The Weekly Observer.

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The Weekly Observer.

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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.*

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.---Charter unlimited.

No. 1 Connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile purposes. SPECIAL PERMITS for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.)

Persons insured in this Company on the mutual plan—the "only plan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus,) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits*, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

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FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
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John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y. | Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq. " | Hon. David Henshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. " | Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Bishop & Chauncey, " | Chas. Sumner, Esq. do.

Directors' Office, 63, State Street, Boston.

E. B. PRATT, President.
DANL. SHARP, Jr., Vice President.
HENRY CROCKER, Secretary.

W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 18, 1850.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street,

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A.—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspice, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor: Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking wood seat common, Childrens'; Chains.

F.—Fluid, Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 34x36; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do. Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 5dy.; do. Cut, 3dy. to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1¾ to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy.

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor, Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty; Pins, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Snuff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot, all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch.

T.—Turpentine, Spirits; Thread, Shoe; Tea, Black and Green; Tapioca; Tin, I. X. and I. X. X.

V.—Varnish, Copal, and Bright; Vitriol, Blue.

W.—Whiting; Waggons, Children's; Wooden Ware.

June 17.

REMOVAL.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.*, has removed his Office to the new Building, owned by F. A. Wiggins, Esq., at the corner of Prince William and Princess Streets.

Entrance second door on Princess Street.

April 15.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Doeskins.

Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—

THE Subscriber has just Received a splendid assortment of the above Goods, *which are quite new in this Market*, and he begs to call particular attention to a make of Cloth for PALETOTS, which will be made in a superior style to any in this City, at extremely low prices.

Call and examine the Stock of Goods now for Sale at the *Howard House, North Side King Street.*

May 27. JAMES MYLES.

Gas Fittings and Hardware.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Barque Janet, from Liverpool—

2 CASES plain Gas FITTINGS, containing single and double plain PENDANTS sliding Harp Lamps and single Pendants, plain and scroll Brackets, Glassee, Jets, &c.

4 Casks containing Brass Goods, Planes, Iron Squares, Farrie's Pincers and Hammers, Door Bolts Locks, Copper Tacks, Brass Bills, Door Knockers Grid-Irons, Brass Cocks, &c.

5 Dozen round-point Ballast SHOVELS.

June 24, 1851.

CUTLERY, &c.

Ex "Queen Pomare," from Liverpool:—

A SUPERIOR assortment of Pocket and Table CUTLERY in every variety: Vickers' and others makes of Mill, Cross Cut, Smiths and other FILES and RASPS; 40 boxes best Charcoal TIN, IC, DC; 100 PLOUGH MOULDS.—For sale at lowest rates for Cash, by

July 1. W. TISDALE & SON.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

Have just received per *Lisbon* from London:

25 HHDS. HOLLAND GENEVA;
5 quarter-casks superior Old PORT WINE;
50 casks London Brown Stout;
24 do. Indian Pale ALE;
8 hhds. boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
20 cwt. Brandrum's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
20 do. PUTTY, in bladders;
1 cask blue Vitriol; 1 do Alum;
1 do. Crown Blue; 2 cases Cassia;
1 bag CLOVES; 2 cases INDIGO;
20 cases Coleman's STARCH;
20 kegs do. MUSTARD.

Ex "Relief" and "Emily Allison" from New York

55 bxs TOBACCO, various brands and qualities
5 do. 1 lb. lump, superior chewing Tobacco;
1 case ½lb. lump do. do.
2 half-barrels SCOTCH SNUFF in bladders;

Ex "Mary" from Boston,

20 bags Java COFFEE; 5 brls. dried Apples;
2 cases Castor OIL in tins;
10 bags FILBERTS and Castana NUTS;

—DAILY EXPECTED.—

50 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
20 hhds. Hennessy's BRANDY.

Which with the Stock at present on hand, comprising a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, will be sold at lower market rates.

May 6.

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Cluny,' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool, and 'Lisbon,' from London:—

3 CASES "Thomson's" Screw AUGERS, Long and Short Screw;
450 Pots, 200 Bakepans and Covers, 440 spare Covers, 100 Griddles, 100 Frying Pans, and 60 Spiders, 5 bundles Long Handle Frying Pans.
Casks Cart Boxes,
7 Sheets LEAD, 1 Ton Lead PIPE, all sizes,
2 Tons SHOT, ass'd; 8 Ingots Block TIN,
5 Bales "Griffin" SCYTHES and Sickles,
3 Cases "Hoole & Co's" 5½, 6, 6½ and 7, Mill SAWS,
1 Do. ditto, Pit, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS,
1 Ton Iron Wire, assorted, No. 4 to 24,
1 Do. Spring Wire, assorted, also Copper and Brass WIRE,
1 Do. Spring STEEL, 18 Bundles Blister Steel, 10 do German do,
2 Cases Axe Steel, Octagon and Round Cast STEEL,
1 Cask "Vicker's" Mill and other FILES;
10 Blacksmith's ANVILS,
1 Cask Hammers and SLEDGES,
1 Basket Smiths' Vices, 7 Smiths' BELLOWS,
4 Casks Round Point SHOVELS,
22 Doz. SHOVELS and SPADES,
2 Casks Barn Door HINGES,
2 Casks Clout, Pump, Scupper and Boat Nails
1 Do Block Makers' RIVETS,
1 Do SAD IRONS;
2 Cases Block Bushes, 1 cask Iron WEIGHTS;
1 Do Chain Traces, 3 Casks Tea Kettles Preserving KETTLES and Saucepans,
2 Casks Butt and other HINGES,
1 Ton Sparrow-bills, 1 Case Guns and Pistols,
2 Bundles Wire Sieves and RIDDLES,
1 Cask London GLUE, 1 case BORAX,
6 Casks Raw and Boiled OIL,
"Brandram's" WHITE LEAD,
100 Kegs C, F, and Fowling GUN POWDER.

Casks containing LOCKS in every variety, Planes, BRUSHES, Fire Irons, Spoons, Screws, Latches, Rules, Plane Irons, and a very excellent assortment of BRASS GOODS, &c., &c., together with the Stock on hand, and a further supply shortly expected in the ships "Janet," "Pomona," "Kingston," and "John Woodal," are offered at such prices as will make it worthy the attention of purchasers. May 13th, 1851.

NEW GOODS.

MAY 6th, 1851.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per 'Speed,' 'Titania,' and 'Helena,' from Liverpool; 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from Glasgow; and 'Lisbon' from London.

THE largest and best assortment of BRITISH and FOREIGN DRY GOODS that they have ever Imported, the whole of which was carefully selected by one of the Firm, and purchased for *Cash*, in the best markets; and to which they now respectfully invite the attention of WHOLESALE PURCHASERS, as they are enabled to sell at the lowest rates, and on the best terms that can be afforded in this market.

Retail Department—

☞ The RETAIL STOCK of the above Establishment being now complete in every department, the Subscribers would respectfully solicit a continuance of the very general and liberal patronage which they have hitherto experienced, as they are determined to sell at the lowest market prices, and offer none but such Goods as will give every satisfaction to purchasers.

☞ Terms, CASH only in the Retail Department.

J. & J. HEGAN.

Prince Wm. Street, May 6, 1851.

Remainder of French and German Goods expected per "Admiral," via United States.

OATS and OATMEAL.

FROM WOODSTOCK—

1,000 Bushels prime OATS,

FROM SACKVILLE—

1½ Tons Robb's OATMEAL, Fresh Ground.
1 Ton Morris's Pearl BARLEY.

JAMES MACFARLANE,

May 13. *Market Square.*

Lines and Twine—per 'Speed.'

3 TRUSSES containing COD and POLLOCK LINES, Sail and Wrapping TWINE and SHOE THREAD. W. H. ADAMS.

26th April, 1851.

LINSEED OIL.

By Ship 'Wolfe's Cove—

10 CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL. For sale by

April 29. JARDINE & CO.

Spring & Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and as *low prices* as any house in the trade, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street*, nearly opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 6. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square.

April 25, 1851.

THE STOCK of this Establishment having, during the past season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive Importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely

New Assortment,

carefully selected on the best terms in the principal Markets of Great Britain and the United States.

NOW OPENING—received per Steamers "*Canada*," "*America*" and *Admiral*," and Ships "*Speed*" and "*Glasgow*"—

115 Packages of British and American GOODS,

consisting, in part of

LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;

Long and Square *SHAWLS*, in newest styles

DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials, particularly the Stock of French and Scotch

In De Laines and Printed Muslins;

which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;

A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 PRINTS, good Styles, very low;

Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Furnitures, and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks;

Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,

Black and Coloured *Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes* and *Paramattas, Doeskins, Satinetts, Drills, Flannels.*

MOREENS, CARPETINGS:

a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"

The above Stock will be completed on the arrival of the "*Lisbon*" and "*Fuside*," from LONDON, and "*Titania*" from LIVERPOOL,—all now daily expected. T. W. DANIEL.

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:

140 Packages GROCERY GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread; Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do. Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes, *PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING*, Windsor and Fancy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE,

April 29. *Market Square.*

More Hardware & Agricultural Implements.

The Subscriber has just received a further supply of Hardware, Sheet Zinc, Rakes, &c.

71 DOZEN Hay RAKES; 5 dozen Hay FORKS;
18 dozen SCYTHES; 2 Casks SHEET ZINC;
6 boxes Wool CARDS; 1 Case X Cut SAWS,
1 Cask Table CUTLERY,
8 boxes Indianpond Scythe Stones;
6 dozen Cast Steel SHOVELS,
20 packages containing Counter Scales, Carriage Axles, Mortice and Rim Locks with Mineral Knobs, Night Latches, sliding Door Knobs, sash Cord and fastenings, Whitewash Brushes, Wood Screws, Shutter-hinges and Fasis, Hammers, Carpenters' Pencils, Razor Strops, Joiner's Cramps, Glass Lanterns, and a good assortment of American Shelf Goods.

—ON HAND—

Lead Pipe from ½ inch to 1½ inch.

July 15. W. H. ADAMS.

REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

HAVE received direct from FRANCE—Two cases Ladies' and Gentlemen's superior

FRENCH KID GLOVES,

which are now open and ready for inspection.

St. John, 20th May, 1851.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

WE have now on hand and are constantly making up, THE SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS FOR 1851, and are determined to sell them at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to any reasonable person. Every care is taken that our goods shall not only be cheap but durable, as we are anxious that our friends should continue their patronage.

We expect to receive in a few days a large supply of French Plushes and other raw materials and trimmings; parties in want of a *really* good and fashionable Hat or Cap will do well to call and get one of *our own manufacture.*

We have just received per late arrivals:—100 dozen English Hats and Caps, which we will dispose of at the lowest possible rates.

Our terms are—*Cash on Delivery.*

Our Stores—First door of Market Square, and North side of King street.

May 9. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

JUST received per "Admiral," from Boston—TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA; Sherwin's Compound for Erysipelas.—Also—1 gross SMITH'S EXTERMINATOR, for destroying Rats, Mice, and Cockroaches.—For sale by

July 1. T. M. REED, *Head of North Wharf.*

Hall's Clothing Store.

GENTLEMEN who like good SHIRTS can have them made to measure in any style well made, and warranted to fit.

Silk Under SHIRTS and DRAWERS, a very fine article for the season; Silk, Lisle THREAD and Cotton SOCKS; light Summer STOCKS, (a new article); in great variety at HALL'S Clothing Store, Prince William Street.

July 15. J. T. HALL.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

By the Pomona—

2 CASKS, containing Carpenter's 5 to 8 inch LOCKS—for sale by the cask.

—ALSO—

2 Casks, containing Samples of Copying and other INKS, in Register and coloured Glass Bottles.

JOHN KINNEAR,

20th May. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Poetry.

SABBATH EVENING.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

'Tis holy time. The evening shade
Steals with a soft control
O'er nature, as a thought of heaven
Steals o'er the human soul;
And every ray from yonder blue,
And every drop of falling dew,
Seem to bring down to human woes
From heaven a message of repose.

O'er yon tall rock the solemn trees,
A shadowy group incline;
Like gentle nuns in sorrow bowed
Around their holy shrine;
And o'er them now the night winds blow,
So calm and still, the music low
Seems the mysterious voice of prayer
Soft echoed on the evening air.

The mists, like incense from the earth,
Rise to a God beloved,
And o'er the waters move as erst
The Holy Spirit moved;
The torrent's voice, the wave's low hymn,
Seem the far notes of seraphim;
And all earth's thousand voices raise
Their song of worship, love, and praise.

The gentle sisterhood of flowers
Bend low their lovely eyes,
Or gaze through trembling tears of dew
Up to the holy skies:
And the pure stars come out above,
Like sweet and blessed things of love,
Bright signals in the ethereal dome
To guide the parted spirit home.

There is a spirit of blessedness
In air and earth and heaven,
And nature wears the blessed look
Of a young saint forgiven;
Oh, who, at such an hour of love,
Can gaze on all around, above,
And not kneel down upon the sod
With nature's self to worship God!

Miscellaneous.

THE PARKS OF LONDON.

London parks are actually like districts of open country—meadows and fields, country estates, lakes and streams, gardens and shrubberies, with as much variety as if you were in the heart of Cambridgeshire, and as much seclusion in some parts, at certain hours, as if you were on a farm in the interior of Pennsylvania. And the whole is laid out and treated, in the main, with a broad and noble feeling of natural beauty, quite the reverse of what you see in the public parks of the continental cities. This makes these parks doubly refreshing to citizens tired of straight lines and formal streets, while the contrast heightens the natural charm. Unaccustomed to this breadth of imitation of nature—this creating a piece of wide-spread country large enough to shut out for the time all trace of the houses, though actually in the midst of a city—an American is always half inclined to believe (notwithstanding the abundance of evidence to the contrary) that the London parks are a bit of the *native* country, surprised and fairly taken prisoner by the outstretched arms of this giant of modern cities.

St. James's Park and Green Park are enormous places of real pleasure-ground scenery—with broad glades of turf, noble trees, rich masses of shrubbery and flowering plants—lakes filled with rare water-fowl, and the proper surroundings, in fact, to two royal palaces and the finest private houses in London, but still all open to the enjoyment of hundreds of thousands daily. You look out upon the forest of verdure in Green Park, as you sit in the windows of our present Minister's fine mansion in Picadilly, astonished at the breadth and beauty of the green landscape, which seems to you more like a glimpse into one of the loveliest pleasure grounds on the Hudson, than the belongings of a great metropolis.

But the pride of London is in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, which, together, contain nearly 800 acres, so that you have to make a circuit of nearly *seven miles* to go over the entire circumference. If you enter Hyde Park between seven and eight in the morning, scarcely a person is to be seen, unless it be some lonely foot-passenger, who looks as if he had lost his way or his wits at this early hour. But you see broad grass meadows, with scattered groups of trees, not at all unlike what you remember on the smooth banks of the Connecticut, and your own impression that you have got astray and quite out of reach of the metropolis is confirmed by hearing the tinkle of the sheep bells, and seeing flocks of these and other pastoral creatures feeding quietly on the short turf of the secluded portions of the park. You walk on until you are quite weary, without finding the end of the matter—for Kensington Gardens, which is only another and a larger park, is but the continuation of Hyde Park—and you turn back in a sort of bewildered astonishment at the vastness and wealth of a city which can afford such an illimitable space for the pleasure of air and exercise of its inhabitants.

It is half-past four in the afternoon, and the fashionable world is now taking its airing. If you will sit down on one of these solid looking seats, under the shadow of this large elm, you will see such a display of equipage pass you in in the course of a single hour as no other part of the world can parallel.

The English know too well their pleasure of riding to gallop on horseback over hard pavements, and Rotten Row is a soft circle of a couple of miles in the park, railed off for this purpose, where your horse's feet have an elastic surface to travel over. Hundreds of fair equestrians, with fathers, brothers, or friends for companions, are here enjoying a more lively and spirited exercise than the languid inmates of the carriage we have just left behind us. This beautiful stream of water, which would be called a pretty "creek" at home, is the Serpentine river, which has been made to meander gracefully through Hyde Park, and wonderfully does its bright water enhance the beauty of the verdure and the charm of the whole landscape. As we stand on the bridge, and look up and down the river, amid the rich groves and across the green lawns, the city wholly shut out by groves and plantations, how finely one feels the contrast of art and nature to be realized here.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

"Imperial Kensington" is not only more spacious and grand than Hyde Park, but it has a certain antique stateliness which touches my fancy and pleases me more. The trees are larger and more grove-like, and the broad glades of soft green turf are of a darker and richer green, and invite you to a more private and intimate confidence than any portions of Hyde Park. The grand avenue of elms, at the further part of Kensington Gardens, coming suddenly into it from the further Bayswater gate, is one of the noblest geometric groves in any city, and was laid out and planted, I believe, in King William's time. An avenue some hundreds of years old, is always majestic and venerable, and when it adds great extent and fine keeping, like this, is really a grand thing. And yet, perhaps, not one American in fifty that visits Hyde Park, ever gets far enough into the depths of its enjoyment to explore this avenue in Kensington Gardens.

No carriages or horses are permitted in Kensington Gardens, but its broad glades and shadowy lawns are sacred to pedestrians, and are especially the gambol fields of thousands of lovely children, who, attended by their nurses, make a kind of Arcadia of these solemn old groves of the monarch of Dutch tastes. Even the dingy old brick palace of Kensington, which overlooks one side of the great lawn, cannot chase away the bright dimples from the rosy faces of the charming children one sees here, and the symbols of natural aristocracy, beauty and intelligence, set upon these young faces, were to my eyes a far more agreeable study than those of accident, birth and fortune, which are so gaudily blazoned forth in Hyde Park.

My London friend, who evidently enjoys our astonishment at the vastness of the London Parks, and apparent display and real enjoyment they minister to, calculates that not less than 50,000 persons have been out, on foot, on horseback, or in carriages, this afternoon, and adds that, upon review days, or other occasions of particular brilliancy, he has known two hundred thousand persons to be in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens at once.

REGENT'S PARK.

Here are three hundred and thirty-six acres more of lawn, ornamental plantations, drives, and carriage roads. Regent's Park has a younger look than others in the West End of London, having only been planted about twenty-five or thirty years; but it is a beautiful surface, containing a great variety of different scenes within itself. Here are, for instances, the Royal Botanic Garden, with its rich collection of plants and its beautiful flower-shows, which I have already described to you; and *the Zoological Garden*, some twenty acres in extent, where you may see almost every living animal as nearly as possible in the same circumstances as in its native country. Over the lawns walk the giraffe and camel-leopard, led by Arabs in oriental costume: among the leafy avenues you see elephants waddling along with loads of laughing, half-frightened children on their backs: down in a deep pool of water you peer upon the sluggish hippopotamus; you gaze at the soft eyes of the gazelle, as she feeds in her little private paddock, and you feed the black swans that are floating along with innumerable other rare aquatic birds, upon the surface of glassy lakes of fresh water. And the "Zoological" is just as full of people as Hyde Park, though of a totally different appearance—many students in natural history, some fashionable loungers, chiefly women, more curious strangers, and, most of all boys and girls, feeding their juvenile appetites for the marvellous by seeing the less astonished animals fed.

Besides these, a large new space called the Victoria Park, of two hundred and ninety acres, has been laid out lately, in the east part of London, expressly for the recreation and amusement of the poorer classes, who are confined to that part of the town.

HAMPTON COURT.

Hampton Court is the favorite resort of the middle classes on *holidays*, and a pleasanter sight than that spot on such occasions, when it is thronged by immense numbers of citizens, their wives and children, with all the riches of that grand old palace, its picture galleries, halls and splendid apartments, its two parks, and its immense pleasure grounds thrown open to them, is not easily found.

Conjure up a piece of country of diversified rich meadow surface, some five or six miles in circuit; imagine, around the palace, some forty or fifty acres of gardens, mostly in the ancient taste, with pleached alleys, (Queen Mary's bower among them,) sloping banks of soft turf, huge orange trees in boxes, and a 'wilderness' of labyrinth where you may lose yourself in the most intricate perplexity of shrubs; imagine an avenue a mile and a quarter long, of the most gigantic horse chesnuts you ever beheld, with long vistas of velvet turf and highly dressed garden scenery around them; imagine other parts of the park where you see on all sides only great masses and groups of oaks and elms of centuries' growth, and all the freedom of luxuriant nature, with a broad carpet of grass stretching on all sides; with distant portions of the park quite wild looking, dotted with great hawthorn trees of centuries' growth, with the tangled copse and fragrant fern which are the belongings of our own forests; and then fill up the scene in the neighbourhood of the palace and gardens as I have before said, on a holiday, with thousands of happy faces, while in the secluded parts of the park the timid deer flits before you, the birds stealthily build their nests, and the insect's hum fills the silent air, and you have some faint idea of the value of such a possession for the population of a great city to pass their holidays in, or to go pic-nicing

RICHMOND GREAT PARK.

I will not let the ink dry in my pen without a word about Richmond Great Park, also free to the public; and also within the reach of the Londoner who seeks for air and exercise.—Richmond Great Park was formerly a royal hunting ground, but, like all the Parks I have mentioned, has been given up to the people—at least the free enjoyment of it. It is the largest of all the parks I have described, being eight miles round, and containing 2,250 acres. It is a piece of magnificent forest track—open forest, with grass, tufts of hazel, thorns, and ferns, the surface gently undulating, and dotted with grand old oaks, extremely like what you see on a still larger scale in Kentucky.—Its solitude and seclusion, within the sight of London, are almost startling. The land is high, and from one side of it your eye wanders over the valley of Richmond, with the Thames, here only a silvery-looking stream winding through it—a world-renowned view, and one whose sylvan beauty it is impossible to praise too highly.—*Cor. N. Y. Paper.*

SINGULAR CASE.—On the 1st of July, during the thunder-storm, a man named Raeburn, residing in the Croft, Paisley, was struck dumb. Raeburn, it appears, was standing near a window, when one of the flashes of lightning, more vivid that usual, had such an effect on his organs of speech that he could not articulate a syllable. The advice of several medical gentlemen was obtained, but all to no purpose; and, what was strangest of all, no hurt or defect whatever could be observed. Next day, Reaburn was advised to try what galvanism could effect in his case, and he at once proceeded to Mr. Ferguson's galvanic operating rooms in Sneddon st. Here, after the application for a few minutes of the battery to his neck, he was able to articulate one or two syllables; his joy at this may be imagined, was very great; and we are happy to say, that after six applications from the galvanic apparatus, his speech has all but recovered its former fluency. Raeburn is about 23 years of age, and all that he felt at the time he was struck dumb was a kind of giddy feeling for about a minute.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

THE GREAT ARCHITECT.—It has been stated that the principle on which the frame work of the crystal palace has been constructed, was suggested to the architect by the ribs of a huge leaf of an exotic plant which had recently been cultivated in England. The arrangement in this case was so admirable in securing lightness, strength, and beauty, that it was thought that a building combining all qualities might be constructed on the same principle. The success of the experiment has fully justified the sagacity of the architect.—The more the works of God are studied, the more worthy will they be found to be of imitation in securing the richest forms of beauty, as well as the best principles for useful application. Hugh Miller says:—"In the framework of one palæozoic fish, that ceased to live ere the plant which formed our coal beds were called into existence, the principle of the *dove tail*, the principle of the *key-stone*, and the principle of the grooned Gothic roof, are all exemplified." "We find too," he says, "in a plant of the Coal Measures, the style of sculpture originated long after by Vitruvius, as proper for the torus of the Corinthian order; and in some of the ammonites of the secondary period, the gracefully declining spiral of the Ionic volutes."

PEPPER.—One of the most useful vegetables in hygiene is red pepper. Especially in warm countries has it been considered invaluable as a stimulant and auxiliary in digestion. Among the French and Spanish races it is used in the largest quantities, and they invariably enjoy most excellent health. Of late, particularly since the cholera visited our State, our planters have begun to discover the advantages of this vegetable, and mingle large quantities of it with the food of their negroes. Considerable attention has been drawn to the selection and cultivation of the best kinds of pepper. Among those who have appreciated the importance of this vegetable is that admirable planter and exceedingly practical gentleman, Colonel Maunsel White, the proprietor of 'Deer Range,' commonly known as the model sugar plantation. Col. White has introduced the celebrated tobacco red pepper, the very strongest of all peppers, of which he has cultivated a large quantity with the view of supplying his neighbors, and diffusing it through the State.

The tobacco pepper yields a small red pod less than an inch in length, and longitudinal in shape. It is exceedingly hot, and a small quantity of it is sufficient to season a large dish of any food. Owing to its oleaginous character, Col. White found it impossible to preserve it by drying; but by pouring strong vinegar on it after boiling, he has made a sauce or pepper decoction of it, which possesses in a most concentrated form, all the qualities of the vegetable. A single drop of the sauce will flavor a whole plate of soup or other food. The use of a decoction like this, particularly in preparing the food for labouring persons, would be found exceedingly beneficial in a relaxing climate like this.—Col. White has not had a single case of cholera among his large gang of negroes since that disease appeared in the South. He attributes this to the free use of this valuable agent.—*N. O. Delta.*

THE SLAVE TRADE IN BRAZIL.—Lord Palmerston made some statements in regard to the slave trade, on a late occasion, which are certainly cheering to the friends of humanity. He said that in the course of the last few years a powerful, active, intelligent anti-slavery party had been growing up in Brazil, and that this party was acknowledged by the Government, supported by the newspapers, and had its representatives in the Parliament of Brazil.—As one evidence of the change which was taking place, he mentioned the fact that the Government had recently employed several cruisers to co-operate with the British squadron in seizing slave traders on the Coast of Africa. A number of persons who were formerly engaged in the slave trade have now abandoned it. Indeed, his lordship had been told that £1,200,000, heretofore employed in this traffic, was now withdrawn and invested elsewhere. Another fact of some note is brought to light by this discussion, which is that the abettors of the slave trade in Brazil are chiefly foreigners, most of them being Portuguese.

There are in the Sandwich Islands, according to an official report published in the Polynesian, 441 Protestant schools, with 12,949 scholars, and 102 Roman Catholic, with 2,359 scholars; total number of schools 543, of scholars 15,308. The amount paid for teachers' wages in 1850 was $20,630.58. The average yearly cost of each school was $47 68; the average wages of each teacher $37 99.

The income of the islands for the year ending March 31, 1851, was $330,516; the expenditure $249,707.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

At the late woman's rights convention at Akron, Ohio, one of the speakers said: "For her own part, she loved man, individually and collectively, better than woman, and so, she was sure, did every one of her sex, if they, like her, would utter their real sentiments. She was more anxious for man's elevation and improvement than for woman's, and so was every true woman."