The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1850.

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The Observer.

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

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*

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street, 19th Feb., 1850.

850 BOXES English and German Window GLASS, 6x8 to 30x38;
100 boxes American, 8x10 to 10x12;
70 crates TUMBLERS, Decanters, and Wine GLASSES, &c. &c.;
3 crates Black TEAPOTS;
350 assorted Boston CHAIRS;
100 assorted Cook and other STOVES;
100 kegs 4½ to 10 inch Deck SPIKES;
50 kegs assorted best Wrought NAILS;
75 kegs 1½ to 5 inch stout do.
20 kegs 1½ to 3 inch Boat do.
40 kegs assorted Horse do.
60 kegs assorted Cut do.
20 kegs small CHAIN, for Rigging, &c.;
5 CHAIN CABLES;
20 assorted size ANCHORS; 5 tons Spelter;
50 kegs assorted size SHOT;
190 narrow Axes; 150 reams Wrapping Paper
50 dozen assorted Looking GLASSES;
35 barrels Warren's BLACKING and INK;
450 yards Scotch Wool CARPET.
—ALSO—
10 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
12 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL;
10 barrels Spirits of Turpentine;
3 barrels Copal VARNISH;
15 tierces RICE; 20 brls. Pot BARLEY;
5 barrels Oatmeal; 40 half brls. extra Flour;
25 kegs best Hogs Lard; 20 boxes Chocolate;
3 boxes CLOVES—with sundry other articles too various to enumerate.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,
POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the premises occupied by the late Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c.,&c

On Hand—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould-Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS Panning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheel; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.
FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.* St. John, October 16th, 1849.

LOOKING GLASS AND
Picture Frame Manufactory,
Germain Street.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment continue to Manufacture all descriptions of Plain and Fancy PORTRAIT & PICTURE FRAMES: Window Cornices and Poles, plain or carved; Fire Screens, plain or richly ornamented; LOOKING GLASSES of all descriptions, in plain and Gilt Frames, at prices lower than ever before offered in this Province.

ON HAND.—A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, including Cheval, Mantle, Pier, Dressing and Common Glasses, in Gold, Rose Wood, Mahogany and Pine Frames, which *will be sold low for Cash.*

GILDING of all kinds done in the best style on the lowest terms. SIGN PAINTING in plain and gilt letters executed in the neatest manner at prices lower than at any other Establishment in the Province.

☞ Cornices Ornamented and Gilt; Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice. Old Frames re-gilt. Pictures cleaned and varnished. MAPS mounted and varnished in the neatest manner. POTTER & CO.

Coffee, Rice, &c.
Landing ex Pandora, *and* Venture, *from Boston:*

20 BAGS JAVA COFFEE,
10 do. St. Domingo ditto,
3 tierces RICE,
4 boxes Adamantine CANDLES,
5 boxes *ORANGES,*
5 bales WICKING,
5 brls. Boston *BISCUIT,*
½ brl. Pearl SAGO.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 26, 1850. *Market Square*

LONDON GOODS.
Landing ex "*Catherine,*" from London:

100 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA,
10 hhds. Crushed Loaf SUGAR
100 kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
5 casks *Day & Martin's* BLACKING;
3 carroteels Zante CURRANTS;
30 boxes Valencia RAISINS;
20 kegs *Colman's* MUSTARD,
1 case WINDSOR SOAP,
30 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
25 boxes BLUE STARCH,
2 casks Boiled LINSEED OIL,
1 chest INDIGO; 3 cases Salad Oil,
1 case *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS,
1 case MACCARONI,
1 case ISINGLASS,
3 cases Candied PEEL,
1 cask *Lazenby's PICKLES and SAUCES,*
For Sale by
Dec. 25. JARDINE & CO.

TOBACCO.
Just landing per "*Mary Ann*" from New-York—

36 BOXES TOBACCO—8s., assorted brands;
Daily expected per Dolphin—
10 casks Bright SUGAR,
20 do. prime MOLASSES.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
Nov. 6 *No. 10, King-street.*

PORK.

EX schooner *Covenant* from Boston on Consignment—5 barrels extra heavy Mess PORK; 15 do. Mess ditto; 5 do Rump do.—For sale by
Feb 19 H. G. KINNEAR.

No. 1, SOUTH WHARF!
HARDWARE, &c.
WALKER TISDALE & SON
Have received per *Unicorn, Charlotte* and *Olive,* a perfect assortment, which, with their stock on hand in the above line, will be sold at greatly *reduced prices for cash.*

6 SHEETS LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.;
1 ton SHOT, assorted Nos.;
Pots, Bakepans, Frypans, Griddles, Teakettles, Saucepans and Fish Kettles;
Ox Chains, Horse Traces, Short link Chain;
Cut and Wrought Board Nails, Horse and Ox Nails, Clout and other Nails;
Cut and Wrought Tacks, Spikes and Sheathing Nails;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Patent Axles, Block Bushes and Rivets;
Heel and Toe Sparrowbills, Heel PLATES. Tip NAILS;
Smiths' BELLOWS, Vices, Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; *Naylor's* CAST STEEL;
Blister, German and Sleigh Shoe Steel;
Vickers' Mill, Cross-cut, Smiths' and other FILES and Rasps;
Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's 5½, 6, 6½ feet Mill SAWS;
Welch & Griffith's 5½ and 6 feet MILL SAWS;
Do. do. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 36 inch warranted Circular SAWS;
Rowland's Philadelphia 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 feet MILL SAWS;
Also, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS by the above makers;
Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks; Cast Steel American SHOVELS;
Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord and Fasteners, Door Springs, Bolts, &c.
Carpenters' Bench and Moulding Planes;
A superior assortment of Locks, Hinges, Latches, Mortice Locks, with Mineral, Glass, China, and Porcelain Knobs;
Chest, Pad, Cupboard, Desk, Till, and other Locks in brass and iron.
Hair CLOTH, plain and figured; Curled HAIR;
Iron Wire, Copper and Brass WIRE; House Bells, Sleigh Bells, strung or otherwise; Brass Balls for cattle's horns; Gridirons; Italian Irons; Sad Irons, improved make; Iron WEIGHTS and SCALES; Fire Irons; AND IRONS and Fire clogs; COFFIN Furniture, &c. &c.
BRASS GOODS in great variety;
A good assortment of CUTLERY;
HORSE and OX CARDS and Curry Combs;
Thomson's AUGERS, Axes, Zinc;
5000 feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x10 Window GLASS, &c.
December 4.

Paper Hangings, Wooden Ware, &c.
Received and for Sale—

3000 PIECES assorted PAPER HANGINGS, handsome patterns.
ALSO—12 children's Willow WAGGONS,
Nests of TUBS and KEELERS,
Butter Scoops and Stamps,
CYLINDER and DASH CHURNS,
PICTURE and SAW FRAMES,
CLOTHES and Market BASKETS,
Brooms, Brushes, Bed Cords, Door Mats, Willow Chairs, Clothes Pins and Piggins; 6 boxes French SOAP. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 2. *Prince Wm.-street.*

To Arrive per CUBA:

33 BRLS. MESS BEEF, } In Bond for
25 do. Prime PORK, } Ship Stores;
2 Casks Sugar Cured HAMS.
Landing per 'Echo'—
50 barrels Riggers' TAR; 25 do. PITCH.
GEORGE THOMAS,
April 9. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

Window Glass.
Ex Barque '*Princess,*' from Liverpool—

150 BOXES best SHEET WINDOW GLASS, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 12x16. This article is uncommonly thick, straight, and clear of specks.—Builders will find it to their advantage to call. For Sale by
March 19. H. G. KINNEAR.

SALT!

4000 BUSHELS SALT, to arrive, and expected about 1st April.—For sale by [March 19.] GEO. THOMAS.

CORN.
Per ECHO, from New-York:

400 BUSHELS Round Yellow CORN, for sale by the Subscribers—whole and ground. JARDINE & CO.
Feb. 12, 1850.

Sugar! Sugar!
Landing this day, Tuesday, 8th January, ex the schr. *Charles,* from Halifax:—

12 HHDS. very Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
January 8th 1850 *North Mkt. Wharf.*

NEW FRUIT, &c.
Landing per *Cuba* and *Jane Alison:*

150 WHOLE, Half, and Q's. Boxes Raisins; 10 kegs Cooking do.
23 boxes TOBACCO,—choice brands.
Just received from Sackville:
130 firkins PRIME BUTTER;
10 brls. Pot BARLEY; 10 barrels OATMEAL.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
December 4.

SHIP GILDING,

OF all descriptions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, at a great reduction from former prices, at the Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory, Germain Street.

Figure Heads painted and gilt, Stern and Bow Boards lettered, in carved, gilt, and plain letters, &c. &c. &c. POTTER & CO.

New and Cheap Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has just received a new Supply of very handsome Cheap *ROOM PAPERS,* which are offered for Sale from 4½d. to 9d. a Piece. S. K. FOSTER.
November 6.—6i.

IN STORE.

250 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR, part in Bond: 4 hhds. SUGAR;
10 barrels CURRANTS—will be sold Cheap to close the consignment.
March 19. GEORGE THOMAS.

FIGS.
The Subscribers have just received—

200 DRUMS Fresh Eleme FIGS, a first rate article.
Jan. 1. JARDINE & CO.

Pilot and Navy Bread.
On hand—*of domestic manufacture*—

PILOT and NAVY BREAD of best quality.
For sale by
April 9. JARDINE & CO.

The Garland.

THE ROSE OF MAY.
BY MAJOR G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

A dirge is stealing o'er the plain
And thro' the leafless bowers—
Oh! bring me back the rose again,
The peerless queen of flowers;
The rose last seen when skies were bland,
And May was on her throne,
Which long, long since forsook the land,
And left my heart alone.

I do not dig for shining ore,
I do not delve for fame,
Tho' wealth is counted much of store,
And high is glory's name;
A thing it is of lesser cost,
Whose charms inspire my lay—
Oh! bring me back the rose I've lost,
The peerless queen of May.

The bird that folds his wing at night,
Hush'd in the sunset tree,
Doth not his song at dawn of light
Again awake the lea?
Doth not yon beacon, lost to view,
Revolve once more to burn?
But thou, fair rose, with crown of dew,
Ah! when wilt thou return?

Oh! thus on life's inconstant tide
My lot seems ever cast.—
'Tis mine to nurse some hope of pride
Which mocks my cares at last;
To watch the image in the stream,
Whose features fade with day:
To woo the phantom of a dream
Which morning wafts away.

And yet, unlike the hope whose light
I've lost forevermore,
Whose sun now set in darkest night,
No morrow shall restore;
When May on balmy wings returns,
Won by the redbreast's strain,
And by the orb for thee that burns,
Thou shalt come back again.

Newport, February 8th, 1850.

OUR OWN FIRESIDE.

Dear in the morn's soft blowing gale
Is budding May;
Sweet in the wild-rose scented vale,
The scented hay!
Dear is the early evening star—
The lover's guide;
But dearer still, and sweeter far,
Our own fires de!

Dear is the linnet's lovely song,
That cheers the grove;
Sweet is the breeze that sifts along
The sight of love.
Dear to the sailor's heart the call
Of land descried;
But ah! more dear, more sweet than all,
Our own fireside!

Miscellaneous.

INDICTMENT OF "THE GOOD OLD TIMES."—The Rev. Sydney Smith, after exclaiming—

The good of ancient times let others state,
I think it lucky I was born so late.

goes on to remark:—"It is of some importance at what period a man is born. A young man alive at this period hardly knows to what improvements of human life he has been introduced; and I would bring before his notice the following eighteen changes, which have taken place in England since I began to breathe the breath of life—a period amounting now to nearly seventy years. Gas was unknown; I groped about the streets of London in all but the utter darkness of a twinkling oil-lamp, under the protection of watchmen in their grand climacteric, and exposed to every species of degradation and insult. I have been nine hours in sailing from Dover to Calais, before the invention of steam. It took me nine hours to go from Taunton to Bath, before the invention of railroads; and I now go in six hours from Taunton to London! In going from Taunton to Bath, I suffered between 10,000 and 12,000 severe contusions, before stone-breaking Mackadam was born. I paid £15 in a single year for repairs of carriage-springs, on the pavement of London; and I now glide, without noise or fracture, on wooden pavements. I can walk, by the assistance of police, from one end of London to the other without molestation; or, if tired, get into a cheap and active cab, instead of those cottages on wheels, which the hackney-coaches were at the beginning of my life. I had no umbrella; they were little used, and very dear. There were no waterproof hats, and *my* hat has often been reduced by rains to its original pulp. I could not keep my small clothes in their proper place, for braces were unknown. If I had the gout there was no colchicum; if I was bilious there was no calomel; if I was attacked by ague there was no quinine. There were filthy coffee-houses, instead of elegant clubs. Game could not be bought. Quarrels about uncommuted tithes were endless. The corruption of Parliament before Reform was infamous. There were no banks to receive the savings of the poor. The poor-laws were gradually sapping the vitals of the country; and whatever miseries I suffered I had no post to whisk my complaints, for a single penny, to the remotest corner of the empire; and yet, in spite of all these privations, I lived on quietly, and am now ashamed that I was not more discontented, and utterly surprised that all these changes and inventions did not occur centuries ago. I forgot to add, that as the basket in stage-coaches, in which luggage was then carried, had no springs, your clothes were rubbed all to pieces; and that even in the best society, one-third of the gentlemen, at least, were always drunk." [The Electric Telegraph is a still later invention.]

CHALDEAN ANTIQUITIES.—Letters have just been received from Bagdad, stating that Mr. Loftus, the geologist attached to the commission which is now employed in the demarcation of the Turco-Persian line of frontier, had succeeded on his passage from Bagdad to Bussorah, in visiting all the most remarkable ancient sites in Lower Chaldea. The ruins now called Werka, which represent the Ur of the Chaldees, whence took place the Exodus of Abraham, were carefully examined by Mr. Loftus, and were found to be of great extent and of extraordinary interest. A vast number of ancient coffins of baked clay, highly glazed, and covered with figures of men in relief, were discovered in one spot, the coffins being about six feet in length, adapted to the shape of the human body, and with an oval ornamented lid, which closed the upper part; a moderately-sized water jar was also attached to each coffin. Gold ornaments and other Chaldean relics were said to be frequently found in them, but those which Mr. Loftus examined had been already rifled, and he had no leisure for excavation. Numerous bricks covered with cuneiform characters were, however, brought away from the ruins by Mr. Loftus, together with pieces of terra cotta, moulded in the shape of a bull's horns, and bearing inscriptions, and several fragments of an hexagonal clay cylinder, inscribed with a long historical record, similar to that deposited in the British Museum, which was found by Mr. Layard at Nineveh. Werka is still traditionally known in the country as the birth-place of Abraham, and its identity with Ur of the Chaldees is established beyond the reach of cavil. The ruins have been observed at a distance by other travellers, but are usually inaccessible, owing to the inundation of the surrounding country, and the dangerous neighbourhood of the Khezail Arabs. Mr. Loftus, indeed, is the first European who has ever succeeded in actually visiting this primeval seat of the Jewish race. At the ruins called Hammam, near the Hye Canal, Mr. Loftus also obtained a statue of black basalt, bearing two cuneiform inscriptions; and at Umgheir, beyond the Euphrates, he found another statue, representing one of the Chaldean gods, but it was too much mutilated to be worth moving. The commission to which Mr. Loftus belongs, in skirting Susiana, will traverse a country studded with Chaldean ruins, and discoveries, therefore, may be expected to be made which will be of the utmost importance in aiding the efforts of Major Rawlinson and others to unfold the early history of the East, through the interpretation of the inscriptions of Nineveh and Babylon.—*London paper.*

BOARDING-HOUSE HABITS.—People who live habitually in boarding-houses are very apt to acquire, in the progress of time, a hard, selfish, unamiable cast of character. Instead of those reciprocal attentions and kindnesses, trivial perhaps in themselves, but constituting the common currency of affection, which mark the intercourse between the members of a loving family, a cold, selfish, rapacious, every-one-for-himself system of tactics distinguishes that most ungenial of all the phases of civilized life—life in a boarding-house.

At the happy domestic board, with how many gentle disclaimers are the choicest morsels passed from hand to hand, each partaker being anxious to transfer to sister, brother, parent, or guest, the delicate *bonne bouche.* Truly, there is no such abnegation of self at the boarding-house table. There each individual clutches with eager hand at the luxury he most affects, regardless of his neighbors' tastes or wants, and solicitous, one might suppose, to appease the *animal* within him at any expense of politeness and decency.

This does not arise wholly, however, from glutinous instinct. Boarders, the old stagers at least, consider boarding-house keepers their natural enemies. The former fancy that the latter, as a class, are engaged in a perpetual conspiracy against their comfort, and that they look upon every inmate of their establishment as a legitimate victim out of whom as much as possible is to be screwed, and to whom as little as possible is to be given for the sum extracted. Having become possessed of this notion, as almost all boarders do after passing through their noviciate, they make a desperate resolve to have the worth of their money "any how," and in this revengeful spirit they carry on the war upon the edibles with a degree of ferocity that is positively startling to young beginners.

The landladies, on the other hand, being, in spite of all their precautions, continually victimized by defaulting boarders, are compelled to make up the difference out of the rations of their solvent inmates; and hence the charge of parsimony, so commonly made against them, has, in many instances, some foundation in truth. We verily believe that many boarding house keepers know no other classification of the human family than "good pay" and "bad pay." Beauty, ugliness, amiability, reputation, breeding, and every moral and intellectual quality, are merged and lost sight of in these two grand divisions. The "good pay" are the wheat, and the "bad pay" the tares of the thoroughbred boarding house keeper's theology.—*Noah.*

DEVELOPMENT OF MIND.—The premature exertion of intellect to which it is stimulated by the constant excitement of emulation and vanity, far from strengthening, tends to impair the health and tone of the brain, and of all the organs depending on it; and hence we rarely perceive the genius of the school manifesting in future years any of the superiority which attracted attention in early life; but we find him on the contrary, either sunk below mediocrity, or dragging out a painful existence, the victim of indigestion and melancholy. On the other hand, some of the most distinguished men who ever lived were in childhood remarkable only for health, idleness, and apparent stupidity. The illustrious Newton, was, by his own account, an idle and inattentive boy, and "very low in the school," till he reached twelve years of his age; and the young Napoleon himself is described as "having good health, and being in other respects like other boys." Adam Clarke was considered "a grievous dunce" when a boy, and was seldom praised by his father except for his ability *in rolling large stones,* which his robust frame and good health enabled him to do. Shakspeare, Gibbon, Byron, Scott, and Davy, were in like manner undistinguished for precocious genius, and were fortunately allowed to indulge freely in those wholesome bodily exercises, and that freedom of mind, which contributed so much to their future excellence. The mother of Sheridan, too, long regarded him as "the dullest and most hopeless of her sons."

Among the many who give great promise in early life, and whose talents are then forced by ill-judged cultivation into precocious maturity, how few live to manhood to reap the reward of their exertions, and how few of those who survive preserve their superiority unimpaired! Tasso was early distinguished, and wrote his immortal epic at twenty-two years of age; but his life was miserable, and his reason disordered. Pascal is another example of the same result, and Kirke White, and many others might be named were it necessary.—*Physiology of Digestion, by Dr. Combe.*

ORANGES.—On the banks of the Guadalquiver the lime, the orange, the citron, and the lemon grow abundantly and perfume the air with their blossoms. They are generally supposed to be only natural seed in Southern Europe, and that all are originally natives of Asia. The orange tree is one of great value, affording a fruit which is not only exceedingly wholesome, but of such durability that it can be kept for a considerable time with less alteration than any other fruit; its thick spongy rind, studded over the surface with innumerable oil receptacles, enabling it to resist both the changes of the atmosphere and the evaporation of its juice. It is the only tropical fruit which can be imported into this country at so cheap a rate as to compare in price with our native ones; and thus, while affording a luxury to the poor, it is of so delicious a nature that it is not despised by the rich. From the amount of duty paid, it is calculated that 272,000,000 of oranges are annually imported into this country, 330,546 chests of oranges and lemons, besides a considerable number loose, and a still farther quantity which were only entered by value, were imported in 1848. So prolific are the trees, that a single one in St. Michael's has been known to produce 20,000 oranges fit for packing, exclusive of damaged ones and waste, which may be calculated at a third more. The oranges intended for exportation are gathered green; if they were suffered to become ripe they would spoil on the passage. The orange harvest commences with October and ends with December, a period of about three months; to ripen on the tree they would require to hang till the spring. It is a singular fact that the trees from which the oranges are gathered green bear plentifully every year, but if they have full ripe the tree only bears well every other year. Near Cordova there are orange trees six or seven hundred years old; in Andalusia there are extensive orchards, which formed the principal source of revenue to the monks for ages; and in the south and south-west of Italy there are groves of oranges almost amounting to forests.—*Geography of Plants: Religious Tract Society's Monthly Volume.*

Trial of the New York and Glasgow New Screw Steamship "City of Glasgow."—It seems only the other day that we announced the launch of this noble vessel. She is now ready for sea. The precise dates, which mark a rapidity so extraordinary, seem not unworthy of being recorded. On the 28th of February, then, the launch took place. On the 1st of March, the good ship was at the crane berth, in the harbor, for the purpose of getting her machinery on board. On the 20th, her steam was up, and machinery in motion, and on the 27th, within four weeks after being launched, she proceeded down the Clyde to the Gairloch, to get her compasses adjusted, in full rig and equipment for sea. Considering the weight and power of the engines, and the magnitude of the vessel, this celerity of despatch on the part of Messrs. Todd and McGregor has, perhaps, scarcely a parallel in the annals of steam-craft. We understand that the City of Glasgow, previously to going up the Gairloch, on Wednesday, stretched out towards the Cumbrees, and that, in fair steaming, she made ten and a quarter knots an hour; thus exceeding the expectations of her builders and owners by about two knots, although not in the best trim for speed, being four feet draft of water more aft than forward, and the screw topping the surface fully twelve inches. This is an auspicious commencement, and we have no doubt that under canvass, for which she has been especially constructed, the City of Glasgow will prove almost unequalled in speed. The majestic steamer was last week out at sea for several days, proving herself in every possible way, in order that she may proceed on her first voyage as a sound and well-tried ship. There is now no doubt whatever that this magnificent vessel will proceed on her voyage to New York on the appointed day, namely, the 16th of April; and we learn that she is likely to carry out a full complement of passengers, two-thirds of the berths in both cabins being already taken up. Captain Mathews, we hear, is quite delighted with his new ship and her performances, which, indeed, far surpass his expectations. He is sanguine of making a rapid passage across the Atlantic, and it is to be hoped the result will be such as to establish confidence in iron-built ships, as well as in the screw-propeller properly applied. —*European Times,* April 6.

THE WEATHER IN NEW-YORK.—Again has the warm breath of Spring resumed its power, and gentle-footed May "comes tripping o'er the plain," scattering with lavish hand the violets and the budding flowers over the grateful, yearning bosom of the earth; while vanquished March is dimly seen in the long distance, with his wintry brow, soothed into Summer smiles by the all-subduing power of the "merrie month." Yesterday the bright sun rose in as blue and cloudless a heaven as ever spanned the vine-clad hills of Italy. As the day progressed, the churches with their many tongues, sent forth their solemn yet pleasant summons, and ere the ringing notes had ceased to vibrate in the sunny air, forth from the gorgeous mansion and the humble cottage, from the "palace and the hovel," streamed the motley crowd; "the grave, the gay," some in "costly raiment clad," some in "homely garb," these decked in gorgeous rainbow hues, those wearing the black and sombre shades of mourning and affliction; all wending their way, some in the mockery of ostentation, and some in true and humble sincerity of heart, to offer up the incense of their adoration to the beneficent Creator of all this beauty. In the afternoon, as we threaded our way through the densely crowded thoroughfares, and watched the cheerful smiles and grateful enjoyment of the beautiful day, by those, who, during the week, were confined to their laborious duties, we felt, that to us, though in the midst of a large city, the "blue expanse" was as lovely as it it had arched over the "Castled Crags" of the Rhine, or the witching shores of the Mediterranean. —*New York Globe, April 22.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received journals from the Cape of Good Hope of the 17th of January, at which period the long-expected final decree of Earl Grey had not arrived out. In the meantime the colonists continued to manifest a quiet, uniform, but firm and resolute determination to resist the former order of his Lordship by every legitimate means within their power. The trade of the colony had suffered much in consequence of the agitation and suspense arising out of the protracted uncertainty in which the convict question was involved.—The French ship Jacques Gabriel, 292 tons, commander Pion, had arrived in Table Bay, and reported that in lat. 23. S., long. 54. 30. E., she picked up part of the crew of the Ocean Queen, 737 tons, Captain Jewell, which left London on the 1st of September, bound to Suez. On the 21st of December the vessel was discovered to be on fire, the coals having ignited in the main hold, when the crew left the ship on the evening of the 21st, in four boats: Capt. Jewell, the second mate, carpenter, and ten seamen and boys in two boats; chief officer and fourteen able seamen in the long boat and cutter. The boats parted company during the night, and had not been heard of since.

MEDITATED EMIGRATION OF FARMERS.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger* says, "We have a letter at this moment before us from a Herefordshire farmer, who states that many occupiers of land in the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, have it in contemplation to raise a fund of £600, by subscription, and more, if required, to pay the expenses of two scientific men, who thoroughly understand the quality of soils, and can be depended upon, to take out young men to make a survey of the Western States of America, in order to purchase one million acres of land: to allot it in different sized farms, according to each man's capital; the locality to be in a congenial climate for corn growing, and for breeding sheep and cattle, and to be worked after the same course, or shifts, as in England, near a navigable river, so as to export their corn and provisions to the best markets. They are induced, he says, to adopt this course, because they see no other prospect, if they remain in England, but the loss of the whole of their capital, which they are not contented to submit to, any more than they are willing to spend their last days in those Union houses, for the building of which they have paid their hard-earned money, in the shape of accumulated poors' rates."

DEATH OF A MISER WORTH £50,000.—During the last few days considerable interest has been excited in the neighbourhood of Sadler's Wells, in consequence of the death of Mr. William Crew, hairdresser, No. 32, Arlington Street, who, though always living in the most penurious manner, is said to have died worth £50,000. The following facts have been stated on good authority:—Deceased came up a country boy, in 1799, to try his fortune in London, and was taken as errand boy by Mr. Frederick Hartland, hairdresser, at Sadler's Wells, on whose death he succeeded to the business. He was remarkable for his penurious habits, and, after some years, married a person as penurious as himself. About a week before his death he disclosed to Mr. Turpen that he was worth nearly £50,000 in scrip in railway companies, houses, &c., which he promised to leave to him, and, after his death, the draft of a will to that effect was found. His bed consisted of a few rags. The property, which he made by loans and speculations in the stocks and public companies, is claimed by a cousin of the deceased, and the case is likely to cause litigation. —*London Paper.*

NINEVEH DISCOVERIES.—Further very late and highly satisfactory accounts have within these few days been received from Mr. Layard, in Assyria, giving intelligence of new and important discoveries in the Nimroud Mound. He has made fresh and extensive excavations in parts of the eminence not yet explored, and the result has been the finding of nothing less than the throne upon which the monarch, reigning about 3000 years ago, sat in his splendid palace. It is composed of metal and of ivory, the metal being richly wrought, and the ivory beautifully carved. It does not appear in what part of the edifice this discovery has been made; but it seems that the throne was separated from the state apartments by means of a large curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and undrawn having been preserved. At the date of his advices (the beginning of February) Mr. Layard was pursuing his researches with renewed ardour in consequence of the astonishing success that has hitherto attended his exertions. No human remains have come to light, and everything indicates the destruction of the palace by fire. It is said that the throne has been partially fused by the heat.—*London paper.*

REFUSAL OF HER MAJESTY TO ACCEPT THE KOHI-NOOR DIAMOND.—It was announced some time since that it was the intention of the British forces at the capture of Lahore to present to her Majesty the magnificent Kohi-Noor diamond, which fell into their hands amongst other jewels. The prize was to have been conveyed to this country by Major Edwardes, but shortly before his departure from India the Governor-General received a despatch from England, expressing her Majesty's approbation of the gallantry and loyalty of her soldiers, but respectfully declining to accept the noble gift. The diamond is the largest in the world; its estimated value is £200,000; in size and shape it resembles half a small hen's egg.

TIME.—Whether we play, or labor, or sleep, or dance, or study, the sun passeth, and the sand runs. In all the actions a man performs, some part of his life passeth. We die with doing that for which only our sliding life was granted. Nay, though we do nothing, Time keeps his constant pace, and flies as fast in idleness as in employment. An hour of vice is as long as an hour of virtue; but the difference which follows upon good actions is infinite from that of ill ones. The good, though it diminishes our time here, yet it lays up a pleasure for eternity, and will recompense what it taketh away with a plentiful return at last. When we trade with virtue, we do but buy pleasure with expense of time; so it is not so much a consuming of time as an exchange. Time is a ship which never anchors; while I am abroad, I had better do those things that may advantage my landing, than practice such as shall cause my commitment when I come to the shore.

LAWS OF HEALTH.
From the New York "Home Journal."

Children should be taught to use the left hand as well and as much as the right.

Coarse bread is much better for children than fine.

Children should sleep in separate beds, and should not wear night-caps.

Children under seven years of age should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house—and that time should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and shoulders back while standing, sitting, or walking. The best beds for children are of hair, or in winter of hair and cotton.

From one to one pound and a half of solid food is sufficient for a person in the ordinary vocation of business. Persons in sedentary employments should drop one-third of their food, and they will escape dyspepsia.

Young persons should walk at least two hours a day in the open air.

Young ladies should be prevented from bandaging the chest. The author has known three cases of insanity, terminating in death, which began in this practice.

Every person, great and small, should wash all over in cold water every morning.

Reading aloud is conducive to health.

The more clothing we wear, other things being equal, the less food we need.

Sleeping rooms should be furnished with a fire-place, or some mode of ventilation besides the windows.

Young people and others cannot study much by lamplight with impunity.

The best remedy for eyes weakened by night use is a fine stream of cold water frequently applied to them.

HEAT EXPANDS BODIES.—This is a universal law, and there are but one or two apparent exceptions. Were there no such thing as heat, liquids and gases could not exist; all matter would be solid. Heat is the cause of bodies becoming fluid; it insinuates itself between the particles of which they are composed, and forces them further apart; if a great degree of heat is applied, the particles are separated so far that they then assume the form of gas. Steam is a familiar example, and the thermometer acts solely on this principle. There are only two or three exceptions to this law, and they are only so in appearance. The principal one is water, which, instead of contracting when cooled down below 32 degrees, expands when it assumes the form of ice. This is a beautiful provision, since the ice, floating on the water, prevents it parting readily with its heat and thus does not allow our rivers, &c., to become a solid mass of ice, as they otherwise would. The cause of the water expanding, and becoming lighter, when it freezes, is because the crystals of ice have interstices between them, which are filled with air.

PAIN AND DISEASE.—The Hon. Horace Mann said in a late lecture in Boston, "Men buy pains, and the purveyor and market-man bring home disease. Our pious ancestors used to bury the suicide where four roads meet; yet every gentleman or lady who lays the foundation of disease with turtle-soup or lobster-salad, as really commits suicide as if he used the rope or the pistol; and were the old law revived, how many, who are now honoured with a resting place at Mount Auburn, would be found at the cross roads?"

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A parliamentary document shows that from 1840 to 1848, both inclusive, 625 slave vessels were captured by Her Majesty's ships, of which number 578 were condemned. The number of slaves captured was 38,633, of which 3911 died between the capture and adjudication. In the nine years, the mortality among the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships numbered 648. In the last year 1848 the mortality per cent. among the officers and crews was 22.

PRINTERS' TOASTS.—"The Press—it *ex* presses truth—*re*-presses error—*im* presses knowledge, and *op*-presses none."—"We thought this too good to be *sup*-pressed, and therefore published it."—"Woman—the fairest work of creation—*the edition being* extensive, let no man be without a copy."—"Babies—Miniature editions of humanity, issued periodically, and displayed in *small caps.*"