The Weekly Observer.

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The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary*

PHOENIX FOUNDRY, POND STREET.

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

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

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

The regular FALL SUPPLY of this Establishment are now being received per ships "*Lisbon*," "*Snowdon*," and "*Unicorn*," among which will be found—

AN extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Shot and Brocaded Alpacas, Mohair and Lyonese Cloths, Shot Check Lustres, Californias, Kossuth and Venetian Stripes, Shaded and Striped Poplin de Soies, Cashmeres, Chameleons, Coburg and Orleans Cloth, Black and Col'd Plain Shot and Glacie GRO DE NAPS, French and Turc SATINS and PERSIANS.

CLOAKINGS in French Merinos, Plain and Fancy Tweeds, Hungarian and Genoa Cloaks, &c., Woollen and Gala Plaids.

SILK VELVETS, colored and Black;

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;

SHAWLS in Plain, Printed and Embroider'd Cashmere, Check'd and Plaid, Woollen, Squares and Long;

Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; Black and Col'd Silk Neckerchiefs andScarfs. Opera and DeJoinville Ties and Stocks, HOSIERY and GLOVES. LACES. Edgings, Nets, Black and Fancy Demi VEILS, Stays, Umbrellas, &c.;

A large Stock of FURS in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, of Squirrel, Fitch, Mock Ermine, Stone Marten and French Sable;

FLANNELS in Plain Super Welch, Lancashire.

BLANKETS. Quilts and Counterpanes; Moreens, Diapers, Dowlas, Towellings, Cotton Swanskins, Linings, Osnaburgs and Ducks;

7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 PRINTS in great variety; Fancy Regattas and Furnitures;

BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS DOESKINS, KERSEYS, Tweeds and Satinetts, Napoleon Cords, Lastings and VESTINGS;

Cotton WARPS, Wadding, Batting, FISHING TUFEAD, Ribbon VELVETS, Braids, Gimps, and a general stock of Trimmings and Small Wares.

☞ *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.* ☜

October 2. T. W. DANIEL

VICTORIA HOUSE, October 16th, 1849.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

From LONDON, LEEDS, MANCHESTER and GLASGOW, per ships *Snowdon*, *Lisbon* and *Unicorn*, comprising—

BRITISH and French SATINS & SILKS, *in newest shades and patterns*,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, newest styles, in French Merinos, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, and every kind of newest WOOLLEN and WORSTED Materials,

Long and Square SHAWLS, in *Plaid Wool*, *Fine Cloth*, *Paisley*, *Maude*, &c.

CLOAKINGS, in every new style, in Plain and Fancy Fine Cloth, Tweeds, Plaids, &c., with Trimmings to suit, and a few LONDON made FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS.

FURS of every description, in CAPES, BOAS VICTORINES, MUFFS, Gauntlets, &c.

SILK VELVETS in Black and Fancy colors,

TERRY Velvets in all colors, with RIBBONS to match,

British and Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, newest styles,

VELVET SATIN and Silk NECK TIES,

HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description,

Thread and Wove Laces. Edgings and Footings,

ILLUSION NETTS, white and colored, for Ladies Dresses, &c.

Fancy and Plain BOBBINETTS,

Black and colored LACE VEILS of every kind,

Limerick LACE CAPES,

French and British Embroideries, in COLLARS, Chemazetts, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.

Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS,

Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HDKFS., in Plain and Trimmed, with Limerick Lace,

WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.

French and English Garment and FURNITURE PRINTS,

Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,

Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Checks, &c.

PILOT, BEAVER, and BROAD CLOTHS,

VELVET, SATIN, and CACHMERE VESTINGS,

FANCY TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.

Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, STOCKS, &c.

Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,

WHITE FLANNELS in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.

Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS.

MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.

IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.

Damask Table LINENS, Napkins, Towels, &c.

OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c., &c.

White and Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS, and WARPS,

Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.

☞ *The above being personally selected in the best markets, will be sold at the LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Oct. 6, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

Received per *Lisbon* from London, and *Snowden* from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of GOODS, comprising—

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CARDINALS Victorines, Cuffs, Caps, &c.

Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,

Gro de Naps, SATINS and SATINETTS,

Lambswool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk HOSIERY

BLONDS, Netts, Laces and Edgings,

GLOVES of every description,

SILK, RIBBON VELVETS, all colors.

Gimps, Fringes, Bindings and Braids,

Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties;

A variety of Woollen Square and Long SHAWLS,

GALA PLAIDS and Fancy Cloakings,

Fashionable DRESS MATERIAL, of various kinds,

A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,

Umbrellas, Stocks, Braces and Shirt Collars,

Witney, Bath, and Rose BLANKETS,

Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES,

Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Doeskins,

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Kerseys,

Velvet and Satin VESTINGS;

Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,

Printed Cottons and Furnitures,

White, Red and Yellow FLANNELS,

Green Baizes, Kerseys and SERGES,

QUILTS, Counterpanes, and FRINGES,

Blue and White COTTON WARPS,

Black, Brown and Check'd HOLLANDS,

CARPETING and Floor Cloths.

W. G. LAWTON.

New Winter Goods.

Per *Prince of Wales* from Glasgow, and *Unicorn from* Liverpool,—

A large and choice assortment of **DRESS GOODS**,

—*consisting of*—

PLAIN, Shaded, and Fancy ALPACAS, Plain, Printed, Check'd and Brocaded ORLEANS,

Lyonese, Coburg Cloths, and Corded Lustres, Striped, Shot, and Checked Mohairs,

Scarlet and Black Orleans and Merinos,

Gala, Tweed and Fancy CLOAKINGS,

Maud, Plaid, and Long SHAWLS, *New styles*,

4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Fancy Handkerchiefs,

Printed Cachmere MUFFLERS,

Neckerchiefs, Cotton Hdkfs., Ginghams,

Twilled Shirting Stripes, Sealette CAPS,

Cotton Reels, &c. &c.

One case FISHING THREADS.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail.* ☜

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, 2d Nov. 1849.

No. 1, SOUTH WHARF!

HARDWARE, &c.

WALKER TISDALE & SON

Have received per *Unicorn*, *Charlotte* and *Olive*, a perfect assortment, which, with their stock on hand in the above line, will be sold at greatly *reduced prices for cash*.

6 SHEETS LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.;

1 ton SHOT, assorted Nos.;

Pots, Bakepans, Frypans, Griddles, Teakettles, Saucepans and Fish Kettles;

Ox Chains, Horse Traces, Short link Chain;

Cut and Wrought Board Nails, Horse and Ox Nails, Clout and other Nails;

Cut and Wrought Tacks, Spikes and Sheathing Nails;

Cart and Waggon Boxes, Patent Axles, Block Bushes and Rivets;

Heel and Toe Sparrowbills, Heel PLATES. Tip NAILS;

Smiths' BELLOWS, Vices, Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; *Naylor's* CAST STEEL;

Blister, German and Sleigh Shoe Steel;

Vickers' Mill, Cross-cut, Smiths' and other FILES and Rasps;

Hoole, Stanforth & Gray's 5½, 6, 6½ feet Mill SAWS;

Welch & Griffith's 5½ and 6 feet MILL SAWS;

Do. do. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 36 inch warranted Circular SAWS;

Rowland's Philadelphia 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 feet MILL SAWS;

Also, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS by the above makers;

Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks; Cast Steel American SHOVELS;

Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord and Fasteners, Door Springs, Bolts, &c.

Carpenters' Bench and Moulding Planes;

A superior assortment of Locks, Hinges, Latches, Mortice Locks, with Mineral, Glass, Chin., and Porcelain Knobs;

Chest, Pad, Cupboard, Desk, Till and other Locks in brass and iron.

Hair CLOTH, plain and figured; Curled HAIR;

Iron Wire, Copper and Brass WIRE; House Bells, Sleigh Bells, strung or otherwise; Brass Balls for cattle's horns; Gridirons; Italian Irons; Sad Irons, improved make; Iron WEIGHTS and SCALES; Fire Irons; AND IRONS and Fire Dogs; COFFIN Furniture, &c. &c.

BRASS GOODS in great variety;

A good assortment of CUTLERY;

HORSE and OX CARDS and Curry Combs;

Thomson's AUGERS, Axes, Zinc;

5000 feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x10 Window GLASS, &c.

December 4.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES KIRK, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, has this day executed to us an Assignment of all his Property, Real and Personal, in Trust for the benefit of his Creditors, and of such persons as have drawn, accepted, or endorsed any Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes for his accommodation, or otherwise become liable for the payment of his debts. All such parties, therefore, who are resident in this Province, are required to execute the Deed of Assignment within Three Months after the first publication of this notice; and all such parties as are resident out of this Province, are required to execute the said Deed of Assignment within Four Months after such first publication, or they will be precluded by the terms of the said Deed from deriving any benefit therefrom.

The Deed is left for execution by Creditors, and others entitled to execute the same, at the Office of the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, Commercial Bank Building. Dated the 13th December, 1849.—First published 18th December. 1849.

JOHN DUNCAN.
JOHN WISHART.
JOHN V. THURGAR, } *Trustees.*

Hides! Hides!

Per schr. *Alert*, from Boston:—

500 DRY Salted Pernambuco HIDES, (average 32 lbs)—For sale by

March 5 H. G. KINNEAR.

New and Cheap Room Papers.

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

S. K. FOSTER.

November 6.—Ck.

The Garland.

THE SHADOW OF THE PAST.

(From Tait's Magazine.)

Oh! joy to the spring-tide sun,
For it opens the buds to leaves,
And it makes sweet climbers run
With fragrance o'er the eaves;
And it calls glad birds about,
To sing new songs of praise:—
Oh, joy to the spring, but it cannot bring
The joy of by-gone days.

I think on the Past with a thought
That paineth the bosom sore—
A face, a form, to my mind is brought,
Which my eyes can never see more!
I hear a kind word said
By a tongue that is mute and cold;
I feel the clasp of a hand, now dead
And withered in the mould.

But the thought of a friendship changed
Is worse than a dream of the dead;
And I think of the dear estranged
Till reason, with peace seems fled.
There are hearts that loved me once,
There are hands that once caressed,
That are colder now than the frost on the bough,
That killeth the bird in his nest!

SONNET ON THE COUNTRY.

BY REV. J. D. HULL.

I love the Country:—Cities have their charms
And their advantages; I miss them not;
But bless His goodness who hath cast my lot
Among these hills, and streams, and pleasant farms,
Where, fenced from a disordered world's alarms,
I have ampler space for quiet thought,
And for evolving each sweet lesson taught
By Winter's moody reign, or th' opening germs
Of Spring, as forth with Harmony she strays;
And where I may blythe Summer's breath inhale,
Or mark the many featured clouds that sail
O'er Autumn's gorgeous sky; these win my praise!
These yearn my breast with rapture; and recall
My lifted heart to Him who lives and smiles through all!

Miscellaneous.

Character of England by an American.

Last month Mr. Emerson delivered a lecture on England, at the Mercantile Library, New York, to a crowded audience. A year and a half ago he had returned from his second visit to England, and the question now to be answered was, "Why England was England?" On landing at Liverpool every thing struck him as perfect and complete. The highest cultivation met his eye in everything. It seemed the kingdom and chosen home of common sense. The fields and gardens looked so smooth and neat that they seemed to have been finished with the pencil rather than the plough. You rode at three times the speed, with three times the ease, and three times the comfort you do in this country. Over rivers and through ravines, and through tunnels three miles long, you are carried from place to place as if riding on a cannon ball. You are surrounded with every form of convenience and luxury; your material wants are provided for in a style of artistic perfection. When an American first puts his foot upon English ground he seems to have come back to some long-forgotten home; the pictures of his childhood are here in reality. He sees the same ruddy, happy, portly, benignant, grandfatherly Englishmen whose portraits he studied on the tiles in the chimney corner at home. He has got back among his friends, and finds his uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandfathers on the spot to meet him. The porter, the coachman, the guard—every one he sets his eye on—bears the plump, stalworth, upright look of those pictures. England has cause to boast of her choicely cultivated population. The English, as a general rule, weigh more, are better proportioned, more florid, and handsomer, than any other people. You see this in all classes, from the peer to the porter. The dress of the English is emblematic of their character. Every one dresses as he pleases, irrespective of any one else. A man washes, and shaves, and wears his hair in a way to suit himself, and not others. He may put on a coat, or a wig, or a shawl, and wear it, and no one will remark upon it. He has his own way, and does not annoy others. It is customary to speak of England as in its decline; such is not the case. She now contains the essential elements of growth. London will soon fill Middlesex. The British Museum is not yet arranged; its catalogue of books reaches only through the letter A. The National Gallery is too small to hold the pictures. The Nelson Monument is just finished, and the new houses of Parliament are verging to completion, with their Victoria Tower, which is to shoot up four hundred feet into the sky. Every Englishman carried about him an atmosphere of his own, and they hence were said to be a reserved people. You were as if you were not, unless introduced, and even then the man looked coldly enough, though he was thinking all the while how he should serve you best, but when his door was opened you were at home. It was an old opinion that the English did not like foreigners. Nicholas of Russia, the greatest despot in Europe, was some months in England, and was not even hissed. And are not the Pole, and the Negro, ay, and the Hungarian, and the Frenchman, received with open arms when their country drives them out? Ten millions were given freely to Ireland; nor did they ever expel workmen, like the French at the late revolution. Does this show dislike to foreigners? The fabulous St. George was not the true emblem of the national character. He saw it rather in the lawgiver, scholar, poet, mechanic, monarch—Alfred; in later times in Cromwell, and in one not so well known, William of Wykeham, the builder of Windsor Castle, a Bishop of Winchester, a putter down of abuses in his time in his own diocese. He founded a school at Winchester for 70 scholars for ever—he endowed a college at Oxford for 70 fellows for ever—and he established a house in the neighbourhood of Winchester to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it for ever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England he was curious to test this good man's credit, and he knocked at the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and his quantum of bread, though its donor had been dead 700 years!

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Next in importance to lime, amongst inorganic manures, is Marl, a substance almost universally diffused, and available in most places for agricultural operations. Its use has been found very beneficial, when judiciously applied; but it becomes mischievous, when used to too great an extent, or on land which does not require it.

There are several varieties of this substance, such as Shell Marl, which is the most valuable, Chalk Marl, Clay Marl, Slaty Marl, and Sandy Marl. They all contain calcareous and argillaceous earths, in various proportions, mixed with other substances, such as sand, alluvium, and organic matter. Those varieties containing the greatest proportion of calcareous matter are most beneficial. That which is found at the bottom of bogs and marshy pools contains the greatest amount of lime and decomposed organic products; it should, therefore, be used in preference to all others, if easily obtainable. Its use should be confined to light lands, especially where sand prevails. One of the best methods of applying marls is in a state of compost with farmyard manure; but this is not always practicable, because it is usually dug from pits near where it is to be applied, and would, therefore, be rendered expensive by cartage.

It must be borne in mind that even on lands which derive the most benefit from marling, it is absolutely necessary to use organic manures, otherwise great exhausting will be the consequence—for marl does not furnish all that is required by plants; and, as it exerts stimulating powers of an extraordinary kind, the organic matter existing in the soil is very speedily taken up, and must be from time to time renewed. As a general rule, marl will be of use wherever lime would, excepting on clay lands. It should be applied to the surface at the commencement of winter, in order that the frost may act upon and pulverise it; and it is always better to apply less than the land will bear than to give too much. Small applications, occasionally repeated, are usually found most beneficial—when fully marled land, which is thereby improved, continues for many years to exhibit the benefits which it has derived. In old gardens, where the natural soil is sandy, the application of marl once every four or five years would be attended with great advantages.

COLONEL BECKWITH AND THE WALDENSES.—The individual (says Dr. Baird, of New York, in his account of the Present State and Prospects of the Waldenses), who has done most for education, and almost every other good object, in the valleys, is Colonel Beckwith. This excellent man, after losing a leg in the battle of Waterloo, retired from the military service of his country (England) with a handsome pension. Some 20 years ago having heard of the Waldenses, he went to see them, and becoming greatly interested in them, he has passed all his time among them, save a few months in the summer and autumn of each year, which he spends with his mother and sisters in his native land. As he has never married, and has no relatives who are dependent on his bounty, he has it in his power to devote the greater part of his very considerable income to doing good among these poor people. . . . . No man living is so much esteemed by the Waldenses as Colonel Beckwith. His portrait, lithographed at Paris, and neatly framed, is almost the only ornament which one sees in many of their cottages. There he is represented, just as they so often see him—with his wooden leg, his gun on his shoulder, and his dog at his side. Wherever he hobbles he is welcome. He is known by no other name than *le brave Colonel*, and *le pauvre Colonel*. On one of the school-houses in the parish of Jean is an inscription to this effect:—"Whoever passes this way, let him bless the name of Colonel Beckwith." What a beautiful and touching testimony to the worth and beneficence of a humble and unostentatious Christian foreigner, whom the love of Christ and of souls has attracted to those valleys to do good to the poorest of all God's people as a community in any part of Christendom! And what makes their affection for him the more honourable is the fact, that whilst they are Presbyterians, he is an Episcopalian. Both may even be said to be staunch in their principles.

TOKEY.—*The Departure of the Hungarians from Shumla.*—We have received some information concerning the behavior of the Hungarian refugees, when it became known that they must positively leave Shumla for Kutania. When Achmet Effendi, who reached Shumla on the 5th February, began to make preparations for the departure of the fugitives, Kossuth declared to him that he would rather shoot himself than consent to be removed to Asia. To this, the diplomatist, with true Turkish phlegm, replied, that "it was a pity to anticipate that fate from which none can escape, but that man would often follow his inspirations." Kossuth subsequently addressed a brilliant speech to his followers in order to excite them to accompany him, but with little success. Cassimir Batthyany intended to have attempted to escape before Achmet Effendi's arrival, but the Turks, by seizing his horses, defated his plans; he seemed much moved on hearing that he must proceed with the others to Asia. Dembinsky having pleaded illness, the Turkish commissioner has demanded further instructions from Constantinople.

Messaros and Stein (Ferhad) were much cast down. Maurice Perezel, on the contrary, declaring that he willingly went into exile, as he would never have returned to Hungary, even if permission had been granted him so to do. A strange scene took place between Ballogh and his son. The former, as a renegade, was to be removed to Aleppo, while his son, as a Christian, was to proceed to Kutania. The idea of being separated from his son, almost drove the old man mad. He declared that he had been vilely deceived by the Turkish government and throwing his "fez" at the feet of Achmet Effendi, swore that he would rather die than remain a Mussulman. At one o'clock on the 15th, the mournful procession started. Kossuth, who had previously committed his last will to the hands of the Turkish Commissioner, sat buried in his cloak in a corner of his carriage; his wife accompanied him. Batthyany, though the expression of his countenance was sad, sat as proudly as ever in his saddle. The Countess was in a close carriage. The others, to about the number of fifty-eight, followed *pele-mele*.

BRIAN BOROIHME'S HARP.—It is well known that the great monarch Brian Boroihme was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left his son Donah his harp; but Donah having murdered his brother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp, and other regalia of his father. These regalia were kept in the Vatican till Pope Clement sent the harp to Henry VIII., but kept the crown, which was massive gold. Henry gave the harp to the first Earl of Clanricarde, in whose family it remained until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it came by a lady of the De Burgh family into that of M'Mahon of Glenagh, in the county of Clare, after whose death it passed into the possession of Counsellor Macnamara of Limerick. In 1782 it was presented to the Right Hon. William Conyngham, who deposited it in Trinity College Museum, where it now is. It is thirty-two inches high, and of good workmanship; the sounding board is of oak; the arms of red sally; the extremity of the uppermost arm in part is capped with silver, well wrought and chiselled. It contains a large crystal set in silver, and under it was another stone, now lost.

LORD JEFFREY.—Jeffrey belonged to a generation which has now nearly passed away, and to a circle of notorieties, possessed of high talents and accomplishments, and characterized by marked local peculiarities. The politico-literary society of which he was the most brilliant ornament, was of a kind we are not likely to see again. The Reform Bill and Railways, to say nothing of other influences, have gone far to assimilate Edinburgh society to that which is found south of the Tweed. The Parliament House aristocracy have ceased to give the tone to its manners, literature, and politics. It has gained in liberality, but it has lost in racy individuality of character. The vivacious fancy of Jeffrey, the classical taste and aristocratic bearing of Cranstoun, the crabbed half-affected coarseness and sagacity of Clerk, the unerring legal tact of Moncreiff, the massy genius and unaffected cordiality of Scott, the eccentricity and acuteness of that perfect gentleman of the old school, Millar of Glenlee, the placid temper and subtle intellect of Hume (David Hume's nephew, the Professor of Scotch Law), the caustic shrewdness of Gillies, the ponderous and uncouth intellect of Forsyth, would now be sought for in vain. The quiet humour of Cockburn, the spotless integrity of Murray, and the top-boots of Sir James Gibson-Craig, whose indomitable will kept the Liberal party of Scotland together when most of his colleagues were hopeless—these are almost all that now remain of the Jeffrey era, and even of these lights some are flashing fitfully in the socket. They are passing or have passed away, with the dynasty of Dundas, the Peninsular war, the trial of Queen Caroline, and other controverted topics which filled their minds and excited their passions. They who are old enough to remember, and who have at any time been brought into contact with them, will retain a pleasing impression of their racy and peculiar habits and turn of mind; but a new generation has risen up, "which knew not Joseph," and is fast shouldering the contemporaries of those now historical worthies from the bustling scene of life.—*Spectator.*

VESUVIUS.—For a week we have now enjoyed the most splendid eruption which has taken place for many years. The ashes have been carried as far, we know, as twenty miles, and no doubt much farther. The lava descends in two streams upon Ottajano, where it has destroyed a palace and much land belonging to a nobleman of that name, and another towards Torri del Annunziata, whilst the flames and the immense masses of rock which are ejected, form at night a splendid and terrific spectacle. The roaring of the mountain on Saturday night last was such as to disturb the whole country for miles round, and here in Naples our windows shook with every repetition of it, which was unceasing night and day. Immense crowds, of course, walk over to the other side of the bay to get a nearer view; religious processions are moving about, for the intercession of the Madonna and the saints; and it is said that the Pope is to perform some ceremonial to cause the mountain to stay its ruinous proceedings. I am sorry to add that the accidents to those who went over have been very sad. On Saturday night a young Pole was struck in the leg by a burning stone, which cut through the limb, and he died on the mountain from loss of blood. A young American officer was struck in the arm, which hung suspended by a bit of flesh. On his arrival in Naples he had lost so much blood that an amputation could not take place, and, as no reaction has up to this time taken place, it is not expected that he can live. A gendarme is also reported killed, and two men who had fallen a sacrifice to the eruption were said to have been buried yesterday at Portici. Some anxiety has been felt for an Englishman and his wife who had not returned from a visit to the mountain; and yet the crowds roll on night and day to see this wonderful phenomenon. From the neighbourhood of the mountain all the inhabitants have fled, and the powder from the magazine at Torre has been removed.—[Letter from Naples.

THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT OF KINDNESS IN THE MAD-HOUSES.—A magic change came over the dismal building; and the gloomy, barred, and bolted prison became the cheerful and kindly asylum. The high, dark walls that had shut out the green fields of the earth and the golden light of heaven, sank, till the country round was seen in all its healthful verdure and soothing beauty. The bars dropped from before the narrow windows as if melted by the sunbeams that came streaming in, or swept away by the sweet air that now gushed through them. And, where the bars had frowned, birds in cages sang, and flowers blossomed, till the damp, dark dungeons that once had echoed with the clanking of chains and reeked with the fetid atmosphere, were now cheerful chambers, pleasant with melody and perfume. There was warmth for the winter, and coolness and shade for the summer. There were lightsome places set apart for the tranquil, the sick, and the helpless; and places as lightsome, too, though more secure, for the unruly, the noisy, and the violent. And those who for years had never moved a limb, or had a peaceful thought, were now busy forgetting their delusions in the workshops, and workrooms, the farm and the dairy, the smithy, the printing office, and the playground that gave new life and health to the place. Those who, a little while back, would have been chained to wooden troughs, now made soft bedding for their suffering brethren. Those whose bodies would once have been strapped to the coercion chair, were now busy making easy seats for the feeble and the helpless. Those whose limbs would have been griped fast by the leg-locks, were now hard at work tilling the sweet-smelling earth; while others, whose muscles would have been stiffened with iron belts and braces, fashioned toys and puzzles for the childish.—*The Brothers Mayhew's Magic of Kindness.*

CHAS. LAMB'S ADVICE TO B. BARTON TOUCHING HIS HEALTH.—You are too much apprehensive about your complaint. I know many that are always ailing of it, and live on to a good old age. I knew a merry fellow (you partly know him), who, when his medical adviser told him he had drunk away all that part, congratulating himself, now his liver was gone, that he should be the longest liver of the two. The best way to these cases is to keep yourself as ignorant as you can, as ignorant as the world was before Galen, of the entire inner construction of the animal man; not to be conscious of a midriff; to hold kidneys (save of sheep and swine) to be an agreeable fiction; not to know whereabouts the gall grows; to account the circulation of the blood a mere idle whim of Harvey's; to acknowledge no mechanism not visible. For, once fix the seat of your disorder, and your fancies flux into it like so many bad humours. Those medical gentry choose each his favourite part; one takes the lungs—another the aforesaid liver, and refers to that whatever in the animal economy is amiss. Above all, use exercise, learn to smoke, continue to keep a good conscience, and avoid tamperings with hard terms of art—viconsity, schirrosity, and those bugbears by which simple patients are scared into their graves. Believe the general sence of the mercantile world, which holds that desks are not deadly. It is the mind, good B. B., and not the limbs, that taints by long sitting. Think of the patience of tailors—think how long the Lord Chancellor sits—think of the brooding hen.—*Letters, &c., of Bernard Barton.*

ORIGIN OF THE CABINET.—From an early period the kings of England had been assisted by a privy council, to which the law assigned many important functions and duties. During several centuries this body deliberated on the gravest and most delicate affairs; but by degrees its character changed. It became too large for despatch and secrecy. The rank of privy councillor was often bestowed as an honorary distinction on persons to whom nothing was confided, and whose opinion was never asked. The sovereign, on the most important occasions, resorted for advice to a small knot of leading ministers. The advantages and disadvantages of this course were early pointed out by Bacon; but it was not till after the Restoration that the interior council began to attract general notice. During many years old fashioned politicians continued to regard the cabinet as an unconstitutional and dangerous board. Nevertheless, it constantly became more and more important. It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity. During some years the word Cabal was popularly used as synonomous with Cabinet. But it happened by a whimsical coincidence that, in 1671, the cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word Cabal—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

A LIBERATED AFRICAN.—The liberated African often rises into a man of property, and £8000 or £10,000 is by no means an uncommon sum for them to possess. On dashing steeds they may be seen galloping round the race-course of an evening. Two in particular, Messrs. Pratt and Isidore, are men of great wealth, and merchants in the colony. Mr. Pratt went in England in May, as he himself observed, to educate his elder children, and appoint an agent. Shortly after his arrival he wrote to express his delight at what he had seen, and at the manner in which he had been treated. He had been taken by a baronet to the House of Lords, of which he was not a little proud. His son told his mother, in a letter, that the pen was an inefficient instrument wherewith to attempt a description, and he greatly regretted that she was not there to witness the wonders of England. An exofficer of the colony owed Mr. Pratt some money, and astonished at seeing him in England, offered him a bill, accepted, as he said, by a nobleman. "Then," replied Mr. Pratt, "if it is the acceptance of so high a personage, you had better cash it and pay me the money." On his next voyage he sent his carpet-bag on board, directed "W. H. Pratt, Esq., cabin passenger." This was a liberated African, and dragged from his country in all the horrors of a slave-ship.—*Forbes' African Blockade.*

FEMALE TASTE.—A cultivated taste marks a woman of elegance and refinement as decidedly as a knowledge of classical literature does a gentleman; and there is nothing in which female vulgarity is more clearly shown than in want of taste. This is an axiom that I think will not admit of dispute; but it is a question how far taste is natural, and how far it may be acquired. A delicate taste must, to a certain extent, depend upon the organisation of the individual; and it is impossible for any rules to be laid down which will impart taste to persons entirely devoid of it. But this is very seldom the case with women; as it is one of the few points in which women naturally excel men. Men may be, and probably are, superior to women in all that requires profound thought and general knowledge, but in the arrangement of a house, and the introduction of ornamental furniture and articles of bijouterie, there can be no doubt of the innate superiority of woman. Every one must have remarked the difference in the furnishing of a bachelor's house and one where a lady presides; the thousand little elegances of the latter, though nothing in themselves, adding, like cyphers, prodigiously to the value of the solid articles they are appended to.

THEORY OF MARRIAGE.—There was a merry fellow supped with Plato two thousand years ago; and the conversation turned upon love, and the choice of wives. He said, "he had learned from a very early tradition that man was created male and female, with a duplicate set of limbs, and performed his locomotive functions with a rotary movement as a wheel:—that he became in consequence so excessively insolent that Jupiter indignantly split him in two. Since that time each runs through the world in quest of the other half. If the original halves meet they are a very loving couple—otherwise they are subject to a miserable, scolding, peevish, and incongenial matrimony. The search, he said, was rendered difficult by the reason that one man alighted upon a half that did not belong to him—another did necessarily the same—till the whole affair (like an exchange of hats or boas at a ball) was thrown into irretrievable confusion."

PLEASURES OF HOME.—The beneficient ordination of Divine Providence is, that *home* should form our character. The first object of parents should be to make home interesting. It is a bad sign whenever children have to wander from the parental roof for amusement. Provide pleasure for them around their own fireside, and among themselves. The excellent Leigh Richmond pursued this plan, had a museum in his house, and exerted every nerve to interest his little flock. A love of home is one of the greatest safe guards in the world to man. Do you ever see men who delight in their own firesides, lolling about in taverns or saloons? Implant this sentiment early in a child: it is a mighty preservative against vice.—*The Working Man's Friend.*

THE ISTHMUS.—A gentleman of Cincinnati, with his partner, having sent forward to Chagres 300 mules and seven barges, the whole to form a line for the transportation of goods from Chagres to Panama.—The boats are to be used on the Cruces, and are something in the shape of whale boats. We learn that butter and other articles are now being put up in St. Louis in suitable packages for mule carriage. A plan is also in view for conveying meats, poultry, etc., over the Isthmus in packages which have a surface of charcoal composition on them to preserve them pure and sweet.

THE RIVER.—The Ohio is now at just the stage for comfortable navigation—neither too high nor too low. Long may it continue so, as every body that floats upon its bosom or lives upon its shores—whether Boatman, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, is more or less benefited by it, so long as it keeps its present level stationary, to bear away the vast products of this mighty Valley.—[Cin. Gaz.

Madlle. Jenny Lind appeared at Bremen on the 7th ult. Previously she gave two concerts at Gottingen, one of which was for the benefit of the poor of the town. The students got up a procession with torchlights in honor of the celebrated cantatrice, gave a concert at daybreak under the windows of her residence, and afterwards conducted her as far as Nordheim.

HOPE.—A bright and beautiful bird is Hope; it will come to us 'mid the darkness, and sing the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest; and when the lone soul is weary, and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our hearts that grief has been tearing away.

A WIFE WORTH BRAGGING ABOUT.—Two weeks ago the famous Parson Howe, of the *Mississippi Pine Knot*, was in this city. On his return home Mrs. Howe had issued a number of the *Pine Knot*, remarkably racy and piquant, having acted in the capacity of editor, compositor, publisher, pressman, and carrier, with only the assistance of a young daughter and a promising little typo (her son) eight years old. This is a wife worth bragging about.

AWFUL WARNING.—"My son," said an old turbaned Turk, one day, taking his child by the hand, in the streets of Cairo, and pointing out to him, on the opposite side, a Frenchman, just imported, in all the elegance of Parisian costume—"my son! look there! if you ever forget Allah and his prophet, you may come to look like *that!*"

New Cure for Paralysis.—At Berlin, lately, Dr. Welsemeyer is said to have cured the Duchess of Dessau of paralysis, by pouring several buckets full of water on her head.

It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat. It not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learn. All this is very simple, but it is worth remembering.