The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 4.

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.*

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DONALD McGREGOR, late of the Parish of Studholm, King's County, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JAMES FORBES.
Studholm, June 10, 1850.—4wp. *Administrator*

☞NOTICE

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

Notice of Removal.

FLEWWELLING & READING

BEG to give notice that they are about to REMOVE their Stock of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to the premises in Prince William Street, (corner of Cooper's Alley,) formerly occupied by Messrs. JARDINE & Co., where they will be prepared to supply customers as usual, with every variety of Goods in their line.
St. John, May 4, 1850.

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.
Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

Per Olive, from Liverpool:

A Choice Assortment of Fancy

DRESS GOODS.

—*Viz*:—

FIGURED GLOSSARETS, Norwich Lustres, Printed DE LAINES, Shot and Brocaded ORLEANS, Shaded and Plain COBURGS, &c.; Black do. do., Fancy Algerine BRAIDS, FRINGES, GIMP and Trimmings,
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS; New Style Regattas, Muslin GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS, SHEETINGS,
Plain and Checked MUSLINS, Rolled Jaconets, Cantoons, DRILLS, Cotton Velvets,
Lancashire, Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS,
LINENS, Lawns, Printed and colored Hollands,
Printed DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, and Squares,
SMALL WARES, &c. &c. &c.
Which, with other Importations, comprise a very general Assortment, and will be offered LOW—*Wholesale and Retail.*
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
North side Market Square, } (New Brunsw.)
May 11, 1850. }

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

(Corner of Cooper's Alley.)

Have now landing from London, per *Lisbon*, a part of their Spring Supply of

Groceries and Liquors,

COMPRISING

20 HHDS. Dark and Pale BRANDY—*Martell's*—20 do. Hollands GIN,
54 chests Congou TEA,
40 kegs MUSTARD—J. & J. Coleman's,
10 cwt. STARCH, ditto,
12 casks BLACKING, ass'd.—Day & Martin's,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 cases CASSIA, 2 boxes MACE,
1 matt CLOVES, 1 cask Cream Tartar,
5 cwt. SALTPETRE, 5 cwt. Blue VITRIOL,
4 cask's Washing SODA, 15 casks Whiting,
1 ton PUTTY, 6 hhds. Linseed Oil,
1 ton White Lead, No. 1—Brandram Brothers',
5 cwt. BLACK PAINT, do. do.
St. John, May 7, 1850.

GOODS

By the *Gratitude, Mary Caroline*, and *Harriott.*

800 YARDS CARPET; 500 yards best Floor Cloth,
200 kegs Colored and White PAINTS,
200 bags assorted sizes SHOT,
20 casks Linsed Oil, 4 casks Blue Vitriol,
4 do. Christal of SODA,
5 do. Carbonate of Soda,
Half a Ton of ALUM,
1 ton of GREEN COPPERAS,
43 casks Whiting, 6 casks Epsome Salts,
18 do. best PUTTY,
280 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 22, 24, 26
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
June 1. Prince Wm-street

Consigned Files and Steel,

(*Hoole, Staniforth & Co's*)

The subscribers have received on consignment—

74 DOZEN MILL FILES, and 2 cases Shear and Cast STEEL—which will be sold low to close the Consignment, by
C. & W. H. ADAMS,
May 28. No. 2, North Wharf

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,

POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the premises occupied by the late Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c. &c

On Hand—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould-Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheel; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.
FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.* St. John, October 15th, 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

MAY, 1850.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,

British and French Importers,

Have received per ships 'Lisbon,' 'Paside.' 'Ant,' 'Olive,' *and* 'Harriott,' *a very Extensive and Elegant Assortment of*

SUMMER GOODS,

carefully selected by one of the Firm in the first houses in PARIS, LONDON, and the Manufacturing Districts in England and Scotland, on the most advantageous terms, and which will be found on inspection to be the most superb and varied Stock hitherto imported here; Purchasers therefore will find it their interest to call at the **VICTORIA HOUSE,** *as the Stock will now be sold at unprecedentedly low prices, every article in the Establishment being sold exclusively for CASH, and One Price only. The* STOCK *comprises*:—

RICHEST French and British SATINS and SILKS, in Brocade Figures, Stripes, Glacie, Shaded Shot and Plain, in newest and most beautiful colourings and patterns;
PARAMATTAS, and PATENT CRAPES,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in all the newest and most elegant designs, in Poplins, Chamelions, Madonnas, Brilliants, Cashmeres, French Delaines, Bareges, Balzarines, Llamas, Alpacas, Lustres, Coburgs, and

ORLEANS CLOTHS,

French BAREGES, in black and every new colour;
Paris and London PALETOTS, VISITES MANTILLAS, CAPES, &c. &c.
An immense variety of the newest and most elegant designs in LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS;
French and British PRINTED MUSLINS;
French and British Garment Cambric PRINTS, 7-8, 9-8, and 5-4;

FURNITURE PRINTS;

French and British Plain and Fancy Linen and other GINGHAMS and LAWNS;
Newest work and patterns in COLLARS, Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, and CUFFS;
Infants' WORKED ROBES and CAPS:
Ladies' and Children's **BONNETS**, in all the newes and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Neapolitan BONNETS, plain and trimmed;
Young and Children's Plain and Fancy TUSCAN and STRAW HATS;
Newest and Richest styles in French and British BONNET and CAP RIBBONS NECK TIES;

PARASOLS, newest styles:

Limerick White LACE VEILS and CAPES;
Black Chantilly Lace FALLS and VEILS;
Fancy coloured LACE VEILS;
Thread LACES Half Laces, Edgings and Footings;
MACHINERY LACES, Edgings and Footings;
Black Thread and Silk LACES, Sewing SILK, Fringes and Gimps;
Illusion, Brussels and Paris white and coloured Plain and Fancy NETS;

BLONDES, and BLONDE QUILLINGS;

Drawing Room WINDOW NETS and MUSLINS;
Ladies' Plain and Fancy French Cambric POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS;
Gent's French Cambric and India Silk ditto ditto;
Gent's Satin and Silk NECKERCHIEFS, STOCKS, Opera TIES, and BRACES;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Silk, Lisle, Vigonia, and Lambs' Wool HOSIERY;
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Kid, Silk and Lisle GLOVES;
French and British STAYS;
West and North of England Extra Superfine **BROAD CLOTHS**, in Black, Blue, and Medley colours;
SUMMER CLOTHS, in Cashmeretts, Zephyrs, and Tweeds, in Black and all fashionable medley colors;
PANTALOON CLOTHS, in Single and Double Milled Cassimeres and Doeskins, in all the most fashionable and fancy colorings and patterns;
Russel Cords, Lastings, Gambroons, Cantoons, Nankeens, and Moleskins.
VESTINGS, newest and prettiest styles, in plain and fancy Marseilles; Cashmeres, plain and fancy French Satin, British and Genoa Silk Velvets, plain and figured;
Colored and Black GERMAN VELVETS;
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconets, Cambrics, Checks, Plaids, Cords, Stripes, Nainsooks, Mulls, Books, Tarlatans, Leppets, and colored and white Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Brown Holland, Brown Undressed Linen, Plaid Linen, Drills and Duck, Osnaburg, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpoines and Toilet Covers, Sheetings, Grey Cottons, Cotton Warps, White Shirtings: Power Loom Twilled Striped Shirtings, Power Loom Ginghams;
WHITE FLANNELS, in Saxonies, Welsh, Lancashire and Swanskins;
Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS;
BLANKETS and Green BAIZES;
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ *CASH Only—No Second Price.* ☜
JAMES DOHERTY & CO

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,

Germain Street, St. John, N. B.,

Two Doors South of Foster's Corner.

New and Fashionable Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of this City, vicinity and Province generally, that he has just received a portion of his SPRING and SUMMER Supply of New and Fashionable *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every description, suitable for the present and coming Season. S. K. FOSTER,
April 30. *Germain-street.*

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex ships *Harriott, Olive*, and *J. S. DeWolfe*,—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2½ to 5 lbs.
2½ tons Patent SHOT, assorted Nos.
2 casks LEAD PIPE, 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch,
3 ingots BLOCK TIN,
111 bundles SHEET IRON,
30 ditto PLOUGH PLATING,
PROVED CHAIN, 5-16 to 5/8 inch,
52 bags SPIKES, assorted, 3 1-2 to 9 inch,
30 bags Wrought NAILS; 3 casks Ox Shoe Nails,
12 casks (8 and 9 lb.) HORSE NAILS,
2 tons IRON WIRE, all sizes,
100 lbs. BRASS WIRE; 200 lbs. COPPER WIRE,
1 cask CURLED HAIR, HAIR SEATING, and CHAIR WEB,
1 cask Scythes, Sickles, and Reaping Hooks,
1 case "Henry & Co's" MILL SAWS,
1 case Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS,
2 casks containing Table, Dessert, and full sets common and Ivory hft KNIVES and FORKS; Pocket, Shoe, Butcher and other KNIVES; Scissors and Tailors' SHEARS; CHISSELS, GOUGES, PLANE IRONS, RAZORS, and other CUTLERY; Mill Crosscut, Hand, Tenon Saws, and other FILES and RASPS; 3 casks, containing Locks, Hinges, Latches, Steelyards, Scales, Weights, Sad Irons, Tacks, &c.—All of which are offered at low rates for Cash. St. John, 25th May, 1850.

Paper Hangings.

TWO THOUSAND Pieces, (new Patterns) low priced just opening and for Sale by
June — JOHN KINNEAR

APRIL 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

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

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

April 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per "Catherine," and "Ant," from Glasgow, an assortment of—

FANCY MUSLIN DRESSES,
Plain and Fancy GINGHAMS,
Superfine and three-ply CARPETINGS,
SHAWLS and HANDKF'S—*all kinds*,
Swiss, Book, and Mull *MUSLINS*,
Damask and Diaper TABLE LINENS,
TOWELLINGS and *SHEETINGS*,
Brown, Grey, Slate and Fancy *HOLLANDS*,
LINENS, LAWNS, DOWLAS,
Osnaburghs, Canvas, and GLASS CLOTH,
Linen Cambric Pocket HANDK'FS.,
White and Colored *DAMASK CLOTHS*,
Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, and Chimizetts,
Muslin Scallop and INSERTIONS,
Black and Colored DEMI VEILS,
Patent Linen THREADS, Cotton REELS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per Lisbon, *and* Faside, *from London—and per* Olive, *from Liverpool*:

DRESS GOODS, in great variety;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Laces, Netts, Blondes, and Fancy Trimmings:
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS:
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS;
Fancy Bandannas and TIES;
Broad CLOTHS, DOESKINS, KERSEYS:
Fancy VESTINGS, Braces, Russell Cords;
Lasting, Drills, Grey, White, & Striped Shirtings;
CARPETS, RUGS, and DRUGGETS;
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton FRINGES;
OIL CLOTHS and SQUARES;
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS;
Fancy Muslin DRESSES;
Linen and Muslin Ginghams, Cotton Warps, &c.
May 21. W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square.

THE GREATER PART OF THE

Spring Importations

of this Establishment have just been received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, consisting of

PLAIN and Embroidered GLAICE, GROS DE NAPS, and Ducapes, Turc and Bonnet SATINS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in a great variety of *New Styles*.
French Barege Long SHAWLS; Cashmere, Barege, and Wool SQUARES,
Ladies' Neckties and Cateenes, Demi Veils, Collars and Habits,
Plain and Fancy Nets, Illusions, Blondes, &c.
Gimp, Egyptian, Wove and Thread Laces and Edgings, Black Silk and Mohair Laces,
A very nice lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
A large stock of *Fancy Trimmings*, and a general assortment of *HABERDASHERY*,
Gent's Fancy BANDANAS and TIES,
BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYS, DOESKINS,
SATINETTS, Quilings, and Fancy Cashmere and SATIN VESTINGS,
Cashmeretts, Russell Cords, Lastings, Paramattas, Crapes, Plain and Fancy MUSLINS,
Figured Border Books for Long Curtains,
LINENS and LAWNS,
Plain and Fancy Hollands,
Table CLOTHS and COVERS,
Cotton and Linen DRILLS,
Fancy Worsted Checks, Linings, Bed Ticks,
May 14. T. W. DANIEL.

28th MAY, 1850.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per late arrivals from England and the United States,—

PLAIN GAS FITTINGS; Block Tin DISH COVERS, &c.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Gang, Circular and other SAWS; Rim and Mortice LOCKS, of every size; Butt HINGES, 1½ to 4 inch; KNOBS of all descriptions, viz.: Pearl and Ivory, White Porcelain; Lock Knobs, with Plated and other Furniture,
Mineral, China, Glass, and Rose Wood ditto,
Ditto and White Bell-Pull Knobs,
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Molasses Gates and Buttons, Wood Screws,
Steel and Iron Shovels and Spades,
Wrought Rose and Clasp NAILS,
Hay and Manure Forks, Cut and Wrought Tacks and Brads—which with their Stock on hand, consisting of GLASS, Putty, PAINT, OIL, CHAINS, Sheet Iron, Shot, Hollow Ware, Powder, &c., and Domestic CUT NAILS, will be sold as low as can be procured in the City.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

Now landing per 'Echo,' from New-York—

TWENTY-SEVEN boxes TOBACCO, 8's; 20 boxes do., each 20 lb., superior quality.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
June 25. *Prince William Street.*

JOHN MUNRO

RETURNS his best thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their support, while working at the Silver-Smith Business; he now begs leave to inform them that he is prepared to work in the JEWELLERY LINE, as follows:—Ladies' Hair Bracelets with Gold or Silver Catches, Hair Guard Chains, Hair Rings, Hair set in Lockets, Brooches and Rings; Gold and Silver School Medals, Gold Studs, Stones set in Gold for Brooches and Rings; Plain Stam'd Gold and Fancy Rings; Engraving; Jewellery neatly Repaired, &c.
J. M. will be found in that pleasantly situated House, South East of the Centenary Chapel, and next East of Mr. G. E. Fenety's, Orange Street, where the most trifling favour will be gratefully received either to be made or repaired and executed on reasonable terms for Cash.
June 18. JOHN MUNRO.

The Garland.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

Glance not with careless eye
The sacred pages o'er;
Nor lightly lay the volume by,
To think of it no more.

Ungrateful!—pause and think,
Nor madly throw aside
The passport to eternal life—
The sure and only guide.

Be not content to hear
What others say; but go,
Like the Bereans, daily search
"Whether these things are so."

Search deeply, prayerfully;
There is no promise given
To those who will not strive t'obtain
Admission into heaven.

Sure 'tis our highest end
Eternal life to gain;
"Search," then, "the Scriptures," they alone
The words of life contain.

They point our wandering feet
To Christ, the living way!
O read, believe, repent, obey—
Thus reign in endless day.

Miscellaneous.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DEMBINSKI.—We had the pleasure, says the New York Tribune, of a visit yesterday from the Count Dembinski, nephew of General Dembinski, of the Hungarian army.—After many dangers and sufferings, he has reached this country, in company with his heroic wife, and intends to make his home among us, at least until a more auspicious day shall dawn for the independence of his unfortunate country. The following interesting account of his adventures, after the fall of Hungary, was written on board the steamship Washington, by his fellow passenger, Mr. G. P. R. James the novelist:—

"The name of the gallant old General Dembinski, is familiar to all who have taken an interest in the struggle of the Hungarians for constitutional independence; but it is not so generally known that his nephew, a young and noble engineer officer of great promise, also drew the sword in the same good cause, and was the companion of Kossuth in all his struggles and misfortunes. It is this young nobleman, Count Dembinski, who, after having sacrificed all his prospects in this high cause, now seeks a refuge on these shores, with his young Countess, who has shared all his dangers and sorrows.

"Count Dembinski, a young nobleman from Polish Galicia, was a Major in the Hungarian service, and during the war for Hungarian independence became Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, Kossuth.—He married in the midst of the troublous times which we have lately seen in Europe, a young lady of Temesvar, in Hungary. She, with noble devotion, followed him to the field, and remained in the army for many months. At length the vast force brought by Russia to the aid of Austria, the surrender of Georgy, and the fatal battle of Temesvar, rendered the Hungarian cause hopeless; and Kossuth, accompanied by the young Count and Countess, and a few other friends, faithful to him to the last, fled to Widden, on the Turkish frontier. Here they remained three months, receiving protection from the Turkish authorities, it is true, but suffering dreadfully from many privations, as well as from constant rumours of the demands of Austria and Russia for their extradition, and from the news of the cold-blooded slaughter of many of their friends and companions left in Hungary.

"At the end of three months they were removed by the Turkish officers to Shumla, an eighteen days' journey in the midst of winter. It is impossible to describe all that the young Countess had to endure during this march, being often obliged to walk on foot for many miles, under rain, snow, and all the inclemency of the season; but she was cheered by the promise of comfort and protection for herself at Shumla, and of employment and independence for her noble husband.

"All these hopes, however, were destined to disappointment. It is well known, that the Sultan made most liberal provision for the Hungarian exiles; but it is well known also, that his officers, with shameless peculation, perverted the funds destined for their support, from the proper objects; and during their three months detention at Shumla, the sufferings of the Count and Countess were terrible, both from privation and from the inclemency of the weather. At first they were placed in a large hall, pierced at every part with unglazed windows; but the intense cold soon drove them to take refuge in a mere hut of the smallest size, through which the rain and snow penetrated at many points.—Treated more as prisoners of war than as guests, their nourishment was exceedingly scanty; and the promise of employment in the Ottoman army to the Count, was loaded with the condition that he should abjure the faith of Christ, which he firmly declined. The health of the young Countess at length gave way under her suffering; and she was prevailed upon to accompany to Constantinople an old German lady, who had previously made the most noble exertions in behalf of the Hungarian exiles. At Constantinople, the young lady was most kindly received by John P. Brown, Esq., Dragoman, acting as Charge d'Affaire at the time for the United States, who took her to his own house, and treated her like his child during three months.

In the meantime, the Count, her husband, was still at Shumla till after Kossuth was forcibly removed to Kut jia. Count Dembinski was still anxious to accompany his leader, but he was not permitted; and after some further detention, he at once received the intelligence that his wife was serious ill at Constantinople, and passports from the American legation. The Turkish authorities, however, would not, even now, suffer him to depart; and he determined to effect his escape. Obtaining the disguise of a hunter, he made his way, through innumerable dangers, to Varna, where, not daring to embark in a steamer, he obtained a passage in a Greek vessel, which was eight days in reaching Constantinople. By the aid of some friends, called forth by his misfortunes and high qualities, he was enabled to proceed to England in the Pottinger steamer, and thence embarked in the steamer Washington for the United States.

ORIGIN OF THE CABINET.—Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of power now possessed by the Cabinet. From an early period the Kings of England have been assisted by a Privy Council to which the law assigned many important functions and duties. During several centuries this body deliberated on the gravest and most delicate affairs; but by degrees its character changed. It became too large for despatch and secrecy. The rank of Privy Councillor was often bestowed as an honorary distinction on persons to whom nothing was confided, and whose opinion was never asked. The Sovereign, on the most important occasions, resorted for advice to a small knot of leading ministers. The advantages and disadvantages of this course were early pointed out by Bacon with his usual judgment and sagacity; but it was not until after the restoration that the inferior council began to attract general notice.—During many years old-fashioned politicians continued to regard the Cabinet, as an unconstitutional and dangerous board. Nevertheless, it constantly became more and more important. It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our policy. Yet, strange to say, it still continues to be altogether unknown to the law. The names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public. No record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by any act of parliament. During some years the word Cabal was popularly used as synonymous with Cabinet. But it happened by a whimical coincidence that, in 1671, the Cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word Cabal,—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. These ministers were therefore emphatically called the Cabal; and they soon made their appellation so infamous that it has never since that time been used except as a term of reproach.—*Macaulay's History of England.*

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER ON THE CHURCH.—At the last ordination at Chester, our excellent Bishop addressed the usual sermon, specially to the gentlemen admitted into holy orders. He concluded as follows:—"As my last word of exhortation, let me pray you to have peace one with another. The Scripture was the infallible standard of Divine truth; but such is the infirmity of the human mind, that men frequently differ in the interpretation. Hence arises the diversity of sects into which the Christian world is unhappily divided. In order to secure unity within itself, our own Church exhibits a systematic form of doctrine in its articles and its liturgy: but even here difference of opinion cannot be absolutely and entirely prevented. In the wide range of theological controversy, there were some points where the Church had wisely and reverently refrained from determining what the Scripture itself did not seem plainly to have determined. The language of the Church, like that of Scripture, is therefore liable to difference of interpretation; and has, in point of fact, been differently interpreted by men of whose sincerity, piety, and earnest desire to arrive at the truth, only one opinion could be entertained. Such difference of opinion existed in former times; such differences of opinion prevail now: and he could not but think that the present disagreements consisted in words rather than things: in ambiguity of phraseology rather than in the substance of faith. But while one could not help regretting that these differences did exist, there was yet comfort in the cheering indications which they had that God's blessing still rested on the Church. Its ministers were zealous in the discharge of their sacred duties, and the people were showing an increased attachment to its communion. God grant that such may long—may ever continue to be the case. He earnestly prayed that God would be graciously pleased to compose all disagreements; to allay all agitations; to incline all hearts to humility, and modesty, and charity, and mutual forbearance; that so they might labour together in kindness and brotherly love; and continue "to hold the faith, in the unity of the Spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life."

THE MAJORITIES AGAINST GOVERNMENT.—The most characteristic feature of the proceedings in the House of Commons, this session, is the now strongly developed practice of the trick of "snatching" majorities on little questions. The moment a question is raised which it is felt will imperil the Government, members muster in force, and Ministers are sustained by large majorities. But on questions of little moment, there are parties continually on the watch when the house is thin, and members are dining, to snatch majorities on every topic. Within the last ten days, we have had two such "victories"—on the post-office question, and the mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits at the worm's mouth. There is certainly a little deficiency of effective discipline on the part of the Government Treasury Secretaries; but, at the same time, there is more than usual waywardness on the part of "honorable members." A Government ought to have a sturdy and long-winded speaker, able to outface a clamour for a division, and competent to stand on his legs until dining members are "whipped" into the house. Some years ago, when the Government of Sir Robert Peel was beginning to decline, but was still vigorous, there was a very thin house one evening, between seven and eight o'clock; and, on some question, the members on the opposition benches clamorously exclaimed, "Divide, divide!" There being nobody on the Treasury bench ready to get up, Mr. Peter Borthwick, though not accounted a ministerial member, was induced to speak against time; and when a member of the Government rapidly went out to the lobby, and returned with an orange to the orator, significant laughter and cheers indicated that the thing was understood. But Mr. Borthwick talked until the house filled sufficiently to save the Government from a defeat.—*Times.*

THE MARKET GARDENS ROUND LONDON.—*By James Cuthill, Florist, Camberwell.*—Covent Garden, the head market of this great metropolis, has long been celebrated for the finest fruits, vegetables, and flowers in the world, being different now from the time when the poor German gardener settled on a piece of land near the Monster public-house, Chelsea, on the lands of the Westminster family. This man bought dung where he could find it, and put it on his ground. The landlord brought an action against him; "but," says the landlord, "as you are an industrious man, I shall forgive you if you will promise me never to poison my land any more, by putting such filthy stuff on it." The market gardeners round London from time to time have been stimulated by receiving large prices for their articles, from living in the vicinity of such wealth. It being the head quarters of the government of this mighty empire of a hundred millions of people, can it be doubted that the most extravagant prices could be obtained in Covent-garden market? For dung the carter is allowed 2s. 6d. for a single load, and for waggons 5s. I have known many coachmen in the mews at the west end that were obliged to give those carters 6d., 9d., and 1s. to clear the manure away. These men have long hours; but between wages, which are from 15s to 20s. weekly, and the buying of manure, their wages sometimes reach 30s. per week. A country person will hardly believe me when I tell him that nine cart and waggon loads of vegetables have been brought by one grower, the celebrated Messrs. Fitch, of Fulham, off their hundred acres of land, and all sold in Covent-garden by Mr. Fitch by 9 o'clock in the same morning. Those men once sent in a four-horse waggon of scarlet Ten-weeks Stock, all pulled up by the roots, and in full bloom; they were sold by 7 o'clock in the morning, and fetched £30; but it did not pay the expenses, and was discontinued another year. Sixty pounds have been obtained for an acre of cabbages, and upwards of £100 for an acre of rhubarb, and more for asparagus; £140 for an acre of white cos lettuce; £150 for an acre of strawberries, &c. I have myself taken £30 for 15 rods of ground of early potatoes in the open ground, managed as I have directed in my pamphlet; 10s. for a cucumber, and 20s. for a melon, 2s an ounce for forced strawberries, and 25s. for forced grapes per pound. I have also taken 6s. a pound for early strawberries, in the open ground, upon early borders. The above prices seem high, but the expenses are enormous. Mr. Fitch, of Fulham, has told me that his 100 acres have some years cost him, everything included, very nearly £1000. Much more could be said about the market gardening of London, but the conclusion we must come to is, that it consists in continual dunging, trenching, digging, sowing, hoeing, planting, taking the produce to market, bringing home money and dung, paying for labour, taxes, and breakage. I shall not disregard skill altogether, but dung is the very fountain-head—it is the gold in a half-formed state; and from the immense profits returned, it stimulates to the use of still more manure, till at last the ground is almost a hot-bed. The crops are no sooner planted than they find their food at once, and their growth is rapid and fine. This will explain why a London gardener can get up acres of turnips where farmers fail. Rotation, no doubt, is good in all crops where the land is poor, but as I have grown potatoes these ten years upon the same ground, and every year the crop increases, I for one care little about rotation.—*Abridged from the Maidstone Journal.*

HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.—The greatest feature in the art of horticulture, which even now is only in its infancy, is the extraordinary support it meets with at the great metropolitan exhibitions. They have become the most fashionable amusements of the present age, outrivalling music, painting, and the drama; and not the least remarkable point is the fact that the thousands who are drawn to these floral fetes are evidently as much bent upon admiring the floral beauties there displayed as in fulfilling this portion of the routine of fashionable life. In point of interest, they seem to have eclipsed every other attraction of the metropolis, and afford the most ample opportunity to the horticulturist for the development of his art, which has already attained a degree of perfection never imagined even by the most sanguine enthusiast; and as a proof that it is not merely the cultivators and amateurs who are drawn to these displays, we may mention the fact that for the last exhibition at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, no fewer than 22,000 tickets were issued, whilst both it and the one which preceded it at Chiswick were visited by almost every person of note in the kingdom, and the velvet sward of these beautiful gardens was bespread with more of beauty, rank, and wealth than ever graced a public place of amusement of a similar kind. The weather was on both occasions favourable, and the plants were most brilliant. Among the great variety of floral beauties, the wonderful leaves and flowers of the Victoria regia, both at Chiswick and the Park, were objects of the greatest interest.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The bright sunny weather we are now enjoying has consummated the promise of spring by the most luxuriant appearance of every description of agricultural produce. The wheat crops are all that can be wished for, and every other description of cereal and leguminous vegetation is in the most healthy and abundant state. The meadows are full of grass. Haymaking is now an easy, rapid, and inexpensive process, many fine ricks having already been established in several of the farm-yards of this neighbourhood. Sheep shearing has been in active progress, and the clip has proved excellent in quality and profuse in supply. Apples will not yield the prodigious crop at one time anticipated, but cider will nevertheless be plentiful and cheap. Pears have very generally suffered from a few frosts. Potatoes are looking strong, and entirely free from blight or other damaging influence. Some samples were sold in our market, last Saturday, at 6d. per lb. All other vegetables are abundant and cheap.—*Taunton (England) Courier.*

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—Professor Owen has just published a report on this valuable acquisition to the Zoological Society, from which it appears that the Hippopotamus now safely housed in its comfortable quarters in Regent's Park, was captured in August 1849, about 1350 miles above Cairo.—The hunters having previously wounded its mother, had their attention attracted to the thick bushes on the river's bank, in which the young animal was concealed. When discovered, the calf made a rush to the river, and nearly escaped, owing to the slipperiness of its skin, and was only secured by one of the men striking the boat-hook into its flank. The Hippopotamus is now only ten months old, and measures seven feet long and six and a half in girth at the middle of the barrel shaped trunk, which is supported clear of the ground on very short and thick legs. The naked hide covering the broad back and sides is of a dark India rubber colour, impressed by numerous fine wrinkles crossing each other, but disposed almost transversely. When Professor Owen first saw the beast, it had just left its bath; and he observed minute drops of a glistening secretion exuding from the pores, which are dispersed over the whole integument, and which the animal is provided with for the purpose of lubricating its thick hide, and thus preventing it from breaking. After lying quietly an hour, the Hippopotamus rose and walked slowly about its room, and then uttered a loud and short harsh snort four or five times in quick succession, reminding one of the snort of a horse, and ending with an explosive sound like a bark. The keeper stated that the sounds were indicative of its desire to return to the bath. The Arab opened the door and walked to the new wing containing the bath, the Hippopotamus following like a dog close to his heels. On arriving at the bath-room, the animal descending with some deliberation the flight of low steps leading into the water, stooped and drank a little, dipped his head under, and then plunged forward. It was no sooner in its favorite element than whole aspect changed, and it seemed inspired new life and activity, sinking down to the bottom, and moving about submerging for a while, it suddenly rise with a bound, almost bodily out of the water, and splashing back commencing and plunging about with a porpoise like motion, rolling from side to side, taking in mouthfuls of water and spurting them out again, raising every now and then its grotesque head, and biting the woodwork at the margin of the bath. The broad, rounded back of the animal being now chiefly in view, it looks a much larger animal than when out of the water. After half an hour spent in this amusement, it quitted the water at the call of its keeper, and followed him back to the sleeping room, which is well bedded with straw, and where a stuffed sack is provided for its pillow, of which the animal, having a very short neck, thicker than the head, duly avails itself when it sleeps. When awake, it is very impatient of any absence of its favourite attendant, rises on its hind legs, and threatens to break down the wooden fence by butting and pushing against it in a way strongly significative of its great muscular force. Its food is now a kind of porridge of milk and maize meal.—Its appetite has been in no respect diminished by the confinement and inconvenience of the sea voyage, or by change of climate. No other living specimen of this singular animal has been seen in Europe since the period when they were last exhibited by the third Gordian in amphitheatre of Imperial Rome.

In May, 39,977 persons visited the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, being 21,658 over the number in the corresponding month, 1849. The *Literary Gazette* says, "We rejoice in this, and that all friends of the establishment may now shout hip, hip, hurrah, for the hip-popotamus."

Mr. Catlin, the extensive North American explorer, considers Texas to be the most desirable spot among the United States for emigration.