# The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1848.

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## The Observer,

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.



October 12, 1847.

## FALL GOODS.

Per ships *Unicorn*, *Harmony*, *Edinburgh*, and *Mountaineer*, from Liverpool, and *Lion*, from Glasgow, viz:—

GALA, VICTORIA and WOOL CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
BATH CRADLE BLANKETS,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, *newest Winter styles*,
FLANNELS, Serges, Kersey, Druggett and Baize,
A large Stock of Dark PRINTED COTTONS,
Ticks, Checks, Stripes and Homespuns.
Grey and White SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Damask, Hollands.
Duck, Canvas and Osnaburghs.
Superior Salisbury Printed FLANNELS.
BROAD CLOTHS, PILOTS and BEAVERS.
MUSLINS of every kind, LININGS.
Cotton Velvets, Wadding, Buttons.
UMBRELLAS, White and Colored COUNTERPANES,
COLLARS and HABIT SHIRTS.
WORSTEDS and YARNS.
Glazed, Cloth and Sealette CAPS, &c &c.

☞ *The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.*

W. G. LAWTON.

RECEIVED

*Per ship Themis, from Liverpool,—*

WITNEY, Bath, Rose, Merino, and Point BLANKETS,
Black, Blue, Rifle, and Drab Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS.
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Kerseys,
Cloth and FUR CAPS, &c.

JAMES SMELLIE.

Prince Wm. Street, Nov. 2, 1847.

**LONDON GOODS.**

Received at the "Liverpool House," per barque *Lisbon*:—

BLACK and Colored Silk Bonnet VELVET,
" " French " Satin,
" " and fancy Turc Satin and Gros de Naples,
Fancy Silk and Satin Bonnet Ribbon,
Plain " " Ribbon, Genoa Velvet Ribbon.
White and Black Crape; White Crape Lisse,
Ladies' white French Satteen Stays,
Do. Fancy Silk and Satin Neck Ties,
Bullion Fringe, Black and Coloured Silk Gimp
Chain Gimp, Crape Trimming.
Children's Worsted Socks and Garters,
Ladies' and Misses' Lambswool and Angola Hose.
" " Cashmere and Winter Gloves,
" " Kid Gloves, fleecy lined,
" " Blk. and Col'd Silk Gloves,
Gents' Angola and winter Half Hose,
" Cashmere, Buck, Norway, Beaver, Pique Cloth, and Aberdeen Gloves.
" Blk. and col'd. French Kid Gloves, superior.
" Genoa Scarfs, Ducape Neck Hdkfs., Silk Pocket Hdkfs.
" Silk Velvet and Satin Vestings.
Printed Oil Cloths and Pencil Table Covers,
Gingham Umbrellas, Paramatta, Cut and prepared Whalebone, Toilet fringe, Furniture Lace,
Mohair and Silk Coat Cord, Braid and Binding,
Fancy Cord, Patent fancy Satin Coat and Vest Buttons.

The subscribers are selling the above with their extensive assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Cottons, Dresses, Moreens, CARPETING, Shawls, Laces, and Furs, all of recent importation, at retail, for wholesale prices.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

November 23.

**Third Importation this Fall of DRY GOODS!**

Per *Lisbon* from England, just received by the Subscriber, a large assortment of WOOLLEN and COTTON GOODS, all of which are now open and ready for inspection, viz.:

FLUSHINGS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS,
Broad Cloths—all colors and prices,
Black CASSIMERES and DOESKINS,
Fancy TROWSERINGS in great variety,
Red, Blue and Checked FLANNELS,—all widths and qualities,
White Kersey Flannels, Blankets: a large and splendid assortment of Woollen Shawls, Tartan Hdkfs.—68, 72 and 80 inches, White and Grey Sheetings, White and Grey Factory Cotton, Newest Styles Printed Cottons, Bedticks, Regatta and Crossover Shirtings, Patent Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Ginghams, Jean Stripes, Stockings, Socks Braces, Cotton Hdkfs, Silk ditto, Mufflers, Gloves, Jaconets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Apron Checks, Buttons, Silk, Twist, Threads, Silesias, Cusban Shalloon, Nankeen and Grandreis. Black and Colored Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Patent Shaded Wool Cravats, Patent Canvas, &c. Black and Brown Hollands.

Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, Water-street,
St. John, N. B. GEORGE BEATTIE.
Nov. 30.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of the undersigned, under the Firm of JOHN KERR & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Persons having claims against the said Firm, will please present the same to the undersigned. JOHN KERR, for payment; and all parties indebted to the said Firm, will please arrange the same with either of the undersigned.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE.

St. John, N. B., 16th November, 1847.

☞ The Business formerly conducted by JOHN KERR & CO., will be continued by the undersigned.

St. John, 16th Nov. 1847. JOHN KRER.

**Flour, Meal, Butter, &c.**

*The subscriber offers for sale, at lowest Market prices, at his Store in Ward Street:—*

200 BARRELS best American Genesee FLOUR,
100 Do. do. Philadelphia FLOUR,
100 Do. do. Fine and Scratch'd do.
150 Do. CORN MEAL,
30 Do. OAT MEAL,
98 Firkins BUTTER,
5 Barrels best No. 2 MACKEREL,
3 Casks Tanner's OIL.—Enquire at the office of BENJAMIN SMITH.

St. John, Feb. 8.

**SHIP CHANDLERY,**

*Peters' Wharf.*

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—

Compasses: Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates

October 26. JOHN WALKER

**Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,**

*—Prince William Street,—*

**J. & J. HEGAN,**

*Have received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS—consisting of*

FLANNELS, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres,
Buckskins, Doeskins, Fancy Trowserings, Rich VESTINGS, &c.
Gala Plaid, and all Wool CLOAKINGS,
Maude & Plaid Wool Shawls, H'dkfs, Scarfs, &c.
Orleans, Coburgs, Delaines, and Cashmeres,
Ottomans, Cambrian Stripes, and Lama Cloths,
Black & col'd Velvets, Silks, Sattinets, & Satins,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, & small Wares,
Grey, White, and Printed Cottons, Ginghams,
Scotch Homespuns, Shirting Stripes, Muslins
Linen and Cotton Tickings, Linen Sheeting, &c.
Osnaburg, Canvass, Duck, Hollands,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Huckaback, &c.
Lambswool and Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Gent's H'dkfs. Stocks, Scarfs, & MUFFLERS in great variety, Cotton Warp,
Worsted & Woollen Yarn, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Linen Thread,
Victoria and Damask MOREENS, with Fringes and Trimmings to match,
Red and Green Baize, Printed Druggets,
Hearth Rugs, Patent Tapestry, Brussels and other Carpetings, Travelling Bags, Carpet Thrums, &c. &c. &c.—Which, with a variety of other Goods, will be sold either Wholesale or Retail at the lowest Market prices.

Saint John, N. B. 26th October, 1847.

**MORRISON & CO.**

Are receiving ex *Lion*, from Glasgow, part of their

**New Fall and Winter Goods,**

—CONSISTING OF—

SHAWLS in great variety;
Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers,
CLOAKINGS in Gala and Plaid Wool, &c.
Tweeds, Plaidings, Regattas,
Osnaburg, Canvass, Muslins,
Linen, Lawns, Diaper, and Hollands,
Scotch Bonnets; Glengarry and Cloth Caps,
With a large assortment of Reels, Linen Thread, Braces, &c. &c. will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash. Oct. 5, 1847.

JANUARY, 1848.

**H. G. KINNEAR**

*Has on hand at this date*—AT MODERATE PRICES—*either for Cash or Good Notes, the following* GOODS:

85 HHDS. and 37 barrels best Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR,
17 puns. Scotch Treacle and sugar-house Molasses,
62 bbls. heavy Mess, 25 do. Prime, and 5 do. Rump PORK; 12 do. Mess, 53 do. New York and New Haven Prime, and Prime BEEF,
200 do. Dry Pernambuco HIDES,
125 chests *Stephen Lurman* and other brands } Souchong and
15 2-3 chests *Douglas*
27 boxes *Rainbow* } Fine Congo TEA,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA,
15 boxes Family Souchong do.
5 boxes Oolong do., 3 chests do.
25 boxes Domestic Pale Yellow SOAP,
100 boxes American do. do. Fancy do.
50 boxes Domestic common Yellow do.
50 boxes do. do. second quality do.
750 boxes *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes (small) Fancy and Chinese Medicated do.
130 boxes Honey-Dew, Aromatic and com. TOBACCO,
100 boxes Mould CANDLES, domestic, 8's and 6's,
50 boxes Dipt do. do. 12's, 10's, 9's and 8's,
150 boxes (new fruit) Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
678 kegs very superior Cooking do (100 lbs. each)
150 barrels Newark Champaigne CIDER,
50 bags Maracaibo and Sumatra COFFEE,
25 barrels Cider VINEGAR, of three qualities,
5 barrels and 10 kegs Saleratus,
75 barrels Watson's best NAVY BREAD,
12 barrels No. 1 Pilot do.
84 boxes *Johnston's* New York Soda Biscuit,
50 kegs *Watson's* sugar, soda, lemon, Water, and Butter BISCUIT,
25 barrels silver skinned ONIONS,
40 bags best washed Filberts; 5 do. Pea Nuts,
2 barrels best Hickory NUTS,
10 barrels Lard OIL } very superior.
10 do. Sea Elephant do. }
1 hhd. and 20 brls. best screwed New England Dried APPLES; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
20 barrels Bright Varnish; 5 barrels Copal do.
500 dozen Domestic and American Corn BROOMS, from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
2 cairotels and 5 barrels best Zante Currants,
25 quintals Dry COD FISH,
2 barrels and 5 tubs Hogs' Lard,
219 casks (2 cwt. each) Deck, Rose, & Ribbon Spikes,
119 casks (100 to 240 lbs.) 3d, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y Rose Head Board NAILS,
12 casks (200 to 210) 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d'y clasp Nails,
21 casks (do.) 4 to 20d'y English Cut ditto,
55 casks (100 to 200) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10d'y Horse do.
7 casks (100 lbs. each) *Derby* and ordinary TOW do.
10 casks (224 lbs. each) 2 1-4 to 3½ Sheathing do.
2 parts CHAIN CABLES, 3-8 and 5-4,
3 ANCHORS, 3 to 4 cwt.
12 casks Small Chains—1-4 5-8, 3-8 and 7-16,
8 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES,
5 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles,
250 Canada, Cooking, Close Box, Franklin, Hot-Air & Cylinder STOVES, *of every size and description*,
10 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER, of every description; Wax, Pencils, Ink, Spelling Books, Blank Account Books, Waters,
100 reams American Straw and other Wrapping Paper,
100 reams Printing Paper, 21x30 and 20x30,
25 boxes (1 doz. each) *Hunt's* best American AXES,
594 boxes 7x9 to 18x24 best Eng'h Sheet Window GLASS,
245 boxes 7x9 to 24x30 German do.
150 boxes 7x9 to 10x12 American do.
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
35 dozen large and small American Painted PAILS,
20 kegs Queen's Bluing,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
500 Wood, Flag, Cane, Hair & Plush angle CHAIRS,
50 do. do. do. Rocking ditto,
20 do. do. do. Arm and Office do.
5 hair seat Mahogany SOFAS,
5 Work and Round,
50 Wash Stands; 50 Looking Glasses, all sizes,
51 cases containing 2500 gross Block and Card Friction Matches,
5 cases containing 150 pairs Gents. Purdued figured Rubber Galoshoes,
13 cases containing 2141 pairs Gum Rubber Shoes,
60 bolts best Navy CANVASS, No. 4 to 7,
20 bags Whole Pepper; 40 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,
40 rods Bolt COPPER, 1-2 to 7-8 inch,
130 dozen black Levantine and White Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs;—and
Sponge, Paste and Liquid Blacking, bottles of Castor Oil, barrels Blue Vitriol, kegs Saltpetre, bbls Alum, casks Epsom Salts, kegs split Peas, bbls Tapioca, mill saw Files, Borax, Scales, Balances, &c., Barn shovels, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, copper Basons, Tailors' Geese, Waffle Irons, Oven Doors, Ash Doors, Fox and Osborne Furnaces, Lowell & Counter Scales and Weights, Nuts, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, wooden Flower Pots and painted Tubs, Deep Sea Lines, Segars, black, blue & white-brown sewing Thread, Loaf Sugar, Duck, Whitening, Bath Brick, Pimento, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, boxes ground Pepper, kegs ground Ginger and Mustard, American Sattinets, ground Red Wood, Manilla Rope, soda Ash, ground and whole Coffee in small boxes, Pot and Pearl Ash, ground Pimento in small boxes, whole and Paste Cocoa in *horns* and bags, barrels Nutmegs, casks Soda Ash, Oranges and Lemons in boxes, assorted Essences of all kinds, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, East India Senna, East India Rhubarb, Bees Wax, Leather Bindings, Gum Camphor, Wadding, Sacking Lines, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powder, bags Mustard, Cloves: sweeping, counter and Clothes Brushes; Wright's and Halsey's Sugar coated and Gold and Silver Pills, Forest Wine, Goodwin's Sarsaparilla Bitters, &c. &c. Jan. 29.—6y

**Salmon Twine & Fishing Thread.**

A QUANTITY of SALMON TWINE and FISHING THREAD, of a superior quality, has just been received at the

**London House, Market square.**

October 26. T. W DANIEL.


## The Garland.

### TO THE EARTH.

BY JAMES ALDRICH.

How are thy charms, O masking Earth! displayed,
In hill and valley, rock and waterfall,
Flower-studded field, deep glen, and open glade,
With the blue sky in beauty bent o'er all.

Seekest with outward shows to win the heart?
Only their glare our grosser vision dulls;
The inward eye beholds thee, as thou art,
Great hearse of man, vast catacomb of skulls!

Thy moving forces, which we call the living,
Busting and battling through their little day,
Are nought to thy great prostrate army, giving
Their flesh to worms, their bones to slow decay.

And what is that which life thy children call?
A little round of idle hopes and fears,
A dream preg'ring being, this is all
Made up of hope and smiles, despair and tears.

The countless millions all around us lying
With ghastly upturned faces, free from strife,
The unreturning dead, yet the undying,
How laugh they at the nothing we call life!

Enough! enough! if after our brief fretting,
Freed from thy fetters, we may rise in bliss
To some bright world where Life's sun knows no setting,
Where we may meet the lost and loved of this.

[Graham's Magazine.

### WAR.

*(From the Poems of Coleridge.)*

Boys and girls,
And woman, that would groan to see a child
Pull off an insect's leg, all read of war.
The best amusement for a morning meal!
The poor wretch who has learnt his only prayers
From curses—who knows scarcely words enough
To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father—
Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute
And technical, in victories and defeats,
And all our dainty terms for fratricide—
Terms which we trundle smoothly o'er our tongue,
Like mere abstractions—empty sounds to which
We join no feeling and attach no form!
As if the soldiers died without a wound—
As if the fibres of their godlike frames
Were gored without a pang—as if the wretch
Who fell in battle doing bloody deeds
Pass'd off to Heaven translated, and not kill'd—
As though he had no wife to pine for him
No God to judge him!

## Miscellaneous.

### HEATING AND VENTILATION.

What is air? Why, the marrow of life—the pabulum of existence—the conservator of health and strength. But, in order to have it so, it should be pure, fresh, sweet—good, in a word. For, while foul, dirty, filthy air causes, directly or indirectly, fever, consumption, indigestion, melancholy—sweet, pure air ensures not only freedom from these destructive disorders, but leads to cheerfulness, good digestion, and appetite; firm, healthy flesh, and a ruddy, brilliant complexion.

Pure, fresh air makes children stout and hearty; enables them to eat twice as much food, and to digest it twice as well. The [illegible] or woman becomes not merely a healthy parent, but the parent of healthy children, happy occupants of this beautiful world.

Foul, dirty, ill-renewed air makes children rickety and delicate: dooms them to premature decay, or to become the progenitors of offspring feeble and puny as themselves.

These conclusions are not exaggerated. The consequences of neglect, as regards this vital point, are altogether inevitable. The alternative is health or disease, life or death. Most of the fever, much of the consumption, very many cases of insanity and suicide, and not a little intemperance, are owing to foul air.

In large cities, the abodes of the rich are comparatively cleanly and well ventilated; but the dwellings of the poor are sordid, filthy, mean, while the air reeks with every polluting abomination. It is thus in New York, in Vienna, Paris, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast. In all these towns, the dwellings of the poor too often vie with each other in filth and stench. To walk through Imperial London during warm weather, in any of the crowded narrow thoroughfares, and look at the swarming pallid inhabitants, and inhale the sickening odours, one wonders that plague, or somelother of nature's avenging maladies, does not break in afresh, and sweep them to destruction.

Schools everywhere are ill ventilated. I hardly ever saw a perfectly ventilated school-room, public or private. The moment one sets foot in the crowded precincts, that moment the nostrils are invaded with a peculiar, heavy, sickening odour, commingled with dust, and smoke, and ashes; for, rarely are school-rooms well cleansed, and rarely are they well aired. We have thus a condition of the vital fluid quite repugnant to the health and physical well-being of the young creatures condemned for many hours to inhale the polluting medium. A school-room should absolutely have no smell. Why, the bodies and the garments of the young should be sweet, and pure, and fragrant as the linen that hangs on the line; and the air which they breathe, both in the school and out of the school, as pure. The human frame necessarily has no evil odour; so far from it, that in all well constituted perfectly cleanly individuals, the person is actually fragrant. I know no author, ancient or modern, except glorious Homer, who adverts, even partially, to this fact, and he but utters the veritable and delightful truth.

In vain have I adjured the schoolmaster—"Sir, I beseech you to consider each boy—each of these breathes not less than twelve hundred times in an hour. Recollect I beg of you what the consequences must eventually prove, of continually inhaling and re-inhaling a vitiated atmosphere. Consider that it poisons the blood, deteriorates the frame at large, and paves the way for deadly disease." But such entreaties are seldom successful, because people in general—and teachers of the young are not always an exception—will not look to remote consequences; the present is their only concern. If they could only pierce the veil of the future; if they could behold the fevered and perishing structure, the ravages of hidden decay, the early sepulchre, and refer to its primary source—a poisonous, because tainted and ill-renewed atmosphere—they would take these matters to heart and no longer condemn their pupils to a putrid and vitiated air, and life-springs tainted at their source; else why, is it that boys and girls at school should so often grow pale and sickly, unless it be owing to this most unjustifiable circumstance; or how is it that teachers themselves are so often victims of dyspepsia and disease? I have often been tempted to wish there were no doors to school-rooms and factories; the pent up vitiated atmosphere would thus have some chance of renewal. Boys and girls too, would be better alternately standing and moving about, than sitting so habitually. But it is needless to pursue this topic further; suffice it to say, schools, colleges, factories, shops, workshops, dwelling-houses, hospitals, places of worship, are all abominably ill ventilated, or rather not ventilated at all, except in so far as the air finds casual admission, as it were by stealth.—*English Magazine.*

Dr Locock, the Queen's accoucheur, is the medical man who has returned his professional income at £30,000 a-year for taxation.

### RUSSIA.

Russia is the most extraordinary country on the globe, in the four most important particulars of empire,—its history, its extent, its population, and its power. It has for Europe another interest,—the interest of alarm, the evidence of an ambition which has existed for a hundred and fifty years, and has never paused; an increase of territory which has never suffered the slightest casualty of fortune; the most complete security against the retaliation of European war; and a government at once despotic and popular; exhibiting the most boundless authority in the sovereign, and the most boundless submission in the people; a mixture of mutual obedience, and divine homage: the reverence to a monarch, with almost the prostration to a divinity. Its history has another superb anomaly; Russia gives the most memorable instance in human annals, of the powers which lie within the compass of individual man. Peter the Great was not the restorer, or the reformer of Russia; he was its national creator. He found it, not as Augustus found Rome, according to the famous adage, "brick, and left it marble;" he found it a living swamp, and left it covered with the fertility of laws, energy, and knowledge; he found it Asiatic, and left it European: he removed it as far from Scythia, as if he had placed the diameter of the globe between, he found it not brick, but mire, and he transformed a region of huts into the magnificence of empire.

Russia first appears in European history in the middle of the ninth century. Its climate and its soil had till then retained its primitive barbarism. The sullenness of its winter had prevented invasion by civilized nations, and the nature of its soil, one immense plain, had given full scope to the roving habits of its half-famished tribes. The great invasions which broke down the Roman empire, had drained away the population from the north, and left nothing but remains of clans behind. Russia had no sea, by which she might send her bold savages to plunder or to trade with Southern or Western Europe. And, while the man of Scandinavia was subduing kingdoms, or carrying back spoil to his northern crags and lakes, the Russian remained like the bears of his forest, in his cavern during the long winter of his country; and even when the summer came, was still but a melancholy savage, living like the bear upon the roots and fruits of his ungenial soil.

It was to one of those Normans, who, instead of steering his bark towards the opulence of the south, turned his dreary adventure to the north, that Russia, owed her first connexion with intelligent mankind. The people of Novgorod, a people of traders, finding themselves overpowered by their barbarian neighbours, solicited the aid of Ruric, a Baltic Chieftian, and of course, a pirate and a robber. The name of the Norman had earned old renown in the north. Ruric came, rescued the city, but paid himself by the seizure of the surrounding territory, and founded a kingdom, which he transmitted to his descendants, and which lasted until the middle of the 16th century. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

### ANECDOTE OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

CITIZEN.

The following capital anecdote, illustrative of the late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, is from an American paper:—

pleased him, and who, when at the age of twenty-one, expected Mr. G. to say something to him of his future prospects, and perhaps lend him a helping hand in starting him in the world. But Mr G. said nothing, carefully avoiding the subject of his escape from minority. At length, after the lapse of some weeks, the clerk mustered courage enough to address Mr G. upon the subject.

"I suppose, Sir," said the clerk, "I am free, and I thought I would say something as to my future course. What do you think I had better do?"

"Yes, yes, I know you are," said Mr. G., "and my advice to you is, that you go and learn a cooper's trade."

This announcement well nigh threw the clerk off the track; but recovering his equilibrium, he said if Mr. G. was in earnest, he would do so.

"I am in earnest." And the clerk rather hesitatingly sought one of the best coopers, and agreed with him upon the terms of apprenticeship, and went at it in good earnest, and in course of time made as good a barrel as any one. He went and told Mr G. that he had graduated with all the honours of the craft, and was ready to set up his business; at which the old man seemed gratified, and told him to make three of the best barrels he could. The young cooper selected the best materials, and soon put into shape and finished three of the best barrels, and wheeled them up to the old man's counting-house.

Mr G. said the barrels were first-rate, and demanded the price.

"One dollar," said the clerk, "is as low as I can live by."

"Cheap enough," said his employer, "make out your bill and present it.

And now comes the cream of the whole. Mr. G. drew a check for twenty thousand dollars, and handed it to the clerk, closing with these words:—"There, take that, and invest it in the best possible way, and if you are unfortunate and lose it, you have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living at all times."

DR. HOWLEY'S FAITHFULNESS AND MUNIFICENCE.—The late Archbishop of Canterbury had difficulties with which to contend, and many painful duties to perform. He had baptized the Queen; he had solemnized her marriage; he had placed the Crown upon her head; he was the first ecclesiastic in the realm; and when it appeared to him, as well as to other distinguished members of the hierarchy, that, in the palace of the Sovereign, Sunday was observed in a manner rather in accordance with the gaity of continental tastes than with the quiet reserve of English and Protestant habits, he did not hesitate to call her Majesty's attention to the subject; and it has been stated that more than once during the Melbourne Ministry he respectfully tendered to the Crown advice not quite in accordance with the wishes of those who at that time surrounded our then youthful and inexperienced Sovereign. Though a man of remarkably mild and unassuming manners, he was by no means deficient in moral courage, nor likely to be deterred by any set of courtiers from discharging a duty due to his Sovereign or to the church of which that Sovereign is the head. It is a remarkable fact that the grandfather of the Queen, George III., instead of requiring similar advice from the Primate of his day, was himself the remonstrant. His Majesty once, during the incumbency of Archbishop Cornwallis, addressed to that prelate a very grave letter, censuring the "routs and revelries" of Lambeth Palace, and praying his "good Lord Primate" to terminate the scandal. But Archbishop Howley, though cheerfully hospitable, never exposed himself to such a rebuke, nor to any other species of animadversion; for, notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of his character, he was generally adroit in avoiding awkward situations. Unlike his immediate successor in the see of London, he usually managed to keep out of trouble, not so much by genuine dignity and elevation of soul as by the possession of prudence and the absence of vanity. He had sufficient sympathy with his fellow-men to understand on the whole their feelings as well as their prejudices, and sufficient skill to avoid wounding their self-love; he therefore obtained the reputation of being very amiable, without earning the fame of extraordinary benevolence. As munificent as other Archbishops he certainly was, but withal remarkably methodical and perhaps too well regulated in his almsgiving; almost every deed was done apparently as a portion of his routine duty; and though it is, within a limited circle, well known that he often gave way to generous impulses, yet the world at large underrated the amount which he expended in good works; and as he was never supposed to be a man of facile disposition, impostors did not victimize him so extensively as it is their wont with men of his rank; he, therefore, won no praise by profusion, nor by parsimony incurred any reproach.

LIFE.—What a glorious thing life, in its fulness, is!—The man who truly lives has great and various plans—as great as his faculties—reaching definitely into the future, on all of which the minutes as they come find him at work—joyfully, fearlessly, at work. One part of all his plans is never to be disappointed. Another part is to enjoy everything in the universe as it floats by him. Call on him, he is glad to see you. How heartily he shakes your hand. If there is nothing very amiable in you he makes something so by his smile and hearty cheer. He is not one of the cold, dull, discouraging dead men, that walk our streets and mope into their counting rooms, who suspect everything, and confide nothing.

Even life's angels, the bright-browed young men, and the fair but glossy-locked maidens, but half live, through care and worry for the future—for profession, settlement, business, husbands,—neglecting their own work and not trying to do God's. There is not a young man or woman in the opening bud of life who might not, by the joyous and free expanse of our glorious nature, the frank untrammelled flowering of our natural kindness, make a heaven all around.—["American Messenger."

NEVER DO IT.

Never ask the age of any unmarried lady when she is past five-and-twenty.

Never show your protested bill to a man you want to borrow money of.

Never expose your poverty to a rich relation if you would have him treat you as a cousin.

Never let it come to the ears of a rich and childless relative that you secretly pray for his sudden and premature dissolution.

Never tell a man he's a fool; in the first place he won't believe you, in the next you make him your enemy.

Never speak of the gallows to a man whose father or grandfather has been hanged; nor of the corruption of office-holders to a government defaulter.

Never impose secrecy on a man to whom you communicate anything in confidence; he is sure to tell it to some friend if you do.—[In Family Herald.

LABOURS OF AN EDITOR.—Severe is not the proper word; some stronger expression is needed. Nobody labours, in reality, but an editor; other men merely amuse themselves in their occupations: the merchant has a merry time of it; the lawyer frolics with his clients; the clergyman is but a grave idler, who has only to study to keep his countenance free from smiles; the mechanic and farmer, who literally live by the sweat of their [illegible] daily paper is a poor slave to the public: he works when others are asleep, and never can know the luxury of taking an unconcerned view of human affairs. Let what will happen, in whatever part of the world, it can never be a matter of indifference to him: he must turn the matter over in his mind, and have his say about it. All is grist that comes to his mill, and whether a man be married or murdered, the editor must be equally interested in the event. He is happy to hear things every day that are perfectly indifferent to him, and continually regrets to learn that events have occurred which he forgets the moment he has given utterance to such a thought; while he must be indignant at wrongs which he never felt, and recommend measures and men of which he is profoundly ignorant. —[From the "Trippings of Tom Pepper."

ACTIVITY OF THE ENGLISH.—Perhaps one of the things that strikes a stranger the most on his arrival in London, is not the nobility but the common people; their strength, their energy, their quickness, their skill, their civility, and above all, their calmness and silence during their unceasing activity. They are all alive to what they are about, and they are clever at it; you can see this in the carriages, the ships, and especially in the railroads. The skill with which an English coachman drives you through the streets of London, among thousands of vehicles, without ever jostling you, is inconceivable. The day of my arrival in London I visited the ancient seat of our friend M ——, built in the time of Elizabeth. The railroad took me a certain distance, where I had to hire a carriage to take me on to L—— Park; but what on the Continent might perhaps have occupied an hour was here done in an instant. In less than a minute all our luggage was lifted from the train into the carriage, and the Fly was winging its way towards the Park. —["D'Aubigne's Germany, England, and Switzerland."

DUTY.—"England expects every man to do his duty"—and every man did it. The Duke of Wellington, being asked if he had seen a French criticism on the 11 volumes of his Despatches, replied, in the negative; and inquired, "What do the French say of them?" He was told that the reviewer remarked the word *glory* did not once occur, but that *duty* frequently did.—*D'Aubigne.*

LADIES wrote almost illegibly till the reign of Elizabeth, when a great change for the better took place, all imitating their Sovereign, whose handwriting was particularly good. Queen Elizabeth's first writing-book is preserved at Oxford in the Bodleian Library, and the gradual improvement is very demonstrable to her diligence; but the most curious thing is the paper on which she tried her pens; this she usually did by writing the beloved name of her brother Edward, a proof of the early and ardent attachment she formed for that amiable prince.

Some Norfolk squire has been writing to the Duke of Wellington on some subject not stated, and his Grace's answer seems to me one of his happiest and best. It is as follows;—"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. B., and has received his letter of the 11th ult. It will save Mr. B. a great deal of anxiety and trouble if he will not believe half, and, in the particular subject to which he refers, not one word of what he reads in the newspapers respecting the Duke and his intentions." This is pointed and correct, a merit not always attaching to the Duke's short notes. It realises Dean Swift's definition of a good style—"Proper words in proper places." The subject of the note must have referred either to love or war—to Miss Burdett Coutts or the National Defences—for these are the only subjects on which the newspapers have of late been dealing largely with the iron Duke.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENT IN CHAINS.—The agent of a bible society was arrested in New Orleans for offering a slave a bible. The agent declared he did not know the man was a slave; but was convicted before the city court, and would have been severely punished, but for an engagement on the part of the officers of the bible society, that strict orders should be given to their agents never to be guilty of a similar offence.—["Brief Notices of American Slavery."

GOOD BYE.—There is hardly a greater perversion of the meaning of a phrase in the English language than is contained in the words so often used at parting with friends—"Good b'ye"—words which in themselves have no signification whatever. In olden times it was customary, among pious people, when parting from those they loved or respected, to commend them to the protection of God. The phrase in French was "a Dieu," to God—*anglice* "adieu" and now used by thousands without a knowledge of its meaning. The old English form of expression, "God be with you"—a most beautiful phrase when taking leave of a friend—is superseded by "Good b'ye," a corruption of this phrase.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S WEDDING DAY.—The eighth anniversary of her Majesty's marriage was celebrated at Buckingham Palace on 10th Feb., when her Majesty gave a grand banquet and evening party. Sophocles' tragedy of "Œdipus," interspersed with Mendelssohn's music, was read before her Majesty and the guests in the course of the evening.

A LADY SMOKER.—In their transit through Egypt to India, Lord and Lady Dalhousie paid a visit to Cairo to Mehemit Ali, by whom they were most hospitably entertained. Lady Dalhousie, after the presentation, smoked a pipe with the Viceroy, though his Highness, noticing that her ladyship did not relish it, did not press her to smoke if she were not accustomed to it.

As a proof that few changes occur in Rome, the Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions that not only the house and the baker's shop, but even the identical marble counter and the scales are now to be seen in full operation, and just in the same state as they were when, over 300 years ago, Raphael's *Fornarina* sold penny rolls across that counter. The almost invisible inscription over the plinth of the door was carved by Raphael's own hand, "*Tecbit sva quemque voluptas.*"

DEATH.—Dr. Mandl's plan for distinguishing real from apparent death is to apply caustic. On dead tissue a blister is never raised by the application of heat; but this effect is always produced on the skin as long as life is preserved.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

### House of Assembly, March 17.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of January last, and to whom was referred the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, with directions to report what sums will be required for the repairing and improving thereof, submitted a Report as follows:

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province, recommend that the following sums should be granted, and the same apportioned as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line, | £1,800 0 0 |
| Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis, | 1,000 0 0 |
| Saint John to Saint Andrews, | 700 0 0 |
| (£400 of the two latter Grants to be applied as follows, to-wit:—£200 from each for the improvement and extension of the Steam Ferry Landings, East and West sides, in con- | |
| Nerepis to Gagetown, | 75 0 0 |
| Dorchester to Shediac, | 75 0 0 |
| Shediac to Petitcodiac, | 100 0 0 |
| Richibucto to Chatham, (including Bridges,) | 450 0 0 |
| Newcastle to Bathurst, | 300 0 0 |
| Bathurst to Belledune, | 200 0 0 |
| Belledune to Metis Road, | 500 0 0 |
| Fredericton to Woodstock, | 1,050 0 0 |
| Woodstock to Arcstook, | 700 0 0 |
| Arcstook to the Grand Falls, | 425 0 0 |
| Fredericton to the Finger Board, | 400 0 0 |
| Belfisle to Saint John, | 100 0 0 |
| Fredericton to Newcastle, | 900 0 0 |
| Fredericton to Saint Andrews, | 600 0 0 |
| Salisbury to Hopewell, | 500 0 0 |
| Shediac to Richibucto, | 400 0 0 |
| Waweig to Saint Stephen, | 150 0 0 |
| Woodstock to Houlton, | 75 0 0 |
| Oromocto to Gagetown, | 100 0 0 |
| Oak Bay to Eel River, | 550 0 0 |
| Fredericton to Bend of Petitcodiac, | 400 0 0 |
| Grand Falls to Canada Line, | 900 0 0 |
| Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche, | 250 0 0 |
| Saint John to Quaco, | 200 0 0 |
| Hampton to Belisle, | 75 0 0 |
| Lower Landing, Grand Falls, to American Boundary, | 50 0 0 |
| Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine, | 225 0 0 |
| Pickard's Store to American Boundary, | 50 0 0 |
| Total | £13,500 0 0 |

SPECIAL GRANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Towards finishing the Arcstook Bridge, | £800 0 0 |
| Towards completing the Bridge over the Memramcook River, on the Great Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line, | 100 0 0 |
| New Line of Road to and through the Mechanics' Settlement, in Kings' County and the County of Albert, | 100 0 0 |
| Hammond River to Hopewell, | 100 0 0 |
| Lech Lomond to Sussex Vale, | 100 0 0 |
| From the River to Gillen's, and thence to and through the Victoria Settlement, | 50 0 0 |
| From the Nerepis Road to and through the Douglas Valley Road, and towards Hatt's Mills, | 200 0 0 |
| Towards completing and covering the Bridge over the South West Branch Miramichi River, | 200 0 0 |
| Bridge near Smith's, Hammond River, | 50 0 0 |
| Camp's to Forks of Upsalquitch, Portage Road, | 100 0 0 |
| From Christ