The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1848.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 27.

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.

King's and Queen's Squares.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the 9th day of October, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and enacted the following Ordinance:

An Ordinance for the due regulation of KING's and QUEEN'S SQUARES, in the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act relative to the Streets and Squares in the City of Saint John," the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City in Common Council convened, are empowered to make by-laws, ordinances, rules and orders, for the erecting, keeping and preserving the fences, railings and trees erected or to be erected in King's and Queen's Squares in the said City, and for the due regulation of the said Squares and the passage of foot passengers in, through and over the same, as to them may seem necessary and proper:

I. *Be it therefore ordained*, That any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, break, bark, root up, remove or otherwise damage or destroy the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub or plant growing or being in King's or Queen's Squares, on the Eastern side of the harbour in the said City, or shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, throw down, break, level, remove or otherwise destroy or injure any fence, post, chain or railing placed in, upon or around either of the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted before the Mayor, Recorder or any Alderman of the said City, shall forfeit and pay such sum of money, not less than five pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds, as to such Mayor, Recorder or Alderman shall seem meet, together with costs to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any such offender, and for want of goods and chattels whereon the same can be levied, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor, Recorder, or Alderman, to commit any such offender to the Common Gaol of the said City, there to remain without bail or mainprize for a term not exceeding forty days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

II. *And be it further ordained*, That any person who shall walk upon or cross over any part of the said Squares other than upon the walks and paths now or which may hereafter be laid out through the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted in manner pointed out in the first section of this Law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than twenty shillings, with costs, at the discretion of the Mayor, Recorder or Alderman, and for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy such penalty and cost, such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol for a term not exceeding ten or less than two days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

III. *And be it further ordained*, That any person found committing any offence against this Act, may be immediately apprehended by any Policeman, Watchman or Constable, without warrant, or by any Member of the Corporation of the City of Saint John, and forthwith taken before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen of the said City, to be dealt with according to Law.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD, *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.

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

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 9th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening of Saint John street, and the continuation thereof to Duke-street, in the City of St. John," have deposited and filed in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, a true copy of the Report to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, under the said Act, together with the Plan or Survey by them adopted in furtherance of the said Act, for the Inspection of all whom it may concern.

JOHN DUNCAN,
WM. O. SMITH,
J. H. GRAY,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Commissioners for widening and enlarging Saint John street, and a continuation thereof.

June 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by THOMAS BARLOW, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, or having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

☞ Any orders for *Castings, Machinery, Mill-Work, Engines, &c.*, will be promptly attended to.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st. 1848.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

☞NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of VALENTINE C. TROOP, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to REBECCA TROOP, *Sole Executrix.*

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*

St. John 11th February, 1848.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Received per "Themis," from Liverpool—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS, Satin Striped and Check'd ditto, Black and Coloured COBOURGS; Grey, White, and Printed Cotton Furnitures; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Ticks, Moleskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Serges, Rugs, Muslins, Sidesins, and Rolled Jaconets, Gimps, Fringes, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

Per *Kent* from London—

SILKS, SATINS, Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, Black and col'd Silk Velvets, Flowers, Hkfs., LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CUFFS, &c. Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kerseymeres, PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS, FUR CAPS, Gent's Silk, Paris & Beaver HATS, Which are offered low for Cash.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 17. 1848.

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The importation of WINTER GOODS *for this Season will in part consist of—*

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woollen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; Shot, Striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked FLANNELS; Orleans, Swansdowns, Saxony, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges, Broad CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Flowers and Ribbons, Silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade Satin, Gro de Naples, Berlin Wools; SHAWLS in Fancy Plaids, Cashmere, Celestial and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Boas, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in Hosiery, Haberdashery, FURS, Small Wares, Cotton Goods, Blankets, Silk Mercery, the usual well assorted Stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Prince Wm. Street, Sept. 26, 1848.—2¶

28th October, 1848.

MORRISON & CO.

have received per *Columbus*, a further Supply of

New Fall & Winter Goods,

in addition to those ex Queen, Bethel and Kent.

PILOT, BEAVER and BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds, Gala and Mohair LINSEYS and CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs—in plaid wool, Mantle, Cassimere, Cloth &c. &c. Coburgs, Orleans, Mohair and Silk Stripes, with a variety of other *New DRESS Materials*, Black and Colored Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Linen Lawn, Diaper, and Holland, Towelling, Duck, Canvass and Osnaburg, Chemizettes, Habit-Shirts, and Collars, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, Men's Lambswool and Merino Pants and Vests, An extensive assortment of Gent's SCARFS, MUFFLERS, HKFS., in Silk, Satin, Taffet, Cashmere, and Plaid Wool, Stocks, Operas, De Jonvilles, &c. &c. A new and select Stock of FURS, in Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, Cardinals, and Victorines, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Bed-ticks, Sheetings, Winter and Printed COTTONS, COTTON WARPS and BATTING; With a general assortment of Tailors' and Milliners' TRIMMINGS, will be sold at very low prices—ONLY FOR CASH.

FANCY GOODS, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, *Prince Wm Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling CHEAP:

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and CUFFS—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs. Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES. Egyptian, American, Point, and German LACES, Thread and Narrow Edgings. Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Ronche. Cambric Handkfs., French and Mourning FLOWERS, With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Blankets, Warps, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

10th October, 1848.—[Chron. & Alb.]

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

NEW FALL GOODS!

SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Per "THEMIS" from Liverpool—

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Swansdowns, Serges, *CLOAKINGS*, Various Materials for DRESSES, Candets, Velvets, Paramatta, Linens, Lawns, Dimpers, Linings, Moleskins, Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, VESTINGS, Mufflers, Canada Cloth, Lastings; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS; Jeans, Aprons, Moreens, Bed Ticks, and a Stock of Haberdashery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per 'Bethel,' from Glasgow, and 'Kent,' from London;

An assortment of Shawls, Woollen and Gala Cloakings, Muslin de Lames, Cashmeres, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace, Neck Ties, Silk and Satin Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, &c; Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Braces, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Russia Crash, &c. Also, a variety of MUFFS, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, with a Stock of Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Oct. 10. T. W. DANIEL.

PALE SEAL OIL.

LANDING ex "Charles" from Halifax:—25 Casks PALE SEAL OIL,—for Sale by

October 24. 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.

BRASS'S HOTEL,

WINDSO , N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as BRASS'S HOTEL, in Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be well supplied with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GILDRED,

Sept. 26.—3¶ *Windsor, N. S.*

By the 'Columbus' from Liverpool

TWENTY thousand feet English CROWN GLASS;

200 boxes Steele's SOAP, 10 brls. Pot Barley.

ALSO—FROM BOSTON—

No. 1, 4 and 5 Boston COOK STOVES, which, with No. 2 and 3 on hand before, makes up the sizes in use of this pattern. Also—6 bales Cotton Batting. [Oct. 31.] JOHN KINNEAR.

SUGAR & WINES.

Now landing for the Subscriber ex Schooner *Eliza Ann*, from Halifax:

20 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 5 hhds. and 10 quarter casks superior PORT WINE. Which will be sold at lowest rates from the Wharf.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Sept. 12. North Mkt. Wharf.

By the Peruvian, from Liverpool:

HALF-A-TON BB, No. 3, 4 and A SHOT; 25 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL;

Half a chest SWEET OIL; 1 chest CASSIA;

5 hundred weight Servants' Friend;

5 ditto ALUM: 10 boxes PIPES;

100 gross Long CORKS;

20 kegs Superfine MUSTARD;

5 kegs Queen's BLUE.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

Nov. 7. *Prince Wm. Street*

RYE FLOUR.—On Consignment—40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour, for sale Cheap to close Sales. GEO. THOMAS.

Nov. 21. South Market Wharf.

At reduced rates:

COOKING STOVES; Air-tight, Franklins, Box Stoves; Chamber and Cylinder Stoves—all new and complete—for sale.

*** Please call at the Store between H. Chubb's and W. Major's, Prince Wm. street.

October 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

Spikes, Sheet Lead, and Augers.

The subscribers have just received per "Queen, from Liverpool:

130 BAGS SPIKES, 4 1-2 to 8 inch, 4 Rolls SHEET LEAD, 16 Dozen Thomson's Screw AUGERS, which will be sold low for prompt pay.

sept. 26, 1848. C. & W. H. ADAMS

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

viz: corrupt humors, and that the said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medicines in the world for carrying out the

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER, and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

The citizens of New England are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity which the above named Indian Vegetable Pills have earned by their astonishing goodness, a gang of counterfeiters are now industriously engaged in palming on the unsuspecting, a valueless and perhaps dangerous medicine, under the name of Indian Vegetable Pills.

This is to inform the public that all genuine medicine has on the boxes

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's office, of the District Court, of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.*"

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicines, which accompany each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress, and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember, that all which sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health.

and that pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with a certificate of agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

☞ Persons in this city and vicinity will also be on their guard against purchasing medicine purporting to be the Indian Vegetable or Purgative Pills, of Apothecaries or Druggists, as they are not allowed to sell my medicine, and any composition which they may offer as such must of necessity be COUNTERFEIT and injurious; therefore never purchase of them.

☞ Agents for the sale of the above in Nova Scotia:—Halifax, John Whitmon Esq.; Amherst, Mr. Arthur Masters; Digby, James Crowly; Kentville, Daniel Moore; Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, New Brunswick:—St. Martins, Mr. Alex. Lockhart; Bend of Petitcodiac, James Beck; Fredericton, C. H. Jouett; Shediac, E. L. Smith; St. Andrews, Thos. Sime; Dorchester, Miss Jane McCardy; St. Stephens, Mr. Daniel Sullivan; Sackville, Richard Wilson; Cocagne, James Catter.

H. G. KINNEAR,

General Agent for the Province

☞ For sale at the commission Store of H. G. KINNEAR, Agent, 8, Brick Buildings, North Mt Wharf, St. John—at 1s. 3d. per box.

PATENT

Gutta Percha Soles,

FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has received a supply of the above named article, which he is prepared to cement to Boots and Shoes of all sizes at the shortest notice.

Invalids and persons of delicate constitution will find the Gutta Percha Sole a sure preventive to damp feet, as it renders the bottom of the shoe perfectly waterproof, and also prevents the cold from penetrating to the foot.

S. K. FOSTER,

Oct. 10. *Corner of King and Germain sts.*

The Garland.

PROCRASTINATION.

This is a very pretty poem by CHARLES MACKAY, one of that number which we insert for our readers to peruse enjoyably. The idea is so pretty and the moral so good.—*Boston paper.*

If fortune with a smiling face
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But should she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to morrow.

If those who've wrong'd us own their faults,
And kindly pity pray,
When shall we listen and forgive?
To-day, my love, to day.
But, if stern justice urge rebuke,
And warmth from memory borrow,
When shall we chide—if chide we dare?
To morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt
Are harm'd unless we pay,
When shall we struggle to be just?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if our debtors sue for grace,
On pain of ruin thorough,
When shall we grant the boon they seek?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If love, estranged, should once again
Her genial smile display,
When shall we kiss the proffer'd lips?
To day, my love, to-day.
But if she would indulge regret,
Or dwell with bygone sorrow,
When shall we weep, if weep we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys
The minutes will not stay;
We've always time to welcome them,
To-day, my love, to day.
But care, resentment, angry words,
And unavailing sorrow,
Come far too soon, if they appear
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

TRUISMS.

(From a letter by Mr. W. Rand, of Bradford lately a Free Trader.)

1. "Cheapness" is a very dear "good."

2. The immigration of labour from the agricultural districts was a great mistake, fraught with terrific consequences to those who proposed and promoted it—the manufacturers and shopkeepers.

3. Our agricultural productions are not equal to the demand. Our manufactures have, for years, exceeded the demand.

4. Real prosperity consists in all being profitably employed, and in selling the products of industry for more than they cost.

5. It is injurious to advance the interests of mere wealth at the expense of industry.

6. Our agricultural produce might be *doubled* with advantage, and full profitable employment might be found for every idle labourer in the country.

7. Our present social system is one of extermination—offering a bounty to a man who drives his fellow-being from his home and his hearth, and imposing a burden on the place that shelters him.

8. Non-employment begets disaffection to the laws and the government.

9. The removal of the wretchedness and destitution of the people ought not merely to occupy, but to *engross* the attention of every thinking man.

10. Causes which put society in peril ARE within the reach of legislation.

11. The poverty, destitution, and crime complained of are produced by the operation of bad acts of parliament.

It is well to register such admission from an authority of so much weight. They will serve very materially to make way for a truthful settlement of the most important question now before the world—THE PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—Generally, the Lord Mayors of London, who have risen from the masses, have found their way through many obstacles. The history of the present Lord Mayor is far more remarkable than that of Wittington, because Sir James Duke never had a fortunate cat.—There are several of the elder residents in the pretty town of Montrose who can recollect a little urchin who scrambled along the river side, ran wild upon the Links, and learned to read at the public schools, like any of the many other "children of labour" in the borough. The Recorder of London, when, as bound in duty, he related to the Judges at Westminster the various reasons for the choice of Sir James Duke to occupy the Mayoralty, did not go quite so far back in his biography as that period. The Lord Mayor would have given his own history more fully. The little boy left Montrose at an early age. He had few or probably no friends to assist him in the world. His parents were poor, they had seen him taught to read and write; for the rest he looked to himself; and left his native place, with a stout heart and a few shillings, to conquer bread in the world. He has reason to remember gratefully the rudiments of scholarship that he acquired there; for all that he has learned subsequently has been picked up as he moved forward—to a conspicuous place in the mercantile interest of London—to the Sheriff-ship of the city—to a knighthood—the representation of Boston—and the Mayoralty of the metropolis. These positions necessarily include independence and wealth; and the Lord Mayor is not, we believe, anxious to forget the early passages of a life which has been in the highest degree creditable to him—more creditable than if he had been an Alderman's son and heir.—[London Mail.

FREDERICK WHITE, the private of the 2d battalion of Grenadier Guards, who was convicted a short time ago of robbing a French National Guard, under circumstances too fresh in the recollections of the public to need recapitulation, was on Monday morning expelled from the service. After the usual inspection, the battalion was drawn up on parade, and formed into hollow square, when Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, Bart., the commanding officer, ordered the delinquent to step forward, and addressed him as follows:—"Frederick White, the crime of which you have been convicted by the civil power is at all times considered most disgraceful and degrading to the character of a soldier: but, considering the consequences resulting from it in your case, it is a crime of the deepest die. You robbed a soldier of the French National Guard, a stranger in this country, who, in the generous warmth of the moment on meeting a fellow-soldier, invited you to drink. In robbing him you committed an act, which not only stamped your own name with infamy, but compromised the character of the whole British army; for that soldier, on his return to his own country, beyond all doubt, published through the ranks of the French army that he had been robbed in England, and that the robbery had been perpetrated by a soldier of the Queen of England's Guards. What atonement can you make for the stain you have thus cast on the character of the soldiery of England? What atonement for having outraged the feelings of every good soldier in the army? None. The sacrifice of your miserable existence would not redeem the deed. The only consolation left us is, that you will no longer be suffered to disgrace our ranks; and I trust that as the knowledge of your crime has been spread far and wide, so the fact that we have expelled you, and thus done all that lies in our power to punish you, and to redeem our fair fame, will become as extensively known to the world. I have the command of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief to dismiss you as utterly unworthy of serving in the British army; and his Grace desires me at the same time to express to the regiment his regret that, in consequence of your having been already tried by the civil authorities for your offence, it is not in his power to bring you to a court-martial, in order that you might have been drummed out of the regiment, and disgraced with all the ignominy which the rules of the service permit." At the conclusion of this address, White was marched out of the precincts of the barracks.—*London paper.*

The late Mr. Tegg, the publisher in Cheapside, gave the following list of remunerative payments to distinguished authors in his time:—Fragments of History, by Charles Fox, sold by Lord Holland for 5,000 guineas. Fragments of History, by Sir James Mackintosh, at £500. Lingard's History of England, £4,683. Sir Walter Scott's Bonnaparte was sold, with printed books, for £18 000; the nett receipts of the two first editions only must have been £100,000. The Life of Wilberforce, by his sons, 4 000 guineas. Life of Byron, by Moore, £4,000. Life of Sheridan, by Moore, £2,000. Life of Hannah More, £2,000. Life of Cowper, by Southey, £1000. Life and Times of George IV., by Lady C. Bury, £1000. Byron's works, £20,000. Lord of the Isles, half share, £1,500. Lala Rookh, by Moore, £3 000. Rejected addresses by Smyth, £1,000. Crabbe's Works, republication of, by Mr. Murray, £3,000. Wordsworth's Works, republication, by Mr. Moxon, £1050. Bulwer's Rienzi, £1600. Marryatt's Novels, £500 to £1000 each. Trollope's Factory Boy, £1800. Hannah More derived £30,000 per annum for her copyrights, during the latter years of her life. Rundell's Domestic Cookery, 2,000*l.* Nicholas Nickleby, 3000*l.* Eustace's Classical Tour, 2000*l.* Sir Robert Inglis obtained for the widow of Bishop Heber, by the sale of the journal, 5,000*l.*

THE THREE GREAT RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The proposed amalgamation of the London and North-Western, Great-Western, and South-Western Railways will, if effected, create the most powerful combination ever known in this country, and bring to one undertaking an amount of capital larger than any of our great national undertakings. The total amount of the capital of the amalgamated company will be £42,371,239, divided as under:—London and North-Western capital, raised by shares, £14,044,573; by loans, £9,186,672; total, £23,231 245. The capital of the Great Western is £11,457,277; £6,478,221 being raised by shares, and £4,979,056 by loan. The South-Western Company has raised from shares, £6,075,387, and by loans, £1,609,350; or a total of £7,684,737. The amalgamated companies will, by their present powers, be entitled to call up, within the time allowed by the act for doing so, the sum of £8,812,201 6s. 8d. The entire weekly receipt of the three companies, should they not exceed their present average, will be £70,000 per week, or £3,640,000 per annum. The number of miles of railway over which the company would have control will be nearly 2,000, upwards of 1,000 of which they will have in their absolute possession. The great company will, by means of their own and other lines, in which they are beneficially interested, have the entire traffic from Plymouth to Perth.—*English paper.*

LORD ASHLEY AMONGST LONDON THIEVES.—The *London Chronicle* says—"We have seen Lord Ashley in many situations—in the House of Commons, on public platforms, in churches and committee rooms, and a variety of places—but his last appearance transcends them all;—he has made his *debut* among the felons of the metropolis. A Mr. Jackson having heard from one or two penitent thieves a desire to emigrate and reform, thought a number of the fraternity might in like manner be acted upon, and at last, with the concurrence of a body who had sent for him to the Blue Anchor Court, he summoned a meeting of them in the Irish Free School, to meet Lord Ashley. He expected to gather 100 thieves who might listen to what his Lordship had to say. But his expectations were more than fulfilled. On July the 27th his Lordship went, when no fewer than 207 professed thieves were assembled, each of whom expressed his earnest desire to renounce his dishonest course, if it were possible. Some five or six gentlemen were present with Lord Ashley, and 'it was such a meeting,' says one of them, 'that no one could forget it to the day of his death' Several of the best and most experienced thieves were placed at the door, to prevent the admission of any but thieves. Some four or five individuals, who were not at first known, were subjected to examination, and only allowed to remain on stating who they were, and being recognised as members of the dishonest fraternity. His Lordship addressed the meeting at considerable length, and his discourse appeared to produce a deep impression."

THE GERMANY OF 1848.—No man—says Dunshunner—who has this year visited Germany, could believe that it is the same country which he knew in the days of its tranquility. In former times, the tourist, if his opinions happened to be extra liberal, or slightly savouring of republicanism, would have done well to abstain from proclaiming them over loudly in the streets. I have myself seen a dirty Frenchman, of the propaganda school, ceremoniously conducted from the hotel to the guardhouse of Mayence, by a couple of armed police, in consequence of a tirade against royalty; and I recollect that, for some time afterwards, there was considerable speculation as to the place of his ultimate destination. Now, the danger lies the other way. The more radicalism you can muster up, the better you will be appreciated in such cities as Cologne and Frankfort,—the former of which places, if I had my will, should be deliberately devoted without mercy to the infernal gods. Always a nest of rascality and filth, Cologne now presents an appearance which is absolutely revolting. Its streets are swarming with scores of miscreants in blouses, belching out their unholy hymns of revolution in your face, and execrating aristocracy with a gusto that would be refreshing to the soul of Cobbey.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A Beautiful Hedge.—The best hedge in the United States, says the "Genesee Farmer," extends a mile on a plantation of three thousand acres, near Augusta, Georgia. It is the Cherokee rose, which is now in full bloom, presenting a magnificent floral spectacle, and filling the atmosphere with delicious perfume. No animal without wings can get over it or through it.

Characteristic.—An American lady, who had been sick at Marseilles, and had received many kind attentions from many of her sex, both French and English, was asked to give her opinion respecting the two classes of her sympathisers. Her reply was, "They are both kind. The French ladies brought me flowers all day; the English ladies sat up with me all night."

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—We are highly gratified to understand that the metropolitan seat of learning is this session exceedingly well attended—a result due to the just celebrity of this great school. Already upwards of 900 gentlemen have matriculated, being a considerable addition to the number on the College books at the same period of last year. From various circumstances, some time occasionally elapses before the whole students of the session appear in Edinburgh, and we expect that the roll will yet be largely augmented. Considering the depression of the times, and the rivalry our University has to sustain with kindred institutions elsewhere, the fact stated above is very pleasing. We might here be allowed a word to the literati of our University, which is but a repetition of what we formerly remarked under other circumstances, and which strangers are not the worse for knowing—that in no University seat in Great Britain, or elsewhere, does a better feeling exist on the part of the citizens towards the students. "Gown and Town" rivalries are here utterly unknown, and we believe it affords every respectable citizen the utmost satisfaction to understand that the University is prosperous, and that its members are at once progressing in learning, and satisfied with their treatment at the hands of all with whom they are brought into contact. We have ample cause, as citizens of Edinburgh, to be proud of our Alma Mater, and we look forward to its yet, in addition to past honours, acquiring, as time goes on, a fresh fame and lustre.—[Post and Record.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE LADIES.—At a dinner to Sir Charles Napier in Dublin last week, the gallant knight made a speech, in returning thanks for Lady Napier, whose health was proposed by the president, which will amuse our fair readers. Sir Charles said—"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I return you my very sincere thanks for drinking the health of my wife. (Hear, hear.) She is not an Irishwoman, but she is as good a wife as if she was one. (Cheers and laughter.) And now, having thanked you for having drank my wife's health, allow me to make a little complaint. (Hear, hear.) I think this habit of drinking ladies' healths and making their husbands respond for them, has existed much too long, particularly when we recollect that the ladies are themselves such excellent adepts in the use of their tongues. (Loud laughter, and applause.) And I really think that whenever the health of a lady is proposed, it should be the universal rule that she should answer for herself. (Laughter.) I do not wish to throw any burden upon the married ladies, but I am strongly of opinion that they ought to return thanks for themselves, because I believe they could do it much more eloquently and gracefully than we could. (Renewed laughter and cheers.)

Custom is the law of one description of fools, and fashion of another; but the two parties often clash; for precedent is the legislator of the first, and novelty of the last. Custom, therefore, looks to things that are past, and fashion to things that are present; but both of them are somewhat purblind *as to those things that are to come*; but, of the two, fashion imposes the heaviest burden; for she cheats her votaries of her time, of their fortune, and their comforts, and she repays them only with the celebrity of being ridiculed and despised—a very paradoxical mode of remuneration, *yet always most thankfully received!* Fashion is the veriest goddess of semblance, and of shade; to be happy is of far less consequence to her worshippers, than to appear so: and even pleasure itself they sacrifice to parade, and enjoyment to ostentation. She requires the most passive and implicit obedience, at the same time that she imposes a most grievous load of ceremonies; and the slightest murmurings would only cause the recusant to be laughed at by all other parties, and excommunicated by his own.—Fashion builds her temples in the capital of some mighty empire, and having selected four or five hundred of the silliest people it contains, she dubs them with the magnificent and imposing title of "the world!" But the marvel and the misfortune is, that this arrogant title is as universally accredited by the many who abjure, as by the few who adore her; and this creed of fashion requires not only the weakest folly, but the strongest faith, since it would maintain that the minority are the whole, and the majority nothing! Her smile has given wit to dulness, and grace to deformity, and has brought every thing into vogue by turns, but virtue. Yet she is most capricious in her favours, often running from those that pursue her, and coming round to those that stand still. It were mad to follow her, and rash to oppose her—but neither rash nor mad to despise her.—*Old Magazine.*

THE LARGEST SCYTHE MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.—Few portions of New England present a succession of more beautiful landscapes than the towns of Mount Vernon, Readfield, and Wayne, on the western border of old Kennebec. After passing westwardly the elevated and finely cultivated ridge which separates the tributary waters of Kennebec from those of the Androscoggin, you arrive at a chain of ponds extending through Mount Vernon, Fayette, and Wayne, which furnish an immense amount of water power, the value of which is only beginning to be developed.

At North Wayne, on this chain, sixteen miles from Hallowell and Augusta, is situated the Scythe manufacturing establishment of Reuben B. Dunn, the largest of the kind in the world. It is a matter of just pride to the citizens of Maine that we can boast of such a man and such an enterprise.

The establishment consists, besides warehouses, furnishing shops, &c., of three principal buildings for manufacturing, two of which are one hundred and forty four feet each in length. In these, and in departments connected with the establishment, are employed about one hundred men, many of whom have families settled at the place. A flourishing village has grown up within a few years, and is rapidly increasing.

Twelve thousand dozen scythes are annually manufactured, to produce which are required 450,000 lbs. of iron, 75,000 lbs. of steel, 1,200 tons of hard coal, 10,000 bushels of charcoal, 1000 tons of grindstones, and half a ton of borax. The last article is used in the process of welding.

The proprietor has been at great pains to manufacture a superior article, and no scythe is permitted to go into the market till it has passed the ordeal of two experienced and careful workmen, besides the examination of the general superintendent, whose inspection extends to every part of the establishment.

This care has given those scythes a celebrity which secures a ready sale for all that can be furnished.—Extensive orders are now received from all the Western States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. So great indeed is the demand, that the proprietor has not been able thus far to supply his orders. A silver medal was awarded him by the American Institute, for the most perfect specimens of his art, and he has received the first premium from the New York and other State Fairs, never in any case having failed to receive the first premiums when his scythes have been exhibited.

Mr. Dunn is erecting additional works in the vicinity, which will soon be completed, when he will be enabled to turn out 17,000 dozen scythes annually. This establishment is now more than double the extent of any other in the world—none even in England being found to compete with it. It has rapidly grown to its present gigantic size by the indomitable enterprise and energy of its present proprietor, who, from small beginnings, has attained to wealth and deserved distinction as a public benefactor.—*Portland Argus.*