The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1847.

VOL. XX.—NO. 20.

The Observer,

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

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini 1847:

The following Laws and Ordinances of the said City, which were about to expire, are read and re-enacted; viz:—

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

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

"A Law directing the uses of the Public Seals of the City of Saint John."

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

"A Law to regulate the Public Burying Ground on the Eastern side of the Harbour in the City of Saint John."

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

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

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

"A Law to regulate the culling and inspection of Dried Fish, and inspection of Smoked Herrings, within the City of Saint John."

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A Law to regulate the Sale and Measurement of Fire-Wood."

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

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

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

"A Law for regulating Pilots and establishing the rates of Pilotage of Vessels into and out of the Harbour of Saint John."

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

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

"A Law to lay a Tax on Dogs, to be applied for the support of the Poor in the City of Saint John." *By Order of the Common Council*

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk, &c.

Selling off for Cash only,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES!!!

The subscriber offers for Sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,
HIS WHOLE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

COMPRISING a large collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Works; Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers; Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Ink and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials; Fulton & Knight's *Pronouncing Dictionary*, the Tutors' Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; *Universal Spelling Book*, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mother's Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

The latest and best editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces—Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books, Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies, Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.

MAPS OF THE
BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA:
PLANS OF THE CITY AND HARBOUR;

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by James Paterson, LL.D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, New-Brunswick.

Sept. 7. V. H. NELSON.

NOTICE.

THE WATCHES stolen from the Subscriber on the night of Wednesday the 29th September, as follows—Gold Watch, No. 1111, made by Grays, of Belfast. Silver do. Patent Lever, by Hornby & Son, Liverpool.

It is particularly requested that the above Watches may be stopped, or returned to the owner,—as well as the American Bank Notes, which are marked, and payment forbid at the several Banking Institutions in Massachusetts, New York and New Hampshire, and they are of no use to any person but the owner.

Oct. 19. BENJAMAIN SMITH.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SEYMOUR PICKETT, Esq., late of Golden Vale, Kingston, King's County, Cloth Manufacturer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, at Mr. James Agnew's, King street,) within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

L. F. PICKETT,
Administratrix.

St. John, N. B., April 3, 1847.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN SHANAHAN, Junior, of Wickham, Queen's County, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY JANE SHANAHAN, *Adm'trx.*
A. B. McDONALD, *Administrator.*

Wickham, 21st July, 1847.—3i

NUTS—20 Barrels Hickory Nuts, at very low rates (Nov. 2) GEO. THOMAS.

Mail Robbery!

THE undermentioned are the numbers of some of the Notes contained in Money Letters abstracted from the Mails in April and May last.—Any person having any of the same in his possession, or who can give any information respecting them, is requested to communicate with the Deputy Postmaster General, Saint John, or with the nearest Postmaster.

1 Note, Montreal Bank, No. 132 A.		£12 10
1 " ditto ditto	" 7,472	0 10
1 " ditto ditto	" 23,629 D.	0 5
1 " Montreal City Bank, No. 4,494 A.		5 0
1 " British North American Bank, Halifax,	5,340	5 0
1 " Ditto, Quebec,	36,185	1 0
1 " Province of Nova-Scotia,	1,255	1 0
1 " Ditto,	2,514	1 0
1 " Bank of Nova-Scotia, Halifax,	1,094	5 0

J. HOWE.

General Post Office, St. John, 24th Sept. 1847. } 4i.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Recv'd. at the "LIVERPOOL HOUSE," *Prince Wm. Street*, per the "Lion," from Glasgow:

WOOLLEN and Worsted Fancy CLOAKING and Victoria CLOTH,
" " Fancy VESTINGS,
" " Plain and Fancy SHAWLS,
" " Cravats and Handkerchiefs,
Superfine CARPETING and Hearth RUGS,
White and Brown Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Duck,
Linen Damask Table Cloths, in piece,
Linen Damask Table Cloths, Unbleached do.
Jaconet, Mull, Swiss, Book, Tarlatan & Stripe Muslins,
Ladies' Sewed Muslin Collars, and Linen Collars & Cuffs,
Twilled Regatta, Earlstein Gingham,
Venetian Blinds, &c.

The above, with a large variety of seasonable Goods, are offered very low at Wholesale and Retail.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Remainder Fall and Winter Goods per ships Mountaineer, Themis, and Neptunus, from Liverpool, and William Carson, from London. *October 5.*

JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET-SQUARE,
—IN STORE—

25 HHDS. Bright SUGAR,
20 puncheons Prime Cuba Muscovado MOLASSES,
100 Chests TEAS,—comprising Congo, Fine Congo, Company's Souchong, Oolong Souchong, Pekoe, and Hyson,
6 Hhds. Refined SUGARS,—Loaf, Crushed, & Crushed Loaf.

With a very general assortment of all articles in the GROCERY branch of business, for sale Wholesale and Retail, at lowest market prices.

Sept. 28, 1847.—[Cour & Her 4w]

Vinegar, Saleratus, &c.

Now landing, per *Ganymede*, from New York:—

TEN BARRELS real Cider VINEGAR,
5 casks SALÆRATUS,
20 M. HAVANA CIGARS—choice brands,
20 boxes superior Chewing TOBACCO,
40 chests CONGOU TEA,—will be sold very low, by FLEWWELLING & READING,

Oct. 19. No. 10, King-street.

ROBB'S OATMEAL.

THE subscriber has appointed Messrs. JARDINE & CO. Sole Agents for the disposal of his OATMEAL, at whose establishment a supply of Fresh Ground can always be had.

Dorchester, June, 1847. JOHN ROBB.

Flour, Meal, Molasses, Tea, &c.

Received per sch'r *Exemplar*, from New York:

150 BARRELS superfine FLOUR—*Fresh Ground.*

To arrive, per brig *Syria* from New York, and schooners *Josephine* and *Flora* from Philadelphia:
375 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR;
75 Barrels CORN MEAL;
68 Hhds. Cuba MOLASSES, in Bond or Duty paid.

—IN STORE—
25 Chests TEA, fine Congo;
15 Boxes Honey Dew TOBACCO
40 Boxes No. 1 Liverpool SOAP.

For sale by JAMES N. THAIN,
October 12. *South Market Whar.*

STEEL.

2 TONS "*Sanderson Bros. & Co.*" best Cast, German, and Blister STEEL.—Now landing ex the *Mountaineer*. For sale by THOS. R. GORDON,
Corner of Market Square and Dock Street.
October 12, 1847.

IRON.

Landing This Day ex ship Edinburgh:—

200 BUNDLES best Staffordshire SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26, assorted;
750 Bars Double Refined Bar IRON, ass'd sizes.
And daily expects ex Lion, from the Clyde:—
50 Tons No. 1 Gartsherrie PIG IRON.—For sale low by (Sept. 7.) WM. CARVILL.

Rum, Sugar, Ship Bread, &c

Now landing for the subscriber—

20 PUNS, High Proof RUM,
10 Puns. fine flavored Jamaica,
15 Hhds. bright quality SUGAR,
40 Barrels } Fresh NAVY BREAD.
20 Bags }
Also—50 Brls. Genesee Superfine FLOUR.

October 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Watson's Crackers.

Landing per Josephine, from Philadelphia:

70 HALF and Third Brls. Soda Biscuit.
70 half and third do. Water do.
17 half barrels BUTTER,
10 do. do. SUGAR.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
October 19. 10, *King street.*

No. 1, South Wharf.

EX "*Unicorn*," from Liverpool—10 Pieces HAIR CLOTH, 16 to 26 inch: 3 cwt. CURLED HAIR, for sale at low rates by W. TISDALE & SON.
Sept. 14.

PLAYING CARDS.

RECEIVED on consignment, and will be sold cheap for Cash—200 dozen best London PLAYING CARDS. V. H. NELSON,
Oct 19. Victoria Bookstore, King street

Children's and Infants' SOCKS, &c.
For Fall and Winter.

THE Subscriber has just opened—500 Dozens of Children's and Infants' SOCKS, comprising every variety that may be required.

Oct. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

Genoa Silk Velvets.

BLACK, Brown and Fancy stone colours, Blue Black, and Fancy Flowered ditto;
Ditto Fancy Plaid Stripes and Checks, far superior to English in appearance and durability, made to measure at the shortest notice.

Pantochnotheca, Sept. 21.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.

Winter Importations!

Per *Commodore*, *Mountaineer*, and *Lion*, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde—

AN extensive Stock of SHAWLS, SCARFS, Hdkfs., CLOAKINGS, *Silks, Satins, Satin Turcs*, Silk and Satin Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, *Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hose, Laces*, Cashmeres, Coburg and Orleans Cloths, Tartans, Camlets, Paramatta, Moreens, Aprons, Gent's Mufflers, Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds, *Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS*, &c. A large quantity of PRINTS, Grey & White COTTONS, Ginghams, Furnitures, Linings, LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Muslins, Moleskins, Ticks, SHEETINGS, Shirtings, *FLANNELS, BLANKETS*, Quilts, Counterpanes, Duck, Dowlas, Padding, Canvass, Cotton Warp, &c.

Also, a variety of FURS.

October 12. T. W. DANIEL.

NEW FALL GOODS,
Per LION, from Glasgow.

Gilchrist & Inches

Have received per Lion, from Glasgow, part of their FALL SUPPLY—consisting of

FANCY CACHMERES, Orleans and Delaines,
Galla PLAIDS and WOOLLEN CLOAKINGS,
Plain and Printed COTTONS, Ginghams,
Woollen, Plaid, and Maud SHAWLS and Handkfs.,
Twilled Plaidings, FLANNELS and BLANKETS,
CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins,
LINENS, Lawns, Osnaburgs, Towelling,
And a variety of Small Wares, all of which will be sold at low prices for CASH.

*** Remainder of their Importation soon expected from Liverpool and London.

Market Square, St. John, 5th October, 1847.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex *Commodore*, from London:

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
5 Chests Old Hyson do.
7 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
5 Hhds. Crushed Loaf do.
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
5 Casks BLACKING,
50 Kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
10 Kegs Superfine MUSTARD,
3 Cases Windsor SOAP,
2 Casks *Lazenby's* PICKELS and SAUCES,
Cases Manilla CHEROOTS, Italian Juice, Tapioca, Nutmegs, Salad OIL, Isinglass, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Patent Groats of Barley, &c. &c.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.
October 12, 1847.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & CHILDREN'S
CLOTH BOOTS.

Just received at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores, Corner of King and Germain Streets, per ship "Mountaineer," from Liverpool:—

AN Extensive and elegant assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls', Boy's, and Children's CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality for the season; Ladies' Satin and Kid Slippers, in great variety; ditto Walking Shoes, of all the newest styles; Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Shoes.

☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to as usual.

Oct 12, 1847. S. K. FOSTER.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'
PLAIN and PLAIN INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

S. K. FOSTER

HAS just received at his Shoe Stores, Corner of King and Germain streets—Twenty Cases of the above named Goods, comprising the greatest variety ever offered for sale in this City.

☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to, as usual.

Oct. 12, 1847. S. K. FOSTER.

SHIP CHANDLERY,
Peters' Wharf.

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—
Compasses—Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.

October 26. JOHN WALKER.

Iron, Copper, Spikes, &c.

Now landing ex ships Belmont, Mountaineer, and Lion, from Bristol, Liverpool, and the Clyde—

120 TONS Bolt IRON, assorted, 5-8 to 1 1-4 in.
140 bolts COPPER, ass'd, 3-4 to 1 1-4 in.
200 do. Yellow Metal, ass'd 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch,
150 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26,
12 tons IRON SPIKES, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch,
30 boxes TIN PLATES, IC and IX.
50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie PIG IRON.

For sale low by WM. CARVILL.
October 26.

FLOUR and PORK.

Landing ex brigantine *George and Mary*, from Boston, on Consignment—

ONE hundred barrels Genesee S. F. FLOUR,
50 barrels heavy MESS PORK.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
October 26.—3i.

Molasses & Sugar.

NOW landing on the Subscribers' Wharf, and for Sale, ex Schr. "Martha Greenow," Robbins, master, from St. Kitts:

80 Puncheons MOLASSES,
50 Barrels SUGAR.

October 19th. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

To be RENTED for a term of Years:

THE DOUGLAS ARMS INN,
ON THE NEREPIS ROAD.

THE above Establishment has been re-built on a large and splendid scale and in every way suited to the situation and growing importance of that beautiful part of the country: and will be ready for occupation on or before the first day of November next. The Hotel, together with the large and valuable Farm attached to it, will be let for a period of from three to five years. The Tenant will have the option of purchasing the crops as they now stand or after being secured.—Apply to

Apothecaries' Hall. W. LIVINGSTONE.
St. John, Sept. 21, 1847.

SEAL OIL.

10 BARRELS Pale SEAL OIL, ex schr. *Charlotte*, from Halifax. For sale by WM. E. MOORE,
12th Oct. 1847. *Prince Wm. Street*

The Garland.

The Gathered Rose.

BY M. J. E. KNOX.

"She died in beauty like the rose, blown from its parent stem."

Shall we weep for the blossom that passed away,
While the early dew on its young leaves lay?
Can we wish it had bided a longer time
Away from the light of its native clime?
Can we mourn in the depths of our selfish love,
That angels have borne it to bloom above?

Fair was the blossom, and pure, and meek—
'Tis ever such that the angels seek.
When they come to cull from this world of ours,
Flowers to transplant into Eden's bowers,
They saw our flower in its beauty here,
And bore it up to their own bright sphere.

And we have wept for the lovely thing,
Snatched from our sight in life's early spring;
We have mourned as fond hearts will mourn,
When a precious thing from their clasp is torn—
When the light that smiled on their path for years,
Is suddenly quenched in a tide of tears.

Wild was our grief, but the storm is hushed,
And tears which once like a torrent gushed,
Fall gently now like the summer dew,
And Hope's sweet sunshine is smiling through;
The rose was plucked by a gentle hand,
And it lives and blooms in a brighter land.

Miscellaneous.

PARIS.—Paris is a delightful place—that is allowed by all. It is delightful to the young, to the gay, to the idle; to the literary lion, who likes to be petted; to the wiser epicure, who indulges in a more justifiable appetite. It is delightful to ladies who wish to live at their ease, and buy beautiful caps; delightful to philanthropists, who wish for listeners to scheme for colonizing the moon; delightful to the haunters of balls, and ballets, and little theatres, and superb *cafés*, where men with beards of all sizes and shapes scowl at the English, and involve their intellects in the fascinating game of dominos. For these, and many others, Paris is delightful. I say nothing against it. But, for my own part, I would rather live in a garret in London than in a palace in the *Champs d'Antin*. *Chacun a son mauvais goût.* I don't like the streets in which I cannot walk but in the gutter; I don't like the shops that contain nothing but what's at the window; I don't like the houses like prisons which look upon a court-yard; I don't like the *beaux jardins*, which grow no plants save Cupid in plaster; I don't like the wood fires, which demand as many *petit soins* as the women, and which warm no part of one but one's eyelids; I don't like the language, with its strong phrases about nothing, and vibrating like a pendulum between "rapture" and "desolation;" I don't like the accent, which one cannot get without speaking through one's nose; I don't like the eternal fuss and jabber about books without nature, and revolutions without fruit; I have no sympathy with tales that turn on a dead jackass, nor with constitutions which give the ballot to the representatives and withhold the suffrage from the people; neither have I much faith in that enthusiasm for the *beaux arts* which shows its produce in execrable music, detestable pictures, abominable sculpture, and a dull something that I believe the French call *poesie*. Dancing and cookery—those are the arts the French excel in; I grant it, and excellent things they are; but oh, England! oh, Germany! you need not be jealous of your rival!—[Bulwer.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S IRISH PROPERTY.—The locale of the forty-two thousand acres, which fell to the lot of Sir Walter Raleigh, was the valley of the River Blackwater, extending from the town of Youghal to that of Lismore, both towns being included in the warrant. With the progress of the Reformation, the college of Youghal, founded a century before by the Desmonds, had been suppressed, and its revenues sequestered; and the warden's house and grounds were selected by Raleigh for his own residence. In the latter he is said to have first planted that *root*, literally and figuratively, of Ireland's bane or blessing, the potato; and the traditionary story, as given by Smith, the Cork historian, is amusing:—"The person who planted them, imagining that the apple which grows on the stalk was the part to be used, gathered them, but not liking their taste, neglected the roots, till ground being dug afterwards to sow some other grain, the potatoes were discovered therein, and to the great surprise of the planter vastly increased; from these few, this country was furnished with seed." Cobbett's denunciation of the plant is too well known to be more than alluded to; but a greater than Cobbett—Goethe—recommended festivals to commemorate its introduction, and these were actually holden in many parts of Bavaria during the autumn of last year. We may only remark, *en passant*, that our Deutsche friends seem to have strangely confounded history; for the bust of Sir Francis Drake was crowned with garlands, and rapturous praises given to him as the discoverer of the poor man's staff of life. We believe the praise or blame of the matter is unquestionably to be ascribed to Raleigh and his colonists of Virginia. How long Raleigh may have resided here, it is difficult to determine, but he seems to have made it his home in the intervals, at least, of his stirring life. He was Mayor of Youghal in 1588, which implies a settled residence at that season; and in the next year he was also in Ireland, for we find him then visiting the poet Spenser at Kilcolman. Our records after these are few and far between. In 1592 he was far away, being general of the Panama expedition against the Spaniards; and in the next year came his marriage with the lovely Elizabeth Throgmorton, and his subsequent residence at the English court. With the succession of James to the throne came the blighting of all Raleigh's hopes. He was accused by Lord Cobham of having participated in the alleged treason of Lady Arabella Stuart; and through the subservience of an easy jury was found guilty, when his committal to the Tower followed instantly. In 1602, being apprehensive of an attainder, he disposed of all his Irish estates to Sir Richard Boyle, subsequently created Earl of Cork. It has been contended—and with every show of reason—that the shrewd Boyle, who had advanced himself by his sagacity from very small beginnings, must have taken advantage of Raleigh's misfortunes, and overreached him in this transaction; for whatever allowance is to be made for the relative value of the money, fifteen hundred pounds was an inadequate price for property so extensive. In the patent confirming the sale of the lands, special mention was made of the College of Youghal, where the Earl of Cork now established himself as owner and occupier; and here he died in the month of September, 1643. His son the second earl, in the year 1670, disposed of the house and demesne to the Hayman family; and in their possession, we believe, the place has continued to our own day.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

CHARACTER OF A YOUNG LADY, DRAWN FROM LIFE.—Harriet is not a beauty, but in her presence beauties are contented with themselves. At first she scarcely appears pretty, but the more she is beheld the more agreeable she appears. She gains where others lose, and what she gains never loses. She is equalled by few in a sweet expression of countenance, and without dazzling beholders she interests them. She loves dress and is a good judge of it, despises finery, but dresses with a peculiar grace, mixing simplicity with elegance. She covers her beauties so artfully as to give grace to the imagination. She prepares herself for managing her own house by diligence in managing that of her father's. Cookery is familiar to her, as also the price and quality of provisions; and she is a ready accountant. She holds cleanliness and neatness to be indispensable in a woman, and that a slattern is disgusting, especially if beautiful. The attention to external does not make her overlook more maternal duties. Harriet's understanding is solid without being profound. Her sensibility is too great for a perfect equality of temper, but her sweetness renders that inequality harmless. She suffers with patience any wrong done to her; but is impatient to repair any wrong she has done, and does it so cordially as to make it appear meritorious. If she happens to disoblige a companion, her joys and caresses, when restored to favor, shows the burthen that lay upon her. The love of virtue is her ruling passion: because it is the glory of the female sex; she loves it as the only road to happiness—misery being the sure attendant of a woman without virtue. Of the absent she never talks but with circumspection—her female acquaintance especially. She has remarked, that what renders woman prone to detraction, is talking of their own sex, and that they are more equitable with respect to the men. Harriet never talks of women but to express the good she knows of them; of others she says nothing. Without much knowledge of the world, she is attentive, obliging, and graceful in all she does. A good disposition does more for her than art in others.

THE JEW'S STREET IN FRANKFORT.—In the Jews' Street at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in the midst of the Gothic facades, black copings, and sombre alleys, there is a house of small exterior, distinguished from others by its luxurious neatness, which gives it an appearance of singular cheerfulness and freshness. The brass on the door is polished; the curtains of the windows are as white as snow; and the staircase (an unusual thing in the damp atmosphere of this dirty quarter) is always dry and shining. The traveller who from curiosity visits this street, a true specimen of the times when the Jews of Frankfort, subjected to the most intolerable vexations, were restricted to this infected quarter—will be induced to stop before this neat and simple house, and perhaps ask, 'who is that venerable old lady, seated in a large arm chair, behind the little shining squares of the window on the first story? This is the reply every Frankforter will make;—'In that house dwelt an Israelite merchant, named M. A. Rothschild. He there acquired a good name, a great fortune, and a numerous family; and when he died, the widow declared she would never quit, except for the tomb, the modest dwelling which had served as a cradle to that name, that fortune, and those children.'—Continued prosperity has attended the sons of the pious and modest widow. Their name has become European, and their wealth proverbial. They inhabit sumptuous palaces, in the most beautiful quarters of Paris, London, Vienna, Naples, and Frankfort. But their mother, persevering in her admirable modesty, has not quitted her comparatively humble house, where they come to visit her with respect and reverence, and discharge their duties in memory of their estimable father—thus presenting bright examples for the present time. This illustrious family are characterised by their modesty. They have generously provided for the unfortunate, and [illegible] the feeble.—*Tales for the Young.*

ANATOMICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS.—Surgical skill was, probably, at a very low ebb. It has been supposed that *dissection* was considered irreligious. Becker alludes to a passage in Plutarch, describing an operation upon the larynx of a man who had swallowed a fishbone; and he notices the circumstance of the Lacedemonians having opened the body of Aristomenes, "to see whether it contained any thing extraordinary." The late John Bell admitted that Hippocrates dissected apes. The reader will consult, with advantage Haydon's first lecture on painting for some remarks on the probable knowledge of anatomy possessed by Greek artists. He appeals to Burke in his behalf, who said, "The author of *Laocoon* was as deeply skilled as Haller or Gaubius, and hence has been able to give that consistency of expression which prevails through the whole body, from the face through every muscle to the ends of the toes and fingers." Burke added, that he had been told by one who had studied anatomy, that every discovery he had made opened fresh beauties in that extraordinary group, and that to its full comprehension and appreciation a larger knowledge of the human frame was required than even the majority of anatomists possess. It is certainly very remarkable that Hippocrates should speak of an acquaintance with the physical constitution of man, as belonging less to the art of medicine than to the art of design (*te idriche techne e te graphike*). That must have been an extraordinary people, who thought more of the accuracy of their sculpture than of the restoration of their health. The reader may consult Warburton's *Divine Legation* (b. iv. sect. iii.) for some curious remarks upon physic.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE FIRST CLIPPER.—A new crime was discovered in 1767. The notice of the clerks at the Bank had been attracted by the habit of William Guest, a teller, picking new from old guineas, without assigning any reason. An indefinite suspicion—increased by the knowledge that an ingot of gold had been seen in Guest's possession—was attracted; and although he asserted that it came from Holland, it was remarked to be very unlike the regular bars of gold, and that it had a considerable quantity of copper on the back. Attention being thus drawn to the behaviour of Guest, he was observed to hand one Richard Still some guineas, which he took from a private drawer, and placed with the others on the table. Still was instantly followed; and on the examination of his money, three of the guineas in his possession were deficient in weight. An inquiry was immediately instituted; and forty of the guineas in the charge of Guest looked fresher than the others upon the edges, and weighed much less than the original amount. On searching his home, four pounds eleven ounces of gold filings were found, with some instruments calculated to produce artificial edges. Proofs soon multiplied; and the prisoner was found guilty. The instrument with which he had effected his fraud, of which one of the witnesses asserted it was the greatest improvement he had ever seen, is said to be yet in the Mint, a memento of the prisoner's capacity and crime.—*Francis's History of the Bank of England.*

A Lady's visit to the far-famed Blarney Stone, in Ireland.—'Now came Blarney, the celebrated Blarney, where many a name is carved: where lords and ladies, peasants and beggars, have strolled and sat. Here was the seat pointed to me, where Mrs. Hall, the writer on Ireland, rested; and the old priest suggested the inspiration that I might receive by sitting there on the same stone, by the same stone summer-house. The whole is a romantic spot; a hermit's cell of stone, where he slept—his kitchen, where he cooked, and the grave where he is buried, were all shown us. The rocking stone on which Prince Desmond was crowned, some centuries gone by; ancient trees, seats of moss-covered stone of the richest green water, laurels and ivies, green lawns spread out, made it a place of the most pleasing interest. It belongs to the family of Jeffreys. Lady Jeffrey has improved it much. She passed us while we were admiring, and told our guide to show us all that it contained. The grand castle containing the Blarney-stone is a great curiosity, standing as it does on an awful high rock, overlooking the river far below it, deep, and winding its way among trees and thick grass. To me it was frightful to look out from a loop-hole, and see the river below, and to climb to the top to kiss the Blarney-stone, stretching my neck out of the window over the dizzy steep, would have been madness, though I was told many a silly boy and girl had done it.'—*Mrs. West.*

THE DEAD ALIVE.—"Truth is strange, stranger than fiction," and the following story is not more extraordinary than true. Two or three weeks ago the daughter of an old soldier, who resides in Miller Street in the north-eastern part of the city, was seized with fever, and was conveyed to one of the hospitals. The old man of course made frequent inquiries at the hospital as to the progress of the disease, and was pained to learn, on every visit, that his daughter was gradually getting worse. At last he received the melancholy information that she was dead. The necessary arrangements were made for the funeral, and the body was interred in Sighthill Cemetery, on Thursday of last week. On Tuesday last, while the mother of the buried woman was engaged in her usual household avocations, the door slowly opened, and lo! there entered, pale and emaciated, the figure of her dead daughter, which uttered the word "mother." "Ye canna get in here—ye canna get in here!" exclaimed the affrighted mother, "your father buried you last week;" and having thus endeavoured to lay the ghost, fainted. On coming to her senses, and observing the unwelcome visitor sitting in the house, she rushed down stairs to the workshop of her husband, and exclaimed, in the same voice of extreme terror, "Oh, the daughter ye buried last week is sitting up stairs!" and she went off in another fit, while the husband in terror and surprise dropped the implements of his craft with which at the time he was engaged. When the old couple had recovered a little self-possession, neighbours were called in, the haunted house was entered, and there sat—not an intrusive, ill-bred ghost, but the veritable daughter, pale and thin, but as truly in life as ever she was. Here was a mystery not easily to be solved at the moment, but subsequent inquiries showed that the daughter and an Irishwoman of nearly a similar name lay in the hospital next bed to each other. Hence the mistake of the father, being misinformed as to the state of his daughter's health; and when the Irishwoman died, her body was given to the supposed father, who is, we learn, a Scotchman, and from the circumstance of the virulence of the disease, interred without identification. We have been informed that the father of the recovered daughter is about to institute legal proceedings against the manager of the hospital for the expence incurred by him in the interment of a stranger.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

ILLUSTRATIONS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.—The bellman of Arbroath lately intimated to the inhabitants to refrain from purchasing the 4lb. loaf until its price was equivalent to that of flour. At the time the announcement was made the best flour was retailing at 2s. 4d. per stone, and the loaf at 8d. The inhabitants being determined to resist paying 8d., when the very finest at the west-end of London is only 7d., took the above step in order to bring the bakers to their senses. A meeting of [illegible] held [illegible] resolved to reduce it to 7d. Having been successful, the next move was to obtain a reduction in the prices of dairy and other farm produce. Accordingly the bellman was again put in requisition, intimating to all thrifty house-wives to abstain from purchasing butter or eggs until such time as the price of the commodities was equalised with other places. Dairymaids looked aghast, hen-wives were contemplating decapitation to their feathered brood; but, when the panic had reached its climax, a ray of hope again enlivened them, by the bellman announcing that the public were most respectfully informed that the farmers, taking all things into consideration, had resolved for the future to refrain from sending either eggs or butter to the market *until particularly requested to do so.*

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—An appeal is made through the columns of the *Universe*, to that humanity which seeks the alleviation of all the varied forms of suffering that are curable—to add one to the many charities which grace the crowned England better than her crown. An asylum in the metropolis for idiots is the object proposed; and a provincial committee has been formed to receive communications for the present at the King's Head, Poultry, and at the Office of the *Universe*. The education of the idiot, too hastly placed in the category of moral impossibilities, has been found by experiment in various European countries to be a labour yielding most gracious fruits. While the blind man may be taught and the lunatic restored, idiocy is not the waste in nature, moral or physical, of which there can be no reclaiming. As applied to the earlier periods of life, in particular, it is asserted that the evil, as in the case of insanity, is wholly physical. If, says the *Universe*, the young idiot "be taken early, and carefully trained and educated on the principle that there is mind, and that it only demands physical manifestation, much that is essential to life, if not all that is desirable, may be secured."—The object is well worthy the attention of the philanthropist, and we gladly bring it under the notice of our readers.—[Athenæum.

JOHN BUNYAN.—He became a member of the Baptist Church, at Bedford, in the year 1655, under the pastoral care of Mr. Gifford. Shortly after, he was invited by the members to speak at their private meetings. After a suitable time he was solemnly set apart to the work of the ministry, and continued preaching till the year 1660, when he was apprehended; and at Bedford Quarter Sessions tried upon an indictment charging him "with devilishly and perniciously abstaining from coming to church, and for being a common upholder of unlawful meetings and conventicles, to the great disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of our Sovereign Lord the King," &c., &c. He was found guilty, and sentenced to perpetual banishment, which, although never fully executed, kept him 12 years in Bedford jail. It was during this imprisonment he wrote the "Pilgrim's Progress."—["Tract Society's 'Pilgrims in Many Lands.'"

SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST.—Last year the lover of a farmer's daughter in the South of Scotland went to America to push his fortune, and promised to send for his intended this year if he had good luck. According to promise the long expected letter came, and all was soon prepared for the voyage save the sea stores. The family were all at work baking cakes, and the mother crying about losing her daughter forever, when, in the course of the afternoon, who should come to the door on horseback but an old lover, who called out, 'Is Miss J. at home?' One of the family answered the door, and said, 'Will ye light doon sir, and come in?' The spark took the hint, alighted from his old nag, and was shown into the house, where he saw Miss J. packing up for the voyage. When he saw that it was all over, he thought it time to pop the question. He did so, and about an hour after Miss J. came from the house, and called out, 'Mither gie owre bakin' ony moir cakes, I'm no gain to America.' The pair are now married, and live happily. What the forsaken swain on the other side of the Atlantic may say to it is another affair.—*English paper.*