The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 19.

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.

THE undersigned, THOMAS BARLOW having sold his right and interest in the "Phœnix Foundry" to Mr. Thomas C. Humbert, notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm and style of THOMAS BARLOW & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by Fleming & Humbert, who are duly authorized to collect and settle all outstanding accounts.

THOMAS BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING.

St. John, July 24th, 1849.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, Pond-street.

THE Undersigned, THOMAS C. HUMBERT, having purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas Barlow in the above establishment, notice is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted by the late Firm of Thomas Barlow & Company, will in future be carried on by the subscribers under the firm and style of FLEMING & HUMBERT. A continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on the late Firm is respectfully solicited.

All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by the subscribers, to whom all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE FLEMING,
THOS. C. HUMBERT

St. John, July 21, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES WOOD, late of the City of Saint John, Cabinet Maker, deceased, are requested to present the same; duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, *Executor.*
ANNE MARJORIBANKS, *Executrix.*

St. John, August 7, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CORNELIUS McMONAGLE, late of Smyrna, State of Maine, U. S., deceased, are requested to present them within Two Months from this date, duly attested, at the Office of C. W. Stockton, Esq., Attorney at Law, or to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to the said C. W. Stockton, or

JOHN McMONAGLE,
Sole Administrator.

Sussex Vale, June 19, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROBERT SCOTT, Jun. }
WILLIAM O. A. SCOTT, } *Executors.*

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to John Gardner, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late George F. Gove

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. Ritchie to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late James Robertson, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late James Robertson.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Stephen Humbert, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }

St. John, February 21, 1849.

Variety Stove Warehouse,

Between the Courier Office, and Wm. Major's, Prince William Street.

NOW READY FOR SALE:

THE Trojan Pioneer COOK STOVE;
The Empire (Attwood's,) ditto;
The Boston Union ditto;
The Hathaway ditto;
The Butler ditto;
The Economist ditto;
The Elevated Oven ditto;
Russia Sheet Iron Air Tight STOVES;
Ornamented Cast Iron ditto;
Assorted sizes (wood) Close STOVES;
Do. Cylinder (coal) STOVES;
Do. Plain and Figured Franklin Stoves;
Do. Chamber STOVES;
3 large Cooking RANGES.

Sept. 11, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

For SALE or to LET,

THAT pleasant RESIDENCE fronting the head of the Sand Flats, Courtenay Bay, at present in the occupation of Mr. Marsh. Possession given on the first day of May next.—Enquire of G. G. Gilbert, Jr., Attorney at Law, or

WILLIAM J. GILBERT.

25d September 1849.—6i.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Colored Engravings.

Just Published, 40th Edition, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s. 6d. Sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from those causes, close study, or the Influence of Tropical climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With Forty *Colored Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them, by "solitary habits, excesses, and infection."

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,

Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

Chapter I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Indelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

Chapter II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healty action.

Chapter III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

Chapter IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

Chapter V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift which, when used in moderation, is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers.

The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the work; the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger, are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and of the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens, that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, invariably entertains a fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alone restrain, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can shew by his possession of the requisite legal qualification, that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits, the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the medical diseases of females.

The Work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co., price 2s. 6d. Stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Nelson.

August 21, 1849.

GOODS

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE

By JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, 80 crates Tumblers, Decanters &c.
5 crates BLACK TEA POTS,
50 dozen Small LOOKING GLASSES,
18 hhds BRIGHT SUGAR,
20 do. Muscovado MOLASSES,
25 barrels Prime and Mess PORK,
100 boxes *Stark's* SOAP,
25 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL,
10 ditto BRIGHT VARNISH,
3 ditto best COPAL VARNISH,
30 ditto Pitch and Tar, 15 bales BATTING,
200 casks assorted Wrought NAILS,
100 ditto 5 to 9 inch SPIKES,
200 bags assorted CUT NAILS,
25 barrels *Warren's* BLACKING,
6 cases INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
20 kegs SMALL CHAIN,
5 Chain CABLES,
7 Iron and Wood-stocked ANCHORS,
1 ton SPELTER,
250 assorted STOVES; 20 doz. do. CHAINS,
10 casks PUTTY,
23 barrels Bolted WHITING.

ALSO:

Kegs Mustard and Ginger, Blue Vitriol, Tartaric Acid, Chloride of Lime, Sweet Oil, Boxes Starch, Glue, Black Lead, Cassia, Cloves, Bags of Coffee, Salt Petre, Tobacco Pipes, Bags Shot, Bbls Beans, Bbls. Vinegar, Camphor, Clothes Pins, Bbls. Onions, Firkins Butter, Stationery, ass'd. Paper Hangings, Bath Brick, Cream Tartar, Pearl Sago, Sulphur, Brimstone, Corks, Senna Leaves, Bottles Castor Oil, Rotten Stone, Bottle Ink, Green Tea, Nutmegs, Lampblack, Caraway Seed, Washing Soda, Carbonate of Soda, Alum, Epsom Salts, Wrapping Paper, Fig Blue, Copperas, one case Umbrellas, Wood CARPETING, Narrow Axes, sundry other articles.

St. John, October 2.

18th August, 1849.

"Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS.

Per ship Zetland, just received—

2 CASES GANG SAWS, 5½ feet, No. 10.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

TEA!

100 BOXES fine flavored Congo TEA, for sale by

Oct. 2, 1849. BENJAMIN SMITH.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Landing ex "Relief," from Philadelphia:

150 BRLS. "Family" Superfine FLOUR,
150 Bls. CORN MEAL,
50 Do. RYE FLOUR.—For Sale by

Aug. 21st, 1849. JARDINE & CO.

GAS LAMPS.—A few new Patterns received per ship "*Themis*."—Also, 12 doz. ground Glass GLOBES. T. R. GORDON.

July 10.

The Garland.

AN AUTUMNAL LYRIC.

How liberal and lovely
Is all the varied year;
The winter only showers,
And the summer only flowers,
To bring ripe autumn here.
When roared the wintry tempest,
When fell the sleet and snow,
When rushed the mountain torrents
In vernal overflow;
When fell the sweet spring blossoms
Into the lap of June,
And leaves grew thick and juicy
In many a summer noon;
'Twas all for sake of autumn,
So bountiful and free;
'Twas all for the golden harvest,
'Twas all for thee and me.

We've lost the spring-time glories,
And pomps of summers day
We prized them well and truly,
But form'd no wish unduly
That all the months were May.
We knew, and we were grateful,
That after these had fled,
The wheat stalk, fully laden,
Would bear a heavy head;
That mulberries would ripen,
And filberts cluster brown,
And winds through orchards roving
Shake pulpy apples down.
We knew that fruitful autumn
Would smile on field and tree,
And pour its annual treasure,
And all for thee and me.

And now that we have garner'd
The tribute of the year,
We'll seek our humble fellows
For whom no corn-field yellows,
And bid them to our cheer.
And grateful for the blessings
So bounteously bestow'd,
We'll share them with the needy
That meet us on our road;
With the gleaner and the beggar,
And the man of low estate;
With the widow and the orphan,
And the stranger at our gate.
So shall the autumn bless us,
And Heaven be pleased to see;
And the pray'rs of the sorrow-stricken
Ascend for thee and me

Charles Mackay.

Miscellaneous.

[From the London Times.]

THE CHOLERA.—MAN'S DUTY IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE VISITATION.

Should it not be some public and universal recognition of the Might which has stood between the living and the dead—of the Mercy which has spared us the consummation of a dreadful chastisement? We know that there are men who refuse to acknowledge the hand of God in any great dispensation of His providence,—to whom all the vicissitudes of the material world are but the casual results of fortuitous combinations, or the inevitable operations of undetected laws. Fortunately, the majority of mankind have not concurred in ousting the Deity from all concern in the world which He has made. Most men still feel sensible that there is one Omniscient and All-Powerful who directs and determines the issues of life and death to men and nations. It is us less to talk of secondary causes. Secondary causes are but the instruments which the Deity chooses to employ. Sickness, famine, and death, are warnings by which He reminds mankind of their weaknesses, their helplessness and their mortality. Every man feels this in his own family, person, and circumstances. The sickness that hurries a favourite child or an affectionate wife to an early grave, is a humbling but effective example of Divine power and human weakness.—The palsy that prostrates the strong man in the full flush of health and vigour—the distress and poverty which stun the rich man in the height of his prosperity—these are but secondary, often tertiary causes; they may often be traced step by step through devious but connected consequences; but each man, in his own heart, feels them to be the indications of a supreme will and the tokens of supreme power. And when these behalf individuals, the prayer is put up in an earnest confidence that He who has inflicted the wound—though he may not heal it—will yet temper the disease with a blessing.

Doubtless the cholera, like any other phenomenon, either of the corporeal or the mundane system, follows certain definite and ascertainable laws. So does typhus fever, so do hurricanes, so do waterspouts, so do thunder-storms, so do earthquakes.—But the laws of which we speak are but a convenient phrase to express the will of the great Lawgiver. He who made can abate, modify, suspend, or warp them. He who can bid a plague rise in the East may direct its sinuous course so as to baffle the observations of the most sagacious, and the deductions of the most intelligent. After all, when we have ascertained the law, we are nearly as helpless as we were before. We may foresee a certain number of cases and mitigate a certain number; but the highest degree of knowledge which we attain is, that we know but little about them; and our utmost skill is baffled by contingencies which defy its explanation. One fact ever appears prominent above the rest—that we are in the hands of a higher Power.

And this is a merciful dispensation. Without such, men would stagnate into a moral apathy, and forgetting the existence of a God, would forget the duties which he has enjoined. It is by these visitations that men are reminded that they are weak. But they are also reminded that they are accountable. There never yet was a great national affliction without some previous neglect of public or private duties. The very plague which has visited us was made more violent by the omission of kindly acts and the neglect of beneficent laws. The loss of life and the loss of money which we are suffering are penalties by which Almighty Wisdom punishes the delinquencies of Governments and States. Had we observed the duties of charity and justice more than we have, we should have suffered less than we have. Had we been more devout, we should have been more just and more charitable.

Those who have suffered and those who have escaped the pestilence of this year will need no exhortations to acts of individual devotion and thanksgiving. But the suffering assumed the form of a national suffering; the deliverance has been a national deliverance. The thanksgiving should be national also. The form and mode of it we do not undertake to prescribe. But we are confident that the people of this land will feel it their duty to utter a solemn and public expression of their thanks to Him who has heard their prayer in due season; and that, moreover, they will not forget that the mere expression of thanks, solemnised by whatever ceremonial it may be, will, in a season like this, be but a poor and unworthy homage at the throne of Infinite Justice. There is a sacrifice which should be performed. The graves of our cities have been crowded with the victims of greedy speculation, careless legislation, and frigid selfishness. They who have perished have for the most part perished in fœtid alleys, noisome and pestiferous houses, vile and infectious cellars, the structures or properties which were owned by selfish covetousness, and erected by selfish indifference. Let us take warning from our past stupidity or neglect, and not mock a religious solemnity by persisting in cruelty and apathy. While we allow the houses of the poor to be without air, light, or water, while we taint the breath of the living with the exhalations of the dead, and while we squabble in the midst of a destroying pest about the rights of vestries and commissions, our fast will be but an impious hypocrisy, and our prayers a hideous mummery.

"Is it such a fast that I have chosen? A day for a man to afflict his soul? To bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? Wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen?—To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free; and that ye break every yoke?"

MARRIED LIFE.

How many selfish married persons in this selfish world, indulge in the idle twaddle—only because fashion or decency say they must—of the happiness of married life. They regard themselves, if their domestic conduct could be disclosed, just as they survey a speculation or a trade. In public alone, they are sensible hypocrites enough to be foremost in prating of their husbands or their wives, and the public credit their oft-repeated assertions.

The bliss,—the pure and holy joys of marriage—to such are all unknown. They do not *feel* what they themselves say. The force and meaning of their words pass away with the breath upon which they are uttered. The very claim they lay to their inexhaustible mine of wealth bears upon its own face the surest evidence of its forgery.

How poor indeed are the men who plod on through life, the mechanical labours of their calling unaided by the hearty sympathies of an endeared wife! A loving, confiding, true hearted wife! What a thrill the very word sends through the sensitive heart!—How the fountains of love gush out their fullest and purest streams at the sight of her coming to meet you, or the sound of her voice!

How, even in the greatest perplexities of business, her sweet wish that you should not be overtroubled, and her thousand ready attentions to alleviate if only the first care, take hold of the heart of even an iron-hearted man! What sort of creature would man become, if the holy influence of woman were forever removed from him!

Men carry with them the idea to which they have been unconsciously educated by a long list of examples before them, that the delights of marriage are all centrated and clustered around home; that to 'provide' well for his wife, to arrange and periodically supervise for the personal comfort of his partner, is all the happiness the relation holds out to a man. But the mistake is a serious one. A man of exalted affection and a refinement of sensibility, whose heart beats warm at the thought of the object of his love, has wealth ever at his hand. Separation may impart to his feelings a tinge of melancholy and sadness, the rude and hurried command of business may seek to lay it and subdue its severe exactions, but its power is ever within him. The flame glows throughout his whole thoughts. It gives an unwonted impulse to all his inner actions. It warms his heart to kindly words and generous deeds. It stands like a bright angel ever at his side, guiding and counselling, cheering and encouraging, shedding the undimmed halo of its own bright purity around his impulses, giving directions to his hopes and aspirations, now throwing its white arms around his neck, and now affectionately beckoning him to the quiet hearthstone.—Ever living and loving, holy and subdued. This is the bliss of the husband, and with a proper restraint upon the temptations the world presents to trifle with or undervalue it, it expands and strengthens with time. The lapse of years enlarges the affections. The affections are as capable of growth as is the mind, albeit the intellect is indulged with by far the greater tenderness, and fed daily with the stronger meats.

We like that fine old English word—*wife*. It talks to us of a depth of love, of serious, abiding and constant devotion. It is singularly suggestive of the troops of feelings that rush upon the heart, bewildering and overwhelming it with visions and realties of happiness. Some men may prefer to be altogether wedded to their intellectual pursuits, to the neglect of that domestic happiness than which none was ever ordained in Heaven on earth to be more exquisite. But we present one proof with our assertion, when we say that the sensibilities of the human heart may be wrought by care to such a pitch of refinement, that no earthly happiness shall be able to dispute its supremacy.

If mankind but pursued the study of their own hearts more carefully, and more constantly, and witnessed the wealth they possess of which they are now but too ignorant, what a happier, more sunlit world would this of ours be! How the jaundice would come out of a thousand faces, and hypocrisy melt from ten thousand lips! What a gorgeous temple of happiness would earth become! And the sympathies of the human family would widen as a circle in the calm water, and love instead of selfishness fling over the great canopy of our social existence the curtain of its own colouring, fringed and adorned with its richest selections!

Love is of Heaven—limitless, sovereign, and will rule when what we call Art and Science and Knowledge shall have melted and disappeared in its vast crucible!

Her Majesty's Departure from Scotland.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the members of the Royal Family, left their Highland residence at Balmoral, about eight o'clock on Thursday morning, 27th ult., and proceeded to the station of the Scottish Midland Junction Railway at Cupar-Angus, where a special train was in readiness for their use. The journey was accomplished by posting, and her Majesty reached Cupar-Angus at fifteen minutes past three o'clock. About ten minutes were spent in affixing the carriages and luggage trucks (seven in number), and the royal party then proceeded on their way, passing through Perth and Sterling, and reaching the Greenhillstation (the point of junction between the Scottish Central and Edinburgh and Glasgow lines, about 15 minutes past five o'clock.—*Arrival of her Majesty in Edinburgh:* The authorities at Edinburgh, in their desire to respect the wishes of her Majesty, dispensed with all formal preparations. Precisely at five minutes to six o'clock the train entered the station at Waverly Bridge, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators. Colonel Anson, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, immediately afterwards alighted from a carriage in the royal train, and introduced the Lord Provost to her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, when the Queen said to his Lordship—"I am very glad to see you in the city of Edinburgh;" to which the Lord Provost replied, that in the name of the inhabitants, he had to offer her Majesty their most hearty welcome to her city of Edinburgh. He was sorry that her Majesty's stay would be so short; but, again, in the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, he heartily wished her Majesty a most prosperous journey. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also said—"We are sorry that our stay is so short in your beautiful city." The change of engines having been effected, which occasioned a delay of only a few minutes, the saloon train immediately proceeded on its journey amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

Berwick-on-Tweed was reached at eight o'clock in the evening; and subsequently, *en route*, the line of railway was illuminated by bonfires continuously established.

At the Little Mill station her Majesty alighted, and thence drove to Earl Grey's, at Howick, where she dined in her travelling costume. Her Majesty then retired; but early on Friday morning promenaded in the grounds with Prince Albert, and planted an oak sapling.

From Howick her Majesty departed at eleven o'clock; and arrived at Newcastle, where arrangements for her reception had been made on a scale of grandeur, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, welcomed by fully 60,000 people. Thence her Majesty proceeded rapidly to Darlington, York, where the royal party were joined by the Archbishop in the refreshment-room of the station, Normanton, and Derby, arriving at the latter place by six o'clock. Her Majesty remained for the night at the Midland Railway Hotel, whither she was driven in the sheriff's carriage.

Her Majesty left Derby again at eight o'clock on the morning of Saturday, arriving at Birmingham at ten o'clock. Thence the royal train proceeded to Gloucester, (where a general holyday was established in honour of the visit,) and, subsequently, at the rate of forty miles an hour, to Swindon, where her Majesty remained three-quarters of an hour for rest and refreshment. The deafening cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, with the playing of the National Anthem, which greeted her arrival, equally characterised her departure. She stood up in the carriage and bowed to her subjects in token of her appreciation of their loyalty. In a minute or so the royal train was out of sight, and the vast assemblage gradually dispersed, highly gratified with the scene which they had just witnessed.

The royal travellers reached Basingstoke at a quarter-past three o'clock, and Gosport at a quarter-past four, whence they immediately embarked in the Fairy, landing at East Cowes, and reaching Osborne-house before six o'clock.

Throughout the route great excitement prevailed; and repeatedly her Majesty was obliged to receive addresses from corporations, civic authorities, &c., all of which were rapidly disposed of in the hasty progress of the royal family.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—This morning Ali Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Minister of France and the Ambassador of England a note, in which he puts the following questions. 1. Do the treaties of Kutschuk-Kaynardji and of Passarowitch give to the two Powers (Austria and Russia) the right to demand the extradition of the Hungarian refugees? 2. Would the refusal of the Porte to give up those refugees constitute an infraction of the treaties? 3. As a consequence of a refusal, could the two Powers declare war against the Porte? 4. If these Powers declare war against the Porte, would France and England support Turkey with force of arms? 5. Are the refugees claimed by Russia subjects of that power? 6. In the event that the refusal of the Porte should produce a rupture of the relations between the Divan and the two Powers, and a period more or less prolonged of coldness and bad feeling on the part of these Powers towards Turkey should occur, would France and England interfere with the two Powers for the purpose of re-establishing the relations on their own footing?

On receiving this communication the English and French ambassadors had a meeting, and, after a conference, they resolved to reply at once in a joint note, which was sent in the course of the day to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by the first dragomans of the two embassies, MM. Cor and Pisani. If I am well informed, the following is a *resume* of the answer of the ambassadors:—

To the first question, No: the treaties of Kutschuk-Kaynardji and Passarowitch do not confer that right on Austria and Russia. To the second: No; the refusal of the Porte would not be an infraction of the treaties. To the third: it cannot be admitted that this refusal could be followed by a declaration of war; and such a declaration could not be justified. On the fourth: The two ambassadors cannot guarantee the assistance by force of arms of France and England, except in virtue of special instructions. On the fifth: It is possible that some of the refugees may be Russian subjects; but, in general, it is incontestible that the refugees of whom the extradition is claimed are not Russian subjects. On the sixth question: Yes; France and England will interfere actively with Russia and Austria to re-establish the good relations between these two Powers and the Porte.

There is no doubt that this note will contribute greatly to keep the Porte to its determination, that the *ultimatum* will be rejected, and that a rupture of the relations between Austria and Russia and the Divan will be the result. But the declaration of war for such a cause would be so odious an act, that we have difficulty in believing in the possibility of it. Everything, however, is to be feared from Russia, and Europe should be on its guard.

Hungary.—This unhappy country is now in a more lamentable condition than any one in Europe. The currency has almost wholy disappeared. Men who were rich find themselves without the means of supporting their families. Debts are not paid. The sons of many of the nobility have been forced to enlist as private soldiers in the Austrian army. The aged and venerable Bishop of Neusohl has been deprived of his office, and sentenced to five years solitary confinement. Women are punished for having aided their husbands; and daughters for having conversed with their fathers who are rebels. In Transylvania the Saxons and Romans, hereditary enemies of the Magyars, have hunted them down like wild beasts—shooting them at sight. Enormities of this kind were so frequent that the Austrian authority has been forced to declare the state of seige in one part of Hungary. But why recount the sickening details?

The hussars and honveds of the Hungarian army have enlisted in great numbers in the Austrian ranks. This is a matter of necessity with them. They have the choice between enlistment and starvation. Sad dilemma! in which patriotism must be sacrificed.

A large deputation of Slovaks from North Hungary has visited Vienna to petition for the separation of their province from Hungary, and its erection into a separate political district. This prayer will probably be granted, having been, it is likely, solicited by the Ministers themselves.—*Berlin Correspondent of Com. Advertiser.*

The accounts from Hungary of the cruelties practised by the Austrians are perfectly appalling. It appears that on their retreat from Transylvania, Bem and Guyon were entertained at Ruseberg by a family of the name of Madersbach. A few days after their departure, General Haynau arrived at Ruseberg, and enraged, apparently, at the escape of Bem and Guyon, vented his fury on those who had treated them with kindness and courtesy, and the wife of Madersbach was afterwards dragged barefoot by his archers as far as Hatszeg. Her unfortunate husband, maddened by this outrage, blew out his brains with a pistol.

The Lost Crown of Hungary.—One of the many subjects of speculation at the present moment is the fate of the Hungarian Crown—not, by a figure of speech, the Hungarian Monarchy, but the actual "round and top of sovereignty," the golden diadem itself. It is generally believed that Kossuth has taken it with him in his flight; if so, it has, for the second time, crossed the frontiers of Turkey. The past history of this crown is a curious one, and as full of vicissitudes as the lives of some of those who have worn it. The Magyars attach a superstitious value to the relic of their ancient monarchy; there is a legend that it was wrought by the hands of angels for St. Stephen, who was crowned with it in 1001; history, with a more limited faith, records that it was sent as a present to Pope Sylvester II. As to what has become of it there are many rumors. According to some, it has been buried in a secret place. According to others, Kossuth has it in his personal possession, and by this time the diadem that was the gift of a Pope to a Saint has been stripped of its jewels to go as bribes to the Mahomedan, and the gold has terminated an almost sacred existence of eight centuries as ignominiously as a mere piece of stolen plate in the melting pot of a Jew.

The Climate of Southern Africa.—*The Cape of Good Hope.*—"Here is a fine extent of country, stretching its undulating and unfenced pasture-lands for some hundred untenanted miles. Fertile valleys, rich woods of timber, clear streams, are spread, as in a panorama, beneath the eye of the traveller, who may wander for a day at a stretch, with only occasional rest and refreshment at some lone or dilapidated farm-house in the wilderness. Here and there a comfortable homestead presents itself; but this is rare, from the difficulties in procuring labourers and mechanics.

"First, we may observe that there are, in Southern Africa, two wet seasons—those of spring, in September and October, being the heaviest. The autumn rains fall in March and April, and both seasons remind us of the 'former and latter rains' mentioned in Scripture. Three crops of potatoes may generally be produced in the year; there are always two, and we have known four, but this last is not common, and the third is uncertain in unsheltered spots.

"Of peas, beans, and such vegetables, there are always two crops, as well as of figs, peaches, and various other fruits. Peach trees should be pruned to produce good fruit, but it is so abundant as to be useful in feeding pigs and ducks. Of oat forage there are also two crops within the year, but the details of Cape produce are so attainable that it were unsuited to our province to dwell longer on such minutiæ."

A Queer Customer.—A woman named Flich, whose manner, dress, and general appearance, reminded one of the Meg Merrilies of the northern bard, was tried the other day by the Tribunal of Correctional Police on a charge of having stolen a quantity of lucerne in a field near Paris. The President of the tribunal having mentioned the charge to the prisoner, she exclaimed in a loud voice, "God sent the grass of the fields for the use of all his creatures." The President observed that the lucerne belonged to the man who had sown it. The prisoner replied, "He would not have been much the poorer for the few handfuls that I should have taken; but God is my witness that my heart and hand are innocent of the offence of which the wickedness of man accuses me." The Substitut du Procureur de la Republique here observed, "The wickedness of man has nothing to do with this affair. You were surprised by the Garde Champetre cutting down the lucerne and filling a sack with it." In reply she said, "The Garde Champetre walks in the path of injustice." The Garde Champetre being called as a witness said, "I do not know what path this old mad-woman had been walking in that day, but I know that when I laid hold of her she bit me like a lioness, whose teeth she has; my arm was completely lacerated." The prisoner exclaimed, "The feeble when opposed use the weapons which the Lord has given them for their defence against the strong." The Garde Champetre said he had, as a witness, two soldiers, who had come to his aid to overcome the she-rebel; they could tell the court something about her teeth. "Yes," said the prisoner "like the just and the innocent, I was surrounded by the snares of my enemies." One of the soldiers being called said, "At the request of the Garde Champetre, and, by order of my corporal, I assisted in the arrest of this tall and rude old woman; and I assure you the affair was no joke. She bit, she scratched; but, above all, she bit dreadfully. My left calf could tell you something about it. It still aches at every change of weather." The other soldier said, "I have been in Africa, but never did I see a Bedouin kick and struggle like this old woman; she slipped through our hands like an eel, and then she was as treacherous as a cat. At the moment when I thought she was about to surrender she made a sign as if she wished to speak to me, and when I approached, without suspicion, she flew at me and bit me through the rose." The President said, "It appears that you have a monomania for biting everybody." The prisoner replied, "When I am attacked I defend myself. God has given this privilege to the meanest of his creatures. I see that I am condemned beforehand; but do as you like with me, I have right and innocence on my side, and shall suffer in a good cause." The tribunal, taking a different view of the case from that of Madame Flich, found her guilty and sentenced her to four months' imprisonment.

Power of an English Dinner.—There is more really good dining in England than in all the nations of the world beside. Nor is good living lost. Let John Bull only have his roast beef and plum-pudding, and he will work like a giant of old; but nothing is got by starving him. The hunger-bitten and hunger loving people of the Continent may affect to ridicule his devotion to the pleasures of the table—they little know their potency. Besides, they only envy what they cannot reach, and laugh, because they are not permitted to enjoy. Foreigners do not understand the true philosophy of John's festivities. The good old man does not eat for mere eating's sake; he always refreshes himself with a view to labour. No dining apart from some sort of business. He shrewdly contrives somehow to make his dinners tell, either upon his own worldly affairs or those of his friends. Philosophers, philanthropists, statesmen, jobbers, schemers, all dine, and drink too, in large companies, never fating to flood their tables with animated discussion on the subject of the gathering. There is something in the atmosphere of a dining-room remarkably favourable to profound thought, magnanimous resolve, and eloquent expression.—*British Banner.*

Chinese Court Circular.—His Majesty, after breakfast, walked a certain distance, and passing through a gate, visited the Kung-shan (a mound raised within the precincts of the palace, planted with trees, and having a number of grottoes and artificial rocks on it); he subsequently entered into a temple to perform worship with some of his brothers, and others who had followed him, and having returned by a different road, called a council of his Ministers. Horses were then prepared, and a guard appointed for a ride on the following day, when the higher nobility and great Ministers had to attend the Emperor. Such trivial circumstances, which used sometimes to be found in the *Gazette*, are now inserted with great minuteness, to show that Taukwang is still vigorous, and moves about with ease. *King-seih*, Keying's son, has been promoted to a high office at the board of the Imperial Clan, to which only the most influential men are nominated. The son of the late Minister Paou-hing has been brought under the notice of the Sovereign as worthy of the Imperial bounty on account of the virtues and services of his father.—*China Mail.*