The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1847.

VOL. XX.—NO. 19.

The Observer,

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

☞ JOB PRINTING neatly executed.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

DELL'S
Hydro-Pneumatic Apparatus,
TO ANSWER EVERY PURPOSE OF
Warming & Heating,

Manufactured of various sizes and constructions, as Hot Water Stoves, Carriage Warmers, Bed Warmers, Spare Bed Airers, &c. &c. &c.

A GREATER comfort or a more decided luxury can scarcely be conceived than results from the use of these Bed Warmers. Unlike all other attempts to heat beds by hot water, which confine the heat to the feet only, and warm the bed very inefficiently, however applied, in consequence of their warming merely the clothes, the feet, or whatever immediately touches their surface, DELL'S PATENT BED WARMERS depend for their decided advantage over all other plans ever before introduced, on the fact that they warm the air as well as the clothes; a difference so decided and remarkable, that invalids and others have invariably expressed their astonishment to find themselves in a complete *warm air bath* from the feet to the very shoulders the temperature appearing to remain undiminished, and the water still found warm enough in the morning to serve for washing, which to travellers and early risers is another advantage in favour of this apparatus; and will render their use indispensable in Club-houses, Hotels, Boarding-houses, &c. Professional gentlemen and all persons of sedentary habits will find this apparatus exceedingly desirable; placed in their apartment it acts like the hot water stoves, (heretofore noticed) keeping up, in small rooms, an agreeable and healthy warmth, as no vapour, smell, or other annoyance can possibly be experienced by using this contrivance for producing an agreeable summer heat.

Persons returned from hot climates, experiencing all the evils of cold, will find the equable temperature afforded by this invention particularly grateful; and all aged or other persons who are martyrs to cold will find their application so simple and effectual that they may place one or more on a couch, or in any easy chair, and thus receive the full benefit of the genial warmth communicated. And in cases of severe cold one of these Bed Warmers, covered with a flannel, and applied to the soles of the feet for two or three successive nights, will be found to give infallible relief. It is a well known fact, that numerous persons who have purchased, have never since passed a single *cold* night without one in bed.

One great advantage of these Bed Warmers is, they are so light and portable that they can, without the slightest inconvenience, be carried by persons travelling, who have only to order the Boiling Hot Water to be put in, and the apparatus placed in the bed previous to their going thereto, to ensure a warm and that greatest of desiderata—a dry bed.

The invention is already extensively patronised by the medical profession, and is being introduced into Hospitals and other public Institutions for the use of invalids.

In all cold climates abroad, in the Colonies, and in the East Indies, where Cholera, Ague, and like complaints prevail, these Bed Warmers will be found indispensable, and, indeed, must come into very general use in every quarter of the world.

☞ Received, per Ship *Lesmahagow* from London,—One Case of the above invaluable article, of assorted sizes, and for sale by

GEORGE BEATTIE, Agent.

Water-st., next Store South of Sam. Gardner & Co.'s } St. John, August 31.—3t

Selling off for Cash only,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES!!!

The subscriber offers for Sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

HIS WHOLE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

COMPRISING a large collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Works; Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers; Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Ink and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials; Fulton & Knight's *Pronouncing Dictionary*, the Tutors' Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; *Universal Spelling Book*, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mother's Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

The latest and best editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces—Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books, Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies, Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.

MAPS OF THE

BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA:

PLANS OF THE CITY AND HARBOUR;

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by James Paterson, LL. D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, New-Brunswick.

Sept. 7. V. H. NELSON.

Books of Universal Utility!
Sears' Popular Pictorial Works.

BIBLE HISTORY, (2 vols. in 1,) 700 pages
Sunday Book, 592 pages;
Bible Biography, 500 pages;
England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, &c. 600 pages;
Information for the People, 550 pages;
American Revolution, 500 pages;
Family Library, 550 pages;
Wonders of the World, 600 pages;
Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe, 550 pages;
Monthly Magazine—illustrated.

These works are all splendidly illustrated; and some of them are magnificently bound in *coloured Morocco and Gilt*, got up in the best English Annual style.

*** For sale at Messrs. G. & E. SEARS' Store, King street, St. John, N. B.—*wholesale and retail*—at New York prices. June 29.

Mail Robbery!

THE undermentioned are the numbers of some of the Notes contained in Money Letters abstracted from the Mails in April and May last.—Any person having any of the same in his possession, or who can give any information respecting them, is requested to communicate with the Deputy Postmaster General, Saint John, or with the nearest Postmaster.

1 Note, Montreal Bank, No. 132 A.		£12 10
1 " ditto ditto " 7,472 "		0 10
1 " ditto ditto " 23,629 D.		0 5
1 " Montreal City Bank, No. 4,194 A.		5 0
1 " British North American Bank, Halifax,	5,340	5 0
1 " Ditto, Quebec,	26,185	1 0
1 " Province of Nova-Scotia,	1,255	1 0
1 " Ditto,	2,514	1 0
1 " Bank of Nova-Scotia, Halifax,	1,094	5 0

J. HOWE.

General Post Office, St. John, 24th Sept. 1847. } 4i.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET-SQUARE,

—IN STORE—

25 HHDS. Bright SUGAR,
20 puncheons Prime Cuba Muscovado MOLASSES,
100 Chests TEAS,—comprising Congo, Fine Congo, Company's Souchong, Oolong Souchong, Pekoe, and Hyson,
6 Hhds. Refined SUGARS,—Loaf, Crushed, & Crushed Loaf.

With a very general assortment of all articles in the GROCERY branch of business, for sale Wholesale and Retail, at lowest market prices.

Sept. 28, 1847.—[Cour & Her 4w]

NEW FALL GOODS.

Recv'd. at the "LIVERPOOL HOUSE," *Prince Wm. Street*, per the "Lion," from Glasgow:

WOOLLEN and Worsted Fancy CLOAKING and Victoria CLOTH,
" " Fancy VESTINGS,
" " Plain and Fancy SHAWLS,
" " Cravats and Handkerchiefs,
Superfine CARPETING and Hearth RUGS,
White and Brown Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Duck,
Linen Damask Table Cloths, in peice,
Linen Damask Table Cloths, Unbleached do.
Jaconet, Mull, Swiss, Book, Tarlatan & Stripe Muslins,
Ladies' Sewed Muslin Collars, and Linen Collars & Cuffs,
Twilled Regatta, Earlstein Gingham,
Venetian Blinds, &c.

The above, with a large variety of seasonable Goods, are offered very low at Wholesale and Retail.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Remainder Fall and Winter Goods per ships Mountaineer, Themis, and Neptunus, from Liverpool, and William Carson, from London. *October 5.*

Vinegar, Saleratus, &c.

Now landing, per *Ganymede*, from New York:—

TEN BARRELS real Cider VINEGAR,
5 casks SALERATUS,
20 M. HAVANA CIGARS—choice brands,
20 boxes superior Chewing TOBACCO,
40 chests CONGOU TEA,—will be sold very low, by FLEWWELLING & READING,

Oct. 19. No. 10, King-street.

ROBB'S OATMEAL.

THE subscriber has appointed Messrs. JARDINE & CO. Sole Agents for the disposal of his OATMEAL, at whose establishment a supply of Fresh Ground can always be had.

Dorchester, June, 1847. JOHN ROBB.

STEEL.

2 TONS "*Sanderson Bros. & Co.*" best Cast, German, and Blister STEEL.—Now landing ex the *Mountaineer*. For sale by

THOS. R. GORDON.

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street.

October 12, 1847.

IRON.

Landing This Day ex ship Edinburgh:—

200 BUNDLES best Staffordshire SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26, assorted;
750 Bars Double Refined Bar IRON, ass'd sizes.

And daily expects ex Lion, from the Clyde:—

50 Tons No. 1 Gartsherie PIG IRON.—For sale low by (Sept. 7.) WM. CARVILL.

Brooms & Blacking.

Per Favorite from St. Andrews:

100 DOZEN assorted Corn BROOMS, (Sime's Domestic.)
25 Dozen Paste BLACKING. For sale by

October 5. [Her 3t.] H. G. KINNEAR

Genoa Silk Velvets.

BLACK, Brown and Fancy stone colours, Blue Black, and Fancy Flowered ditto;
Ditto Fancy Plaid Stripes and Checks, far superior to English in appearance and durability, made to measure at the shortest notice.

Pantechnetheca, Sept. 21.

Children's and Infants' SOCKS, &c.
For Fall and Winter.

THE Subscriber has just opened—500 Dozens of Children's and Infants' SOCKS, comprising every variety that may be required.

Oct. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

Per Brig LION.

THE Subscriber has received by the above vessel from the Clyde—4 bales CANVAS, consisting of Brown, Bleached, and Tarpaulin, from No. 1 to 6. For sale low by

Oct. 12. JOHN WALKER.

Brandy, Gin, and Wine.

Ex the brig *Lion*, Mackenzie, master, from Glasgow, now landing for the subscriber—

40 CASKS Old Cognac BRANDY,—*Hennessey* and *Martell* brands;
40 Hhds. Pale Holland GENEVA,
6 Hhds. and 6 Qr. Casks superior Old PORT WINE.

For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
5th October. North M. Wharf.

MOLASSES.—The Subscribers offers for Sale at the lowest Market rates:—30 puns. superior Retailing MOLASSES.

August 31. JOHN WALKER.

HOLLAND GIN.

20 HHDS. Pale Holland GENEVA, ex ship *Lesmahagow*, from London, for sale by [Oct. 5.] WM. E. MOORE.

FLOUR, FLOUR.
On Consignment.

200 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,
100 do. Fine ditto,
56 Ditto Fine Middlings ditto.

GEO. THOMAS,

Sept. 28. *South Market Wharf.*

Genesee FLOUR.

Landing ex *Ganymede*, from New York—

123 BARRELS Genesee Superfine FLOUR.—For sale by

October 12. JARDINE & CO.

The Garland.

AUTUMN.

Sweet Sabbath of the year!
While evening lights decay,
Thy parting steps methinks I hear
Steal from the world away.

Amid thy silent bowers
'Tis sad, but sweet, to dwell,
Where falling leaves and drooping flowers
Around me breathe farewell.

Along thy sunset skies
Their glories melt in shade,
And, like the things we fondly prize,
Seem lovelier as they fade.

A deep and crimson streak
Thy dying leaves disclose;
As, on Consumption's waning cheek,
'Mid ruin, blooms the rose.

Thy scene each vision brings
Of beauty in decay;
Of fair and early faded things,
Too exquisite to stay;—

Of joys that comes no more:
Of flowers whose bloom is fled;
Of farewells, wept upon the shore;
Of friends, estranged or dead;—

Of all that now may seem,
To Memory's tearful eye,
The vanished beauty of a dream,
O'er which we gaze and sigh.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION,
At Hamilton, Canada West.

The Hamilton Spectator contains a very copious account of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General, with the Countess of Elgin and suite, to that city, on the occasion of the great Provincial Agricultural Exhibition. The weather was unpropitious, and the concourse of visitors great, beyond the means of entertaining them. His Excellency landed on Wednesday, and was received with great honours. He received in the course of the next morning, addresses from the City, the District, and the Mechanics' Institute, to which he severally returned the following answers:—

TO THE CITY OF HAMILTON:

Gentlemen,—I receive, with much satisfaction, your congratulations on my arrival at Hamilton, and the assurances which you offer that you are disposed to place confidence in my administration of the government of the Province.

I agree with you in thinking that the establishment of an Association for encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts, is likely to be of great service to the Province. It gives me sincere pleasure to extend to it such support and countenance as it is in my power to afford, and I am glad to be able to pay my first visit to Hamilton when it is the point towards which so much that is interesting is attracted.

TO THE DISTRICT.

Gentlemen,—I sincerely thank you for the hearty welcome with which you have received us on this our first visit to Western Canada.

I entirely concur with you in the opinion that the welfare of Canada is mainly dependent upon the success of its agriculture, and it is very satisfactory to me that I should be able to time my visit to this quarter, so as to be present at this interesting meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association.

I am well aware of the attachment to British institutions, and to the mother country, by which the Men of Gore have been at all times characterized, and I am glad to perceive in the reference to recent changes in the Commercial policy of Great Britain, which your address contains, an indication of that spirit of manly resolution, and self-reliance, which has enabled them within the space of a few years to turn this District from a wilderness into a garden, and Hamilton from a barren shore into a thriving export town.

TO THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:

Gentlemen,—It gives me sincere satisfaction to find on my arrival here that the Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association is not confined to the products of Agriculture, but that it comprises also specimens of native talent in the Arts and Manufactures. It is gratifying to see the sister arts walking together in harmony and conspiring to develope the resources of this young and interesting country.

I thank you for the kind sentiments which you express towards the Countess of Elgin and myself, and I accept with pleasure the office of Patron of the Mechanics' Instituto of Hamilton.

After this, presentations took place, and the Exhibition was visited. In the evening there was a ball and dinner in a temporary pavilion, to which it is stated one thousand persons sat down, not without some confusion in taking their places.

The chair was taken by Mr. G. W. Thompson, supported on his right by His Excellency, Sir Allan M'Nab and Major Campbell, and on his left by Chief Justice Robinson, Lord Russell and Mr. Solicitor General Cameron. Precisely at six o'clock His Excellency the Governor General made his appearance, and was received by the vast crowd, upstanding, with the most enthusiastic welcome. A few minutes after seven o'clock Lady Elgin arrived, accompanied by Lady Alice Lambton, Lady Russell, Mrs. W. H. Boulton, Miss M'Nab, of Dundurn, and a number of ladies. On entering the room, the company received her Ladyship in, if possible, a more enthusiastic manner than her noble consort. Cheer upon cheer followed, in quick succession, until the company finally appeared to desist from sheer exhaustion.

After the customary loyal toasts, the health of the Earl of Elgin was given, to which His Excellency responded in the following terms:—

His Excellency remarked that he most sincerely thanked the gentlemen present at this great meeting for the cordial welcome he had received: their enthusiastic cheering met a warm response from his own heart. From the day that the President intimated to him that an Association of this description existed, and that its annual exhibition took place to-day, he was determined that no ordinary circumstances—no obstacles he could surmount—should prevent him from being present. (Loud and continued cheering.) He expected to be interested and gratified, and he cordially assured the company that he had not in any respect been disappointed. The only matter for regret was the extremely unfavourable weather, for although Agriculturists liked to see showers when the earth required them, yet he thought he could answer for them on a show day they preferred fine weather. He was truly gratified at the exhibition, the implements, and the specimens of art and manufacture. In truth he expected to see great improvements, but was not at all prepared for the perfection which met his sight. The horses and cattle were remarkably good, and so also were the sheep. He was glad to find too that the objects of the Association were not confined to agriculture alone. The arts and manufactures received due attention, and, indeed, went hand in hand together. He must confess that there was one circumstance connected with their meeting which gave him greater satisfaction than another: it was that on this, the first time since his arrival in Canada, he was surrounded by some hundreds of those men to whose acts we must look for the development of our unrivalled resources. Of all incidents it was the most gratifying to find them going shoulder to shoulder, mutually assisting each other, by their experience and ingenuity. He would take this favourable opportunity to mention a matter on which before he had said very little. He alluded to the administration of public affairs in this important Province which had been entrusted to him. While no one could hold in greater respect the Constitutional rights of a free people, no one entertained a more profound veneration for their time-honoured privileges, *yet it was necessary to the proper government of the country, that each power should confine itself closely to the limits pointed out by the Constitution.* (Great and prolonged cheering.) Whilst no one was ever more disposed than himself to administer the government with strict impartiality, no one was ever less disposed to forfeit the hope of identifying his name with this great Province by a state of indolent repose, or empty ceremony. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, gentlemen, you can fancy that it gives me great pleasure to assist in the furtherance of the useful objects in which you are engaged. And what is involved therein? I need not remind you, gentlemen, that in all countries Agriculture ranks high among honourable professions. It is the art on which man depends for the means of life, as well as its luxuries. Look, for instance, at that great branch of British industry, the cotton manufacturing interest. What has not agriculture done for it, by furnishing the raw material? Look at the Woollen Manufactures, (in speaking of which, I must not fail to congratulate you on some excellent specimens of native manufacture at the show), are they not dependent on agriculture for their very existence?—But, gentlemen, to take another, and a more serious view of the case, agriculture enables man to extract from the earth a blessing out of the primeval curse. What has agriculture not done for Canada? A few years ago and this great territory was traversed by a few wandering tribes, who throughout its bounds were barely able to find sufficient means to obtain a scanty and precarious existence. The change which we now behold is mainly due to agriculture. (Loud cheers.) I can hardly presume to lift the veil from the future, lest the picture should appear too dazzling; but when we compare the present with the past, the future may well be looked to with unbounded confidence. The fact forces itself upon every reflecting mind. The introduction of arts and agriculture, among a hardy and enterprising race—our own ancestors—caused the glades of the Druids to give place to the green pastures of England and the waving corn fields of Scotland. (Loud cheering.) Gentlemen, time will give ample solution to the fact, that the discoveries of our age have been brought to bear largely upon agriculture, and that they are in a great measure the means of developing the resources of a new country. In early days the reaping-hook and the plough-share were turned into the sword, and agriculture declined and languished; until long and painful experience taught the superiority of the arts of peace over those of war. With you, gentlemen, the case is far otherwise.—Canada has sprung, as it were, from the cradle to the full enjoyment of the privilege of manhood. Whilst she has yet the virgin bloom of youth upon her cheek, she possesses all the experience of age. (Prolonged cheering). What inference can we draw from this fact? It is, that it is your duty to avail yourselves of the advantages and appliances of modern art, to refuse to be contented with the conversion of one talent into two, when you have the means of turning it into ten. Give societies of this description your support and protection, for it is by the encouragement of such associations that the resources of a country are developed. His Excellency here referred to the benefits conferred by the Highland Society of Scotland, and the Royal Societies of England and Ireland, and mentioned some of the satisfactory results attendant upon their establishment. He had himself been employed in establishing a similar Society in the West India Islands, which had been more instrumental than any thing since the Emancipation Act, in eliciting the fact that free labour, properly directed, is more economical than the labour of slaves. Societies of this description must be supported, both by pecuniary means, and the spread of information, respecting the experiments and success of practical men. His Lordship referred to the plan adopted by the general society of Jamaica, and suggested that it should be tested here. In conclusion, his lordship remarked that the great object of agricultural societies should be to induce every farmer to consider that he was engaged in a high and honourable art, and not in mere drudgery. Although this was the first occasion on which His Excellency had been present at such a meeting, he trusted it would not be the last. If ever he met again a similar company he trusted that the same zeal, unanimity and friendliness would be exhibited; and that such progress would be shown as might satisfy all that this Society had not existed in vain.—His Excellency proposed three cheers for the Provincial Agricultural Association, which were given in real British style.

His Excellency resumed his seat amidst the most vociferous cheering, which was continued for several minutes. The address was of course listened to with the most marked attention, and notwithstanding the immense assemblage and the unfavourable building, his Lordship was distinctly heard by all.

The next toast was—Lady Elgin and the Fair of Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General acknowledged the compliment. He said the manner in which her Ladyship's health had been received was the best evidence that could be offered that old friends are not forgotten. One subject of complaint he had to make against the Directors of the Association, that was that their arrangements encouraged domestic insubordination—set at naught a power which all would confess as both salutary and necessary in an agricultural community. He had observed a paragraph in a local newspaper, which bore the air of authority, recommending the ladies to attend—to take no refusal. He was himself the first to suffer from this recommendation. Notwithstanding that he explained to Lady Elgin the lateness of the season, the badness of the roads, and many other excuses in which gentlemen who wish to proceed on an excursion and leave their wives behind them, are apt to indulge, yet her ladyship insisted upon coming, insisted upon being present at the dinner, and hearing the speeches. Gentlemen, said his Excellency, I shall never forget the very bad principles you have been instilling, but whilst replying for Lady Elgin, I am proud and happy to take all the other ladies under my protection.—[Long continued cheering.]

A number of other toasts were given, and speeches made. On Friday his Excellency held a levee, and in the evening dined with Sir Allan McNab, at Dundurn. The Vice-Regal party was to leave for Niagara on Saturday.

The "Smith" Diffusion.—The "Boston Post" states that there was to have been a great meeting of Smiths on Boston Common, in March last, to ascertain what branch of the family fell heir to a certain property in England; but the meeting was adjourned, as the place was not large enough to hold the number anxious to attend.

LABOUR AND BEAUTY.

At a meeting of the members of the Sheffield Athenæum, held lately, Lord Morpeth made the following happy application of the marriage of Vulcan and Venus—"Those of you who have the opportunity of consulting the old legends and classical mythology are aware that among the fancied deities with which they peopled the world one more especially was regarded as the god of labour and of handicraft, Vulcan by name, who was always represented as employed in huge smithies and workshops, hammering at heavy anvils, blowing huge bellows, heating vast furnaces, and begrimed with soot and dirt. Well, ladies and gentlemen, for this hard-working and swarthy-looking divinity they wished to pick out a wife, (Loud laughter.) And they did not select for him a mere drab—a person taken from the scullery or kitchen-dresser—but, they chose for him Venus, the goddess of love and beauty. Now, ladies and gentlemen, pick out for me the moral of this tale, for I believe that nothing ever was invented—certainly nothing by the polished and brilliant imagination of the Grecian intellect—which has not its meaning and its moral. What is the special meaning of the marriage of Vulcan with Venus—of the hard-working artificer with his laughter-loving queen—of labour with beauty? What is it, ladies and gentlemen, but this, that even in a busy hive of industry and toil like this—even here, upon a spot which is, in many respects, no inapt representation of the fabled workshop of Vulcan—even here, amid the clang of anvils, the noise of furnaces, and the sputtering of forges—even here, amid stunning sounds and sooty blackness, the mind—the untrammelled mind—may go forth, may pierce the dim atmosphere which is poised around us, may wing its way to the freer air and purer light which are beyond, and may ally itself with all that is most fair, genial, and lovely in creation. (Applause.) So, gentlemen, I say your labour, your downright, hard, swarthy labour, may make itself the companion, the helpmate, and the husband of beauty—of physical beauty I dare say, and have reason to believe, from the inspection which I am able even now to command—and I have no doubt a more intimate acquaintance with your wives, sisters, and daughters, would enable me to prove that I was not wrong in my illustration. But above this beauty, I say your labour may ally itself with intellectual beauty—the beauty connected with the play of fancy, with the achievements of art, and with the creations of genius—beauty, such as painting fixes upon the glowing canvas—such as the sculptor embodies in the breathing marble—such as architecture developes in her stately and harmonious proportions—such as music clothes with the enchantment of sound. It is to the perception and cultivation of the beautiful in these departments that your schools of design, your concerts, and many of the lectures which you hear from able and gifted men, may be made most agreeably subservient; and I strongly advise you, and I advise the members of this Mechanics' Institution, and I strongly advise its well-wishers and promoters, to show a discriminating and generous support of these tasteful and harmonising pursuits. Above all, I advise you to cultivate a love of reading, which makes you, in itself, almost independent of any other aids and appliances, and puts, with very moderate help, the whole domain of philosophy, history and poetry, within your individual command. (Applause. Why, gentlemen, a man is almost above the world who possesses two books. I do not mean to put the two books which I am about to comment on upon the same level—far from it; nor am I wishing to intimate to you that two books are sufficient for your study and perusal. (Hear, hear.) I am only mentioning them as representatives of what is most excellent, though different in kind. I say that a man may almost be said to be above the world who possesses his Bible and his Shakshearе—(applause)—his Shakspeare for his leisure, his Bible for all times."

Picture of Canada.—Canada is a magnificent country. I doubt very much if nature has created a finer country on the whole earth. The soil is generally good, as that made by the decay of forests for thousands of years, upon substrata chiefly formed of alluvian or diluvian, the deposit from water, must be. It is, moreover, from Quebec to the Falls of Saint Mary, almost a flat surface, intersected and interlaced by numberless streams, and studded with small lakes, while its littorale is a river unparalleled in the world, expanding into enormous freshwater seas, abounding with fish. If the tropical luxuries are absent, if its winters are long and excessively severe, yet it yields all the European fruits abundantly and even some of the tropical ones, owing to the richness of its soil and the great heat of its summers. Maize or Indian corn flourishes, and is more wholesome and better than that produced in the warm South. The crops of potatoe—that apple of the earth, as the French term it—are equal, if not superior, to those of any other climate; while all the vegetables of the temperate regions of the old world, grow with greater luxuriance than in their original fields. I have successfully cultivated the tomato, the melon, and the capsicum, in the open air, for several seasons, at Kingston and Toronto, which are not the richest or the best parts of Western Canada, as far as vegetation is concerned. Tobacco grows well in the Western district; and where is finer wheat harvested than in Western Canada? While hay, and that beauty of a landscape, the rich green sod, the velvet carpet of the earth, are abundant and luxuriant. If the majesty of vegetation is called in question, and intertropical plants brought forward in contrast, even the woods and trackless forests of Guiana, where the rankest of luxuriance prevails, will not do more than compete with the glory of the primeval woods of Canada. I know nothing in this world capable of exciting emotions of wonder and adoration more directly than to travel alone through its forests. Pines, lifting their heavy tops beyond man's vision, unless he inclines his head so far backward as to be painful to his organization, with trunks that require fathoms of line to span them; oaks of the most gigantic form; the immense and graceful weeping elms; enormous poplars, whose magnitude must be seen to be conceived; lindens equally vast; walnut trees of immense size; the beautiful birch and the wild cherry, large enough to make tables and furniture of.—*Bonnycastle's Canada.*

The Female Temper.—No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling on his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family. Where it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the natural feeling of a bad heart. Smiles, kind words, and looks characterise the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and to the close of life it retains all its freshness and power.

The Advantage of Sickness.—I may say one good thing of sickness, that it is the best cure in the world for ambition, and designs upon the world, or fortune; it makes a man pretty indifferent for the future, provided he can but be easy, by intervals, for the present.—*Poynder's Literary Extracts.*

The Silk Worm.—It is scarcely possible to comprehend the nature of silk production without some knowledge of the natural history of the insect by which it is produced. This may, however, be stated in a few words. Silk worms include several varieties of the same genus *phalæno*, and, like all the rest included in this division, are subject to certain metamorphoses or changes, which constitute the wonders of insect life. The animal appears first as an egg, which is hatched, without any process of incubation, by the warmth of spring, when it comes forth as a caterpiller. In the course of its growth it usually casts its skin four times; but there is a variety, chiefly, if not exclusively, confined to Italy, which undergoes this change but three times. Previous to each moulting of the skin, the worm refuses its food, and appears in a very sickly condition, so as to require care and nursing on the part of its attendants. At the end of from twenty-five to thirty days the animal is found to have attained the full maturity of its growth; but we have not been able to procure any definite information as to the circumstances by which such development is accelerated or retarded. Too rapid growth is, however, said to be of less consequence than retarded development; both causes lessen the amount produced, but the former gives the more glossy and tenacious silk. When the worm has attained its full growth it ceases to eat for the rest of its life, spins itself a cocoon or nest of an egg-like shape, and having completely enveloped itself, waits in a state of torpor its transformation into the shape of a butterfly. At the end of from fifteen to twenty days it gnaws through its cerements, and comes again into the world as a fly, provided with wings, antennæ, and feet, and baptised by naturalists with the new name of *bombyx mori*, or "the fly of the mulberry-tree." The male and the female than go together for a couple of months, at the end of which time the female lays her eggs. Provision having thus been made for the perpetuation of the species, the *bombyces* have fulfilled the purposes of their existence, and die about the middle or end of autumn. Such is the life of the *bombyx mori* in France and Italy; but we cannot tell how they differ from its conditions of existence in its native China.—*Dr. Cooke Taylor in the Art-Union.*

The Clyde.—The "Queen of Rivers!" The proud title is well bestowed. Comparisons are proverbially odious, or we would assert the relative superiority of a sail up the Clyde over all other similar enjoyments. In natural beauty alone the winding panorama cannot be surpassed; and the countless ships, wafted by the winds or impelled by steam in their despite, that throng the waters, form one of the noblest pictures that can please the eye or fill the mind. The shapely and majestic steamers of the Clyde—all of which, inward or outward bound, touch at the busy wharves of Greenock, the birthplace of the immortal Watt—form the best monument of him who may be called the inventor of the steam-engine. But the fact that most impresses us, as we sail from the great estuary of the Clyde to the quay at Glasgow, is the indomitable energy with which Man has struggled against Nature, or, to speak more truly, has worked together with Nature—and created a fitting highway for the commerce of a world. Lighthouse and beacon—jetty and quay—breakwater and dredger—the hand of Art is everywhere visible. If one tithe of the spirit and enterprise animated the great territorial magnates of the Highlands that nerves the merchant princes at their doors, a garden would bloom where many a wilderness offends the eye and vexes the mind.—*Gateshead Observer.*

The First Forger.—The day on which a forged note was first presented at the Bank of England forms a memorable era in its history.—For sixty-four years the establishment had circulated its notes with freedom; and during this period no attempt had been made to imitate it. He who takes the initiative in a new line of wrong doing has more than the simple act to answer for; and to Richard William Vaughan, a Stafford linen-draper, belongs the melancholy celebrity of having led the van in this new phase of crime, in the year 1758. The records of his life do not show want, beggary, or starvation urging him, but a simple desire to seem greater than he was. By one of the artists employed, and there were several engaged on different parts of the notes, the discovery was made. The criminal had filled up to the number of twenty; and deposited them in the hands of a young lady to whom he was attached, as a proof of his wealth. There is no calculating how much longer bank notes might have been free from imitation, had this man not shown with what ease they might be counterfeited.—["Francis's History of the Bank of England."

Remarkable Speech of the Earl of Carnarvon.—In a debate about Lord Treasurer Danby in King Charles II's time, the Earl of Carnarvon, who never spoke in the House before, being heated with wine, and excited to display his abilities by the Duke of Buckingham, delivered himself thus:—"My Lords, I understand but little of Latin, but a good deal of English, and not a little of the English History; from which I have learned the mischiefs of such kind of prosecutions as these, and the ill fate of the prosecutors. I could bring many instances, and these very ancient; but I shall go no farther back than the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, at which time the Earl of Essex was run down by Sir Walter Raleigh.—and your Lordships know what became of Sir Walter Raleigh. My Lord Bacon, he ran down Sir Walter Raleigh, and your Lordships know what became of Lord Bacon. The Duke of Buckingham, he ran down my Lord Bacon, and your Lordships know what became of the Duke of Buckingham. Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, he ran down the Duke of Buckingham, and you all know what became of him. Sir Harry Vane, he ran down the Earl of Strafford, and you all know what became of Sir Harry Vane. Chancellor Hyde, he ran down Sir Harry Vane, and your Lordships know what became of the Chancellor. Sir Thomas Osbourn, now Earl of Danby, ran down Chancellor Hyde, but what will become of the Earl of Danby your Lordships best can tell. But let me see that man that dare run the Earl of Danby down, and we shall soon see what will become of him." Buckingham who meant no favour to the Treasurer, but only ridicule, surprised and disappointed, cried out.—"The man is inspired! and claret has done the business."

The Bible.—Take a plain man with an honest heart, give him the Bible, and make him conversant with it, and I will engage for him he will never be at a loss how to act agreeably to his duty in every circumstance of life.—*Poynder's Literary Extracts.*

The Good Service Pension of twenty-five shillings per diem has been bestowed upon Major-General Thomas Hunter Blair, C. B. This distinguished officer served on the staff in Portugal and Spain in 1808 and 1809, and was engaged at Roleia, Vimeria, and Corunna. He returned home, and afterwards proceeded to the Peninsula in August, 1809, and was present at the capture of Oporto, the affair of Salamonde, and the battle of Talavera, in which last desperate encounter he was severely wounded and made prisoner. He subsequently served the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Waterloo.

If the age of women were known by their teeth they would not be so fond of showing them.