The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1621.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 9.

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.

At a Common Council of the City of Saint John, holden at the Council Chamber on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1849:

Read and re-enacted the following Laws:

A LAW regulating a Ferry called the Short Ferry.

A Law to prevent Geese or other Domestic Fowl going at large on the Public Squares on the Eastern side of the Harbour of the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to establish a Public Pound within the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to regulate Public Exhibitions within the City of Saint John.

A Law in addition to the Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent the unlading of Ballast in the Roadstead at the entrance of the Harbour of the City of Saint John.

A Law in addition to and in amendment of the Law to regulate the sale of Lime within the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance for the better extinguishing of Fires and establishing a Fire Department in the City of Saint John.

A Law for preventing and extinguishing Fires within the City of Saint John.

A Law directing the use of the Public Seals of the City of Saint John.

A Law for the regulation of Weights and Measures in the City of Saint John.

A Law to enforce the attendance of Witnesses in proceedings under the Charter and Laws of the Corporation of the City of Saint John.

A Law to secure the Fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John to the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said City, to the total exclusion of all other persons under any pretence whatever.

A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Cutting and Inspection of Dried Fish and Inspection of Smoked Herrings within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent the filling up and encumbering of the Harbour of Saint John.

A Law to prevent persons acting as Officers of this Corporation without being duly qualified to act as such.

An Ordinance to establish and regulate the Fees to be taken by the Portwardens of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate Hawkers and Pedlars within the City of Saint John.

A Law to facilitate the recovery of Assessments made on the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John.

A Law for regulating Auctioneers, Tavern-Keepers, and other houses for selling Spirituous Liquors within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Sale and Measurement of Firewood.

A Law directing the mode of recovery of the Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by the Laws of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

A Law in amendment of a Law entitled "A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John."

A Law in addition to and in amendment of the Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Coaches and other Carriages used at Hackneys within the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to regulate the mode of granting Licenses to use a Trade or carry on Business within the City of Saint John.

A Law to lay a Tax on Dogs, to be applied for the support of the Poor in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Markets in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate and establish the Rates of Ferriage in the Steam Ferry Boats of this City, and to make provisions concerning the Floats thereto.

A Law to regulate the Lock-up House in Carleton in the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.

GEORGE WHEELER, *Common Clerk.*

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, *Secretary.*

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CORNELIUS McMONAGLE, late of Smyrna, State of Maine, U. S., deceased, are requested to present them within Two Months from this date, duly attested, at the Office of C. W. STOCKTON, Esq, Attorney at Law, or to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to the said C. W. STOCKTON, or

JOHN McMONAGLE, *Sole Administrator.*

Sussex Vale, June 19, 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Undersigned gives Notice, that he holds a Power of Attorney from Mr. PETER LESEUER, (late Accountant in the Bank of British North America,) dated 24th April last, to transact for him all matters of Business, during his absence from this Province.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART.

St. John, N. B., 24th May, 1849.

☞ NOTICE ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROBERT SCOTT, Jun. } *Executors.*
WILLIAM O. A. SCOTT, }

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to JOHN GARDNER, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late GEORGE F. GOVE.

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. RITCHIE to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of STEPHEN HUMBERT, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }

St. John, February 24, 1849.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lisbon," and "Infanta,"

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburghs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS-DE-NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, GLOVES, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns; Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Duck, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS,
FISHING THREADS,, &c. &c.

With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

April 24, 1849. T. W. DANIEL

Tremendous Sacrifice ON DRY GOODS.

LEEDS HOUSE,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

AFTER the 10th of May the whole of the STOCK on hand, including this Spring's Importation, will be offered at a *Great Reduction* in price, with a view to clearing off the whole as early as possible.

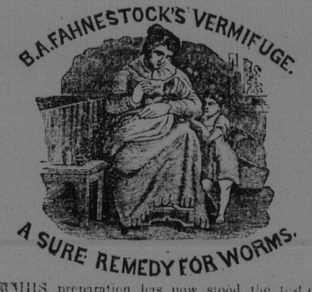
Purchasers "*with Cash*" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.

The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable GOODS, in part of the following—

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy; Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luton, Tuscan, and whole Straws; Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Damask Silks, Satins and Satinetts, Neck Ties; of GLOVES a large assortment, Hearth Rugs, Druggets and Carpets, Gimps, Muslin Collars, Tarlatan Muslins, DeLaines, Coburgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Union Damasks, Moreens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind Hats, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

May 1, 1849—2l



THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

Lowell, Mass., April 24, 1844.

I have a child six years of age, who has been troubled with worms for some time past, and I have endeavoured to obtain a specific, but have found nothing that could be relied upon, until *Fahnestock's Vermifuge* was recommended to me by a friend. I procured a bottle, and gave it according to directions, and in less than three hours my child passed seventeen large worms. I subsequently gave it two other doses, and it passed in all about one hundred worms. I also gave one tea-spoonful of it to a child three years old, and to my surprise it brought away more than a hundred fine worms, in less than two hours from the time I administered it.

AMASA WOODWARD. *Moody Street.*

☞ A Supply of the above valuable Medicine constantly on hand, and for Sale by the subscribers whole sale and retail.

THOMAS WALKER & SON

St. John, June 5, 1849.

Chairs, Paper Hangings, & Coffee.

By the "Cuba" from Boston:

126 CANE seat CHAIRS, 40 do. and wood Rocking Chairs, 1000 pieces low priced PAPER HANGINGS, 1599 lbs. RIO COFFEE.

Just received and for sale by

July 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

LADIES' BOOTS.

Ex Infanta, and other late arrivals;

LADIES' Cashmere, Albert Cord, and Fancy coloured Prunella BOOTS, neatly Capt or Vamped—some all Prunella;

Ladies' Black Satin, Kid, Armazine, Coburg, Prunella, and Patent Leather SLIPPERS;

Girls' strong Anklestrap TIES and other description SHOES; Evening Slippers, &c.

Gents. Cloth Oxonian and Bucher BOOTS; Gents. Walking PUMPS; also, Gents. strong BOOTEES—which will be sold very cheap, *at the Brunswick Shoe Store.*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

May 8th, 1849.

Starch, Ginger, &c.

Landing ex "Harriott" from Liverpool:

2 CASKS SHOT, 8 boxes Patent Starch, 10 kegs Ground GINGER.
10 kegs superfine Mustard, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks, 2 cans Black Lead, 10 cases Chedder and Wiltshire CHEESE,
Hhds. Table SALT, Soda, Copperas, Sulphur, Saltpetre, &c.—For Sale by

May 8. JARDINE & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will in future be carried on by the said ROBERT NISBET, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

The Garland.

THE LORD'S PRAYER,

Beautifully paraphrased into an acrostic, by T. Sturtevant, jun., soldier of the United States Army.

Our Lord and King who reigns enthroned on high!
Father of light! mysterious Deity!
Who art the great I AM, the last, the first,
Art righteous, holy, merciful and just,
In realms of glory, scenes where angels sing,
Heaven is the dwelling-place of God, our King:
Hallowed thy name, which doth all names transcend,
Be thou adored, our great Almighty friend;
Thy Glory shines beyond creation's space.
Named in the Book of Justice and of Grace;
Thy Kingdom towers beyond the starry skies;
Kingdoms satanic fall, but thine shall rise;
Come let thy Empire, O thou Holy One,
Thy great and everlasting will be done!
Will God make known His will—His power display?
Be it the work of mortals to obey.
Done is the great, the wondrous work of love,
On Calvary's cross he died, but reigns above.
Earth bears the record in thy holy word;
As heaven adores thy name, let earth, O Lord;
It shines transcendant in the eternal skies;
Is praised in heaven, for man the Saviour dies.
In songs, immortal angels laud his name,
Heaven shouts with joy, and sains his love proclaim.
*Give*us, O Lord, our food, nor cease to give
Us that food on which our souls may live!
This be our boon to-day and days to come,
Day without end, in our eternal home:
Our needy souls supply from day to day,
Daily assist and aid us when we pray.
Bread though we ask, yet, Lord, thy blessings lend,
And make us grateful when thy gifts descend.
Forgive our sins, which in destructions place
Us, the vile children of a rebel race.
Our follies, faults, and trespasses forgive—
Debts which we ne'er can pay, nor dost receive—
As we, O Lord, our neighbours' faults o'erlook,
We beg thou'd'st blot ours from thy memory's book.
Forgive our enemies, extend our grace,
Our souls to save, e'en Adam's guilty race.
Debtors to thee in gratitude and love,
And in that duty paid by saints above.
Lead us from sin, and in thy mercy raise
Us from the tempter and his hellish ways.
Not in our own, but in his name who bled,
Into thine ear we pour our every need,
Temptation's fatal charms help us to shun,
But may we conquer through thy conquering Son!
Deliver us from all which can annoy
Us in this world and may our souls destroy,
From all calamities which men betide,
Evil and death, O turn our feet aside:
For we are mortal worms, and cleave to clay;
Thine 'tis to rule and mortals' to obey.
Is not thy mercy, Lord, for ever free?
The whole creation knows no God but thee,
Kingdom and empire in thy presence fall;
The King eternal reigns the King of all.
Power is with thee—to thee be glory given;
And be thy name adored by Earth and Heaven.
The praise of Saints and Angels is thine own;
Glory to Thee, the everlasting One!
For ever be thy holy name adore!
Amen! Hosanna! blessed be the Lord!

Miscellaneous.

SCENE AT AN IRISH DINNER-PARTY.

Scarcely had the fish been helped when Pat (the only waiter) had occasion to leave the room, and on his return, presented himself with only one skirt to his coat. It may be mentioned that the original accident had been partially remedied by the skirt being pinned on, but now some practical joker in the kitchen had slyly taken out the pins and suffered the much-trusted domestic to return into the dining room in the unseemly condition above mentioned; and the absurdity of his appearance was much increased by his red plush breeches being patched on the seat with some dark-coloured cloth, something in the shape of a heart, sewn, or, rather, coarsely tied on with pack-thread.

Mr. C— was the first to notice the circumstance, when he lost no time in calling the attention of the guests to it, by a variety of telegraphic signs, when Pat's back was turned, imploring and threatening, by all sorts of emphatic gestures, that no one would apprise him of his caudal deficiency.

There are two little traits in Pat's behaviour to which it may be necessary to advert, and which would have been needless to mention, had not the habits been so prominently brought forward by the circumstance of his lost tail. One was a remarkably springy and jaunt carriage; he did everything with an air; and on the grand occasion of a dinner-party, he indulged in his peculiarity to excess. For instance, when asked for anything, he would gently sink down a few inches on one leg, by bending the knee while he wheeled round, the other leg being extended straight, like the wheeling limb of a pair of compasses in describing a circle, brought himself facing that part of the sideboard containing the articles required, he would gently bound forward with an *en avant* step, such as dancing masters were wont to teach their pupils at a time when practising through quadrilles was the fashion. This flourish, which would have attracted little notice under ordinary circumstances, was absurd in the extreme when performed by a man totally unconscious of the ridiculous exposure he exhibited at each evolution. The other peculiarity was a habit of thinking aloud; his sentiments, though murmured in a low tone, and without any movement of the lips, being pretty generally audible to the whole party.

Sandy Casey had no sooner discovered the state of Pat's rear than he adopted a plan the best possible for showing it off with effect to the company. He called for water, bread, beer, fish, sauce, and kept the unfortunate serving man in a perpetual wheel. Pat bore this wonderfully well for a time, but became at last rather scandalized by his master's manners, which he justly considered to savour more of looking to his interests than attending to his guests, as a hospitable Irish host is wont to do; and in this view of the case he was strengthened by the uncontrollable laughter of the whole party, which he concluded to be excited by such an unusual course at a man's own board.

They were soon made acquainted with what was passing in his mind by an occasional "aside," heard during a pause in the merriment.

Pat (aside)—Bedad ye're taking care of yourself any how! Ketchup! Sure I've tuck it twice to you. Soy! anchovy! vinegar! Harvey! Devil such a man di? ever I see for sauce! Faith ye'er making a holy show of yourselves wid your pickles! By me sowl, ye don't give the rest a chance: ay, well they may laugh! Is it beer? Sure you might ask them to take a glass of wine, they're most choking. Och, murther! is it mustard with salmon? That bangs all!"

This last order went far to produce an act of open rebellion, so monstrous did it appear in Pat's eyes. He affected at first not to hear it, and kept his eyes sternly fixed on the opposite wall. When, however, there was no mistaking the reiterated command, he moved with slow and faltering steps, and a deprecating look towards his master, with the mustard-pot in his hand, and holding it at arm's length behind him, he lowered his mouth to Mr. Casey's ear, and addressing him confidentially.

"It's salmon ye're ating! Sure you wouldn't ate mustard with salmon?"

The order, however, was repeated, and Pat, almost doubting the evidence of his senses, saw his master help himself desperately to the obnoxious condiment, and eat it with apparent satisfaction. The expression of surprise, mingled with disgust and doubt in the serving-man's face, was so extremely ridiculous that it produced a fresh roar, which very much scandalized and not a little chafed him.

"That you may die roaring like Daron's bull! what the deuce you see to laugh at it's hard to say. Bad manners to you; but it's a queer thing to be screeching at a man at his own table, any how. Perhaps it's a way they have in England—Faith I believe you—so."

After this fashion the dinner passed off, Pat remaining in uncomfortable ignorance, and his master losing no opportunity of showing him off. At last when he was removing the cheese, Mr. Casey turned to him innocently and asked why he mended his clothes with a wax end, when there was a tailor in the town? Pat, pausing in his career, quickly reconnoitred the part, when the whole truth flashed upon him. The look he gave his master, and then the company, was the most exquisitely comic that the human face could represent, but the predominant expression was certainly joy at the extraordinary conduct of all parties being so happily explained.

Dropping the cheese hastily on the sideboard, he rushed to the kitchen, and by the squealing that ensued might be guessed the kind of punishment he was inflicting on the originator of the practical joke.—[Scraps and Sketches of Irish Life.

THE FIRST BALLOON ASCENT.

The scientific men in Paris were not long in testing Montgolfier's experiment. They succeeded admirably, and it was now determined to attempt a personal ascent. But before making the essay, three aerial voyagers were sent up in the form of a sheep, a cock, and a duck, all of which came down safely. Thus encouraged, preparations were made for an ascent. Montgolfier constructed a new balloon expressly for the purpose. It was of an elliptical form, 71 feet in height, 48 feet in diameter, and was elegantly painted and ornamented. A gallery was carried round the aperture at the bottom, communicating with a grate which enabled the aeronaut to supply the fire with fuel, and thus to keep up the machine as long as the fuel lasted. The weight of the balloon and accompanying apparatus was estimated at about 1600 lbs. On the 15th October, 1783, M. Pilatre de Rozier made an ascent in this machine, and contrived to keep it suspended in the air, at a height of about 200 feet, for several minutes, by feeding the fire. But in this experiment the balloon was held captive by cords. The success of the experiment determined M. Rozier to undertake a free aerial voyage. In this he was accompanied by the Marquis d'Arlandes, a major of an infantry regiment, whose valour seems, however, to have evaporated in a very unmilitary manner. The ascent was made at La Muette, a royal palace in the Bois de Boulogne, in a balloon similar to that already described. All being ready on the 21st of November, 1783, the voyagers took their places in the gallery. After repairing some trifling damage which the balloon sustained in the first essay, it was, at fifty-four minutes past one, absolutely abandoned to the dominion of the air, and soon ascended with great rapidity. When the adventurers were about 250 feet high, they waved their hats to the astonished multitude, and quickly rose to a height at which they could no longer be distinguished. The history of this voyage is that, in a great measure, of the terror of the Marquis d'Arlandes. When he found himself so high that he could no longer distinguish objects upon earth, both his curiosity and ambition were amply satisfied, and he insisted upon his companion ceasing to throw straw upon the fire, that they might descend. M. de Rozier, however, deaf to the marquis's remonstrances, continued his operations. At length, having attained an elevation of about 3000 feet, the marquis perceived some holes which had been burned in the lower part of the balloon, and at the same time heard cracks which seemed to proceed from the top of the machine, and which appeared to him to menace its instant and entire destruction. He now became perfectly frantic with terror, and, hastening to cap wet sponges to the burnt holes, he vowed, that if his companion did not immediately take steps to descend, he would throw him overboard; at the same time he promised faithfully to take upon himself the entire blame of shortening their voyage. M. de Rozier at length listened to the marquis's urgent solicitations; but on approaching the earth, the marquis, seeing the great danger they incurred of being spitted on the weathercock of the Invalides, hastily threw a fresh bundle of straw upon the fire, and even spread it, in order to raise a fiercer blaze. This carried them over a great part of Paris, at a sufficient elevation to clear the steeples, and passing the Boulevards, they landed safely in a field near the Bicetre, without having experienced the slightest physical inconvenience. The distance traversed was between six and seven miles, and they were in the air twenty-five minutes. The weight of the whole apparatus, including the two aeronauts, was between 1600 lbs. and 1700 lbs., and when they descended two-thirds of their fuel was unconsumed. Such was the prosperous issue of the first aerial voyage ever achieved by man. It was a conquest of science which all the world could understand; and it flattered extremely the vanity of that ingenious people, who enjoyed the honour of its triumph in defiance of the doubts raised by English philosophers. The Montgolfiers had the annual prize of 600 livres adjudged to them by the Academy of Sciences; the elder brother was invited to court, decorated with the badge of St. Michael, and received a patent of nobility; and on Joseph a pension was bestowed, with a sum of 40,000 livres to enable him to prosecute his experiments with balloons.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE FOUNDERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

The soil, as I have already remarked, was so sterile as to return but a niggard harvest to the husbandman; who was forced, therefore, to severe and unceasing toil, in order to win from it even a scanty subsistence. But the sea was more beneficent; the fishermen found in the bays and rivers of the country a means of obtaining subsistence and wealth. This led the people to become fishermen and sailors; and the ships of New England were soon seen in every sea; and her hardy seamen, as whalers, in the language of Burke, soon pursued their gigantic game from the equator to the poles. Up to the time of our Revolution, in 1688, the reigning feeling in New England was that they were in fact, an independent people. To the King of England they faintly acknowledged themselves to owe some sort of allegiance—what sort, and to what extent, was difficult to be ascertained. Under this notion of independence they acted, pursuing their own interests as to them seemed fit, and establishing with every customer and country that offered, such traffic as their capabilities permitted. They consequently rapidly improved in substance. Increasing wealth brought with it softened feelings and gentle habits. The good and sterling portion of the Puritan remained, and produced its admirable fruits in the energy and virtue of the people; while all the sterner and cruel characteristics of their class were, by constant collision with their neighbours and the world, so checked and subdued as to seem almost effaced, leaving traces only of a certain gravity of deportment, and harmless asceticism to their religious observances, which, to this hour, belong to, and distinguish, this singular people. They form, by far, the most remarkable portion of the American people, and have given to the character of the whole nation those traits, whether attractive or the reverse, which distinguish them as a people from the rest of mankind. If by some unfortunate combination of circumstances the colonists of New England could have been withdrawn from America, and directed elsewhere; and if, in consequence, New England had never arisen and taken her place in the great federation of America, we should not at this moment behold the wonderful spectacle which that vast continent now exhibits. People and provinces, and wealth, there would undoubtedly have been, but not the people we now see, not that busy, hardy, adventurous, shrewd and enlightened race, whose swarms are spreading from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific—who will push up to the Pole and down to the Equator. Without New England, and New Englanders, the Americans might, and probably would, have proved a more winning and attractive people than they are now, but they would not have proved themselves the *great* people we now behold.—*The Colonies of England, by J. A. Roebuck, M. P.*

BRITISH MARRIAGE MARKET AT CALCUTTA.—Here may be seen as fine equipages as in London, for the horses and carriages are all sent out from England, at an immense expense. In addition to its being the favourite evening drive, the race-course is one of the principal auction marts, for the sale of an article of which a large supply is imported annually from England; we allude to the young ladies, who are sent out here as a mere matter of speculation, and in the regular business-like manner consigned to an agent, whose duty it is to dispose of them to the best advantage. For this purpose a carriage is kept, in which the poor girl is placed, after having been made to look as pretty as possible, and is driven about the race-course every evening until she is seen, admired, and bought by some rich old colonel, whose age would befit the character of a grandfather better than a husband. Such preposterous alliances never turn out happily, as, indeed, how should they? What thoughts or wishes can a young girl of seventeen have in common with on old man of sixty? And such are Indian marriages. The girl is perhaps considered lucky in having caught a colonel, but can she look upon him in any other light than as a person kindly provided by nature to find her with means to indulge in extravagance, and live in luxury, which she might otherwise have wished for in vain; but has it not been obtained at the price of happiness, and what is still worse, does it not involve a temptation to crime which is almost too strong for human frailty to withstand? So barefaced is the system pursued, that should the agent (for the girl herself is not at her own disposal) be on the point of concluding an agreement with some young man who has six or seven hundred rupees a month, and suddenly hear of an old man who has a thousand, and who wishes to become a husband, the first engagement is broken off, *sans ceremonie*, and the young lady's affections transferred to the new lover! By these means any girl that is not absolutely ugly can acquire a fortune, the only stock-in-trade that is required being a few dresses and other vanities, and the only art being that of lolling gracefully in a carriage.—["Five Years in the East."

THE WOMEN OF HUNGARY.—From an article on Hungary, by F. J. Grund, published in the Philadelphia Ledger, we extract the following remarks concerning the Hungarian women:—

"To the great moral resources of Hungary, in her present death struggle for independence, must yet be reckoned the character and devotion of the women. For years back, it was the women of Hungary who gave the most powerful impulse to the national feeling. It is they who fostered the Hungarian language and literature, and who inspired patriotic sentiments in their husbands, sons and lovers. Ever since Pesth—by the Magyars themselves, from its rapid progress called "The New York of Old Europe"—became the capital of Hungary, the noble women refused to spend the income from their large estates at Vienna. They looked on the Hungarian families of the Esterhazys, Kobarys, Nadastys, and Czichys, which are almost domiciliated in Austria, if not as absolute traitors, at least as deserters of the cause of their country.

And here I must pay a just tribute to the personal charms of those women who devote their lives and fortunes to the moral and intellectual elevation of their country. When beauty fires patriotism, we may indeed be prepared to witness deeds of heroic valor. And what beauty is this that acts as a talisman on a brave people in arms for their dearest rights? No fading moonlight countenances, blanched by privation and sorrow—no waning cheeks lit up with a paroxysm of despair—no polished marble, with its cold repulsive indifference—no figure of the drawing-room, tortured into shape by some heathen milliner—no withered relics of conventional endurance. There is a wild, daring, piercing beauty about these women, sprung directly from the Caucasian mountains, by the side of which your soft, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired Saxon maid looks like a faint lithograph by the side of Corregio's incarnations. Such women, deeply imbued with a sense of their country's wrongs, and a female purpose to avenge them, are now lashing the frenzy of the men to deadly combat."

BATHING.—The ancients considered bathing and swimming of national importance. It was reproachful to say that such a man could neither read nor swim. All other perfect animals swim naturally (except the camel). Man is the only perfect animal who learns this art. They deemed it a duty to learn to swim and read, both of which they considered as of equal value. We too much depreciate the importance of the power which controls the waves. Let us islanders force each other by moral persuasion to abandon our cowardice and learn to swim. It was the luxurious custom of the Roman youth to leave the Campus Martius heated with martial training, and to plunge boldly into the cool Tiber, to re-brace their frames for another encounter in their national games. Their emperor nursed this custom. The baths of Caracalla were 1500 feet in length, and 1250 broad, containing baths for upwards of 1600 bathers. The baths of Dioclesian accommodated no less than 18,000 persons at the same time. Thus acted the ancients, knowing its utility as a safeguard against many epidemics; and, as a proof of this, may be mentioned the allegory of Thetis dipping her son Achilles in the river, and what was that for, but that a conviction existed that cold bathing strengthened and matured his frame, and would make him hardy and invulnerable to many of the ills that flesh is heir to? The same opinion is expressed by Homer, in his *Odyssey*, and also by Fenelon, in his *Telemachus.*

GENERAL BEM.—But a short time ago that gallant man was a poor despised Polish refugee in this country, dependent upon a small pittance supplied to him by the Polish Association. He was suffering at the time from an old wound, but his poverty not enabling him to receive proper medical assistance at his own residence, he was compelled to seek relief in the University Hospital, where the late Dr. Liston succeeded in extracting a ball from his body which he had received while defending Poland against Russia, and he has lived to return to his native country of Gallicia, to lead on the Hungarians to freedom and victory. (Hear, and cheers.) The Austrians took delight in boasting of the conquests and gallantry of their generals in Italy, but when they came to meet armies headed by Bem and Georgey they were so triumphantly vanquished that they were forced to seek refuge in the territories of a neutral country, and call in the aid of Russian barbarians. (Cheers.) Russia, no doubt, had immense numbers of troops at her command; but let them remember that, from Xerxes down to Napoleon, the right of the few had overcome the tyranny of the multitude, and, however some people might despair, he for one had full confidence in the ultimate success of the Hungarian cause.—*Extract from a Speech by Lord Dudley Stuart, at the London Tavern Public Meeting.*

ECONOMY.—We would speak of this as a duty of the most binding kind—that of economizing and husbanding surplus means—in order to provide against the day of death, the time of sickness, and the period of adversity. Does not a man incur a responsibility of the most serious kind when he marries and becomes the father of children? These helpless ones plead to him most eloquently. Are they, in the event of his early death, to be left to buffet with the rude world unaided? The hand of charity is cold, the gifts of charity are valueless, compared with the gains of industry and the honest savings of frugal labour, which carry with them blessings and comforts, without inflicting any wound upon the feeling heart. Let every man who can, therefore, endeavour to economise and to save—not to hoard without an object, but to nurse his little savings, for the sake of promoting the welfare and happiness of himself while here, and of others when he has departed. There is a dignity in the very effort to save with a worthy purpose, even though the attempt should not be crowned with eventual success. It produces a well-regulated mind; it gives prudence a triumph over extravagance; it gives virtue the mastery over vice; it puts the passions under control; it drives away care; it secures comfort. Saved money, however little, will serve to dry up many a tear—will ward off many sorrows and heart-burnings, which otherwise would prey upon us. Possessed of a little store of capital, a man walks with a lighter step—his heart beats more cheerily. The face of nature will assume, in his eyes, a more joyous character; the fields will appear more green; the groves more vocal. When interruption of work or adversity comes, he can meet them; he can recline on his capital, which will either break his fall, or prevent it altogether. By such prudential economy we can thus realise the dignity of man, life will be a blessing, and old age an honour. We can ultimately, under a kind Providence, surrender life, conscious that we have been no burden on society, but rather, perhaps, an acquisition and ornament to it; conscious, also, that as we have been independent, our children after us, by following our example, and availing themselves of the means we have left behind us, will walk in like manner through the world, in independence and happiness.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

RED AND PALE ANGER.—The first is of a violent and explosive nature; it generally affects the sanguineous; the circulation of the blood is accelerated—the breathing is difficult and panting—the features flushed—the swollen veins are visibly enlarged under the integuments—the eyes flash fire and become injected with blood—the lips, contracted, expose the teeth—the voice becomes hoarse—the hearing difficult—foam will occasionally issue from the mouth—in short, the features assume the character of mania; arising evidently from a congestion of blood on the brain; and under the violence of the paroxysm the angry man will know no restraint, and is indeed, for the time being, a maniac, indiscriminate in his fury and perfectly uncontrollable. Such was the case of Charles VI. of France, who, being violently incensed against the Duke of Bretagne, and burning with a spirit of malice and revenge, could neither eat, drink, nor sleep, for many days and nights, and at length became furiously mad; as he was riding on horseback, drawing his sword, and striking promiscuously every one who approached him. In pale anger, the liver, the digestive organs are more engaged, and jaundice, inflamation of the liver, bilious affections are frequently ushered in. In this anger, the circulation is languid, the pulse small and irregular, the breathing short and oppressed, a cold perspiration oozes from every pore, the teeth are locked or chattering, the eyes fixed and glassy, the features pale and contracted, a general tremor shakes the whole frame, and the individual sufferer—for such he is—appears overwhelmed by the exaltation of his passion; he can scarcely articulate a word, stammers his execrations, and seems to seek for language sufficiently energetic and bitter to express his wrath; his countenance is so altered by the violence of his emotions, that he is scarcely recognisable.

FEELINGS OF LORD GOUGH ON HEARING OF HIS BEING SUPERSEDED IN THE COMMAND IN INDIA.—We call the attention of every countryman of this gallant but ill-used veteran to the very words of Lord Gough himself, as expressed by him on the knowledge of his being superseded. They have been forwarded to us by a military gentleman, and were taken from a letter written by an officer in Sindh to his father in London. Here is the extract:—"Poor Lord Gough! I never saw a man so downcast as he seemed on learning that he had been superseded in the command of the army by Sir Charles Napier. 'I am,' exclaimed the glorious old soldier, 'a fallen man; and no honours that can now be bestowed on me can hinder my feeling it as an unmerited humiliation during my remaining few years of a life which has been passed from boyhood upwards in the service of my country—that country which now requites my devotion with the lowering my reputation before the whole world. This is a blow intolerable, coming too from men the incapacity and misdeeds of many of whom have inflicted irretrievable injury on the country."—*Cork Examiner.*

OLD AGE.—There is no greater error in the world than is committed by those who associate ugliness with age, and though the dictionaries may conjoin them, we maintain that not unfrequently good looks come with advancing years,—we mean the good looks of a benignant and intellectual countenance. There is a great moral beauty in the appearance of one whose garb denotes that she has yielded a willing submission to the fixed decrees of our being, who, having seen the joyous delights of youth, and passed the honourable period of mature age, is content to throw aside the ornaments which once she wore, and, instead of masquerading in laces and velvets, to be seen in the simple and unostentatious apparel that befits her years. To the eye of affection, the grey hairs upon her brow are far more becoming than any artificialities that could be procured; and the pallor of her cheek more attractive than the sunniest glow of early loveliness. It is when we look upon such a character as this that we feel in their full force the veneration and regard which old age ought always to inspire.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

FRENCH COMMERCE.—People everywhere complain of the stagnation of affairs, and their complaints are, unfortunately, but too well founded. Work—real work—not that of such or such favoured locality, but that general movement that constitutes the material life of nations, which, on the active surface of the country, lights up forges, opens workshops, causes locomotion on our great land, water, and iron routes, sets manufactures in motion, turns engines and mills—all that creating activity from which universal well-being flows—is far from having resumed amongst us its habitual march. There is no serious or imminent cause apparent why work should stop; and yet it is a fact that work is not going on, or if at all, with infinite slowness and trouble.

In Canton there are 123 temples, dedicated to the three heathen deities, Taou, Buddh, and Jukea-sic, or Confucius,—with 2000 priests, 1000 nuns, and an annual revenue exceeding £100,000