SAINT JOHN OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

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☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT 244 Strand, LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

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*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Per the Packet Ships Liberia and Middleton, from Liverpool.

D. PATERSON

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public, that he has received by the above ships, a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gents,' Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description, among which are to be found—

Ladies' Prunella, Cashmere, Satin and Leather Boots; Ladies' patent Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers; Ladies' patent Kid and Morocco, Jenny Linds, and Village ties; Ladies' Berlin, Carpet, and Web Slippers, &c., &c.

Misses' Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS; Misses' Patent and Leather Slippers, and Back Straps; Misses' Bronze and Patent Jenny Linds, stout and light, &c., &c.

As the above have been made expressly to his order, by one of the best manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in Staffordshire, England, he feels assured they will give satisfaction.

Also—By late arrivals from the United States, a large supply of American BOOTS and SHOES, which, together with work of his *own manufacture* comprises the largest Stock he has ever yet offered for sale. "Foster's Corner," King-st.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring, Preserving, & Beautifying the Hair.

THIS elegant preparation is an effectual remedy for Baldness, or falling off of the hair. It prevents and completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, strengthens the Roots of the hair; causes it to grow luxuriantly; gives it a rich, dark, soft and glossy appearance, and prevents its turning gray. The Hungarian Balm is a purely vegetable compound, scientifically and chemically combined, and is warranted to contain none of those deleterious ingredients which prove so injurious to the hair. It acts directly upon the skin, cleansing and purifying it from all unhealthy secretions, thereby removing and preventing the accumulation of scurf, dandruff and other impurities, which so frequently cause decay, and loss of the hair.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to ladies' use; and those who have tried the various oleaginous mixtures, with no benefit, will at once, discover the agreeable and beneficial effects produced by this pure and delicate preparation. Instead of matting and tangling the hair, (which is more or less pulled out in the process of combing,) it leaves it free and clean; promotes a natural moisture, and imparts a beautiful dark and glossy appearance. Try it once and you will be convinced of its superiority over all other compounds for the hair.

Much more might be said in favor of this inestimable Compound, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the proprietor feels confident that ONE TRIAL will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it,
If you are troubled with Dandruff and wish to remove it,
If you have any Humour of the Scalp and wish to cure it,
If you are troubled with Nervous Headache wish to cure it,
If you have Hair Eaters at the roots of the hair and wish to destroy them,
If you have Harsh, Dry and Wiry Hair, and wish it to become Soft, Pliable, and Beautiful as Silk; and if you wish to preserve Rich, Graceful, and Luxuriant Tresses to the latest period of life,

Use Perry's Hungarian Balm.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per bottle, in large bottles.

D. TAYLOR, JR., Boston, General Agent for the Provinces, to whom orders must be directed.

For sale in St. John, by G. F. EVERETT & Co., G. C. GARRISON, S. L. TILLEY, FELLOWS & Co. and druggists generally.

Spring and Summer Fashions, 1854.

C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE been busily engaged for the last month in making up and are now prepared to furnish the public with HATS and CAPS, of all qualities and prices, of the Spring and Summer styles for 1854. We believe that the Spring style of Hats will be much admired. We have on hand, just made up, a very large and excellent assortment of Summer CAPS.

Our prices are, as usual, low. Notwithstanding the large advance in prices of Goods generally throughout the community, *we have not advanced one penny* on any article of our manufacture.

The remainder of our Winter Stock of BUFFALO ROBES, FUR CAPS, &c., will be disposed of at *extraordinary low prices.*

12, North Side King Street.
C. D. EVERETT & SON.

March 3.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Home Manufactures,

For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS, English Leather:—
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots;
Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Boots;
Gentlemen's patent Wellington Dress Boots;
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's patent Calf Elastic side Dress Boots;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip & Grain Bootees;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and SHOES;
Women's and Girl's strong BOOTEES;
Women's cheap House SHOEES.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail*

St. John, April 4. S. K. FOSTER.

WALNUT.

JUST received from Nova Scotia:—700 superior Smoked SALMON—for sale by

JARDINE & Co.,
or JOHN COOK, Carleton.

Sept. 19.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King & Germain Streets,

HAS received from London, Glasgow, Manchester, and the United States, per *John Barbour*, and the *Eastern City*, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

SHAWLS—In Long and Square Cashmere Paisley and Satin;
Newest materials for Ladies' DRESSES;
Gros de Naps and Satins;
BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES;
Moleskins, Vestings, Ticking;
5-4 PRINTED COTTONS, Furnitures, Table Cloths
Muslins, Diapers, Hollands, Towelling;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes and Collars;
Infants' Robes, and Frock Bodices;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
English and American BONNETS, RIBBONS,
Parasols, Neck Ties;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS;
Hosiery and Gloves—in great variety;
Cashmere and Berlin Wool Hoods;
Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Spring Stocks;
Gents' SHIRTS, SHIRT FRONTS, and Collars;
" Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Braces
Umbrellas, Brushes, Whalebone, Combs;
Hair Nets, Recticules, Anti Macassars.

Millinery, Small Wares, &c., &c.

The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to the Subscriber's present Stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS; it having been selected in the best markets, will be sold at the lowest prices, *Wholesale and Retail.*

May 2. JAMES BURRELL.

SILENT SORROW.---CERTAIN HELP!

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practised by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M. D., 35 Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 19 Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elia Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 17, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. De Roos from long practical experience in the most celebrated Institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure your observ[illegible]

The Concentrated GUTTA VITÆ, or Vegetable Life Drops,

are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spermatorrhœa, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habit, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing Contamination, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scurvy, Scrofula, and all other Impurities, must be seen to be believed. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per bottle. The 33 Packages, by which £4 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are a most safe and efficious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder and a lingering painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," *to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the wrapper, to imitate which is felony.*

Sold by Von Leutzgy, Lall Bazaar, Calcutta; Ashton, Richardson, & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Hall & Nephew, Agra; Teacher & Co., Poonah and Kurachee; Esperance & Co., Bombay; Smith & Co., Scinde; Dodsworth & Co., Colombo & Kandy; and obtainable through all Medicine Vendors, of whom also may be had "THE MEDICAL ADVISER;" or should difficulty arise in procuring any of the above, enclose the amount by draft, or otherwise, to 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return. July 18.

Daguerreotype Rooms.

PRICE REDUCED.

ONE DOLLAR ONLY!

THE Subscribers having just received per Steamers *Admiral* and *Eastern City* a new and splendid stock of Daguerreotype Frames, Cases, Lockets, Rings, &c., which are now ready for inspection at their Rooms, three doors North of Custom House.

Persons desirous of having a Likeness, may rest assured they can by calling at the Rooms mentioned, receive superior likenesses and better satisfaction for their money than at any other establishment in this Province.

Prices of Likenesses with the Case, from One Dollar upwards, according to quality of Case or Frame. GRANT & FLOOD.

N. B.—Also, just received, a good supply of plain and fancy Portemonnais, Card Cases and Purses. G. & F.

Russian Wrapper.

THE Subscribers are appointed to receive orders for the above Wrapper, to be delivered early in the Fall.

The *Russian Wrapper* is strongly recommended to parties travelling, as being the most comfortable and by far supersedes anything that ever has been invented for heat and comfort.

Gents are requested to call and examine this *Wrapper*, as it may be exhibited at the shop of

HALL & NOYES,
Corner of King and Germain Streets.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William street.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 23, 1854.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION OF Spring and Summer Goods!

Per Steamships *Asia, Andes, Canada, Arabia* and per ships *John Barbour, Dundonald Lisbon, Barbara.*

—COMPRISING—

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
FANCY DRESSES,
MANTLES,
MILLINERY,
STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
PARASOLS,
LACES,
HABIT SHIRTS, &c.
POCKET HDKFS,
NECK TIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES.

BROAD CLOTHS,
TROWSERINGS,
VESTINGS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTING STRIPES, &c.
TICKENS,
LINENS, DIAPERS, &c.
PRINTED CAMBRICS,
GREY & WHITE COTTONS,
&c. &c. &c.

Family Mourning.

All of which having been carefully selected by our JAMES DOHERTY in the best European markets, will be found on inspection to comprise the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST VARIED assortment ever before offered for sale at the VICTORIA HOUSE, and will be sold at

Extremely Low Prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

WASHING

Made pleasant and easy by the use of

BOSTON

Chemical Washing Powder.

THIS Soap Powder, prepared by a practical Chemist, is superior for washing cloth, [illegible] for cleansing purposes. One package with five minutes labor makes two gallons of pure soft soap. Thousands of families have adopted its use and give it the preference over all other saponaceous compounds.

Manufactured by BECK & Co., No. 120 Washington-street, Boston.

Retailed by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Sold in St. John, by FELLOWS & Co., G. F. EVERETT & Co., and G. C. GARRISON.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

August 29, 1854.

First FALL Importations.

Per Packet Ship "John Barbour,"

53 Packages containing

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, Warps, Oil CLOTHS, GALAS, BROAD CLOTHS, ORLEANS, COBURGS, CASHMERES, &c. &c.

Wholesale & Retail.

T. W. DANIEL & CO.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Prince William Street, 9th May, 1854.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per late arrivals, a very large and well assorted Stock of

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

WHICH are now ready for inspection, and will be sold to the TRADE at the lowest possible prices, for satisfactory payments.

☞ The subscribers are determined to keep their assortment complete, and will be receiving NEW GOODS, of the LATEST STYLES, by the regular Steamers and Packets every month.

J. & J. HEGAN.

Feathers, Oils, Paints, Nails, &c.

GEESE and other FEATHERS, in bags of 7, 10, 15 and 20 pounds each, at 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. per pound, on hand, for sale at all times.—LIKEWISE:

OILS, of different kinds;
PAINTS, White and Coloured;
Wrought and Cut NAILS;
SPICES, ground and whole;
FLINT GLASS, assorted kinds;
SALTS, SODA, STARCH, SULPHUR, &c.
SHOT, Blue VITRIOL, &c.
Cane and Wood-seat CHAIRS, with many other articles—all for sale at JOHN KINNEAR'S.

September 5. Prince William-street

From New York and Boston:

100 BRLS. Canada Superior FLOUR;
10 hogsds. superior Island Rum;
14 Tons do. Jamaica COTTON;
6 Casks extra Lard Oil;
20 brls. Brass & Brass Clad hoops CHEESE;
5 box. Thomas' Sweet Tobacco;
10 brls. Dried APPLES;
WICKING SAGO;
Yeast Powders, Orange and Lemons,
Show GLASSES, Fruits, &c.

June 27 JAS. MALCHARLANE.

Canada Superfine Flour.

Landing this day:—

200 BRLS. Superfine, from Portland;
100 do. Superfine, " New York;
50 do. Fancy do.;
150 bbls. Michigan Pork—in store.

For sale at market [illegible]

[illegible] HAYFORD,
King Street.

June 29. Nelson-street

Literature, &c.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

BY F. LINNÆUS BANKS.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For all human ties that bind me;
For the task by God assigned me;
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn *their* story
Who've suffered for my sake;
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd History's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
Twixt Nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfil each grand design.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason
And not alone by gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

—Dublin University Magazine.

THANKSGIVING-DAY IN LONDON.—The scene presented at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, was one which those who had the gratification of witnessing it will never forget. Thousands of people thronged the church for the double purpose of offering up their thanks for an abundant harvest, and for victories achieved.—The grand and solemn service was held in the space under the dome; and many who were present were not unmindful of the fact that, while rendering their praises and thanksgivings, they were standing immediately above the remains of England's greatest warrior. When Mr. Dale, the Canon in residence, ascended the pulpit, the National Anthem was poured forth from the magnificent organ, and the whole of the vast assemblage simultaneously rose and stood while it proceeded. The preacher eloquently pointed out the horrors of war, which he said must ever be considered a judgment, although victory was doubtless a mercy [illegible] world had [illegible] been the result if a deficient harvest had been added to the burthens of a gigantic war; for, if such had been the case, while thousands fell by the sword abroad, thousands more would have been slain by pestilence and famine at home. Not for our righteousness (the reverend gentleman remarked) had these new blessings been conferred on us; for when we looked at the social and religious aspect of the times, there was much that would fill us with the deepest regret. He proceeded to point out that in the metropolis, notwithstanding its abundant wealth, there were many special objects to which the sympathy and liberality of his auditors might well be directed. He pleaded not only for the widows and orphans of those who had fallen by the pestilence, but also for those of the brave defenders of their country, the avengers of a despot's pride, who had shed their heart's best blood in a victory which left nothing to regret but the price which had been paid for it. No collection was made at the Metropolitan Cathedral, a circumstance which is much to be regretted, for the vast congregation was so deeply impressed with the solemnity of the work in which they were engaged, and by Mr. Dale's touching appeal, that a collection on behalf of the widows and orphans of those who have fallen by the pestilence or perished by the sword, would doubtless have been very considerable. "Ancient custom," which has so long stood in the way of cathedral reform, was the excuse for the neglect of an obvious duty. At Westminster Abbey a better course was taken. Lord John Thynne made an earnest appeal to his congregation, and while his Lordship afterwards read from his place at the communion-table the offertory sentences, the willing people gave their liberal alms towards the assistance of those who have suffered the saddest of all human bereavements—the loss of their husbands and fathers. It is also gratifying to be able to state that in most of the metropolitan churches similar collections were made, and that Major Powys will, in all probability, find an important addition to his resources in the course of the current week.—*Ill. Lon. News.*

A FIRE-RATE NOTICE OF THE SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE NAVAL FORCE.—The fleet is tolerably healthy, though cholera still lingers in some ships. Officers and men are ardently longing for an opportunity of distinction, and the crews even of such vessels as the Banshee and Caradoc, and the marines sent to Eupatoria, complain that the service on which they are employed will prevent them from joining in the expected attack on Sebastopol. The spirit, indeed, of both fleet and army is excellent. Every one feels certain of success, and long only for an advance. In the army every confidence is felt in their chiefs, and the fleet is enthusiastic in praise of Sir E. Lyons.—He has every quality which wins their admiration and respect. To him, and to him alone, is this expedition due; but for him the mightiest armament of our own or any other time might have rotted in the camps and bogs of Baltschick and Varna—or, when at last roused to action, have wasted itself in an ignoble attack upon Anapa, or Kaffa, or Soujak. To him alone most of the success which has hitherto attended the expedition has been due. He prepared the minds of his [illegible] for it, he organized, who alone understood it, and that so closely that in his despatches he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it. If he were really as he is universally, in command of the fleet, it would be felt that nothing was impossible. As it is, no one can tell when the Admiral may not assume his command in reality, and pass clean out of sight of his subordinates. Meanwhile, if anything of importance is to be done, we shall have only the army to deal with, and soon an Russian army commanded by the Duke of Cambridge.—*Corres. Times.*

THE LONDON TIMES.—The London correspondent of the *Boston Post*, gives the following information relative to the Times newspaper:—

It may seem very strange to an American that no other newspaper in London, nor indeed in Europe, can bring to its support an array of talent at all comparable to the Times; but it is nevertheless true. Other newspapers may receive the highest government patronage, may be supported by all the strength of public sentiment, may enlist the cleverest men of the age as their contributors, may be backed by an almost exhaustless amount of capital, and be conducted by the most sagacious men of the land, but they fail both to come up to the standard of the Times, and and to command in an equal degree the public attention. How long the pre-eminence may be held by that paper is impossible to conjecture.—As everything human is mutable, the day will probably come when the proud position it occupies will be disputed by successful rivals; but to all appearance that day is far off. Its corps of editors, of reporters, of foreign and domestic correspondents and of managers, constitute an army—not one individual of whom ever acknowledged his connection with that paper. It is often whispered at public dinners and other gatherings that such and such a person connected with the Times is present, but the individual who will confess to the impeachment is never found. The *ulat nominis umbra* of the editor of the *Times* is as impenetrable as the author of Junius. It is stated that no one person claims that position—that its leaders are written for a stipulated sum by men who never enter its sanctum—and that more communications from the first writers of Great Britain are rejected from its columns than are furnished for all the other paper and periodicals in the kingdom."

PASSENGERS IN THE ARCTIC.—The New York papers furnish some interesting memoranda respecting the lost passengers of the Arctic.

Edward Sanford, one of the passengers supposed to have been lost, was a lawyer of distinction of N. Y., and brother of the late Judge Sanford of the Superior Court of N. Y. He was about 45 years old. He left N. York the 22d July, with his wife and six children, in the packet ship Mercury, of the Havre line. On her passage out the ship encountered an iceberg, and was so seriously injured as to place the passengers and crew in considerable peril. Mr. Sanford was returning to N. Y. alone, having left his family at housekeeping in Paris—where they were to remain for three years, to give the children the advantages of a continental education—if any there are. Abner Benedict, was also a prominent N. Y. lawyer, who with his were, was returning from a brief excursion in Europe. Both are supposed to be lost. Mr. Catherwood, the well known artist, who painted the magnificent panorama of Jerusalem, and was the companion and draughtsman of the traveller Stephens, in Mexico and Central America—was on board the Arctic, and is among the lost. Henry Reed, late professor of belles letters in the University of Pensylvania, is among the missing. He was an accomplished and eloquent scholar; an admirer and correspondent of Wordsworth, and editor of his works. His wife's sister was with him. Duc de Grammont, was a young French nobleman, only 21 years of age, an attache of the French Embassy at Washington. It was only at the last moment that he was able to embark in the Arctic, after having been detained by various obstructions several months. Mahlon Day, who with his wife and daughter is supposed to be lost, was an old and respectable printer and publisher in N. Y., and was one of the founders of the N. Y. *Sun.*

A DIG WITH A LADY'S PARASOL.—Punch, you naughty fellow!—You laugh at our bonnets, and the funny way in which we ladies wear them. I only wish you gentlemen would look at your own dress a little, before you think of laughing at ours. Our bonnets after all are not half so ugly as your hats—nasty black things, that have no more shape in them than an elephant's leg. I'm sure I should be sorry to put the slice of a chimney-pot on my head! I wish you could see yourselves—you would be a little more careful then how you go out of your way to ridicule *us*. As for your scarfs, also—I would sooner go bare-necked than put round my throat anything half so nonsensical.—Why, I have seen young gentlemen wear neck handkerchiefs no thicker than the ribbon we should think of putting round the neck of a little kitten. They are not half so broad as watch-ribbons. I declare in size they are no broader than the white satin favours we tie up wedding-cake with. You will be wearing your shoe-strings for a necktie next. I will tell you what they put me in mind of—whenever I see one of these pretty dears, I imagine he is the favourite lap-dog belonging to some lady, and has slipt his string. The next morning I expect to read in the papers an advertisement, describing his hair, ears, and eyes, and offering a reward of ten shillings if any one will return him to his disconsolate mistress. Mind, these are not shop-boys—they are not lawyers' clerks, or medical students, but elegant young men who part their hair down the middle, indulge in the most extraordinary shirt-collars, sport black stripes down their legs, and altogether pretend to some degree of taste. Then the shirt-collars!—No military stock ever strangled a poor unfortunate soldier half so cruelly as one of these "all round collars" cut and torture the unfortunate physiognomy that is locked up in it. What! if I were to direct public attention to those stupid stripes down your trowsers? What do they mean? Are they useful? Are they even ornamental? Is it not an affectation of the military style, which argues that those who adopt it are anything but military men? Must you be tacked all over like a giraffe?—need you be scored about with broad gashes like a leg of pork? You only see those black lines on the body of a mule, and we all know the mule is the nearest approach to the donkey. I will not say anything more—but will simply conclude by asking you *cher Punchey*, if you think it is fair to attack us for anything ridiculous—the ridicule with us aiming only on the side of beauty—whilst you, gentlemen, if you do sin in matters of dress, are sure to sin on the ugly side. I wonder you are not ashamed of yourselves—*Lady Corr. of Punch.*

ARRIVAL OF DR. KING'S FAMILY.—Among the passengers who arrived at this port yesterday by the steamship Africa, from Liverpool, were the wife and daughter of the Rev. Doctor Jonas King, Missionary of the American Board at Athens, Greece. Mrs. King is a Greek woman, about fifty years of age, and this is her first visit to the United States. She shares in a remarkable degree, the beauty generally ascribed to her country-women. Her daughter is a young lady of prepossessing appearance, twenty, and of [illegible] years. Dr. King was in good health at the time his family left Athens, early in September. He has been absent from this country, we believe, for thirty years. His wife is now on a visit to their children, several of whom are receiving their education in New York.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

HOW TO DEAL WITH "HOUSEKEEPER" BAKERS.—"One of the Baker Tribe" resident at Glasgow, suggests a mode of escape for the consumer, if there really is the alleged combination among bakers:—

"Let 200 or more families form themselves into a joint-stock baking society. This would require not more than 40 bakers—Flour, say ten sacks, or less, at 17s., £42 10s.; baking utensils for a small concern, £4 10s.; total £50, and their capital account is closed; rent, taxes, and wages, being paid out of revenue."

"This," as the Glasgow Baker says, "is a very simple remedy," and is not without a parallel. When there was a practical monopoly of the flour-trade at Leeds, some years ago, a number of people put together one sovereign a piece, and set up a mill to furnish themselves with flour. The mill has become a permanent institution, with three or four sovereign proprietors, its own customers; and it altogether destroyed the flour monopoly in that great town, securing a good supply at the ordinary market-price of the entire country.—*London Spectator.*

KING ON COCKNEYISM.—Rev. T. S. King has the following:—

"It is quite amusing to hear the criticisms of some English people at dinner, upon the civilization of the States." How eloquently they compare notes—ladies and gentlemen—as to the "horrid dust on the railways, and those little triangular pieces, at each station house, of what they call pie." Then the nice soups, and luxurious mutton to be had at various places along the great English railways, are celebrated in contrast, with so hearty a rhetoric, that one really wants to start for England by the next steamer, and begins to believe that the ripening of a nation's civilization consists in hot mutton wherever the cars stop, instead of those geometrical figures of pie crust and apple sauce."

A SMALL EATER.—When Jones kept the United States Hotel at Philadelphia, it was a favorite house with us. Jones always had the first salmon, the first green peas, and the earliest strawberries.

One day, when young pigs first came round, Jones secured, as usual, the only four then in the market for his dinner-table. A tall, lank individual, with a sort of yellowish phiz, sat at our elbow. He looked as though a basin of gruel or barley broth at most, would be as solid fare as his stomach could contain. A waiter, thinking he was sick, asked him in a commiserating tone, what he would be served with.

"Nothin', as I knows on," replied the sick man. "I'm not quite well to-day; but I'll try a bit of the pork."

One of the pigs was placed by the side of his plate, which disappeared in double quick time, under his successive and determined attacks.

"Will you take something more?" asked the waiter.

Casting his eyes up and down the table, with a sharp piercing look at the three empty dishes:

"I say, landlord," he inquired, "have you any more of them small hogs?"

IMPRESSING SEAMEN.—When the British used to take seamen from our ships, a merchant vessel was once hove to by an English frigate, and an officer went on board the Yankee to look for subjects of H. B. M. Among other candidates for impressment was a stout Irishman, who roundly declared that he was born in New York, where all his ancestors had lived for a thousand years back.

"If you are an American," said the officer, "you can tell where Nantucket is."

"Oh, faith!" cried Paddy—"and don't I know her though, that Nance Tookit, and a gallows jade she is as ever you laid your two eyes on."

The biographer of Nance Tookit was requested to step over to the other side without any farther parley.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.—On this important matter the Providence *Journal* has the following:—"We do not think that the premiums on babies offered by the agricultural societies will have any marked effect upon the improvement of the race; but we have some hopes of the consideration which has latterly been given to the subject of *bread*. A great part of the bread made for domestic use is heavy and indigestable, while it is just as easy to make it light and palatable and healthful. The French excel in bread, as they do in all kinds of cookery, and in this respect, at least, we may copy with advantage from the French."

HIGH PRICE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT.—The New York *Tribune* says the sum of $801 has been paid for one insertion of an advertisement in its weekly paper—at the rate of fifty cents a line. We think it highly probable that it was a good investment of money, even at that high price. But very few men in business compared with the whole number, have yet learned the importance of advertising.—*Telegraph.*

The advertisement was that of Dr. Fitch, and occupied seven columns. It will probably return the Doctor $10,000.

TO THE LOVERS OF BUCKWHEATS.—The New York *Express* has the following:

"Women and children should not eat buckwheat cakes—often. Men who are engaged in out-door occupations have strong digestive organs, and can dispose of them; but they should be eaten by no one of in-door habits, disposed to consumption or dyspepsia. Children should never eat them till they have a full set of teeth, and then should be carefully watched until they become accustomed to them; for they are a feverish diet at best."

TESTIMONIAL TO THE CREW OF THE ARCTIC.—The ladies of New York have it in contemplation to present the survivors of the crew of the Arctic with a leather medal and a life preserver each, as the most appropriate memorial of their late achievements.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Seven Days Later from England.

The steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst. arrived at Halifax at 12½ o'clock, on Wednesday morning. The screw steamer Cleopatra, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, with intelligence of the Arctic. The Arabia was off Holyhead at 12 o'clock.

Richardson Brothers, agents of the Philadelphia steamers, notify that the wreck seen by the bark Mary Morris, must have been the Brandon from Glasgow to Montreal, and not the City of Glasgow.

The English papers by the Niagara are interesting, but really contain little news excepting the war.

Nothing definite is yet known to the public respecting the recent failure in Liverpool. The liabilities of Messrs. James Mellenry & Co. are called half a million sterling.

Sebastopol is not yet taken. It is supposed that the seige artillery of the allies was mounted in battery around Sebastopol on the 4th, and that the bombardment begun on the 5th. The place was completely invested on the south side. On the 2d, the Allies had destroyed the Aqueduct, and cut off supplies of water from the city, but the city is well supplied with reservoirs. It was expected that an assault would be made soon, probably on the 8th.

The Russians had erected sand batteries armed with ships guns, but the range of the Allies artillery was greater.

The Allied trenches were within 1600 yards of the walls, and already mounted 50 guns.

A private despatch says that two breaches were made in the quarantine fort on the 6th, and another as reliable statement says that no breach had occurred up to the 8th.

The French and English Generals have officially notified their Governments that on the 23d of Sept., immediately on the news of the battle of Alma, Menshikoff sunk five of the line of battle ships and two frigates in 9 or 10 fathoms of water, thus completely blocking up the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol, and preventing the possibility of an attack by sea. Three ships were sunk with their stores and guns on board, and rigging standing. The English are much incensed at