The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1847.

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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.

☞ The postage on all Letters (except those containing money, or from Agents,) must be pre-paid, or they will not be attended to.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PREMIUMS.

THE Directors of the Agricultural Society offer the following Premiums, to be competed for during the ensuing season:—

1st.—To the Farmer who shall have raised the largest quantity of Turnips, £3—or Johnston's Lecture on Agriculture.
Second—£2, or Stephen's Book of the Farm.
Third—£1, or London Agricultural Gazette.
Fourth—Ayrshire Agriculturist.
Fifth—Albany Cultivator.

2d.—To the Farmer who shall have raised the largest quantity of Wheat—Premium as above.

3d.—To the Farmer who shall have raised the largest quantity of Mangel Wurzel—same as above.

4th.—To the Farmer who shall have raised the largest quantity of Carrots—same as above.

5th.—To the Farmer who shall have raised the largest quantity of Hemp—same as above.

☞ None will be entitled to compete for these Premiums who have raised less than in the proportion of 400 bushels of Turnips, 500 do. Mangel Wurzel & Carrots, or 20 do. of Wheat to the acre—name of the competitor to be given in to the President or Secretary by 1st July next. Parties competing will be required to give in a statement in writing, certified by two neighbouring Farmers, of the quantity of land in crop, and the produce, (to be ascertained by actual measurement,) the nature of the soil, and the mode and probable expense of cultivation.

6th.—To the Farmer who shall have displayed the most intelligence and economy in making manure:
First—Johnston's Lectures.
Second—Stephen's Book of the Farm.
Third—Albany Cultivator.

Each competitor to furnish a written statement of the system adopted, on which the claim is founded.

Premiums to be offered at the FAIR to held in October:

For the best three year old BULL,	£2	0 0
Ditto Two year old	1	0 0
Ditto One year old,	0	10 0
Ditto DAIRY COW,	2	0 0
Ditto Two year old Cow,	1	0 0
Ditto One year old,	0	10 0
Ditto Two year old COLT,	2	0 0
Ditto One year old,	1	0 0
Ditto RAM,	0	10 0
Ditto EWE,	0	10 0
Ditto Pair of LAMBS,	0	10 0
Ditto BOAR,	0	10 0
Ditto SOW,	0	10 0
Ditto Pair of PIGS,	0	10 0
Ditto Firkin of BUTTER, (made in the County,)	1	0 0
Ditto Ten lbs. Roll Butter,	0	10 0
Ditto Bushel of WHEAT,	1	0 0
Ditto Bushel of OATS,	0	10 0
Ditto Bushel of BARLEY,	0	10 0
Ditto Ten Bushel Swedish Turnips,	1	0 0
Ditto Ten bushel Yellow Turnips,	1	0 0
Ditto Ten bushel Mangel Wurzel,	1	0 0
Ditto [illegible]	[illegible]	
Ditto do. Ten bushel Russian [illegible]	[illegible]	

Second Premiums [illegible] the Judges [illegible]

All the Premiums [illegible] Society [illegible] to improve husbandry and not both [illegible]

A Subscription [illegible] bership.

A PLOUGHING MATCH will be held in October next, of which due intimation will be made.

The Directors trust that the Farmers in the County will co-operate with them in their endeavours to improve the state of our Agriculture. From calculations, which we believe to be correct, Mr. R. D. Wilmot shewed at the last Session of the Legislature, that if each Farmer in the County increased his produce by *One Tenth*, we would require no importation of provisions. The Directors hope that the Farmers of this County will not be the last to remove this burthen from us.

Turnips, Mangel Wurzel, Wheat, &c. have hitherto been little attended to, which has induced the Directors to offer Premiums for their cultivation, as they are satisfied that no crops are surer, or will pay the Farmer so well, when the land is properly prepared for their reception.

With regard to the disposal of the turnips, when raised, what are not wanted for domestic use may be profitably fed to oxen bought in the Saint John market in the Fall, and sold fat in the Spring.—The experiment has been tried this last Winter, and the result was, that the turnips consumed yielded *over One Shilling* per bushel, besides nearly an equal value in manure.

To encourage this trade, the Directors intend to offer large Premiums next Winter "to the Farmer who shall show the largest amount of profit made on Stall-fed Oxen."

By order of the Board,

GEO. OTTY, Sec'y. R. JARDINE, President.

St. John, April 29, 1847.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SEYMOUR PICKETT, Esq., late of Golden Vale, Kingston, King's County, Cloth Manufacturer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, (at Mr. James Agnew's, King street,) within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

L. F. PICKETT, *Administratrix.*

St. John, N. B., April 3, 1847.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM RENSHAW, late of the Parish of Hampton, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

CHARLES W. STOCKTON, *Sole Administrator.*

Sands' Arcade, St. John, N. B., April 6th, 1847.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of MOSES WHEELER, late of the Parish of Simonds, County of St. John, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

ELIZA GRANT, *Administratrix,*
CHARLES GRANT, *Administrator.*

Loch Lomond, 20th April, 1847.—3w.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of CHRISTIE & M'BRINE, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to JOHN M'BRINE, (previous to the 1st of April next,) who alone is authorised to receive the same; and by whom all claims justly due by the firm will be settled.

JAMES CHRISTIE, JOHN M'BRINE.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 1, 1847.

Saint John Boot Store,
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT,
No. 12, South side King-Street.

THE Subscriber wishes to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers, and the public in general, for past favours while connected with the above Firm, and hopes by punctuality and strict attention to business, to continue to merit their patronage. JOHN M'BRINE.

P. S.—All orders in the above line attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

St. John, 2d February, 1847.—[Tel.]

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Offers for sale cheap, the following Goods, being part of his Spring Stock, received per *California, Chester, Great Britain*, &c.

1 CASK well-assorted Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives,
2 casks "Vicker's" Files and Rasps,
3 cases containing 5½, 6, & 6½ feet Mill Saws, Crosscut Saws, Circular ditto, 18 to 20 inch, Pit and Buck do, 3 bundles Wire Riddles,
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies & Hall Lamps,
2 casks Hair Seating and Curled Hair,
1 case Slates & Pencils, 1 cask Tacks & Brads,
3 ditto Traces and Ox Chains,
3 casks containing 1 ton Shot,
1 tierce Lead Pipe, 10 sheets Lead,
3 bundles Iron Wire, 1 cask Block Tin,
15 boxes best Tin Plates, 1 case Sheet Copper,
1 case Sheet Brass, 20 bundles Shovels,
60 bags Spikes, 4 to 8 inch,
150 kegs and bags wrought, rose, and clasp head Nails, 4d'y to 6d'y; Ox and Horse ditto,
8 Smiths' Bellows, 22 to 36 inches,
6 Warranted Anvils, 6 best Vices,
25 Share Moulds, 35 bundles Hoop Iron, and Plough Plating, octagon,
1 case Sanderson, Bros. & Co's best Cast-steel, flat and square,
4 casks Teakettles, Saucepans, Tin Kitchens, Mortars and Pestles, &c.
1 cask patent enamelled Sauce and Stew-pans, Preserving Kettles, Wash Basins, &c.
1 cask Hook & Eye and Plate Hinges, 2 ditto Butt and other Hinges,
3 casks Sad Irons, 4 cases 'Thomson Augers,'
41 brls. Gunpowder, 1 bale Chalk Lines,
1 do. Coffin Cord, 1 cask best Red Chalk,
1000 Pipe and Waggon Boxes, all sizes,
1000 Pots, Boilers, Ovens and Covers, &c.
30 casks and cases well-assorted HARDWARE.

April 20, 1847.

Bar and Bolt IRON,
Spikes, Chains, Hardware, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have landing ex Ships 'Chester' and 'California,' from Liverpool:—

1093 Bars, 75 Bundles } Common IRON;
5267 Bars, 425 Bundles } Refined IRON;
418 Bags Iron SPIKES, 4 to 8 inch;
1 Case CAST STEEL,
8 Bundles Blister'd STEEL, best,
16 Pairs Smith's BELLOWS, 20 to 36 in.
1 Package VICES; 6 ANVILS,
5 Tons short link'd CHAIN, 4 to 1,
[illegible] CHAIN CABLES 1 1/16, 1 1/8 & 13/16
3 Casks SHOT, 1 2 Rolls Sheet LEAD,
[illegible] Dozen [illegible] square point Ballast Shovels,
[illegible] Tons Cumberland Nails, 4 to 10 dy,
[illegible] Bags Clasp and Countersunk NAILS,
2 Dozen Sand Riddles,
29 Casks and Cases HARDWARE, consisting of Birmingham and Wolverhampton Shelf and other GOODS, viz:—Coffin Mounting, Planes, Tacks, Guns, Hair Cloth, Chain Traces, Rim and Mortice Locks, Hinges, Rules, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Blind Rollers and Pullies, Hoes, Paint, Whitewash and other Brushes, Brass and Iron Shoe Bills, &c. &c.

April 13, 1847.

No 1, SOUTH WHARF.

W. TISDALE & SON

Are receiving, ex "California," from Liverpool:

50 DOZEN *Griffin's* SCYTHES; 50 doz. Sickles and Reaping Hooks, 11 pair Smiths' BELLOWS, 6 ANVILS, 1 basket VICES; Lead Pipe, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1¼ inch, 2 rolls Lead, 60 bags Cut NAILS, 20 casks Wrought Nails, 100 fathoms CHAIN, 3-16 to ½ inch, 1 CHAIN CABLE, ¾ inch, 1 wood stock ANCHOR, 1 case CAST STEEL.

4 cases *Hoole & Co.* MILL SAWS, 5½ to 7 feet; Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS; 1 case Circular SAWS, 18 to 26 inch; 1 ton BLOCK BUSHES, assorted; 2 casks SAD IRONS; 1 cask Horse TRACES and Cart Backbands; 2 casks VICKER'S hand, saw-mill and other FILES.

2 casks KNIVES & FORKS, Shoe, Butcher, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Chissels, Drawing Knives, Axes, &c.; 2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.

1 cask Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
1 cask Miners' SHOVELS, 20 doz. Barn do.
Long Handle SPADES,
1 cask Tacks, Clout Nails, Brads, and finishing Nails; 1 ton Shoe-bills, Iron and Brass;
10 casks containing Locks, Hinges, Cod Hooks, Iron Squares, Rim Latches, Plate Locks, Coffee Mills, Ship Scrapers, Whip Thongs, Oil Stone, Trowels, Gimblets, Ship Compasses, Bed Screws, Iron Weights, &c.—*Which are offered at low rates for* CASH.

April 27.

COATS!

JUST finished and ready for inspection, a lot of well got up Spring or Medium Cloth COATS, adapted for the present and coming season. Sold at *one half* the price of an ordinary Cloth Coat, for CASH. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnethea. April 13th, 1847.

Pine and Spruce TIMBER and Railway Sleepers.

PARTIES desirous of Contracting to deliver a quantity of PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, in the months of May and June next, of specific dimensions;—Also

100,000 Hackmatack Railway Sleepers, to be delivered in April, May, June, July, and August next—will please apply to either of the subscribers for terms and particulars.

THOMAS CORAM,
NATHANIEL HICKS.

January 19, 1847.—3m.

CONTRACT.

THE Subscriber is desirous of contracting for 10,000 Pieces sound Yellow PINE LOGS, of the following dimensions:—

One half the quantity to be 13x14 inch diameter at the small end, 18 3-12 feet long.

The other half 16 inch diameter, 18 3-12 feet long.

10,000 pieces Hackmatac Logs, same dimensions as above, all to be delivered early in Spring, at his Pond, at Indian Town.

December 1. JOHN MACKAY.

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*

The Garland.

NAY, SMILE AGAIN!

BY J. T. FORREST.

Nay, smile again! 'tis joy to me
To gaze on that fair open brow,
And mark the silent witchery
That breathes so sweetly round it now.
That smile again! its sparkling grace
Recalls bright thoughts of happier years,
Ere grief had dimmed that joyous face,
Or fill'd those soft blue eyes with tears,
Nay, smile again, 'tis joy to me, &c.

Then smile again! such glorious light
Is shed around that placid face,
When sadness wings her sullen flight,
And joy sits throned in beaming grace.
But smile again, Oh smile again!
For ere the passing radiance flies
My soul would gaze, and gazing fain
Find Heav'n within those lustrous eyes!
Nay, smile again! 'tis joy to me, &c.

Miscellaneous.

The Lakes and Canals of North America.

(From Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.)

The chain of "Fresh-water Mediterraneans" that go so largely towards dividing the territory of "Uncle Sam" from the domains of Queen Victoria are a geographical wonder. Extending from east to west over nearly fifteen and a half degrees of longitude, they seem, regarding them upon the map, to rest like a crown of waters upon the head of the union, their centre of gravity; the island of Macinac, balancing upon the meridian which separates Indiana and Ohio, equi-divides Kentucky and Tennessee and passes between Georgia and Alabama, and East and West Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. The difference in the latitude of the northern and southern extreme points of the lakes is not far from eight and a half degrees. The estimated area of country drained into them is 400,000 square miles; the extent covered by the waters of the whole is 93,000 square miles, divided as follows:—Ontario, 6,000; Erie, 9,600; St. Clair, 1,060; Huron, 20,400; Michigan, including the bay, 24,400; Superior, 32,000. The waters of the "Father of Lakes" (Superior) are 568 feet above the level of the sea; which elevation is attained by unequal gradations, each lake rising above the previous one from Ontario to Superior. The surface of the waters of Ontario is 232 feet above the tide-water of the St. Lawrence—Erie rises 333 feet above Ontario—St. Clair, 6 feet above Erie—Huron and Michigan are 13 feet higher than St. Clair—and Superior rises 44 feet above those.

The St. Clair is by far the shallowest of any of the Lakes, the average depth being about 20 feet; Erie averages in depth about 85 feet—Ontario 500—Superior 900—Huron and Michigan, 1,000, as nearly as can be ascertained. The deepest soundings are found in Lake Huron: off Saginaw Bay, water at 1,200 feet, and at 1,300 feet, 1,000 feet below the level of the Atlantic, Ocean without reaching the bottom.

Great accuracy exists as to the purity of the waters of the several lakes. These of Ontario, Erie, and the southern parts of Michigan have no peculiar excellence—while those of the northern part of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron surpass in clearness and flavour any waters of which we have ever drunk, though a still greater purity and a higher relish is said, by those who have visited that lake, to distinguish the waters of Superior.

So completely transparent are the waters of Huron, that the rays of the sun are said to pass through them as through the cloudless atmosphere, without meeting with solid matters in suspension to elicit their heat. Thus Dr. Drake accounts for the fact, which he himself ascertained by experiment, that the water on the surface, and that 220 feet below the same spot, had precisely the same temperament, fifty-six degrees.

Through the Welland Canal, the navigation of the lakes is uninterrupted for the distance of 844 miles from east to west; the distance north and south is, of course, various, ranging from 347 miles as the extreme distance. The country to which these waters are the great highway of transport has often been the theme of high-wrought eulogium, for the variety and richness of its soil, and the extent of its resources. The justness of these praises, as well as the extent to which fertility has been subjected to the hand of culture, and the rapidity with which these resources are being developed, under the life-bringing touch of the enterprise which peculiarly characterises its inhabitants, is gathered from the bare glance at the fact that the commerce of the four great lakes, including all capital afloat, during the year 1845, was estimated by the Topographical Bureau at 65,000,000 dollars. The total amount expended by the general government of the United States on these Lakes for the improvement necessary to protect and convenience this commerce is stated by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, at $2,100,000.

When the projected ship canal around the Falls of St. Maria shall be completed, the wide expanse of Lake Superior will be added to the present extent of the lake navigation, allowing the adventurous commercialist to crowd some 175 miles still farther north, and several hundreds farther west. The length of the road proposed to be cut by this canal is said to be but *three-fourths of a mile*, and the whole expense of improvement is estimated, if we rightly remember, at $230,000. By this comparatively small outlay, access is at once obtained to the whole country tributary to Lake Superior—a tract so rich in timber and mineral wealth, that it has not been unaptly termed "the Denmark of America."

THE COURT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Duchess de Montpensier, &c.

We think our readers, at all events our male readers, will be amused with the following account by an American lady of her presentation at the Court of the Tuileries:—"The week before last I had the honour of being presented to his Majesty Louis Philippe, and to all the royal family, including the celebrated Infanta of Spain, now Duchess de Montpensier. She is decidedly the most beautiful among them; and if France and England go to war about this marriage, it ought to last as long as the Trojan war did about the beautiful Helen. There were six or seven saloons thrown open, all of them most brilliantly lighted. The hour of assembling was eight, but such was the anxiety to procure seats that the rooms were crowded at seven. About nine, we were all put in regular rank and file, the gentlemen in the centre and the ladies on each side. The King then passed down, with his *aides de camps*, saying something to each person. I had a little conversation with him about steam navigation. He asked me whether I crossed in a steamer or a sailing vessel. I replied, in a steamer; and he said I must be a woman of courage. I felt very much inclined to tell him that I had displayed acts of more courage than crossing in a steamer. Then the Queen passed, with that beautiful little creature, the Infanta, leaning on her arm, attended by her maids of honour, all these dressed alike in very pale crimson velvet, trimmed with lace. They were also very affable, but nothing to be compared in point of beauty and grace with the Duchess de Montpensier. The Infanta's dress was very simple and beautiful—a pink satin, with lace flounces, and her fine glossy black hair completely studded with the largest and most beautiful diamonds, which added more charmingly to her beauty. Her beautiful timidity of manner and extreme youth attract everybody. The *toilette* of the ladies was magnificent, and presented the greatest quantity of lace and diamonds I ever saw. There was a little Prussian princess pointed out to me, who had been married for four years, and I supposed she was a little girl; her hair was cut quite short, and curled all over. She wore a white lace dress, over white satin, looped up all round with diamonds—the sleeves in the same manner, and a single black ribbon tied round her arm, with about ten or twelve large diamonds attached to it. She was altogether the most perfect little *bijou* I ever looked at. I met the same fairy-like little creature at M. Guizot's. It would take pages to describe the beauty and elegance of the dresses, and even then justice could not be done to them."—*Newcastle Guardian.*

Bargains for the Ladies.

There are two descriptions of cheap things, the cheap and good, and the cheap and very bad; and we suspect that the latter predominates in the market. Of all ingenious ways for obtaining a livelihood in this great metropolis, that of selling "cheap bargains" is, perhaps the most profitable; for it is the natural desire of people in general to obtain commodities upon the easiest terms possible, and, whilst making purchases, they are too much charmed with the price to entertain a suspicion of fraud. It is only when the beautiful mahogany telescope dining-table refuses to act, or the rosewood chairs fall in pieces before a good Christmas fire, to the grievous discomfort of a party and of the proprietor, or the rich dress with the newest invented name does not stand a washing, or the costly shawl disposed of at an awful sacrifice proves to be mere rubbish, and dear at any price, that purchasers arrive at a correct knowledge of the nature of the transaction, and feel that they have been "taken in." A case of bargains for the ladies has transpired, which shows the greatness of the faith of the fair in what is advanced by the cheap ministers to their gratifications. Attention has been invited to an "eventful distribution of foreign manufactures by private treaty," by a "Proclamation" setting forth that "in consequence of extensive frauds in the revenue of customs, an establishment had been opened as the centre of distribution for eastern and continental luxuries in dress," including decorative objects of the saloon and boudoir, costly shawls from India and France, foreign lace, jewellery, porcelain, &c., all obtainable at nominal prices, only to cover the fine and duty paid to the Crown. What could be more striking and attractive than this? Where is the daughter of Eve, with a taste for an Indian shawl, or a bit of real foreign lace, or any article "for the saloons and boudoir," that would not be tempted to look in at this great emporium of "confiscated foreign manufactures?" And how many would be satisfied with a look? The neighbouring tradesmen, alarmed, as it would seem, by so great a distribution of finery, made plausible by the character and assertions of the Proclamation, were totally unknown to any one having authority at the Custom-house warehouses. Whether the valuable "foreign manufactures" in this case are worth the money asked for them, we are not able to say; and it is a point concerning which we are desirous that purchasers, for their own sakes, should exercise their own good sense. What is the use of common sense, if it is never employed? The parties who live by making "alarming sacrifices," and acquire fortunes by "selling off under prime cost," are not so much to blame as those who submit to be deceived.—*London Paper.*

Ladies in the House of Commons.

Between the Speaker's and the strangers' gallery there is to be seen a long glazed aperture in the wall, some twelve feet in length by nine inches in depth. Behind this space the curious might discover a hazy sort of motion as of many heads in inquisitive confabulation. These heads belong to those fair ladies who have been lucky enough to get tickets for this concealed apartment, which is known as the ladies' gallery. Formerly ladies were admitted as well as gentlemen to the strangers' and the Speaker's gallery; on one occasion, however, during the latter portion of the last century, "an animated debate," says Townsend, in his *History of Parliament*, (which valuable work has furnished us with many interesting anecdotes,) had been foretold, and strangers attended in great numbers. Many ladies not having been enabled to obtain seats, it was ordered that the House should be cleared of the men strangers, which was done, when the ladies entered in such numbers as completely to fill both the galleries and the seats below the bar. At this moment of victory, a member, irritated by the expulsion of some gentlemen for whom he had procured places, insisted that the House should be cleared of *all* strangers. The enforcement of the standing order was a matter of course. But the officers found their duty of turning out the fair intruders no easy task, a violent and determined resistance was offered to them; and for nearly two hours the House was kept in a state of the most extraordinary ferment and commotion. In the Lords' the ladies were still more daring. In 1675, Lord Shaftesbury is recorded to have complained to the House of "those droves of ladies that attend *all* causes; it was even come to pass, that men hired or borrowed of their friends handsome sisters or daughters to deliver their petitions." Even after the order of expulsion from the Commons, the ladies evaded the standing orders in the most desperate manner. Wraxall mentions that he has seen the Duchess of Gordon, habited like a man, sitting in the strangers' gallery; the beautiful Mrs. Sheridan was attracted to its precincts, similarly disguised, by the charms of her husband's oratory.—*People's Jour.*

Tancred's First Sight of an Eastern Beauty.

He was about to rise, resting on his arm, when, turning his head, he beheld the form of a woman. She was young, even for the East; her stature rather above the ordinary height, and clothed in the rich dress usual among the Syrian ladies. She wore an amber vest of gold-embroidered silk, fitting closely to her shape, and fastened with buttons of precious stones, from the bosom to the waist, there opening like a tunic, so that her limbs were free to range in her huge Mamlook trousers, made of that white cashmere, a shawl of which can be drawn through a ring. These, fastened round her ankles with clasps of rubies, fell again over her small slippered feet. Over her amber vest she had an embroidered pelisse of violet silk, with long hanging sleeves which showed occasionally an arm rarer than the costly jewels which embraced it; a many coloured Turkish scarf inclosed her waist; and then, worn loosely over all, was an outer pelisse of amber cashmere, lined with the fur of the white fox. At the back of her head was a cap, quite unlike the Greek and Turkish caps which we are accustomed to see in England, but somewhat resembling the head-dress of a mandarin; round, not flexible, almost flat; and so thickly incrusted with pearls that it was impossible to detect the colour of the velvet which covered it. Beneath it descended two broad braids of dark brown hair, which would have swept the ground had they not been turned half way up, and there fastened with bunches of precious stones; these, too, restrained the hair which fell in rich braids on each side of her face. That face presented the perfection of oriental beauty: such as it existed in Eden, such as it may yet occasionally be found among the favoured races in the favoured climes, and such as it might have been found abundantly and for ever, had not the folly and malignity of man been equal to the wisdom and beneficence of Jehovah. The countenance was oval, yet the head was small. The complexion was neither fair nor dark, yet it possessed the brilliancy of the North without its dryness, and the softness peculiar to the children of the sun without its moisture. A rich, subdued and equable tint overspread the visage, though the skin was so transparent that you occasionally caught the streaky splendour of some vein like the dappled shades in the fine peel of beautiful fruit. But it was in the eye and its overspreading arch that all the Orient spake, and you read at once of the starry vaults of Araby and the splendour of Chaldean skies. Dark, brilliant, with pupil of great size, and prominent from its socket, its expression and effect, notwithstanding the long eyelid of the Desert, would have been those of a terrible fascination, had not the depth of the curve in which it reposed softened the spell and modified irresistible power by ineffable tenderness. This supreme organisation is always accompanied, as in the present instance, by a noble forehead, and by an eyebrow of perfect form, spanning its space with undeviating beauty; very narrow, though its roots are invisible. The nose was small, slightly elevated, with long oval nostrils fully developed. The small mouth, the short upper lip, the teeth like the neighbouring pearls of Ormuz, the round chin, polished as a statue, were in perfect harmony with the delicate ears, and the hands with nails shaped like almonds.—*D'Israeli's "Tancred."*

A Tavern in the Backwoods.

I remember travelling once in the wild bush with a person who, from long-established habits of military command, thought that he could order everything as he liked. We were benighted at a farm-house, where the old lady proprietress eked out her livelihood by receiving casual visitors, but disdained the thought of "keeping tavern," as it is called in the backwoods of Canada West. He ordered, rather peremptorily, supper and beds for two—it would have been better that he had ordered pistols and coffee for the same number, for then the dame would have looked upon him as simply mad. No notice whatever was taken of his demands, but I saw her choler rising; fortunately, I knew her character. We were many miles from any habitation, and the horses jaded out as well as ourselves; so I took no notice of either; but, observing the dame take her seat in the old fashioned ample chimney, I took another opposite to her, and observing her commence lighting her pipe, asked her for one, and we puffed out volumes of smoke—those were my smoking days—for a long time at each other in perfect silence. At last I broke the ice. "Mrs. Craig, your tobacco is bad; next time I come by I will bring you some excellent." —A gracious nod!—We smoked on, and every now and then she condescended to speak on indifferent subjects. At last she got up and went into another room; but soon she returned, and then she condescended to speak on important subjects. At last she got up and went into another room; but soon she returned,