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THE OBSERVER,

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

Corporation Laws.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1845.

Read and Enacted the following Law.

A Law to regulate the PUBLIC COACHES and other Carriages used as Hackneys within the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS much inconvenience arises to the public from the irregular manner in which Coaches, Carriages, and other Vehicles standing for hire, are drawn up on the Market Square, and it is deemed expedient that some regulations should be made for preventing the same:

I. *Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened*, That from and after the passing of this Law, the Stands for Coaches, Carriages, and other vehicles intended to be used as Hackneys, shall be in the centre of Kingstreet, eastward of a line drawn forty feet east from the east side of Prince William Street, and in such other place or places as the Mayor of the said City, or his Deputy for the time being, shall appoint, and that all such coaches, carriages, or other vehicles, as aforesaid, whilst waiting for employment, shall be drawn up in a single line on the said stands, with the horses' heads to the Eastward, leaving a sufficient space between each carriage or other vehicle for the convenient passage of foot passengers at all times; or they shall be drawn up in such other order or manner as the said Mayor, or his Deputy, shall direct and appoint; and if any coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, whilst waiting for employment, shall be found standing upon any of the squares or streets within this city, other than on the regular stands appointed therefor as aforesaid, or in any other manner than is hereby directed, the owner or driver thereof shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings.

II. *And be it ordained*, That the Mayor of the said City, or his Deputy, shall have full power to grant Licenses under his hand and seal, to such and so many persons, being Freemen of and residents within the said city, as he may see fit, to keep and drive carriages, coaches, or other vehicles to be used as hackneys, within the said city; provided always, that no person shall drive or cause to be driven more than one carriage, under the same License, at the same time, and such licenses at his will and pleasure to revoke and annul; and that every License so granted shall specify the number which the coach, carriage, or other vehicle to be used, or driven under such License, shall bear; and if any person shall use or drive or caused to be used or driven any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid within the said city for hire, without being Licensed as aforesaid, or shall continue to use or drive any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, after the said License shall be revoked or annulled, or shall use or drive or cause to be used or driven, more than one coach, carriage, or other vehicle, under the same License, at the same time, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings for each and every offence.

III. *And be it ordained*, That if any owner or driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle, not duly Licensed as aforesaid, or having been Licensed, not having such License in force, shall draw up or place his coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, on any of the stands appointed by or under this law; or shall draw up or place his coach, carriage, or other vehicle upon any of the streets, squares, or wharves within the city, to stand there waiting for employment, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings for each and every offence.

IV. *And be it ordained*, That every person who shall be Licensed to drive any coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall have the number expressed in such License, painted on the outside of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, in plain legible figures not less than two inches in length about the centre of each side thereof, or in such other sufficient manner as the said Mayor or his Deputy shall direct and approve of; and every person Licensed as aforesaid, who shall use or drive or cause to be used or driven, any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, without having the number of his License so painted, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

V. *And be it ordained*, That the driver of every coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, whilst waiting for employment at any stand, shall remain on the seat of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, or at or near to the head of the horse or horses attached to such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid; and if any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, shall be left on any stand without the driver either on the seat or at or near to the head of the horse or horses as aforesaid, (unless he can shew some actual necessity for his absence,) the driver or owner of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.

VI. *And be it ordained*, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or driver of every coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, to ask, demand, and receive the following prices or fares for the conveyance of passengers within the limits of the said City, viz.—For conveying one passenger from any public stand to any other part of the said city, or from any one part of the said city, to any other part thereof, One Shilling; and for every passenger exceeding one, Sixpence additional, and if any driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall be detained at any place by any passenger, or shall make any agreement for carrying any passenger or passengers by the hour, he shall be entitled to ask, demand, and receive the following rates, viz.:—For any time not exceeding half an hour, One Shilling and Three Pence, and in that proportion for every half hour that such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall be detained or employed; provided always that in case any driver shall be required to cross the Ferry to Carleton, he shall in addition to the foregoing fares, be entitled to demand and receive the Ferriage for himself, his carriage and horses,—both going and returning.

VII. *And be it ordained*, That every coach, carriage, or other vehicle, used or driven for hire as aforesaid, shall have fastened up in some conspicuous place on the inside of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, a plate or card on which shall be engraved or printed, distinctly to be seen, the name of the owner, the number of his License, and the Sixth Section of this Law shewing the Rates of Fare, and if any driver of any such Coach, Carriage or other Vehicle shall convey any passenger or passengers without having such plate or card as aforesaid, or shall ask or demand any greater or higher rates or prices than are hereby fixed, he shall not be entitled to recover any compensation for the conveyance of any such passenger or passengers. And if any owner or driver of any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall convey or cause to be conveyed any passengers without having such plate or card as aforesaid, or shall demand and receive any greater or higher sum than he shall be entitled to receive by virtue of this ordinance, he shall be liable to the penalty of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

VIII. *And be it ordained*, That if any driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, while on any of the stands, shall neglect or refuse to convey any person or persons to any place or places within the said City, upon being applied to for that purpose, (unless he can prove that he was at the time actually hired to convey some other passenger,) he shall be liable to the penalty of Ten Shillings.

IX. And be it ordained, That if any driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle, licensed as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misbehaviour by getting intoxicated, giving abusive or insulting language, or other improper conduct, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings; and the Mayor, if he see fit, may forthwith revoke his license.

X. And be it ordained, That every coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, when driven or used in the night, shall have fixed up on the outside thereof two lighted Lamps, one on either side, and that the said lamps shall have on the front and side-glasses thereof, the number of the license painted in plain, legible figures, of, at least, two inches in length, so as to be distinctly visible, and if any person shall drive any such Coach, Carriage, or other Vehicle, as aforesaid, at night, without having such Lamps fixed up, lighted, and numbered, as aforesaid, the owner or driver of any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.

XI. And be it ordained, That persons licensed to drive Coaches, Carriages, or other vehicles, as aforesaid, may also drive Stages or Sleighs in the Winter season, for the like purpose, and that all the provisions and penalties of this Law shall be applicable to Stages and Sleighs, in every respect, as they apply to Coaches, Carriages, and other vehicles, as aforesaid.

XII. And be it ordained, That the several and respective Penalties hereinbefore imposed and ordained, shall and may be recovered and levied in the manner and to the uses directed in and by the Law or Ordinance of this Corporation, entitled "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."

XIII. And be it ordained, That a Law of this Corporation, entitled "A Law to regulate Public Coaches and "other Carriages used as Hackneys within the City of "Saint John," which was re-enacted on the ninth day of April last, be and the same is hereby repealed.

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jun., C. C.

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

MARINE AGENCY AT SAINT JOHN.

THE Subscriber is authorised by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, to take Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, to an extent not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars on any one risk.

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, *Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers*, or against the Estate of the late THOMAS NISBET, Junior, are requested to render the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who continues the business under the same firm, and has now on hand an extensive assortment of superior NEW FURNITURE, of their own manufacture.

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, N. B. 1st March, 1845.

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received, per "Kate," from London:

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS, of the newest and most Fashionable patterns,
Misses', Children's and Babes' Fancy PRUNELLA and VALENTIA BOOTS, in green variety,
Gentlemen's Wellington, Clarence, Albert, Coburg and other BOOTS,
DRESS SHOES, PUMPS, and SLIPPERS, of every style,—Together with a great variety of Cheap BOOTS and SHOES, of every sort and quality that can be named—for sale Wholesale and Retail, by

S. K. FOSTER.

June 24.

CORDAGE.

Just arrived per "Severn," from Liverpool;

107 COILS "Jackson's" CORDAGE, consisting of Rope from 6 inch to 1 1-4 ich; Spunyarn, Marline, Amberline and Houseline—suitable for Rigging for a Vessel of 200 tons. For sale low while landing.

July 5. C & W. H. ADAMS.

New BOOKS and STATIONERY.

V. H. NELSON

OFFERS for sale at the VICTORIA BOOK-STORE, an extensive and well selected assortment of Books and Stationery, including—
SUPERFINE, fine, and common Post, Foolscap, Demy, Pot, and Note PAPERS;
500 reams Wrapping do.; Quills, Steel Pens;
Sealing Wax, Drawing Pencils, Artists' Materials;
Tissue, Fancy, and Coloured Papers,
Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Copying Books, and Copying Presses;
Blank, Memorandum and Copy BOOKS;
Blue, Black, Red, and Copying INK;
Primers, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Geographies, Arithmetics, Catechisms, and School Books of every description;
Slates and Slate Pencils; Bibles, Testaments;
Prayer Books, Psalm Books, Methodist and Baptist HYMN BOOKS, together with a large assortment of miscellaneous works in DIVINITY, History, Arts, Sciences, &c.
Sunday School Books, Prizes and Presents, Juvenile Books, &c. &c.

☞ Agent for the Publications of Messrs. Chambers, and for the sale of Morrison's Universal Medicine. June 17, 1845.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Business to the Store lately occupied by E. W. Greenwood, (*No. 19, South Market Wharf.*) and has now on hand—Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR, manufactured from prime Alexandria Wheat; RYE FLOUR; CORN MEAL; HORSE FEED, BRAN, &c. &c.

☞ He will also continue to attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 6, 1845.—2m. JOHN W. McLEOD.

Geneva, Wine, Brandy, &c.

Per Brig *Arel*, Stewart, Master, from Glasgow

15 HHDS. superior quality Pale Hollands GIN;
10 Hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY;
2 Hhds. and 52 casks superior Old PORT WINE.

For sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 24th June, 1845.

Ship Chandlery, &c.

The subscriber has received per ship Themis, *a general assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:—*

120 COILS CORDAGE, ass'd from 9 thread Ratline, to 7 inch Hawser:
500 fathoms short link CHAIN, from 3-8 to 5-8 inches,
60 bags SPIKES, from 4½ to 9 inches,
10 casks Wrought NAILS, assorted,
Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; Sheet Lead,
OAKUM, Log Lines and Log Glasses,
Pump Tacks of all sizes, Paint Brushes,
Tar Brushes, Ballast Shovels,
BUNTING and Ships' COLORS,
Brass and Wood COMPASSES, &c.

All of which will be sold at his usual moderate prices. JAMES ROBERTSON,

June 10. (☞) *Nelson Street.*

CARPETING, &c.

Per "Caledonia," from Liverpool:—

400 YARDS assorted *CARPETING*,
22 Shepherd's *PLAIDS*,
20 Large *HEARTH RUGS*.—And for sale by

June 24, 1845. JOHN KINNEAR.

PATENT HEMP CORDAGE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a well-assorted Stock of Patent Hemp Cordage.

June 17. ALLISON & SPURR.

Scythes, Sickles, Reaping Hooks, Coffee, &c.

Per Caledonia, from Liverpool, on Consignment:

20 DOZEN 40 to 46 inch Patent New-England pattern SCYTHES,
15 doz. No. 4, 5, and 6 BY SICKLES,
10 doz. No. 2 and 3 REAPING HOOKS,

And,—*per schooner Margaret, from Boston:*
5 boxes containing 100 gross Patent Friction MATCHES,
5 dozen New-York Imitation *Griffin* SCYTHES, of the finest material,
2 boxes BRASS CLOCKS,
5 bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
5 bags Cape Haytien ditto,
10 boxes *Winchester's* Shaving SOAP, in ½ lb. Cakes,
12 doz. "*Fahnestock's VERMIFUGE*,"
25 doz. "*Dr. Pierce's Indian Restorative*."—For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

THE GARLAND.

SONG OF THE HAYMAKERS.

BY ELIZA COOK.

The noontine is hot and our foreheads are brown,
Our palms are all shining and hard;
Right close is our work with the wain and the fork,
And but poor is our daily reward;
But there's joy in the sunshine, and mirth in the lark,
That skims whistling away overhead;
Our spirits are light, though our skin may be dark,
And there's peace with our meal of brown bread.

We dwell in the meadow, we toil on the sod,
Far away from the city's dull gloom;
And more jolly are we, though in rags we may be,
Than the pale faces over the loom.
Then a song and a cheer for the bonnie green stack,
Climbing up to the sun, wide and high;
For the pitchers and rakers, and merry haymakers,
And the beautiful midsummer sky.

Come forth, gentle ladies, come forth, dainty sirs,
And lend us your presence awhile;
Your garment will gather no stains from the burs,
And a freckle won't tarnish your smile.
Our carpet's more soft for your delicate feet
Than the pile of your velveted floor;
And the air of our balm swarth is surely as sweet
As the perfumes of Araby shore.

Come forth, noble masters, come forth to the field,
Where freshness and health may be found;
Where the first wind-rows are spread for the butterfly's bed,
And the clover bloom falleth around.
Then a song and a cheer for the bonnie green stack,
Climbing up to the sun, wide and high;
For the pitchers and rakers, and merry haymakers,
And the beautiful midsummer sky.

"Hold fast!" cries the wagoner, loudly and quick,
And then comes the hearty "Gee-wo!"
While the cunning old team-horses manage to pick
A sweet mouthful to munch as they go.
The tawny faced children come round us to play,
And bravely they scatter the heap;
Till the tiniest one, all outspent with the fun,
Is curled up with the sheep-dog, asleep.

Old age sitteth down on the haycock's fair crown
At the close of our labouring day,
And wishes his life, like the grass at his feet,
May be pure at its "passing away."
Then a song and a cheer for the bonnie green stack,
Climbing up to the sun wide and high,
For the pitchers and rakers, and merry haymakers,
And the beautiful midsummer sky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOVE OF NATURE.

Lord Bacon speaks of the contemplation of nature as a means of health; and certainly a love of nature is, in its influence on the mind and body, one of the healthiest of our affections. But this love needs cultivation—there are few with whom it is spontaneous, and they are persons of keen sensibility, quick perception, and accurate observation.

This love, like everything else, is to be acquired by *attention*. If you are in the habit of observing the face of nature, you will certainly grow to love it.

Is it not deplorable that multitudes should live through a long life, and die without touching the feast everywhere spread before them? They are insensible to the

"Sweet approach of eve or morn."

They are blind to the beautiful processes of the season and the wonder-working changes of the atmosphere. For them in vain is the bloom of spring and the hues of the summer harvest-fields. In vain for them the magnificient swelling of the ocean, the water-falls, the flowery brooks; "eyes have they, but they see not—ears, but they hear not." Now, that you may not pass through life with the absolute loss of a pure, certain, permanent source of happiness, I pray you to make the beauties of nature a *study*. If you live in the city, you are nearly debarred of the means. The book is closed upon your eye; but even in the city there is here and there a scattered leaf. There are parks and squares where the fresh grass springs and flowery shrubs give their sweet odors to the air. In every street, amid brick, mortar, and pavements, that speak only of man, are trees, God's witnesses. Observe them and they will express to you in characters of beauty, the changing seasons. See their freshening stems and swelling buds in spring, their wealth of leaves in summer, their brilliant hues in autumn, and in winter the naked, graceful forms of those limbs, over which the green garments of summer hung.

Man can not cover up or efface rivers and bays, those glorious works of God on which Cities are planted. You may occasionally get a glimpse of these, even if you are buried in the heart of a city. Watch the vessels gliding on the water, and the beautiful effect of wind and light upon them. Turn your eyes upward. Your firmament is circumscribed, but you can see its lights, the most soul-stirring objects that meet the eye of man.

If you are so happy as to live in the country, the book of nature is at your command, and you may con your lessons on every hill-side. The roughest, most barren, most monotonous landscape, has an expansive firmament, sunshine, and clouds, a forever-changing and perpetual beauty. You may not have the prairie-gardens of the west; but nature, if you love her, will teach you to make gardens of your own; and kind mother earth will yield you the wherewithal.

But it may be your happiness to live amid beautiful scenery. Do not, then, be like those of whom Byron says—

"Poor, paltry slaves! yet born 'mid noblest scenes;
Why, Nature, waste thy wonders on such men?"

Do not be negligent of your great privilege. Next to having friends, and books, we esteem it the greatest happiness of life to have a home in a beautiful country, amid tree-crested hills, where the streams gushing from their mountain sources, leap and dance along their descending channels, the symbols of youth and happy liberty; where the summer-harvest waves on the hillside; where a quiet river winds through the thick standing corn; where the happy homes of the deep valley just peep thro' the trees that embower them; where the secluded lake mirrors the silver beauties that cluster round it; and where each season seems to the lover of nature, as to the boy in the fable, the most beautiful.

Each season, we say, for it is only those who are unobservant of nature, that think the winter dreary and devoid of beauty. We do not allude to rare and transient appearences, when it seems as if nature kindly spread her purest garment over her blighted earth, or to those brilliant days when the earth appears sheeted with glass, when every spear of withered grass is sheathed in crystal, and the trees are hung with jewels, but to the ordinary effects of winter in our rigorous climate.

Do you not love to mark the wavy outlines of the hills that were hidden by the summer foliage; to see the windings of the river, that now its veil has dropped, gleams, or rather smiles upon you all along in its course; to see the lake sparkling up like a gem from the bosom of the valley? Have you never observed the effect of the atmosphere in our cold climate; the excessive brightness of the stars in a clear cold night; the purple and rose colored light that steals along the south and western hills at the rising of the sun; the transparency of the air in the middle of the day; when the distant mountains look like walls of sapphire; and above all, the indescribable glories of the sunset, when the mountains seemed bathed in showers of molten gold and silver; when every cloud that floats along the horizon has the teints of the rainbow; and the sun, that perhaps, a moment before had been obscured, shines forth from his pavilion of glowing clouds, and then disappears in a sea of glory?

There is no hyperbole in this. The sunsets are not always so brilliant, but if you will observe, you will admit there is rarely a day that they are not marked by some beauty. Words but feebly express the glories of God which the heavens declare. Nor does it need any peculiar gift to admire them.—*Sears' Family Magazine.*

From the London Spectator.

A Romance that may become a Reality.—*The Voice of Jacob*, a respectable periodical supported by the leading English Jews, advocates "the establishment of agricultural Jewish settlements in Palestine." There can be no doubt that this people have of late years evinced a decided taste for taking part in colonizing adventures, and have, many of them, been very successful in colonial business. The London periodical we have named is not the only organ of the Jews that wishes to direct this enterprising spirit toward Palestine. Mr. Noah, an American Judge of the Jewish persuasion, delivered a lecture at New York, in October, 1844, on the colonization of Palestine by the Jews.

A letter from the continent, quoted last year in 'The voice of Jacob,' says—"We would willingly emigrate; we would go to America, to Texas, but most willingly to Palestine, under English protection." A French publication, the Archives Israelites, for February last, proposes "a European committee for Jewish colonization," and adds—"Now is the time for some master-mind in our own ranks to take a comprehensive and statesman-like view of all these scattered movements, and to direct them to a safe and suitable end." The heads of the Jewish congregation at Constantinople some time ago memorialized Sir Moses Montefiore, in the name of the Jews resident in the Ottoman empire, to obtain for them a protection from some European power, similar and equivalent to what is there enjoyed by the various Christian sects.

The enterprise, which seems to be laying strong hold of the imaginations of a large portion of the European Jews, appears at first sight feasible enough. The population of Syria has been reduced to a tithe of what that country would support; whole districts are uninhabited. With the permission of the Ottoman Government, the Jews wishing to colonize in Palestine could easily find lands. The old constitutional mode of government and taxation in Turkey favors the formation of a number of agricultural settlements. The Divan declares how much tribute each village or district has to pay; leaving the principal inhabitants to apportion the contribution of each individual, and holding them responsible for the whole.—The same parties exercise the internal police of their own community, subject to the surveillance of the higher authorities. The institutions of the Ottoman empire would afford the Jewish colonists a large scope of local self-government.

Were a number of Jewish agricultural settlements established at moderate distances from each other, the superior intelligence, industry and wealth of their members would lend them importance, and their numbers and union deter alien tribes from aggression.—Secure themselves, they would, as it were, inoculate the population of Syria with steady, industrious habits. The Ottoman Government would be a gainer every way, were it to invite the immigration of such colonists, by granting them considerable immunities. At present it cannot preserve order in Syria; that pashalic costs money instead of yielding tribute. The Jews would form the nucleus of an industrious, orderly population, consisting of men who have been trained to live as citizens—who know the value of domestic peace assured by laws—and are not likely to become the tools of ambitious pashes aspiring to independence. In the present temper of the Jews, a large body of immigrants might, apparently, be attracted to Palestine, were the Ottoman Government to enter into a definite contract with them, and induce England, or a committee of European powers, to become guarantees for its observance.

Lord Lyndhurst's Oratory.—If by good fortune your visit to the house should happen on a night when this remarkable man has resolved to speak, the physical attributes of his oratory still more enchain your attention while confirming your preconceived opinion of his mental supremacy. Nature seems to have organised him for his destiny as a public orator, as one of those singled out to convey the magical influence of intelligence and sympathy from heart to heart and mind to mind. Had he been born in more stirring and dangerous times, when lives and empires, not ministers and measures, were at stake, he must have stood forward as one of the world's intellectual heroes. As it is, contemplating him amidst the lurid atmosphere of party, and under the disadvantages of that too close proximity which breeds contempt, he realises much, if not all, we expect from an orator. His voice is full of organ-like music, deep and sonorous, and capable of sufficient modulation for one who rarely appeals either to the passions or the feelings, the stronger or the gentler sympathies of his hearers, but rather to their intellect, their judgment, their sense of the numerous. His bearing is dignified in the extreme; it exhibits the boldness of the tribune, tempered by the calmness of the senator. Self-possessed, cool, impressive, he elevates his audience to the level of his own mind, and sustains them there; he never descends from his elevation as other orators do, to obtain applause by echoing current prejudices or party passions. When he uses those passions and prejudices, he compels them, by superior power, to his own purpose, and does not become the slave of his own agents. Like the rest of our public men, he is a very different man, as an orator, when in power from what he was when in opposition. Then, he could condescend to be the partisan, and a powerful one he was; but still you could see it was a condescension—a tribute to the necessities of political strife, not an assault made in hot blood and pursued for the pleasure and excitement of the combat. Lord Lyndhurst rising in his remote corner on the extreme left of the opposition bench, and delivering one of those teasing, terrific attacks on the Whig government which formed the staple of his annual review of the session, was a very different man from Lord Lyndhurst the chancellor, the moderator of the debates, the triumphant warrior indulging in indolent repose, or the statesman delivering the pure dictates of his judgment for the general good of the whole country, instead of the temporary battle-cries of a party. At all times, however, his oratory has displayed a rare union of power and good taste. He is very self-denying for so powerful a speaker. Great as his triumphs have been as an orator, he always left one under the impression that he could effect much more if he chose.—*Fraser.*

Rise of Noble Families.—The family of Osborne (Duke of Leeds) dates its rise from a young apprentice of that name, who was a silversmith, and who saved his master's only daughter from drowning; a service rewarded by her hand and fortune. The Normanbies descend from a blacksmith named Phipps, who realised a fortune by his discoveries. The Herberts owe their title of Earls of Montgomery to a predecessor in the reign of James I., who took a horsewhipping from one Ramsay without resenting it. The king was so delighted that he made the patient Philip Herbert, Knight, Baron, Viscount and Earl of Montgomery, all in one day.

Shaking Hands.—As a means of defence, the Englishman uses the clenched fist, and not the dagger, as the Spaniards and Italians. They consider this as a more manly, noble, and, as being more *at hand* when wanted, a more efficient power. But for friendship, as its most heartfelt expression, the worthiest, manliest, and sincerest sign of feeling, they give the open hand. To us, indeed, this English hand-shaking, when immoderate, as it sometimes is, has a somewhat comical effect. But it has its bright side also. For in this custom, hearty, strong, and sometimes rough, we see expressed the deep fraternal sympathy of these great nations. Bodily union, as far as the junction of the ten fingers can effect it, is a beautiful symbol of that of the soul, and almost all nations have adopted two hands clasped together as the emblem of mutual brotherhood and aid. There is a language, silent indeed, but ever variously expressive, in this custom. Think but upon its degrees; the pressure; the grasp; the hands held; twisted within each other, given, or shaken; all, from woman's soft, gentle touch, which seems to linger as a feeling, to man's nervous, strong retention. For example, the bishop's, or pastoral's shake. This is prolonged, and indactive of inward feeling, as though it would say, "And you are also of my fold." Such a greeting, if the paster be a man of God, and we impressed by religious feeling, has a happier influence than a two hours' discourse. And when we pray—when in the stillness of the soul, with no disturbing passion in our mind, do we not fold our hands together as the sign that we are in charity with all, and that reconciled, passionless, in christian union with men, we bow before the shrine of the Most High? Mark those who, unacquainted with each other, or possibly estranged, offer the hand as a mere form of outward courtesy. How restrained is their action; how motionless, unfeeling, insensible; like oil upon water one hand rests within another; how readily they depart, each glad to escape from this hypocritical communion. On the contrary, when long-tried friends, who have been separated for years, again meet, with what haste and warmth of feeling do they not grasp the hand; how short, but hearty, is their salutation, "Well met." They seem riveted together as the links of a chain, true and inseparable, with hearts for any fate. And when we bid "Farewell," does not our hand rest folded within another's, motionless, yet thrilling with gentlest touch; for sorrow and affliction have a soft restraining feeling which refuses to yield the hand, so often clasped in love, until the last moment of separation.—*Kohl's English Sketches.*

Origin of the Bank of England.—The Bank of England, which has long been the principal bank of deposit and circulation, not in this country only, but in Europe, was founded in 1694. Its principal projector was Mr. William Paterson, an enterprising Scotch gentleman. Government being at that time much distressed for want of money, partly from the defects and abuses in the system of taxation, and partly from the difficulty of borrowing, because of the supposed instability of the revolutionary establishment, the bank grew out of a loan of £1,200,000 for public service. The subscribers besides receiving eight per cent. on the sum advanced, as interest, and £4000 a year for the expense of management, in all £100,000 a year, were incorporated into a society denominated the Governor of the Bank of England; the charter is dated the 27th of July. And it was enacted in the same year in which the bank was established, by statute 6 William and Mary, c. 20, that the bank "shall not deal in any goods, wares, or merchandise (except bullion), or purchase any lands or revenues belonging to the crown, or advance or lend to their majesties, their heirs or successors, any sum or sums of money by way of loan or anticipation, or any part or parts, branch or branches, fund or funds of the revenue, now granted or belonging, or hereafter to be granted to their majesties, their heirs and successors, other than such fund or funds, parts or parts, branch or branches of the said revenue only, on which a loan is or shall be granted by parliament.—*M'Culloch's History of Political Economy.*

Training.—The state of health, or "condition," as it is called, into which a man may be brought by training, is often extraordinary. This training, it must be understood, consists in nothing more than regular exercise and good living. The most salubrious and retired country places are usually chosen, and the man, under the guidance of an experienced trainer, performs his systematic duties. He retires early to bed, which is a mattrass with sufficient covering to ensure a moderate warmth, without encouraging unnecessary perspiration. He rises betimes in the morning, and after a general washing and rubbing, partakes of a slight repast, and commences his day's work by a quick walk of a few miles. He then returns home and eats with all the appetite he can. After a short rest, he is again exercised until his next meal-time, and so on throughout the day. His diet is chiefly confined to the lean of underdone beef and mutton, fowl, and stale bread. He takes two or three glasses of sherry, with, perhaps, a little old ale, daily. The distance he is made to walk or run every day varies from ten to thirty miles. He begins with what he is conveniently able to bear, and increases strength. By this means a man is shortly brought from a state of plethora and listless inactivity to one of liveliness, energy and endurance. Body and mind are alike invigorated and improved; but the benefit is mainly referable to the air and exercise. No training, however skilfully conducted, would bring a man into good condition who had to breathe an impure atmosphere.—*Medical Times.*

Glass.—How eloquently does Dr. Johnson speak of some of the commonest subjects. With all his wordiness, there is scarcely one syllable to be spared of the following description:—"Who, when he first saw the sand or ashes by a casual intenseness of heat melted into a metallic form, rugged with excrescences, and clouded with impurities, would have imagined that, in this shapeless lump, lay so many conveniences of life as would in time constitute a great part of the happiness of the world? Yet by some such fortuitous liquefaction was mankind taught to procure a body at once in a high degree solid and transparent, which might admit the light of the sun, and exclude the violence of the wind; which might extend the sight of the philosopher to new ranges of existence, and charm him at one time with the unbounded extent of material creation, and at another with the endless subordination of animal life, and, what is of yet more importance, might supply the decays of nature, and succour old age with subsidiary light. Thus was the first artificer in glass employed without his knowledge or expectation. He was facilitating and prolonging the enjoyment of light, enlarging the avenues of science, and conferring the highest and most lasting pleasures; he was enabling the student to contemplate nature, and the beauty to behold herself."

Happy Accidents.—We owe the origin of astronomy to wandering Chaldean astrologers; the origin of chemistry to cheating alchymists; the origin of the elder mathematics is like the origin of modern architecture, lost in fabulous ages; the modern mathematics are traceable to half-civilised Arabs; the fall of an apple suggested Newton's sublime theory; the steam-engine was at first a plaything; and the science to which we owe the wonders of the "electric telegraph" was suggested in our own age by the convulsions of a fish preparing for a priest's dinner.

American Ice.—The first cargo of American ice imported directly into the Clyde, or, we believe, into Scotland, is now discharging at the Broomielaw from the brigantine Acton, of New York, and from the novelty of the import it has attracted a considerable degree of curiosity and interest. The cargo was procured at the Rockland Lake, a fine sheet of water situate about 40 miles up the Hudson river, and the ice is packed in beautifully sawn blocks of about two cwt. each, with all the regularity of a cargo of square-dressed stones. The only protective covering is a layer of rice-chaff and saw-dust, and we learn that the loss during the passage has been exceedingly little. The lot, amounting to about 220 tons, is consigned to Mr. G. W. Muir, of this city, and so much has the ice trade already come into repute, that a large proportion of the cargo has been sold to dealers who store it for themselves. On Saturday last an entertainment in honor of the new importation was given under an awning on the quarter deck of the Acton, to which many of our citizens were invited. Mr. Muir filled the chair, and Mr. Murray, (of Reid and Murray, the agents for the vessel) officiated as croupier. Speeches by Capt. Daggett of the Acton, and Captain Hawkins of the Saracen, &c. Many well timed toasts were given; but none were more heartily honored than those in which a bumper was drained "to the success of the ice trade," and "to a permanent and happy understanding with the United States."—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

"London.—The paving of London is really most admirable.—Vast city as it is, the streets are as smooth as a floor all over it, and to ride is indeed a luxury. The break-neck, hat-jamming and dislocating jolts of Broadway must seem to English judgment an inexcusable stain on our public spirit. And, *apropos* of paving—the wooden pavement seems to be entirely out of favor. Regent street is laid in wooden blocks, and in wet weather (and it rains here some part of every day) it is so slippery that an omnibus which has been stopped in going up street is with difficulty started again. The horses almost always come to their knees, though the ascent is very slight, and the falls of cart and carriage horses are occurring continually. Nothing seems to "do" like the McAdam pavement, and wherever you find it in London, you find it in as perfect order as the floor of a bowling-alley. I see that all heavy vehicles (by the way) are compelled to have very broad wheels, and they rather improve the road than spoil it. A law to the same effect should be passed in New York, if it ever has pavement worth preserving.—*Willis's Letters from London in the N. York Mirror.*

Prosperity and Adversity.—Every man is rich or poor, according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments. Of riches, as of every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment; while we consider them as the means to be used at some future time for the attainment of felicity, erdour after them secures us from weariness of ourselves, but no sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisitions, than we find them insufficient to fill up the vacuities of life. Nature makes us poor only when we want necessaries, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities. It is the great privilege of poverty to be happy unenvied, to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art. Adversity has ever been considered as the state in which man most easily becomes acquainted with himself, particularly being free from flatterers. Prosperity is too apt to prevent us from examining our own conduct; but as adversity leads us to think properly of our state, it is the most beneficial to us.

The French Conscriptions.—Shortly before the battle of Leipzig, the Empress, in her character of Regent, had demanded a levy of 250,000 conscripts for the service of the State; then came a call for 30,000, intended specially for the defence of the Pyrenees, threatened by the advance of Lord Wellington's army; and now came Napoleon himself with an additional demand for 300,000 more: six hundred thousand men called for and granted in less than two months, and eleven hundred thousand since the year 1811! History had no example of such charnel-house calls on the blood of a people; and though the submissive senate complied with these frightful requisitions, thirty black balls thrown into the voting urn, marked the growth of opposition even in that long-dormant assembly.—*Mitchell's Fall of Napoleon.*

The Morning and the Night of Quatre Bras.—The morning of the 16th of June, (1815,) had beheld 310,000 men all in the pride of hope and strength, advancing from different directions towards the plains of Fleurus. Peace still rested on the fruitful fields and noble woods that skirt the fertile banks of the Sambre and the Dyle. Leaves, grass, and corn, refreshed and sparkling with the million dew-drops of early summer, presented from the hights of Bry a sight of beauty and repose, to which the scenes of the following morning offered a melancholy but two frequent contrast. The sun of the 17th of June rose on trampled harvests, scorched forests, and on the smoking ruins of cottages and hamlets; it rose on heaps of broken arms, dismounted guns, overturned carriages—on lines of cheerless *bivouacs*, on dead and dying steeds, on trains of wounded, and on the naked, mangled, and unburied corpses of ten thousand valiant men, who had fallen in the fierce and fruitless strife which we have already described. The first was a scene on which angels might have gazed with satisfaction; the second was one that fiends alone could behold unmoved.—*Ib.*

At a late meeting of the Paris Institute, a paper was received and read from M. Mandl, entitled "Microscopic Investigations as to the Nature of the Tartar and Mucous Coverings of the Tongue and Teeth." If we are to believe M. Mandl's microscope, the human mouth is a perfect cemetery, where millions of infusoria find their catacombs. Leuwenhoeck had already told us that the human mouth was peopled with infusory animals, and that the mucous secretion on its surface served as the medium in which they exist; but it remained for M. Mandl to discover that the tarter which covers the teeth is formed of the mountains of the dead of the inhabitants of this medium. We need scarcely say that it is in the power of every one to prevent these concretions. One of the best dentifrices of which we have any knowledge is finely powdered charcoal and pure tepid water.

Things Lost Forever.—Lost wealth may be restored by industry; loss of health regained by temperance; forgotten knowledge restored by study; alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness; even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue. But who ever again looked upon his vanquished hour; recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom; effaced from heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted life?—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

The total number of emigrants arrived in the United States during the eight years ending January 10, 1845, was 581,528, averaging 28,941 yearly. Of these, 231,044 had no occupation, 51,788 were children, 76 022 labourers, 68,208 mechanics, 97,736 farmers, 1,736 physicians, 552 lawyers, and 2,060 dressmakers. The number from England and Scotland was 89,320; from Ireland, 240,648.