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The Weekly Observer.

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MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile purposes. SPECIAL PERMITS for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.)

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W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John March 18, 1850.

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'Speed,' John S. DeWolf,' 'Cluny,' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool, and 'Lisbon,' from London:—

3 CASES "Thomson's" Screw AUGERS, Long and Short Screw;
450 Pots, 200 Bakepans and Covers, 440 spare Covers, 100 Griddles, 100 Frying Pans, and 60 Spiders, 5 bundles Long Handle Frying Pans.
Casks Cart Boxes,
7 Sheets LEAD, 1 Ton Lead PIPE, all sizes,
2 Tons SHOT, ass'd; 8 Ingots Block TIN,
5 Bales "Griffin" SCYTHES and Sickles,
3 Cases "Hoole & Co's" 5¼, 6, 6½ and 7, Mill SAWS,
1 Do. ditto, Pit, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS,
1 Ton Iron Wire, assorted, No. 4 to 24,
1 Do. Spring Wire, assorted, also Copper and Brass WIRE,
1 Do. Spring STEEL, 18 Bundles Blister Steel, 10 do German do,
2 Cases Axe Steel, Octagon and Round Cast STEEL,
1 Cask "Vicker's" Mill and other FILES;
10 Blacksmith's ANVILS,
4 Cask Hammers and SLEDGES,
1 Basket Smiths' Vices, 7 Smiths' BELLOWS,
4 Casks Round Point SHOVELS,
22 Doz. SHOVELS and SPADES,
2 Casks Barn Door HINGES,
2 Casks Clout, Pump, Scupper and Boat Nails
1 Do Block Makers' RIVETS,
1 Do SAD IRONS;
2 Casks Block Bushes, 1 cask Iron WEIGHTS;
1 Do Chain Traces, 3 Casks Tea Kettles Preserving KETTLES and Saucepans,
2 Casks Butt and other HINGES,
1 Ton Sparrow-bills, 1 Case Guns and Pistols,
2 Bundles Wire Sieves and RIDDLES,
1 Cask London GLUE, 1 case BORAX,
6 Casks Raw and Boiled OIL,
"Brandram's" WHITE LEAD,
100 Kegs C, F, and Fowling GUN POWDER.

Casks containing LOCKS in every variety, Planes, BRUSHES, Fire Irons, Spoons, Screws, Latches, Rules, Plane Irons, and a very excellent assortment of BRASS GOODS, &c., &c., together with the Stock on hand, and a further supply shortly expected in the ships "Janet," "Pomona," "Kingston," and "John Woodal," are offered at such prices as will make it worthy the attention of purchasers. May 13th, 1851.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street,

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A.—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspice, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor: Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mou'd and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking, wood seat common, Childrens'; Chains.

F.—Fluid Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 34x46; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do. Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 5dy.; do. Cut, 3dy. to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1¾ to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy.

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor, Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty; Pans, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Sauff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot, all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch. June 17.

MORRISON & CO.

Invite the attention of the Public to their Splendid Stock of

NEW GOODS,

Which they are now receiving per "Glasgow," "Onyx," "Speed," "J. S. DeWolf," "Lisbon," Titania," "Kingston," &c.

TO THE LADIES,

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT will be found worthy their best consideration, being now conducted exclusively on

THE CASH SYSTEM.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS—M. & Co. can offer the decided advantages of

A Stock imported expressly for that branch of their Business.

PRINCE WILLIAM-STREET, ST. JOHN, MAY 13, 1851.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL

Has received per "Lisbon," from London, "Glasgow," from Glasgow, and "Helena," from Liverpool, a *Choice Assortment* of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

suitable for the present and coming season, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Delains, Printed Cashmeres, Orleans and Coburgs, SILKS, Muslins, and Ginhams,

SHAWLS in great variety.

5-4, 9-8 PRINTED COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS, Grey and White COTTONS;
LINENS, LAWNS, DIAPER, HOLLANDS;
MUSLINS;
SHEETINGS; Table LINEN; TOWELS; TOILETTE COVERS; BED TICKS;
CLOTHS, Gambroons, RUSSELL CORD, VESTINGS; *Harness Bordered BOOK MUSLIN;*
Parasols, Umbrellas, HOSIERY, GLOVES;
BONNETS, newest Fashions;
French and English RIBBONS:
Thread and Cotton LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS
Black and Coloured DEMI VEILS;
Sewed Muslin Insertion and Trimming;
Infants' FROCK BODIES, ROBES, Caps and Crowns
HOODS, a beautiful article;
Gent.'s Linen SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS;
Silk Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS and NECK TIES
Stocks, Braces, Reels, Gimps and Fringes, Combs
Brushes, HAIR NETS and PLAITS, Whalebone
Smallwares, &c.
A general Assortment of
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public generally for the liberal patronage hitherto received, would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the present STOCK of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which having been selected with the greatest care in the best markets, will be sold at the *lowest possible prices* for *Cash.*

JAMES BURRELL.

May 13th, 1851. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

Watch-makers, Jewellers, &c. and Importers of English, French, German and American GOODS---Wholesale and Retail.

Received per steamers Canada and America.

SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Armadine," "Turquois," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian," Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Signet RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones, &c. &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone, Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets, Gold Snaps, Seals, Keys, Earrings, Necklets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., Silver Boquet Holders, and Rattles, Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Caddy Shells and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie Card Cases and Portemounais; Silver Scissors, Fruit Knives, Stilettoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Handreaders, Ladies' Companions, &c. &c.

Per Steamer *Europa*—Just opening, ex *Charles*, from Halifax:

A splendid assortment of Electro Plate CAKE BASKETS, new patterns; Electro Plate Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Piano Candlesticks; 4 and 6 glass Castors, &c.; Also—Electro and Albata Spoons, Forks, Soup and Sauce Ladles; Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.

☞ Braham's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Communion Services, Children's Mugs, Percolators, &c.

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 15 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 20 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Fleams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriott":

17 Packages containing a further supply of Ivory Handle TABLE CUTLERY; 336 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack Knives; 1 cask Papier Machie Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Reticules, Baskets, Ladies' Companions, Gent.'s Dressing Cases, Portemonnais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Block Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c.; 4 Cases Fancy Goods, too numerous in detail for the limits of an advertisement.

The above GOODS, with the present large STOCK on hand, consist of the largest and best assortment imported by us, and will be found at prices to ensure a quick and ready sale.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON, PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Prince William Street,

Have just received per *Lisbon* from London:

25 HHDS. HOLLAND GENEVA:
5 quarter-casks superior Old PORT WINE;
50 casks London Brown Stout;
24 do. Indian Pale ALE:
8 hhds. boiled and Raw Linseed OIL:
20 cwt. Brandrum's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
20 do. PUTTY, in bladders;
1 cask blue Vitriol: 1 do Alum;
1 do. Crown Blue; 2 cases Cassia;
1 bag CLOVES; 2 cases INDIGO;
20 cases Coleman's STARCH;
20 kegs do. MUSTARD.

Ex "Relief" and "Emily Allison" from New York

55 bxs TOBACCO, various brands and qualities
5 do. 1 lb. lump superior chewing Tobacco;
1 case 4lb. lump do. do.
2 half-barrels SCOTCH SNUFF in bladders;

Ex "Mary" from Boston,

20 bags Java COFFEE; 5 brls. dried Apples;
2 cases Castor OIL in tins;
10 bags FILBERTS and Castana NUTS;

—DAILY EXPECTED,—

50 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
20 hhds. Hennessy's BRANDY.

Which with the Stock at present on hand, comprising a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, will be sold at lower market rates.

May 6.

Spring & Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and as *low prices* as any house in the trade, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street* nearly opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 6. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

VICTORIA HOUSE.
15th JULY, 1851.

Great Reduction in Prices!

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Have received per Steamship "CANADA."

Ten Days from England,

Richest Watered and Shot

TABINETS & POPLINS,

of all the most Fashionable Shades

British and French SATINS and SILKS, of all Colours,

British and French BONNET RIBBONS
French BAREGES of all colours,
Ladies' Embroidered ROBES,
French and British Delaines and Coburgs,
French Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
British Printed CALICOES,
Ladies' BONNETS, of the newest styles, in great variety,
BAREGE and PAISLEY SHAWLS, Long and Square, of the newest designs,
Fancy Printed Shirting Cambrics,
White SHIRTING—best makes,
Extra heavy twilled SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS of all makes,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

☞ As the Subscribers are determined to *clear* of their PRESENT STOCK to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS, they will commence from this date to *Sell off, at greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH only.* JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

Per 'Lisbon' and 'Faside,' from London, 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'John S. De Wolf,' 'Speed' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool:

3 PACKAGES Ladies' Visites and Mantles
3 do Parasols and UMBRELLAS:
2 do. SHAWLS, Fancy and Plain;
4 " STRAW BONNETS,
2 - Silks and SATINS,
3 - Laces, Netts and BLONDS;
2 - Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
2 - Muslin Collars, and Habit Shirts;
3 - GLOVES of every description,
3 - HOSIERY, various kinds,
2 - Fancy DRESSES,
6 - Dress MATERIALS,
5 - BOOTS and SHOES,
2 - Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings,
2 - Artificial FLOWERS,
2 - Gents' Silk Opera Ties,
2 - Woollen CLOTHS and VESTINGS,
3 - Buttons, Silk and Twist,
2 - CLOTH CAPS,
6 - Gents' HATS; 1 do. Children's do
1 - Printed Oil Cloths,
1 - BLACK CRAPES,
1 - Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 - Pins and Needles,
8 - CARPETING; 1 do. RUGGS,
2 - Moreens and Damasks,
1 - Worsted FRINGES,
2 - LINENS and LAWNS,
2 - Hollands, Diapers and Damasks,
3 - CANVASS and OSNABURGS,
2 - Printed Cotton HDKF'S,
2 - Fancy GINGHAMS,
6 - Blue and White Warps,
10 - Grey COTTONS; 6 do. White do.
10 - Printed Cottons; 2 do. do. Muslins,
4 - Jaconet, Book, Mull & Checked Muslins,
2 - Fancy DAMOGETTS; 3 do. Flannels,
2 - Striped SHIRTINGS,
4 - Plain and Twill LININGS
2 - COTTON DRILLS,
2 - Sattinetts and Cassinets,
2 - Moleskins; 2 do. Cotton VELVETS
2 - White COUNTERPANES,
2 - Linen THREAD; 2 do. Cotton REELS
15 " FLOOR CLOTH, comprising 3-4, 4-4 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 14-4
2 - Rubber and Common BRACES,
2 - COTTON CARPETING,
20 - Containing Haberdashery, Small Wares of various kinds.—The whole of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, by

W. G. LAWTON.

DRIED APPLES.—Landing ex *Hemisphere* from Boston—14 Barrels Dried APPLES, an excellent article, in good order.

July 8. GEORGE THOMAS,

Miscellaneous.

American Poetry in Italy.

We find the following Poem in a late number of the Piedmontese Gazette, the Court Journal of Turin, where it is introduced in the course of a long article on an Exposition of the Floral and Horticultural Society of Sardinia, for which occasion it appears to have been written. We notice also that it has been translated into both Italian and French. The Gazette introduces it in a long article, a portion of which we translate:—

"But here, instead of pursuing our poor reflections on the moral influence of floral expositions, since their material utility is most evident, we are most happy to present to our kind readers a beautiful poetic composition—an emanation from the imagination of one of the choicest Muses of the New World, who has graciously written it expressly for our Exposition. In the preceding invitation, referring to the admirable poem which gained for its illustrious author its well merited popularity among the cultivators of true poetry, we conclude with saying that to a feeling soul which is acquainted with the beautiful researches of science, and which has enjoyed with pure heart the amiable writer of the Studies of Nature, the sight of a beautiful flower is not only a poesy, but is almost a theology. In the following lines the noble spirit of the illustrious Lady E. C. K.—learned in biblical lore, that inexhaustible source of sublime poetry—has foreshadowed in the creation of flowers the redemption of mankind."—*Newark Daily Adv.*

THE FLOWERS.

When Earth from the great Artist's hand
Arose symmetrical and grand,
God smiled his work to view!
Then, lo! through that blest smile of Heaven,
To earth the final touch was given,
And FLOWERS in beauty grew!
But, when the fiend of darkness saw,
God's mighty work, without a flaw—
Earth, with her countless flowers!
He from the gates of Glory barred—
Frowned black revenge! and earth was marred
By his infernal powers!
Then first the flowers began to fade,
Because God's smile no longer made
The hills and valleys glad;
Majestic Nature mourned bereaved,
And all the blessed Angels grieved
To see the earth so sad!
Then, the Great Artist bade his SON
Repair his master work, undone
By the infernal powers:
Once more God smiled! Earth felt renewed—
And all the hills and vales were strewed
Again with heavenly flowers!
And ever since that blessed hour,
The blooming fields, and every flower
That decks the wayside sod,
Have spoken to the human mind
One language, beautiful, refined—
THE FLOWERS ARE SMILES OF GOD!

TURIN, April, 1851. E. C. K.

* Mrs. Kinney, lady of Hon. W. B. Kinney, American Minister at Turin, and formerly editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

MACAULAY, THE HISTORIAN.

There is a common pedestrian of London streets well known to all who are acquainted with their notabilities. He is a short, stout, sturdy, energetic man. He has a big round face, and large staring, and very bright hazel eyes. His hair is cut short, and his hat is flung back on the crown of his head. His gait is firm and decided, with a little touch of pomposity. He is ever provided with an umbrella, which he swings and flourishes, and batters on the pavement with mighty thumps. —He seems generally absorbed in exciting and impulsive thought, the traces of which he takes no pains to conceal. His face works, his lips move and mutter, his eyes gleam and flash. Squat as is his figure, and not particularly fine the features, there is an unmistakable air of mental power and energy approaching to grandeur, about the man. He is evidently under the influence of the strong excitement of fiery thought. People gaze curiously at him, and stop to stare when he is passed. But he heeds no one—seems, indeed, to have utterly forgotten that he is not alone in his privacy, and pushes on, unwitting of the many who stare and smile, or of the few who step respectfully aside and look with curiosity and regard upon Thomas Babington Macaulay.

Occasionally, however, the historian and the poet still gives freer vent to the mental impulses which appear to be continually working within him. A friend of mine lately recognized him, dining in the coffee room of the Trafalgar Hotel, at Greenwich—a fashionable whitebait house, which it appears, he frequently patronises. He was alone, as he generally is, and the attention of more than one of the company was attracted by his peculiar muttering and fidgettiness, and by the mute gestures with which he ever and anon illustrated his mental dreamings. All at once—it must have been towards the climax of the prose or verse which he was working up in his mind—Mr. Macaulay seized a massive decanter, held it a moment suspended in the air, and then dashed it down upon the table with such hearty good will that the solid crystal flew about in fragments, while the numerous parties dining around, instinctively started up and stared at the curious iconoclast. Not a whit put about, however, Mr. Macaulay, who was well known to the waiters, called loudly for his bill to be made out at the bar, and then, pulling, with a couple of jerks, his hat and his umbrella, from the stand, clapped the one carelessly on his head and strode out, flourishing the other. —*Inverness Courier.*

DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

The Decisive battles of the World, those of which, to use Hallam's words, "a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes," are numbered as 15 by Prof. Cressy, who fills the chair of Ancient and Modern History in the University of London. They are the grand subject of two volumes by him, just from Bentley's press. These battles are as follows:

1. The Battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C., in which the Greeks under Themistocles defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back a tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The Battle of Syracuse, 413 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the West of Europe saved from Greek domination.

3. The Battle of Arbella, 331 B. C., in which Alexander, by the defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization produced an effect which as yet may be traced there.

4. The Battle of Metaurus, 207 B. C., in which the Romans under Consul Nero defeated the Carthagenians under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great Republic was established.

5. The victory of Arminius, A. D. 9, over the Roman legions under Varus, which secured Gaul from the Roman domination.

6. The Battle of Chalons, A. D. 451, in which Actus defeated Atilla the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The Battle of Tours, A, D., 732, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mahommedan yoke from Europe.

8. The Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo Norman nation, which is now dominant in the world.

9. The Battle of Orleans, A. D. 1429, in which the English were defeated and the independent existence of France secured.

10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallard, broke the power and crushed the ambition of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII, by Peter the Great at Pultowa, A. D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. The Battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Gen. Burgoyne, and which decided the fate of the American Revolutionists, by making France their ally and other European powers friendly to them.

14. The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the Continental Allies, under the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French under Dumouriez, without which the French Revolution would have been stayed.

15. The Battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1814, in which the Duke of Wellington hopelessly defeated Napoleon, and saved Europe from his grasping ambition.

FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—A most wonderful piece of linen has been woven for the World's Exhibition, in the North of Ireland, near Waringstown, by a weaver named George Haddock. It is a web of fine cambric handkerchiefs. Small print can be read through, it, and yet the web is so close and compact that a single thread could not be distinguished without the aid of a microscope, or rather web-glass. The cambric, when held up to the light, looks like a fine and airy fabric. In the production of this beautiful gossamer-looking cambric, Mr. Haddock has almost realized what classic fiction ascribed to the performance of Arachne, who, as mythologists inform us, was converted into a spider on account of equalling that ingenious little architect in her production of fine webs.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

BRISTOL.—The mercantile interests at this port are represented as very flourishing. During the seven months of the present year the tonnage of arrivals was 70,192 against 61,798 in the same period last year. The position of the outward trade of the port is equally satisfactory. The docks are well occupied, and the quays manifest much bustle and activity. All the shipwrights and coopers are employed, and it is stated that scores more could find work.

THE TEMPLE OF SERAPIS.—The French Government has voted a credit of 33,000 francs for the purpose of exploring the Temple of Serapis, in the ruins of Memphis. This Temple, which has been covered with sand ever since the time of Strabo, and has since remained almost intact, offers great temptation to research. The building is a mixture of the Greek and Egyptian style of architecture, and the worship to which it was consecrated, was a fusion of Greek and Egyptian faith. The very slight soundings in the sand, which have been hitherto made, have brought to light curious statues and bas-reliefs, and amongst other things, valuable portraits of Greek philosophers.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—We have received from Col. Rawlinson an important communication relative to a discovery made by him—in an inscription upon an Assyrian bull —of an account of the campaign between Senacherib and Hezekiah. It is a most satisfactory step to have established the identity of the king who built the great Palace of Koyunjik with the Senacherib of Scripture. We have now a tangible starting place for historical research, and shall (Colonel Rawlinson asserts) make rapid progress in fixing the Assyrian chronology.—*Athenæum.*

How to cure Lying in a School.—It is said of the late Dr. Arnold, by his biographer, that it was his wish that as much as possible should be done by the boys, and nothing for them; hence arose his practice, in which his own delicacy of feeling and uprightness of purpose powerfully assisted him, of treating the boys as gentlemen and reasonable beings; of making them respect themselves by the mere respect he showed them; of showing that he appealed and trusted to their own common sense and conscience. Lying to the master, for example, he made a great and moral offence, placing implicit confidence in a boy's assertion; and then, if a falsehood was discovered, punishing it severely, and in the upper part of the school, when persisted in, with expulsion. Even in the lower forms, any attempt at further proof of an assertion was immediately checked, by "If you say so, that is quite enough—of course, I believe your word." There grew up in consequence, a general feeling that it was a shame to tell Arnold a lie; he always believes one.

LARGEST FLOWER IN THE WORLD.—There is a plant in the island of Sumatra, the circumference of whose fully expanded flower is *nine feet*; its nectarium is calculated to hold nine pints; the pistils are as large as a cow's horns, and the whole weight of the blossom is computed to be fifteen pounds!

Complain not of the shortness of life, but employ thy time usefully.

THE CARPET BAG for this week is a good number. Its leading illustration, quite appropriate for the week, is a humorous comparison of 30 years since, and now, which it thus describes:—

Thirty years ago it was almost an essential thing to cultivate a warm animosity towards England. It began in the nursery, and Great Britain was hated more cordially, often, than sin. It became a principle, to be kept alive by daily recurrence to old wrongs and outrages, and was exercised by many a juvenile battle with thistle-tops, emblematic, in their encroachments upon the field, of British aggression, whose heads bowed to the prowess of the bellicose urchin and his wooden sword, like the cabbages under the destructive attack of the renowned Puffendorf. In our picture, the belligerant feeling between the two nations is abundantly shown; the lion and the eagle, emblems of national power, crown the piece; the "bird of the angry beak," looking amaizingly pokerish upon the majestic lion, who, with a corresponding spirit comes half way to meet him; while in the medallion below we have the burly John Bull—the great J. B. himself—openly arrayed against his nephew, the young Johnathan of Yankee Doodledom. We can smell powder almost in the fierce attitude of the parties, and see reason to rejoice that modern fashion has given modern Jonathan as neater outfits than grace the hero of the print. In the distance we catch a view of the canal boat "Swiftsure," just commencing her quick trips down the Erie Canal—a triumph over time and space then deemed the maximum of improvement in travel.

The lower division of the picture embraces a distant view of Quebec, on the right, with a formidable array of the "wooden walls" of old England "before the city," and on the left our own capitol at Washington occupies the corresponding position, while the two are being connected by an immense railway train, speeding along amid throngs of happy people, who are cheering on the enterprise. Steamships and flags and guns make up the rest of this display of joy, while in the medallion is represented John Bull and his reconciled relative, rushing to embrace and be friends. Immediately above the medallion is a scene that portends more than all to the harmony of the two nations—Mr. Punch seated with Mrs. Partington in social converse, his happy face glowing with exultation, while the good dame delightedly holds up her hands, to the detriment of her interest, for the ball of yarn has rolled from her lap, which a mischievous kitten has seized upon, and like is joyfully devouring a bill of the "Grand Exhibition," which he has torn from some corner.—*Boston paper.*

A CHINESE FUNERAL IN CALIFORNIA is described in the San Francisco papers. Mr. Aihang, a repectable merchant from Canton, died from the effects of a disease contracted on his passage to California. The funeral procession of his countrymen, attired in their native costume, was very striking, and probably the largest ever witnessed outside the Celestial Empire.—On arriving at the cemetery, they all proceeded to the different graves of their countrymen, buried there at various times, sprinkled wine upon their tombs, and performed a variety of other ceremonies very singular to us "outsiders," after which the body was consigned to the grave with much ceremony, throwing into the grave the white ribbon which they all wore upon their left arm as a badge of mourning: burning candles, incense, torches and slips of gilt paper, at the foot of the grave, with a salaam for each. They then made way for the brother of the deceased, who approached the grave, much affected, and performed nine genuflexions, kissing the ground and salaaming. After which they profusely distributed wine, cigars, and perforated Chinese coin among all present. They then returned with the most perfect decorum to their homes. The whole scene appeared to be one of joy instead of mourning.

WOMAN.—We do not agree in considering woman altogether an angel; because, to verify the resemblance, woman should be faultless, and we have never yet met with one who had not some fascinating little sin left to show that she was not too good for this world. Our notion of woman, in the best sense of the word, is a being fitted to be a help meet for man.—She should have a faithful, loving heart, that when, foiled in his worldly career, his spirit is dark within him, and is the bitterness of his soul, he confesses that the "good that he would he does not, but the evil he would not, that he does," her affection may prove to him, that in her love he has one inestimable blessing yet remaining of which death alone can deprive him, and then only for a season; for, availing herself of the fitting moment with the delicate tact which is one of the brightest instincts of a loving woman's heart, she can offer him the only true consolation, by urging him to renew his Christian warfare in the hope that *together* they may attain the reward of their high calling, a reward so glorious that the mind of man is impotent to conceive its nature. But to be able to do this, she must herself have realised by the power of faith the blessedness of things unseen, and with this requisite, without which all other excellencies are valueless, we conclude our definition of "woman as she should be." Such a one was Rose Arundel, and countless others are there who, if not sinless as the radiant messengers of heaven, are yet doing angels' work by many a fire-side which their presence cheers and blesses. Happy is the man who possesses in a wife or sister such a household fairy; and if some there be who bear alone the burden of life, whose joys are few,—for we rejoice not in solitude,—let those whose lot is brighter forgive the clouded brow, or the cynical word, that at times attests the weariness of a soul on which the sunlight of affection seldom beams. —*Lewis Arundel.*

It is said that the ex-royal family of France contemplate taking a lease of Dochfour-house, a beautiful mansion situate on the confines of Loch Ness.