The Weekly Observer.

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VOL. XXV.—NO. 13.

The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—LOCAL REFEREES—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed MR. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA*.

GEORGE THOMAS,

May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

SPRING SUPPLY

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Paper Hangings and Borders.

The subscriber has received per steamer *Admiral*, the first part of his Spring Supply of NEW and beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell cheaper than at any other Store in the City—qualities compared.

As BORDERINGS have come into fashion, I have just opened a very handsome variety, which will be sold cheap. S. K. FOSTER.

St. John, April 3, 1852.

London Goods.

Landing ex "Faside," from London:—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
30 kegs Colman's MUSTARD,
15 boxes Blue STARCH,
1 chest E. I. INDIGO,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
Cases Cayenne Pepper, Isinglass, Sago, Salad Oil, Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by

April 27. JARDINE & CO.

REMOVAL.

Mr. G. BLATCH,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c.,

HAS removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's store, Prince William-street.

May 11 1852.

APRIL 10, 1852

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just received per Steamer *CANADA*, via Halifax, also per ship *Saint John*, from Glasgow—

43 Packages, containing

PLAIN and Fancy Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS of every description;
SATINS, in plain and Brocade;
Light Bonnet SILKS;
Black and colored GRO DE NAPS;
Water'd Ducapes and GLACE SILKS;
A variety of MANTLES—(new styles;)
Rich Black Silk LACES;
GLOVES of all kinds;
Fancy Silk Trimmings;
Habit Shirts; Chemizetts; Collars;
SLEEVES, CUFFS, and VAILS;
Fancy Spotted MUSLINS;
SHAWLS; HANDKERCHIEFS;
ORLEANS; LUSTRES; CASHMERES;
Printed COBOURGS; Printed MUSLINS;
GINGHAMS, ORGANDIES, &c. &c.
LINENS, DIAPER, DAMASK, HOLLANDS;
All-Wool CARPETING. &c.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

Carpets. Carpets.

GILCHRIST & INCHES,

Have received per *Saint John*, from the Clyde—

A LARGE assortment of Brussels, Three-ply, Superfine and Common Scotch CARPETING, with RUGS to match,—all of the latest patterns, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash. April 13.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,
APRIL 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer "*Canada*," from Liverpool, "*St. John*," from Glasgow, and "*Admiral*," from Boston:—

LADIES' VISITES, in newest styles;
DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety;
SHAWLS—Long and Square;
GINGHAMS, Muslins, Prints, Furnitures;
COTTONS, LINENS, Shirtings, TICKS;
Satinetts, Kerseys, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market square, April 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS,

Per steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of BROOCHES, set with Agua-Marine Carbuncle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gent's. Finger RINGS, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns VEST CHAINS, in gold and silver; Gold CHAINS and GUARDS in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair BRACELETS; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Coralian Studs, latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knive, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Boquet Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Fittings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alciope*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship "Royalist," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

March 30. North Market Wharf

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

March 16.

Brandy and Venegar.

Per *Oberon*, from Charente—

22 HHDS. Henessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY;
25 cases very old Bottled ditto;
6 casks French White Wine *VINEGAR*.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Broach Pins in Gold, G. S., Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Brooches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Calipers; Watch Pivers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers, Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill, bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜

Apr 17.—6i.

STRYCHNINE.

FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by

THOMAS M. REED.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET, Foster's Corner.

NEW BOOTS and SHOES.

Received per Ships "Faside," "Saint John," "Sir Harry Smith," "Alciope," &c., from Great Britain:

A VERY large and well assorted Stock of New BOOTS and SHOES, comprising all the *Newest Styles for Ladies, Girls and Children*, and of the very best quality.

—ALSO—

A general variety of Cheap *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, for Wholesale and Retail.

—JUST OPENED—

A fine lot of Women's DOLLAR BOOTS, that are worth Seven and Six Pence; Girls' and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES for Summer, at very low prices.

—ALSO—

A very large and handsome variety of New ROOM PAPERS, which are acknowledged by every person who has seen them to be the *Cheapest* in the City. [May 11.] S. K. FOSTER.

Spring Importation of BOOTS and SHOES.

DAVID PATERSON has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received per the ship *Alciope*, from Liverpool, and steamer *Admiral*, from Boston, a large supply of Ladies, Misses, Boys, Children's, and Infants BOOTS and SHOES, in almost every style, too numerous to name in an advertisement, the greater part having been manufactured to his order.

As the purchasers of imported *Boots* and *Shoes* incur considerable expense in having the rips sewed in the above class of work, those purchasing at his establishment will find it to their advantage, as all work that he warrants not to rip, he will repair without any charge.

ON HAND—A well assorted stock of Gents' BOOTS and SHOES, various styles, of his own manufacture—which is so well known in this Province for the last twenty-five years, as to require no comment at this time.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT,
Foster's Corner, King-street.

N. B.—Country Dealers supplied Wholesale at a small advance on cost and charges.

May 11.

GOODS

From London, Liverpool, &c., now landing—

900 BOXES 7x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 10x12 Sheet Window GLASS,
200 Kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,
200 Kegs *Hubbuck's* White ZINC PAINT,
100 Bags assorted Cut NAILS,
2000 Pieces London PAPER HANGINGS,
5 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
20 Barrels Dried CURRANTS,
15 Bags Black PEPPER,
6 Bales CLOVES,
20 Chests TEA,
1 Chest INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS,
1 Case of Bottle INK,
50 Boxes Common SOAP,
20 Boxes Castile, Windsor, and Toilet SOAPS.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 27, 1852. *Prince Wm. Stree*

Guano, Sickles, &c.

Landing, ex "*Sarah Louisa*," from Liverpool—

80 BAGS best Peruvian GUANO;
35 dozen SICKLES;
15 dozen Grass HOOKS; 10 doz. Steel Pointed SHOVELS; 10 doz. CATTLE TIES; 8 doz. GARDEN RAKES.

Ex schr. *Martha Greenow*, from Boston—

15 boxes Cummington *SCYTHE STONES;*
5 Spring Teeth Horse Rakes;
5 Revolving Horse Rakes,—with a large assortment of SNEATHS, Cradle Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, &c. &c.—For sale by

June 22. JARDINE & CO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steamship *Pacific* arived at New York on Saturday last, in ten days and four hours from Liverpool, bringing 107 passengers.

STATE OF TRADE.—In Manchester prices were steady, and in most articles there is great firmness. The iron trade at Birmingham is very active. In the French provinces trade is disturbed in consequence of a new commercial treaty with Belgium.

The harvest reports from the north of Europe are very favourable. Good supplies ready for shipment at the Baltic ports. The harvest operations in England and Ireland have also been most satisfactory

The Bishops of western New York and Michigan were in Liverpool. The former at a public meeting had ridiculed the idea of a rupture on the fishery question.

Letters from Berlin state that the unsold ships of the German fleet have been transferred to Messrs. Rothschild for 100,000 florins.

From what has appeared in the public press, both in this country and in the United States, within the last week or two, it was generally supposed the fishery dispute with America, if not actually settled, was at least in such a train of amicable adjustment that all danger of hostile collision between the two countries was at an end. We, certainly, were amongst those who thought so; but the question appears now to have assumed a new phase, and fully confirms an opinion we have long entertained, that it is extremely dangerous, in negotiating with America, to make any concession to her which is not fully warranted by the obvious principles of justice. Whether America has any serious intention of making the fishery question a cause of war between the two countries it is impossible to say, but certainly she is doing all she can to provoke it; and, if the claims put forward by Mr. Seward in the American senate are insisted upon, hostilities can scarcely be avoided, without England submitting to a humiliation she may very soon have cause to regret. We do not think that America will provoke a war with this country just now; she will watch for a more suitable opportunity; but that she will do so on the first favorable occasion is what we firmly believe, for her ambition is of that reckless character which seems to overlook all the mischievous consequences that must result, and to be deaf to the voice of prudence.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

A gentleman of the name of Neale, who had been living for many years in the vicinity of Ashford, in Kent, died one day last week, at the age of upwards of 70. He was possessed of an immense fortune, which has been calculated at half a million of money at least. He was of very eccentric habits, and upon a perusal of his will, it appeared, to the great dismay and disappointment of many persons present, that he had only given two legacies of £100 each to two gentlemen whom he had appointed executors, to see to the due performance of his funeral rites, and left the whole of the remainder of his property to the Queen.

Henry Byron, parliamentary reporter of the London press, is appointed consul to Hayti.

Clearances from London for Australia are still on the increase.

Capt. Hay, of the 17th regiment, lately eloped with Lady Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of Marquis Conyngham. It is believed they came to America in a recent steamer.

The scene between Polk and Cullum in Congress appears in full in the English papers, and of course elicits severe comments.

A violent thunderstorm and deluge had done great damage to property and crops in Worcestershire, 2000 sheep having been drowned.

The royal family was at Balmoral, the queen and youthful members of the family engaged in drives, and Prince Albert in deer stalking.

The British Association, for the advancement of science, was in session at Belfast.

The board of Trade returns for the month and seven months ending the 5th August, 1852, have just issued. The annexed summary shows the total amounts under the various heads:—

The total declared value of exports for the months last past is £6,589,168, whilst for the corresponding month of 1850 and 1851 they were respectively £6,029,562, and £6,418,203. The total importation of coffee for the last month was 7,428,923 lbs, against 3,372,875 lbs in the corresponding month of 1850, and 4,908,076 lbs in 185e; whilst in the same period there were entered for home cosumption respectively 2,558,144 lbs, 2,532,531 lbs, and 1,706,425 lbs.—Unrefined sugar shows an importation of 843,039 cwt. for the month of the present year, whilst for 1850 and 1851 the figures stood respectively 533,607 cwt. and 899,617 cwt., the quantities taken for home consumption during the same period being, for 1852, 621,517 cwt.; for 1850, 924,610 cwt; and 1851, 964,526 cwt.

As regards the shipping trade, we find that in the month last past there were 3452 vessels employed in the foreign trade, with a tonage of 740,005, entered inwards; of which 3061 were sailing vessels, with 626,873 tonnage, and 391 steam vessels, with 113,132 tonage; whilst in the corresponding month of 1851 the number was 3911, with a tonnage of 853,658. There cleared outwards during the same periods respectively 3308 ships, 655, 351 tonnage, of which 2956 were sailing vessels, with 561 tonnage, and 352 steam vessels, with 93,926 tonnage, whilst in the corresponding month of 1851 there were 3292 ships, 632,709 tonnage.

The movement in the arrival and departure of the precious metals during the past week has been of more than ordinary interest. We have received in gold and silver, but chiefly of the latter, remittance to the extent of about £370,000, whilst there has been a drain upon our resources to the extent of £685,000, or an excess of exports over imports of £315,000.

IRELAND.—There is no variation in the tone of the last agricultural reports. The reaping of the harvest is fast drawing to a close, even in the remote and backward districts. The yield of the celeral and green crops crops generally is said to be everywhere beyond an average, and there no longer seems to be any doubt that it will yield that of last year.

FRANCE.—In France great preparations were making to receive the president on his tour.—Petitions for the restoration of the empire continued to flow in. The Vienna Lloyds states that the marriage of Louis Napoleon and princess Vasa had been postponed by advice of her physicians, but will take place, the only difference in the programme being that the empire will be declared before, instead of after, the nuptials. The same paper says it has been resolved to convoke the French senate to obtain the decicision of the people on the question of empire before the close of the year.

A telegrapic despatch from Amsterdam says the French minister at Hague has been recalled in cosequence of the literary convention. Dutch funds fell rapidly in consequence.

Elihu Burritt has arrived in Paris on a peace mission.

Much activity is observable in the French ports and arsenals.

The Debats has an article expressing strong dissatisfaction with the British for the seizure of French fishing vessels off Newfoundland, and considers it a clumsy attempt to show impartialiality.

ITALY.—It is reported, but not officially, that Murray the Englishman, will be pardoned, on condition that he leave the Roman states.

TURKEY.—Another misunderstanding has occurred with England. The British ship of war "Modesto" was fired into by the shore batteries while attempting, through stress of weather, to run through the Dardanelles. A British brig had also been fired into, under similar circumstances, and considerably damaged. An explanation has been demanded. The late vizier and others have been reinstated in their various posts.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa* arrived at New York at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, with 114 passengers. She brings dates from Livepool and London to the 11th inst.

There are few items of much importance since the sailing of the Pacific.

The steam frigate Geyser is being fitted out for the North American station.

Nothing new from France.

Later dates had been received from the Cape of Good Hope. The news is by no means cheering; there was no prospect of a speedy termination of the war. The Kaffirs are now well disciplined, and move with true military precision. They have become very troublesome.

Wheat has declined 1s. per quarter, and flour 6d. per barrel. Corn quite dull. Cotton rather dull, and declined ¼d. per pound.

The Harvest prospects still continue good, and the result will be better than was expected.

The Lobos Islands question is almost exclusively engaging the attention of the English press.

Poetry.

LOST FEELINGS.

From the Rev. R. Montgomery's "Lyra Christiana."

Oh! weep not that our beauty wears
Beneath the wings of time;
That age conceals the brow with cares
That once appeared sublime.

Oh! weep not that the clouded eye
No shining thought can speak;
And fresh and fair no longer lie
Joy-tints upon the cheek.

No, weep not that the ruin-trace
Of wasting time is seen
Around the form and in the face
Where beauty's lines have been:—

But mourn the *inward* wreck we feel,
As blighted years depart,
And Time's benumbing fingers steal
Young feelings from the heart.

Those joyous thoughts which rise and spring
From out the buoyant mind,
Like summer-bees upon the wing,
Or echoes on the wind.

The hopes that sparkle ev'ry hour,
Like blossoms from a soil
Where sorrow sheds no blighting power,
And care has no control;

With all the rich enchantment thrown
On life's fair scene around,
As if the world within a zone
Of happiness were bound;

Oh, these endure a mournful doom,
As day by day they die;
Till age becomes a barren tomb,
Where perished feelings lie!

MEN OF SCIENCE.

CUVIER.—Cuvier had, even in address and manner, the character of a superior man, much general power and eloquence in conversation, and equal variety of information on scientific as well as popular subjects. I should say of him, that he is the most distinguished man of talent I have known; but I doubt if he is entitled to the appellation of a man of genius.—SAUSSURE. Educated amidst the magnificent scenery of the Alps, this illustrious person felt in his early days the warmest admiration of the study of geology, and his whole life was more or less devoted to it. Possessing from nature a penetrating genius, he assisted her efforts by all the refinements and resources of science. In his researches, he spared no labor, and yielded nothing to the common sentiment of self-love. A constant inhabitant of the mountains, he has exceeded all other writers in his descriptions of them. His delineations are equally vivid and correct; and, as far as mere language is capable, they awaken pictures in the mind. De Saussure has presented the rare instance of a powerful imagination associated with the coolest judgment; of the brilliancy of ideas and feelings of the poet, connected with the minute researches and deep sagacity of the philosopher.—LA PLACE, when a minister of Napoleon, was rather formal and grand in manner, with an air of protection rather than of courtesy. He spoke like a man not merely feeling his own power, wishing that others should be immediately conscious of it. I have heard from good authority, that he was exceedingly proud of his orders, and that he had the star of the order of Reunion affixed to his dressing-gown.—DE HUMBOLDT was one of the most agreeable men I have ever known. Social, modest, full of intelligence, with faculties of every kind; almost too fluent in conversation.—WOLLASTON may be compared to Dalton for originality of view, and even for his superior accuracy. He was an admirable manipulator, steady, cautious, and sure. His judgment was cool, his views sagacious; his inductions made with care, strongly formed, and seldom renounced. He had much of the same spirit of philosophy as Cavendish; but, unlike Cavendish, he applied science to purposes of profit, and for many years sold manufactured plantinum. He died very rich.—VOLTA. I saw him at Milan in 1814; at that time advanced in years—I think nearly seventy, and in bad health. His conversation was not brilliant; his views rather limited, but marking great ingenuity. His manners were perfectly simple; he had not the air of a courtier, nor even of a man who had seen the world.—VAUQUELIN was in the decline of life when I first saw him in 1813; a man who gave me the idea of the French chemist of another age, belonging rather to the pharmaceutical laboratory than to the philosophical one. Yet he lived in the Jardin du Roi. Nothing could be more singular than his manner, his life, and his menage. Two old maiden ladies, the Mesdemoiselles de Fourcroy, sisters of the professor of that name, kept his house. I remember the first time that I entered it, I was ushered into a sort of bedchamber which likewise served as a drawing room. One of the ladies was in bed, but employed in preparations for the kitchen, and was actually paring truffles.—*Sir H. Davy.*

FLOWERY.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS has been discoursing very eloquently about flowers, at the ninth anniversary of the Gardener's Royal Benevolent Institution. We give a short extract from his beautiful address;

Gardening, he said, was invariably connected with peace and happiness. Gardens are associated in our minds with all countries, all degrees of men, and with all periods of time. We know that painters, and sculptors, and statesmen, and men of war, and men who have agreed in nothing else, have agreed, in all ages, to delight in gardens. We know that the most ancient people of the earth had gardens; and that where nothing but heaps of sand are now found, and arid desolation now reigns, gardens once smiled, and the gorgeous blossoms of the East shed their fragrance on races which would have been long ago forgotten but for the ruined temples which, in those distant ages, stood in their gardens. We know that the ancients wore crowns of flowers; and the laurels and the bays have stimulated many a noble heart to deeds of heroism and virtue. We know that in China hundreds of acres of gardens float about the rivers; and, indeed, in all countries, gardening is the favorite recreation of the people. In this country its love is deeply implanted in the breasts of everybody. We see the weaver strive for a pigmy garden on his house top; we see the poor man wrestling with the smoke for his little bower of scarlet runners; we know how very many who have no scrap of land to call their own, and will never have until they lie their length in the ground, and have passed forever the portals of life, still cultivate their favorite flowers or shrubs in jugs, bottles, and basins; we know that in factories and work-shops we may find plants; and I have seen the poor prisoner, condemned to linger out year after year within the narrow limits of his place of confinement, gardening in his cell. Of the exponents of a language so universal; of the patient followers of nature in their efforts to produce the finest forms and the richest colors of her most lovely creations, which we enjoy alike at all times of life, and which, whether on the bosom of beauty or the breast of old age, are alike beautiful, surely it is not too much to say that such men have a hold upon our remembrance when they themselves need comfort.

THE RAINBOW.

The rainbow had from the earliest times been an object of interest with those who bestowed attention on optical appearances, but it is much too complicated a phenomenon to be easily explained. In general, however, it was understood to arise from light reflected by the drops of rain falling from a cloud opposite the sun. The difficulty seems to be how to account for the color, which is never produced in white light, such as that of the sun, by mere reflection. Maurolycus advanced a considerable step, when he supposed that the light enters the drop, and acquires color by refraction; but in tracing the course of the ray he was quite bewildered. Others supposed the refraction and the color to be the effect of one drop, and the refraction of another; so that two refractions and one reflection were employed, but in such a manner as to be still very remote from the truth. Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalatro, had the good fortune to fall upon the true explanation. Having placed a bottle of water opposite to the sun, and a little above his eye, he saw a beam of light issue from the underside of the bottle, which acquired different colors, in the same order and with the same brilliancy as in the rainbow, when the bottle was a little raised or depressed. From comparing all these circumstances, he perceived that the rays had entered the bottle, and that, after two refractions from the convex part, and a reflection from the concave, they were returned to the eye tinged with different colors, according to the angle at which the ray had entered. The rays that gave the same color made the same angle with the surface, and hence all the drops that gave the same color must be arranged in a circle, the centre of which was the point in the cloud opposite the sun.—*Leslie.*

BIOGRAPHY.—Samuel Johnson, the celebrated lexicographer, was born in 1709, at Lichfield, where his father was a bookseller. He completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford; and in 1732, became under-master of a free-school at Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire. This he soon quitted, on account of the haughty treatment he received from the principal, and endeavoured to earn a subsistence by literary employment. In 1735, he married Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer at Birmingham, with a fortune of about £800, by which he was enabled to open a boarding-school; but the plan did not succeed. In 1737, he went to London in company with David Garrick, having engaged with Cave, the proprietor of the Gentleman's Magazine. His first production, which attracted notice, was his "London," a poem. In 1747, he laid the plan of his "English Dictionary" before Lord Chesterfield, and the publisher agreed to give him £1575 for it. In 1749, his tragedy of "Irene" was played at Drury-lane; but it was unsuccessful. In 1750, he commenced "The Rambler," which was continued till 1752. In 1755, his Dictionary appeared; and the same year, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M. A. In 1758, he began the *Idler*, a periodical paper, which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother, in 1759, he wrote the romance of "Rasselas," to defray the expenses of her funeral. In 1762, the King granted him a pension of £300 per annum. About 1765, he instituted the Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. In 1773, he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell, to the Hebrides: of which journey he shortly afterwards published a highly-interesting account, and in which he throws doubts on the authenticity of Ossian's Poems. In 1775, the University of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D., by diploma. In 1779, he began his "Lives of the English Poets." He died, after a long illness, full of that faith he had inculcated in his writings, Dec. 19, 1784.—*Aliquis.*

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.—Wisely did the Son of David pray that he might not be depressed by poverty, or tempted by inordinate riches; but unhappily, the better half of this prayer was dispersed by the winds. "The middle station of life," beautifully remarks a writer, "appears to be that which Heaven has reserved and allotted to its favorites; they are removed from the distresses and the debasing influence of indigence, and placed below that elevation which fills vain man with the giddy and fantastic notion that he is exempt from the rules which direct ordinary society, and the decorum which secures its members from censure and contempt. Many have been found to withstand unabashed the sharp rebuke of adversity; but perhaps the annals of society do not furnish a solitary instance in which pride has not become inordinate, and principle has not been relaxed, by the adulation and the indulgence of prosperity." An exchange truly observes:

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

THE BRITISH WAR IN BURMAH, like the other struggles for extending the British Empire in the East, was, in the designs of Providence, intimate connections with the spread of christianity. It is a remarkable fact, that Burmah had effectually made to it the offer of the Gospel of peace, and had rejected that offer before the folly of her rulers brought upon the country the present desolating war. In like manner the Punjaub had been closed against all attempts to propogate christianity, previously to their provoking an unequal contest with British arms. It is not for men to propogate the gospel by the sword. But Providence does use the sword of the conqueror, to cut away the obstructions which man has interposed to the spread of the gospel. And God has said in his word, respecting the results attending the spread of his gospel,—"That nation that will not serve me shall perish."—*Boston paper.*

CLERICAL JOKE.—A few years since when Rev. Dr. Hawks, the celebrated Episcopal clergyman, was about leaving New York for the South, he was waited upon by the vestrymen of a small church in Westchester county, and urgently solicited to take charge of the same. The Rev. Dr. graciously received the committee, but respectfully declined the proposal, urging as a chief objection that the salary, though for the praise they represented, would be inadequate for his expenses, having a considerable family of small children to educate and provide for. One of the committee replied:—

"The Lord will take care of them; he has promised to hear the young ravens when they cry and to provide for them."

"Very true," said the reverend gentleman; "but he has not promised to provide for the young Hawks."—*New World.*