Broad CLOTHS,
Blankets and Flannels,
ORLEANS, COBURGS, CASHMERES, PRINTS, Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS,
COTTON WARPS,
Rich Tapestry CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
T. W. DANIEL.

St. John, August 23, 1853.

TEAS and CIGARS.

Landing ex *Pearl*, from Boston,

60 HALF CHESTS TEA, a superior article, for sale in bond or duty paid
24 M. Havanna CIGARS, none better in market
To arrive, per *Mary Jane*—100 packets, 50 lbs. each, Java COFFEE. Per *Essex*—5 bales CANVASS. Per *Imperial* 73 coils CORDAGE, from 6 threads to 3½ inches; 5 HAWSERS, 3½ inch to 5½ inch.—For sale by

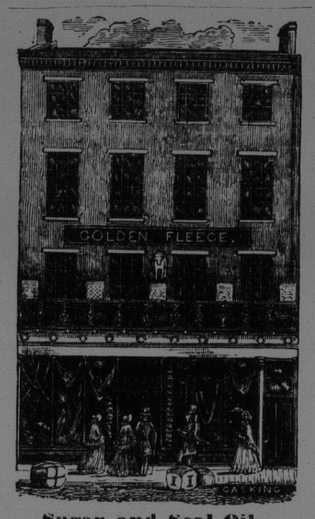
Sept. 6. GEORGE THOMAS.

LATELY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William-street,

15 TONS WHITING, in casks and barrels; 15 casks Linseed OIL; 4 tons London White Zinc PAINT; 2 tons Coloured Paints; 1½ tons assorted Shot; 40 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL; 3 tons Epsom Salts; 1½ tons Alum; ½ ton Washing Soda; 1 ton Bicarbonate of Soda; 2 tons Green Copperas; 8 cwt. Brimstone and Sulphur; 5 cwt. Blue Starch; 50 kegs Mustard and Ginger; 5 cwt. Black Lead, for cleaning stoves; 25 chests Congou TEA; 1000 lbs. Steamed Feathers; 40 casks 10 d'y and 12d'y wro't Nails; 500 boxes assorted *WINDOW GLASS.*

Sept. 13.



Sugar and Seal Oil.

LANDING from *Moselle* and *Meridian*, from Halifax—25 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 10 casks Pale Seal OIL.

Aug 30. JAS. MACFARLANE.

Tea, Pork, Beans, &c,

Landing ex "CUBA,"

200 BOXES very fine Souchong TEA, 14 lbs. each;
60 barrels Prime PORK;
40 " Rump ditto;
25 " Mess BEEF.
—*In Store*—
10 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
10 casks, 20 brls. Mathiew's Pure Cider Vinegar;
10 barrels White Pea Beans;
10 " Dried Apples.

All of the above being on consignment, will be sold at low rates.

Aug. 23. GEORGE THOMAS.

Lard Oil, Beans, &c.

PER *Martha Greenow*, from Boston—8 brls. LARD OIL; 10 brls. White Beans; 100 small bags ground Rock Salt; 6 boxes very fine Chewing TOBACCO; cracked Cocoa, Sago, &c.

Aug. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Churns and Groceries.

Landing ex Wintermogah, *from Boston*:—

25 PATENT Thermometer CHURNS, all sizes;
10 barrels dried APPLES; 1 brl. Cream Tartar.
1 brl. ees WAX; 50 gross Clothes LINES.
15 boxes *SALERATUS;*
100 half-cases *SARDINES;*
10 cases dried GINGER; COCOA, MACE, &c.

JARDINE & CO.

Have you used Lyon's Kathairon?

IT is the most delightful Toilet article in the World, and is pre-eminently beneficial for Grey and Bald heads. It gives the Hair a beautiful soft and glossy appearance, removes all Scurf and Dandruff from the Scalp, and instantaneously relieves Nervous Headache.

R. L. Atwater, 56 Warren-street, New York, says "the Kathairon fully restored my hair after a Baldness of Twelve Years."

To meet the wants of all the price is now reduced from fifteen pence to ONE SHILLING for a large bottle.

E. Thomas Lyon, Manufacturer; Weeks & Potter, Boston, Agents for New England States.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO.,
No. 4 King-street,
Wholesale Agents for the British Provinces.

September 6.

16th July.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GILMOUR'S
Tailoring Establishment, King-street.

PER LAST ENGLISH STEAMER;

A Choice Selection of VESTINGS, as follows: Rich Cut Figured VELVET;
Fancy Fig'd SATIN and Satin Shapes, and Cloth embossed with Velvet.

Also—A good assortment of Fancy NECK TIES, Patent Shirt Collars, *SHIRTS*, etc.

A superior piece of Black Satin, Black *Casimere*, and West of England Black Broad Cloth, always on hand.

19th July, 1853. A GILMOUR.

Canvass, Oakum, &c.

Landing, ex "IMPERIAL,"

12 BALES Bleached Gourock CANVASS.
Ex "Miramichi," *from London*—
10 tons first quality OAKUM,
An Invoice of White, Black, Green, Yellow and Red PAINT, from BRANDRAM BROTHERS.
Boiled and Raw *LINSEED OIL.*—For sale low, by JOHN WALKER,

May 17. Corner Peters' Wharf & Ward-St

SUGAR.

Landing ex Schr. *Moselle*, Simpson, Master, from Halifax,

15 HHDS. very Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—For sale low from the wharf by

Aug. 23. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

STOVES.

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of the most approved pattern Cooking Stoves, Wood and Coal Franklins, and Farmers' Boiler Stoves, viz., Golden Farmer and elevated Oven COOKING STOVES; FARMERS' BOILER Stoves, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 gallons; FRANKLINS for burning wood, a very superior article.

July 12. W. H. ADAMS.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
FOSTER'S CORNER, Germain Street.

New Fall Boots and Shoes.

Just received per Packet Ship *Essex*—

LADIES' French Elastic Side Walking BOOTS;
Do. Cloth and Prunella BOOTS;
Do. Cashmere and Silk Lasting BOOTS;
Do. Walking SHOES, for Fall;
Do. Black and Fancy Carpet SHOES;
Girls' Black Cloth, and Merino Walking Boots;
Do. Prunella and Felt BOOTS;
Children's Cloth and Prunella Do.;
Girls' and Children's best Walking SHOES;
Men's Carpet, Felt, and Leather SLIPPERS.

ALSO—per Halifax Steamer—
Children's Fancy SOCKS, in great variety;
Do do. Bortekins, and Gaiters;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Elastics, in great variety. Wholesale and Retail.

Sept. 27.—2i. S. K. FOSTER.

Just Received by late Arrivals:

SEA ELEPHANT OIL, in arrels;
LARD OIL, in barrels;
Spirits of Turpentine;
800 boxes half white GLASS, (nearly equal to Crystal;)
25 boxes Ground *PEPPER;*
25 do. Ground *COFFEE;*
1500 pieces low priced PAPER HANGINGS;
200 gross Taper *CORKS;*
100 kegs coloured PAINTS;
Five different qualities Steamed FEATHERS;
A quantity of assorted BRUSHES,
Tins of JAPAN, for carriages, c.;
Barels Mason's BLACKING.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
July 5. *Prince Wm. Street*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.
Market Square.--July 30, 1853.

EX PACKET "MIDDLETON,"

A LARGE lot of Table CUTLERY, embracing great variety and all qualities:—Pocket Cutlery, in one, two, three, four, and six blades; Scissors and Shears; Saws; Tools; Files; Planes, Guns, Percussion Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts; Shot, Preserve Kettles, Saucepans, Glue Pots, Stew Pans, Whip Lashes, Garden Shears, Japanned Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Locks, Rings, Screws, Gas Fittings, Glass Globes, Bells and Saucers, 20 boxes Pipes.

Two cases Slates, and 1 cask Pencils, from the manufactory, with a great variety of Sheffield, Birmingham and Wolverhampton Hardware, at the lowest rates.—Wholesale and retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Aug. 2, 1853. Proprietors.

Literature, &c.

GOOD MORNING.

"Oh, I am so happy!" the little girl said,
As she sprang like a lark from her low trundle-bed;
"'Tis morning, bright morning!—good morning papa!
Oh, give me one kiss for good morning, mamma!
Only just look at my pretty canary,
Chirping his sweet 'good morning to Mary!'
The sunshine is peeping straight into my eyes,
Good morning to you, Mr. Sun—for you rise
Early to wake up my birdie and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be!"

"Happy as you may be, my dear little girl!"
A tender mother stroked softly a clustering curl—
"Happy as can be—but think of the One
Who wakened this morning both you and the sun!"
The little girl turned her bright eyes with a nod—
"Mamma, may I say, then, good morning to God?"
"Yes, little darling one, surely you may,—
Kneel as you kneel every morning to pray!"

Mary knelt solemnly down, with her eyes
Looking up earnestly into the skies;
The two little hands that were folded together,
Softly she laid on the lap of her mother.—
"Good morning, dear Father in heaven," she said;
"I thank thee for watching my snug little bed;
For taking good care of me all the dark night,
And waking me up with the beautiful light!
Oh, keep me from naughtiness all the long day,
Blest Jesus, who taught little children to pray!"

An angel looked down in the sunshine and smiled,
But she saw not the angel, that beautiful child!

THE CHARM OF MANNER.

OR, EASE, GRACE AND COURTESY.

"To move with easy though with measured pace,
And show no part of study but the grace."

"So gently blending courtesy and act,
That wisdom's lips seem formed of friendship's heart."

There is nothing so well calculated to touch and win, as a graceful manner. It serves to embellish and beautify the outward man, and in some degree to adorn and dignify, not only the social but the intellectual character. What polish is to the diamond, manner is to the individual. It heightens the value and the charm. One of easy manner, always quiet, graceful and self-possessed—always bland, courteous and captivating, cannot fail to secure friends, and make a favorable impression.—What indeed is more delightful in youth than a manner which at once acknowledges respect for age, indicates modesty and discretion, and at the same time is free from the awkward and uncouth air, which too often defaces and disfigures. A polished manner is essential to every true gentleman. He must not only understand and be able to govern himself, but he must appreciate the feelings, the circumstances and the position of others. It is moreover, quite an easy task to be affable and courteous, when once the habit is permitted to grow, and thus become identified with character. In the course of an Address that was recently delivered at the Anniversary of the State Normal School at Albany,—Dr. Horatio Potter contended that manner should be a leading feature in education. He described it as the "outward expression of the mind, not merely of its knowledge or strength of reason, but of the degree to which it had been softened and humanized by culture, and of the point which it occupied in the scale between barbarism and perfect civilization."—And this is emphatically true. How often are we carried away by the force of first impressions! A single look will sometimes linger in the soul for years. We may have heard of an individual again and again, have become familiar with his heart and character, by letter or through the representations of others, and have thus formed a sort of friendship or attachment, and yet much of this may be dissipated at a single interview, through the influence of an awkward, *mal-apropos*, uneasy and ungraceful manner. Who cannot point out some young gentleman of his acquaintance, who is perpetually blundering into difficulties, dilemnas, and awkward predicaments, simply in consequence of an abrupt, brusque, uncouth and inelegant manner! He can neither stand-at-ease, walk with grace, nor speak with elegance—and this, too, despite the fact that his heart may be good, his mind may be well informed, and his acquaintance with the world may be comparatively extensive. It is either his misfortune or his fault to be awkward in manner, and this will often prove a stumbling block in life, and especially among the fair daughters of Eve, who, in such matters, are so observing, so critical, and so satirical. These latter qualities are, we are aware, unjust and ungenerous under the circumstances, for some of the noblest hearts that ever animated the human frame, are to be found within awkward forms, and associated with ungainly figures. Better, too, have the principle than the manner—better the heart within than the form without. Nevertheless, *both* are desirable, and hence we argue in favor of a manner that combines ease, grace, courtesy and self-possession—one that not only wins respect, but that pays it—one that expresses by its every movement a proper appreciation for the taste, the feelings, and even the prejudices and passions of others. Who, for example, that is properly cultivated, can admire the coarse, the rude and the violent—the blustering, the insolent, the reckless and the bold? The manner is in some sense the mirror of the mind. It pictures and represents the thoughts and emotions within. It indicates not only the condition of the intellect, but the spirit of courtesy and propriety. It is, says Dr. Potter, "through the manner, more than almost in any other way, that we continually impress and influence, favorably or unfavorably, those who are about us. We cannot always be engaged in expressive action. But even when we are silent, even when we are not in action, there is something in our air and manner, which expresses what is elevated or what is low, what is human and benignant, or what is coarse and harsh." Let us not be misunderstood. We would not have society cold, formal or artificial. We would not check or restrain the gushings of a guileless heart, or the overflowings of a joyous spirit. Still there is a wide difference between the boisterous and the frank, between the affected and the genial, between the heart that is cultivated and softened by education, and the rough nature that exults because it is rough. Affectation, moreover, should be carefully guarded against. It is an error of little minds. It is a weakness rather than a polish; and yet it is too often mistaken by those who indulge in it for the latter. The charm of manner consists in its simplicity, its ease and its grace. It not only becomes, but it adorns. It not only beautifies, but it subdues and wins. Take two *persons, for* example, who are *equal in other respects.* Let them be of *similar positions* in life—equal in fortune, equal in good looks, and alike indisposition. But let them differ broadly an! distinctly in manner, and the contrast will strike every beholder. There are, indeed, many who cannot enter a room, where half a dozen individuals, male and female, are assembled—without displaying some awkwardness, perpetrating some blunder, or uttering some mistimed remark. The difficulty with most of such is, that they cannot command or control themselves. They become excited and confused, and this excitement of the mind extends to the manner and to the tongue, and induces them very often to render themselves ridiculous. Once in such a delemma, they go on from bad to worse, and in an effort to escape, they only get themselves the more involved. How important then, the study of manner! And yet it is neglected, almost universally, while some of our teachers are themselves anything but models in this respect. The idea of ease and grace in personal deportment, seems never to have entered their minds. They forget that the first impressions is often made through the eye, and hence an awkward boy may be ruined, before he has an opportunity to display his mental qualities. According to an old aphorism, "manner maketh the man." We are not disposed to go so far, but it is quite certain, nevertheless, that an easy, graceful, polished manner, has often been the pioneer to position, power, and fortune.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY.—It is far beyond our power, and we believe much higher powers than ours, to penetrate the secret motives and latest causes that govern the different phases, aspects, and changes that influence the orbits of fashionable society. Why one star is to-day to be lord of the ascendent, and to-morrow struck from its course; why one dignitary is all powerful in one set, and totally powerless in another; what rivalries are occasioned by what causes;—wit, taste, politics, party warfare, birth, and precedency court favor, to say nothing of beauty and mental accomplishments—all these have their influence, and divide the world under different chiefs. One great lady is *touchante;* another is *piquante;* another a poetess; another a blue: most of them fine. Among the gentlemen, there is the high courtier; the high whig; the giver of dinners; the giver of balls; the affable; the supercilious; the sayer of good things; the sayer of nothing; the lady's man; the talking man. Among all these, both men and women, there may be acquaintance, but not amity; intercourse, but not identity; they are separated by jealousy, avoid intimacies, and, among the fine class, covet, or, as the case may be, have a horror of introductions.—*Exchange.*

ECONOMY OF WIVES.—A young married woman who has not had the opportunity of profiting by the advice and example of a good mother, will find some difficulty at first in spending her money to the best advantage; for there is really an art in spending money, although it be in getting rid of it. Some women will keep house respectably and plentifully on one-third less money than will be required by others, yet without either meanness or illiberal dealing. But to do this, judgment, forethought, and experience are necessary. One woman shall be able to tell you how much her housekeeping costs to a shilling, while another cannot guess within ten. The former has method, rule, regularity, and a certain sum assigned to her; with the latter it is all haphazard—it comes and it goes, and she neither knows how, or cares. And this is almost sure to be the case if the money be doled out by her husband instead of being given in one sum to the extent of his means.—*Liverpool Standard.*

SLAVERY.

SLAVERY is no doubt the greatest evil that afflicts human nature, whether we consider the slave torn from his family in his native country, and thrown into the hold of a slave-ship, or as making part of a flock of black men, parked on the soil of the West Indies; but for individuals there are degrees of suffering and privation. How great is the difference in the condition of the slave who serves in the house of a rich family at the Havannah or at Kingston, or one who works for himself, giving his master but a daily retribution, and that of the slave attached to a sugar estate! The threats employed to correct an obstinate negro, mark this scale of human privations. The coachman is menaced with the coffee plantation; and the slave working on the latter is menaced with the sugar house. The negro, who with his wife inhabits a separate hut, whose heart is warmed by those feelings of affection which for the most part characterize the African race, finds that after his labour some care is taken of him amidst his indigent family, is in a position not to be compared with that of the insulated slave lost in the mass. This diversity of condition escapes the notice of those who have not had the spectacle of the West Indies before their eyes. Owing to the progressive amelioration of the captive caste in the island of Cuba, the luxuries of the masters, and the possibility of gain by their work, have drawn more than eighty thousand slaves to the town; and the manumission of them, favoured by the wisdom of the laws, is become so active as to have produced, at the present period, more than 130,000 free men of colour. By considering the individual position of each class, by recompensing, by the decreasing scale of privations, intelligence, love of labour, and the domestic virtues, the colonial administration will find the best means of improving the condition of the blacks. Philanthrophy does not consist in giving "a little more salt-fish, and some fewer lashes:" the real amelioration of the captive caste ought to extend over the whole moral and physical position of man. The impulse may be given by those European governments which have a right comprehension of human dignity, and who know that whatever impulse, it is melancholy to add, will be powerless, if the union of the planters, if the colonial assemblies or legislatures, fail to adopt the same views, and to act by a well-concerted plan, having for its ultimate aim the cessation of slavery in the West Indies. Till then it will be in vain to register the strokes of the whip, to diminish the number that may be given at one time, to require the presence of witnesses, and appoint protectors of slaves; all these regulations, dictated by the most benevolent intentions, are easily eluded: the insolated position of the plantations renders their execution impossible. They pre-suppose a system of domestic inquisition in compatible with what is understood in the colonies by the phrase "established rights." The state of slavery cannot be altogether peaceably ameliorated, except by the simultaneous action of the free men (white men and coloured), residing in the West Indies; by colonial assemblies and legislatures; by the influence of those who, enjoying great moral consideration among their countrymen, and acquainted with the localities, know how to vary the means of improvement conformably with the manners, habits, and the position of every island. In preparing the way for the accomplishment of this task, which ought to embrace a great part of the archipelago of the West Indies, it may be useful to cast a retrospective glance on the events by which the freedom of a considerable part of the human race was obtained in Europe in the middle ages. In order to ameliorate without commotion, new institutions must be made, as it were, to rise out of those which the barbarism of centuries has consecrated. It will one day seem incredible, that until the year 1826, there existed no law in the Greater Antilles to prevent the sale of negroes, children, and their separation from their parents, or to prohibit the degrading custom of marking the negroes with a hot iron, merely to enable these human cattle to be more easily recognized! Enact laws to obviate the possibility of a barbarous outrage; fix, in every sugar estate, the proportion between the least number of negresses and that of the labouring negroes; grant liberty to every slave who has served fifteen years, to every negress who has reared four or five children; set them free on the condition of working a certain number of days for the profit of the plantation; give the slaves a part of the net produce, to interest them in the increase of agricultural riches; fix a sum on the budget of the public funds, destined for the ransom of slaves, and the amelioration of their condition—such are the most urgent objects for colonial legislation.—*Alexander Von Humboldt.*

THE INDIAN.—There is indeed something in the fate of these poor unfortunate beings, much to awaken our sympathy, and much to disturb or judgment. What can be more melancholy that their history? They seem destined to a slow but sure extinction. Everywhere at the approach of the white man, they fade away; we hear the rustling of their footstep like that of the withered leaves of Autumn; they pass mournfully by us, and they return no more. Two centuries ago the smoke of their wigwams rose in every valley; the shouts of victory rang through the mountains and the glades. The thick arrows and the deadly tomahawk whistled through the forests; the hunter startled the wild beasts in their lair; they had courage, and fortitude, and perseverance beyond most of the human race. They shrank from no danger, they feared no hardships, they were true to their friends and their Homes. They forgave not injuries, neither did they forget kindness. Their love like their hate stopped not this side of the grave. But where are they? They have perished; they are consumed! The winds fan not a single region which they now call their own. The smoke no longer curls around their lonely cabins, they have gone to the far West beyond the Mississippi and the Lakes. They have left but a few scattered tribes behind to mourn their departure; have passed and are passing away.—Soon we shall know them only by song.—The white man has encroached upon their hunting grounds, his axes resound in every glade. The noble forest yields to his sturdy march, the deer takes refuge in the deep recess of the forest, and the timid hare flies before her pursuers.

PHILOSOPHY OF A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—"You have a fine school here, Mr. W., for the study of human nature," said our about-town man to Ward, the conductor at the Providence depot. His smiling face was one of the happiest that the morning sun ever shone upon, "Yes," replied he, "I have all sorts of folks to deal with, and have no trouble either with any of them." "How do you manage it?" asked his questioner. "By good nature," he responded, laying down the words emphatically, with a package of tickets he held in his hand; "Good nature does it; in this is the whole secret of my success. I never had any difficulty with but two men in my life; they were both drunk, of course. Let a man only be in a condition to reason, and I can manage him. These men were drunk, and one of them came next day and asked my pardon. Depend upon it, there is nothing like good nature. I don't drive my passengers like sheep. I tell them good-naturedly, "Gentlemen and ladies, these cars are run for your comfort and convenience, and that I may make good time. And I never lost a minute by it in my running time. Sometimes a little difficulty may happen with the second class passengers; but a good-natured word will always bring them to terms. An appeal to an Irishman's good nature is seldom made in vain. Sometimes when a car is crowded, and people have to stand up, they will feel a little unhappy, but I never got vexed at their complaints—there'd be a pretty mess if I should, would'nt there? But I go among them, and a laugh here and a joke there, and a word in place somewhere else, and its all smooth. If a woman is standing up, I go along and says to some one, "Look here, my friend, you don't want to see a lady standing up, do you?" Nine times out of ten he will get right up. People send their babies by me, with full assurance of their safe conveyance." The hour for starting here arrived, and with a cheerful "all aboard!" the wheels turned round, and the huge train moved away, the questioner thought, more happily that they were under the direction of the genial conductor. But isn't the conductor's idea right everywhere, as well as on railroads? Isn't his the philosophy that is to make the world happier and better, by rubbing off the rough corners and softening the asperities of life? And a glorious mission would his be who should practice this divine philosophy, and step in among men as the sunshine comes to counteract the bitterness that too much exists, and render men truer to themselves and better to each other. Dean Swift regarded the man who made two spears of grass grow where one grew before as a benefactor; how much more a benefactor is he who causes the smiles of goodness to grow and flourish, and hearts to glow with cheerfulness, where gloom and care had hitherto held exclusive reign.—[Boston Post.

A DOUBTFUL CHANCE.—When Dr. Franklin's mother-in law discovered that the young man had a hankering for her daughter, that good lady said she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer; there were already too many offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would support them.