The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1852.

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The Weekly Observer.
Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—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.*

UNION MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boston.
No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are. *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 49, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 49, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *experimental all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—Local Referees—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Ketteway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Company,
(Established in 1836.)
Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.
EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B. } 4th August, 1851. }

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.
Landing ex *Faside*, from London—
3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA*.
GEORGE THOMAS,
May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

New Molasses.
166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.
Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
March 16.

Brandy and Venegar.
Per *Oberon*, from Charente—
22 HHDS. Henessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY;
25 cases very old Bottled ditto;
6 casks French White Wine *VINEGAR*.
June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

London Goods.
Landing ex "Faside," from London:—
20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 chests fine Old Hyson,
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
30 kegs Colman's MUSTARD,
15 boxes Blue STARCH,
1 chest E. I. INDIGO,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
Cases Cayenne Pepper, Isinglass, Sago, Salad Oil, Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by
April 27. JARDINE & CO.

REMOVAL.
Mr. G. BLATCH,
Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c.,
HAS removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's store, Prince William-street.
May 11, 1852.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market square, April 17th, 1852.
NEW GOODS,
Per steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of Brooches, set with Agua-Marine Carbuncle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gent's. Finger Rings, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns Vest Chains, in gold and silver; Gold Chains and Guards in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair Bracelets; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Cornelian Studs, latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knive, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Boquet Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Fittings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alciope*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.
Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—
6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90. 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.
JOHN V. THURGAR.
March 30. North Market Wharf.

Sheffield House,
Market Square, April 17, 1852.
To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal Watch Hands—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs [illegible] do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Stars; Lever and Large Glasses, [illegible]; Pivot Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S., Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Crimps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Brooches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Calipers; Watch Pivers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers, Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Jewel Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜
Apr 17.—6i.

GOODS
From London, Liverpool, &c., now landing—
900 BOXES 7x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 10x12 Sheet Window GLASS,
200 Kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,
200 Kegs *Habbuck's* White ZINC PAINT,
100 Bags assorted Cut NAILS,
2000 Pieces London PAPER HANGINGS,
5 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
20 Barrels Dried CURRANTS,
15 Bags Black PEPPER,
6 Bales CLOVES,
20 Chests TEA,
1 Chest INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS,
1 Case of Bottle INK,
50 Boxes Common SOAP,
20 Boxes Castile, Windsor, and Toilet SOAPS.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 27, 1852. *Prince Wm. Stree*

Guano, Pickles, &c.
Landing, ex '*Sarah Louisa*,' from Liverpool—
80 BAGS best Peruvian GUANO;
35 dozen SICKLES;
15 dozen Grass HOOKS; 10 doz. Steel Pointed Shovels; 10 doz. CATTLE TIES; 8 doz. Garden Rakes.

Ex schr. *Martha Greenow*, from Boston—
15 boxes Cummington *SCYTHE STONES*;
5 Spring Teeth Horse Rakes;
5 Revolving Horse Rakes,—with a large assortment of Sneaths, Cradle Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, &c. &c.—For sale by
June 22. JARDINE & CO.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS!
Beef, Pork and Bread.
LANDING ex Mary, from Boston:—40 barrels Mess BEEF; 20 barrels extra Prime PORK;
25 barrels Pilot } BREAD;
70 barrels Navy }
In bond, for Ships' Stores.
Sept. 7. GEORGE THOMAS.

Window Glass and Champagne.
Landing this day by schr. 'Charles' from Halifax:
100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11;
20 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Daily expected from Glasgow:—
200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases Cotton Reels.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

London Groceries.
Landing ex Actaon from London:
20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA, of very superior quality, for family use.
2 cases Brown Windsor, and Honey SOAP,
15 kegs S. F. and D. S. F. Mustard,
15 cases Smyrna Cooking RAISINS;
1 chest Pearl SAGO; 20 boxes Maccaroni & Vermicelli,
1 bag White PEPPER;
Cases Isinglass, Candied Citron, Lemon & Orange Peel;
Casks Pickles and Sauces, Orange Marmalade, Patent Groats;
1 tierce Preserved Meats—comprising Roast and Boiled Beef, Mutton, and Veal, Hashed Mutton, Calf's Head, &c. &c.
1 chest Madras INDIGO.—For sale by
Sept. 28. JARDINE & CO.

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.
NEW GOODS.
JAMES BURRELL

HAS received per *St. John* from Glasgow, *Faside* from London, *Alciope* and *Devon* from Liverpool, and also from the United States—a choice assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz:

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS;
DRESS MATERIALS—In fancy Delaines; Cachmeres: Circassian Cloth; Orleans; Coburgs; Printed Muslins; black and coloured Silks.
An excellent assortment of STRAW BONNETS; French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Artificial Flowers; Parasols;
5-4 *PRINTED COTTONS*, choice patterns; Grey and White Cottons; Red and White Flannels; Cotton Warps, Wadding and Batting; Bed Ticks; Regatta Shirtings;
Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Towellings, Diapers, Table Cloths, Linen GINGHAMS;
CLOTHS, TROWSERINGS & VESTINGS; Counterpanes, Toilette Covers;
Worsted and Cotton Fringes;
Furniture Dimity; MUSLINS; Harnes Filled Book Muslin; HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety; Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Infant's Robes, Frock Bodies and Caps; Sewed Muslin Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Fancy Neck Ties;
Patent Elastic Bands;
Hair Nets and Platts;
Col'rd and White Stays.
Gents. Linen SHIRTS, Fronts, and COLLARS, in newest patterns;
Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
UMBRELLAS, Braces, Spring *STOCKS*; *BRUSHES*, Combs, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to his present STOCK OF GOODS, which having been carefully selected will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.
JAMES BURRELL,
May 18. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA
WINES.
The subscriber has just received, and which is now in course of landing—a shipment of superior *WINES*, consisting of
15 HHDS. and 30 quarter casks PORT WINES, of different qualities,
10 hhds. } Brown and Pale SHERRIES,
15 qr. casks }
5 qr. casks old E. I. MADEIRA.
The above Wines have been selected expressly for the St. John market, and will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Aug. 14. North Market Wharf.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable SHOE STORE,
Foster's Corner, Germain-street.
Just received per Steamer.
LADIES' white and Black Satin Slippers,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light*;
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Cossacks*" for Walking;
Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety.

And always on hand—Every description of Boots & Shoes that may be required for City or Country wear.

Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship *Mary Caroline* and Steamer.

Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call.

Domestic Manufactures.
Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress Boots;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain Boottees;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled Boottees;
Youths and Children's Strong Boots and Boottees;
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.
☞ Orders from the Country attended to.
Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE, May, 1852.
THE Spring Stock of this Establishment comprising the usual extensive assortment, has just been received by the late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States—
In Dress Materials; Ladies Visites SHAWLS; PARASOLS; RIBBONS; GLOVES, &c. &c. &c.
are many new styles and makes.
And in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be found a very general assortment, carefully selected for that extensive branch of the business of this Establishment.
May 11. T. W. DANIEL.

Goods Just Received.
126 BOXES 10x12 GLASS;
20 pieces American Oil Cloth;
2 barrels Cream of Tartar; 5 cases Salad Oil;
20 kegs Mustard; 12 dozen Yeast Powder;
5 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OILS;
New patterns of ROOM PAPERS;
Live Geese and Common FEATHERS;
20 dozen assorted CHAIRS;
500 assorted Looking Glasses.
Assorted Wooden Wares; 30 boxes PIPES.—
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Sept 7. *Prince Wm.-Stre t.*

100 Dozen Hats.
WE have just received per "*Alciope*" and "*Sir Harry Smith*," over 100 dozen Satin, Kossuth, and Rustic Hats. Also a lot of Cloth Caps, all of which will be disposed of wholesale or retail at a small advance on cost.

A large stock of our own manufacture on hand and constantly making up.
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and North side King street.
May .

STRYCHNINE.
FOR destroying Wolves and Foxes, just received and for Sale by
THOMAS M. REED.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!
New York, Oct. 17.

The Steamer "Arctic" arrived at 8 o'clock last evening, with 160 passengers. Passed the "Herrman" on the 13th.

Kossuth is residing in London in privacy.—His Secretary has been expelled from Malta.

Brig Darling, of London, from New York, laden with corn, was abandoned at sea on the 16th ult. The crew have arrived at London.

Two hundred and seventy thousand pounds value of gold has been received from Australia.

An influential company has been formed, for the purpose of establishing a new line of steamers, to run between London, Liverpool, Canada and the United States.

A very fair crop of potatoes is anticipated in Ireland this season.

Louis Napoleon, at latest accounts, was at Narbonne.

Mr. Morton, the Paris correspondent of the London *News*, was assassinated by Mr. Bower, the correspondent of the London *Advertiser*, owing to alleged criminality with Mr. Bower's wife.

There is great activity at the dock yards in Brest; several vessels are ordered to make immediate preparations for sea.

A new planet has been discovered in the Constellation Pisces, by a pupil of the Observatory at Marseilles.

The fortress of Tunis blew up the 13th ult., and did considerable damage to the city.

The export of corn is prohibited in Egypt in consequence of an apprehended scarcity.

It is rumoured that Lord Fitzroy Somerset is appointed Governor of India.

The Cabinet Ministers are expected to meet in London on the 14th, for the purpose of settling the time for meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, dines with the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce at an early day.

A division has occurred in the French Ministry respecting the expediency of an immediate proclamation of the empire.

The Isle of Wight is to be strongly fortified at an expense of £40,000.

The Alps, the second of the Cunard line of screw steamships, was launched at Dumbarton on Tuesday.

Mr. Beale issued an attachment for £3000 against Miss Catherine Hayes, in the lord mayor's court, London, and no one appearing for Miss Hayes, he recieved judgment for that sum.

The cost of the Burmese expedition up to the 1st of July is about £500,000. Great sickness prevailed in the garrison at Hong Kong.

A large fire had occurred in Belfast, Ireland; damage £10,000. Dr. Cahill had sailed for Port Philip. The potato crop and the harvest generally in Ireland will be a fair one.

Australia.—The accounts received from Melbourne to the end of May are very favorable. From Mount Alexander, Bellarat, and other diggings, the news was cheering in the extreme. Fresh discoveries are daily being made. Among the latest are diggings at the Anaki Hill, about twenty miles from Geelong. On the 24th of May, the escort from Mount Alexander brought into Melbourne no less than 31,478 oz. of gold, the result of a week's diggings. This exceeds by some 8,000 oz. any weekly quantity received yet. A railway from Mount Alexander to Melbourne was about to be constructed. Immigration proceeded at a most astonishing ratio. The total quantity of gold exported from Port Philip and Victoria up to May 22, was 32 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs 19lb. 8 oz.; value, at 60s. per oz., £2,223,908.

The news from Sydney of the out-turn of the mines was of the most cheerful character. Gold in abundance was being obtained from the bed of the Turon; fifty-eight ounces were taken by one gentleman in a day, and a private letter notices that two others were getting it by shovels-full. Total exported to May 13, £1,429,882.

On May 13, a successful Tasmanian obtained a nugget which weighed 3lb. 4 oz. It was found imbedded in clay and quartz, in a gully between Forest and Fryer's Creeks. It was a rich and massive specimen, and sold for £120 1s. 8d.

Port Philip (Melbourne and Geelong) papers to the end of May, notice with elation the rapid strides the colony is making. The extensive properties of Messrs. Cullan and Edols, at Geelong, were sold by public auction, and brought remarkably high prices. In Melbourne property is valued at about fifteen per cent higher. The Legislative Council of Victoria has reiterated the desire of the colonists that convict importation shall cease. The Petition agreed to at a Monster Meeting held at Melbourne on the 2d of April, was couched in the most determined language, going so far as to declare that should the imperial Government persist in forcing convicts on the new colony through Van Diemen's Land, it must inevitably drive them to seek refuge from such heartless tyranny and oppression in national independence.

New York, Oct. 16th—*From Havana.*—Steamer Black warrior, from Mobile via Havana, reports that twenty Creoles had been arrested at Verditalbiho, charged with conspiring against the Government; otherwise, all quiet. A Spanish vessel was cruising outside Moro Castle, to prevent the Crescent City entering the harbor. The Black Warrior took the Havana mails and passengers brought to New Orleans in the Crescent City. The officers of the B. W. were treated with courtsey at Havana.

The entire property of Count Pozos Dulcis, and his brother Don Jose, Freas, has been confiscated; they are brothers in law of the late Gen. Lopez, and are in a dungeon at the Moro, and said to be sentenced to the garote.

Senors Quintero' Balbin, Gozales and another are sentenced to the garote for connection with the *Voz del Pueblo*.

The government had summoned ten Cubans now in this country to appear for capital offences within nine days.

The Captain General being afraid af assassination, had abandoned his palace and gone to reside at a palace outside the city, whither he has withdrawn a large portion of the disposable force at Havana.

A large number of Cubans, with families, came passengers in the Black Warrior, intending to become citizens of this country.

Trial of Bishop Doane.—*Trenton, Oct. 15.*—The Court of Bishops at Burlington, have resolved by a vote of 6 to 8, not to try Bishop Doane, and adjourned this P. M., at 3 o'clock.

Poetry.

"The Merchant Ships of England."
Air—"The Admiral."

The merchant ships of England!
The carriers of the deep;
Though tempest toss'd, by compass led,
Their course right onward keep—
To sunny lands—to ice-bound shores,
They stretch our island trade,
Teach England's arts to Afric's sons,
And robe the Indian maid.

The merchant ships of England!
The dark rough ocean sail;
Their stately masts, with bending pride,
Do homage to the gale:
Their mariners are terror-proof,
Their captains brave and free,
Tender and true are their manly hearts,
Those children of the sea!

The merchant ships of England,
Her finnest bulwarks are;
Their crews in peace her commerce tend,
And man her fleets in war.
When Heav'n first gave our merchant flag,
While Hope its folds unfurl'd,
"The Seas," old England's genius cried,
"Be ours—against the world!"

The merchant ships of England,
Careering to and fro,
A nation's thanks—a nation's prayers,
Are with them as they go.
Freights may be dull, or wages fall,
Desponding spirits bend;
But British oak, and British skill,
Shall triumph in the end!

Wm. Digby Seymour, M. P.

Apprentices in Cities and Country.

We have been frequently asked by parents from the country about the propriety of apprenticing their sons in cities. The idea seems to be prevalent, that a youth can learn to be a better tradesman in the city than in the country. We believe it is a mistaken one; they will learn to be better tradesmen in a country shop, if the employer is a good mechanic and a steady man, than they can do in a city. A small shop, also, has more advantages for an apprentice than a large one. He has an opportunity of putting his hand early to all kinds of work, and thereby he becomes a more general workman than the one who learns his trade in the city. It is also better for a young man to learn his trade in a shop where there is only one apprentice, than where there are many of them. In a shop where there are a number of boys, they play and trifle away their time every inviting opportunity. In large shops, in cities, the boys are neglected by both employers and journeymen; they are made to do the drudgery work, and there are so many exciting things which lead away their thoughts from their business, that, with few exceptions, they do not seek for knowledge by conversing with one another, or with the journeymen, about this and that improvement, or the scientific part of their business. In spare moments, their talk is principally about this fire-engine beating another one, or this or that steamboat beating such another one; they do not converse about the causes which produce certain effects, but talk about effects without the least allusion to causes. An apprentice in the city must either run with a fire engine, or belong to some military company, and thus his mind is diverted from being employed usefully in obtaining a full and complete knowledge, practical and theoretical, of his trade. There can be no doubt but that there is a greater variety of different kinds of work done in city than in country shops, and were all other things equal, this would claim for city shops the pre-eminence for the acquirements of a good mechanic; but the drawbacks are so numerous, that we advise a young man who wishes to be a good mechanic, to serve at least the three first years of his apprenticeship in some country shop, under a good, skilful and attentive employer. After that, he should come to the city and learn what he can, if he is rooted and grounded in moral principles: if not, let him not come near the alluring scenes of a city life.

We find great fault with mechanics in every shop, in country or city, for being so little devoted in searching after the very knowledge which would be most beneficial to them in their separate trades. How few of them learn to be draftsmen and mathematicians, and yet these qualifications are essential to their rise and progress in life. It is to be regretted that so few of them read and study good works, in comparison with the great many who read useless and empty books, and whose conversation is distinguished by much foolishness and little sense.

We speak thus in kindness, in order, if possible, that we might lead *some* to consider their ways, and rise above the evil trammels in which they fetter their minds. The time will soon be at hand when evening schools will be open in our cities, and when young men will have more time to read and study. We hope they will not neglect those opportunities now, for, as time misspent can never return, so neither can neglected means of improvement be purchased in any future period of life.—*Scientific American.*

The Atmosphere.

The Atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching toward the heaven, of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like a "sea of glass like unto a crystal." So massive is it, that when it begins to stir, it tosses about ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests like snow flakes, to destruction, before it. And yet it is so mobile that we have lived years in it, before we can be persuaded it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass, yet a soap-ball sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it with its wings. It ministers lavishly to all the senses. We touch it not, but it touches us; its warm south wind brings back color to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow, and makes the blood mantle in our cheeks; even its north blasts brace into new vigor the hardened children of our rugged clime. The eye is indebted to it for the magnificence of sunrise, the full brightness of mid-day, the chastened radiance of the gloaming, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun.

But for it the rainbow would want its triumphal arch, and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens. The cold ether would not shed its snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall—hail, storm, nor fog, diversify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tanned unshadowed, forehead to the sun, and one dreary, monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheath of his rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers; so that the shadows of evening gather by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature to find a place of rest and nestle to repose. In the morning, the garish sun would, at one bound burst from the bosom of night and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends, at first, but one little ray, to announce his approach, and then another, and by and by a handful; and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth, till her eyelids open, and, like man, she goes forth again to her labor until the evening.—*Illustrated N. E. Cal.*

Professor Anderson Done Brown.

As Professor Anderson was looking over the various American and European newspapers, which are to be found in the publication office of the Boston Daily Times, he saw that he was closely scrutinized by a gentleman of tall stature and rather swarthy appearance; evidently not a Bostonian. This individual, after a short space had elapsed, at length mustered courage, and thus addressed the "Wizard:" "I say! are you Professor Anderson, hey?" "Yes, sir." "Wall, you're a tarnation smart man, I hear. You aint got that are bottle of yourn with ye, have you?" "No, sir." "Well I'm from down East; having been raised in Maine, and I should like to purchase a duplicate of that *ere* bottle, as I am about going out stumping for ——. I guess if I had your bottle, or its twin-brother, I'd soon swamp the Scotties, without talking much politics, either." "I never carry my bottle with me, nor have I a duplicate of it." "Sorry for that, sir," said the —— stumper; "However," he continued, "I was once taught a trick, when a boy, but I almost forget how the thing was done now. I'll tell you how it was, stranger, as near as I can. I used to take a red cent and change it into a ten dollar gold piece." "Oh," said the Professor, "that is quite simple; a mere trick of sleight of hand." "Well, I know it is not very difficult, but as I forget how, will you show me?" at the same time handing a cent to the Wizard.

"Oh yes, sir, if it will oblige you, I will show you in a moment. "Hold out your hand," said the Wizard. "This is your cent, is it not?" "Yes sir." "*Close your hand.*" The Down Easter closed his hand fast. "Are you sure you have it?" said the Wizard. "I guess I have," said he, "and I'll bet a dollar you can't change it into a ten dollar gold piece." "Done," said the Wizard. "Now hold fast." "Yes sirr! I reckon *I will*—but stop! down with your dollar! here is mine!" said the Yankee. The Wizard covered his dollar. "Now, sir, are you ready?" said the Wizard. "I ain't nothing else!" said the Down Easter. "Change!" said the Wizard. "Now, sir, open your hand." He did so, and to his utter astonishment he beheld a bona fide ten dollar gold piece! "Well, sir," said the Wizard, "you see you have lost you dollar!" "I guess I have," said he; handing over the two dollars. "Now," says the Professor, "I'll bet you another dollar I'll change the ten dollar piece into your cent again, and much quicker." "No yer don't," said the gent from Maine, placing the ten dollars in his pocket, and buttoning up tight, "I'm much obliged to you, Purfessor, but I reckon I'll leave it as it is. Good morning, 'old hoss!'" said he, walking out of the office, and turning round as he reached the door, he placed his digitals in a peculiar position, with the thumb in close approximation to his proboscis, saying, "I guess there aint anything green about this child!" and left the Professor in utter amazement at his coolness.—*Boston Times.*

It Won't Do.

It is curious how many thousand things there are, which it won't do to do upon this cozy planet of ours, whereon we eat, sleep, and get our dinners. For instance—

It won't do to plunge into a law-suit, replying wholly on the justice of your cause, and not equipped beforehand with a brimming purse.

It won't do to tweak a man's nose, or tell him he lies, unless you are perfectly satisfied he has not spunk enough to resent it by blowing your brains out, or, if you have no brains, cracking your skull.

It won't do, when riding in a stage coach, to talk of another man whom you have not personally seen, as being an "all-fired scoundrel," until you are absolutely sure he is not sitting before you.

It won't do for a man, when a horse kicks him, to kick back at the horse in return.

It won't do to crack joks on old maids, in the presence of unmarried ladies who have passed the age of forty.

It won't do to imagine a Legislature, fed at the public crib, will sit but six weeks, when two-thirds of the members have not the capacity to earn a decent living at home.

It won't do, when a musquito bites your face in the night, to beat your own cranium in pieces with your fist, under an impression that you are killing the musquito.

It won't do to take hold of a hair-trigger pistol during a fit of the blues.

It won't do for a chap to imagine a girl is indifferent to him because she studiously avoids him in company.

It won't do for a young lady to presume that more than a third of the gentlemen who show her pointed attentions have the most distant idea of marrying her.

It won't do for a man to fancy a lady is in love with him because she treats him civilly, or that she has virtually engaged herself to him, because she has always endured his company.

It won't do to be so devoted to a tender-hearted wife as to comply implicitly with her request when she asks you "Now, tumble over the cradle, and break your neck, my dear, won't you?"

It won't do to pop the question more than a dozen times after a lady has said "No!"

It won't do to extol the beauty of a lady's hair before you know whether it did not once belong to another lady's head.

It won't do to go barefoot in winter to get rid of trouble from corns.

It won't do to take every man to do that you would like to do, even if so to do would be to do a favor. It won't do!

Fables for Grown People.

We commend to our readers the following little parable told by Dr. Reynolds of Oswego, N. Y., at a gathering of the farmers in that vicinity:

"As you are all farmers, I'll tell you a story of a young farmer. He thought of getting married, as every man ought, (a laugh) but had two sweethearts, which every man ought not to have. (More laughter.) One was a tall, fine girl, vain, showy, famous at a ball, but not good at housework. She was so famous for silks and plumes, and always in such a hurry, that she got the name of Fuss and Feathers. (Loud laughter.)

The other was mild, intelligent and clever, able to show off at a ball, but more fond of being happy and making others happy at home, she was fit for any work—neat, without being gaudy—generous without being extravagant. Though Fuss and Feathers was a great belle, the young farmer reflected that if he married her, his farm would go to ruin, his independence would be lost, and he himself bound to the painful slavery of being in debt; when, if he married the other, he would have a pleasing, intelligent companion, who would keep him respectable by keeping him out of debt, maintain his independence, and secure his happiness. He married her, and rejected Fuss and Feathers." (Loud laughter.)