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The Observer,

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

☞ JOB PRINTING neatly executed.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

DELL'S
Hydro-Pneumatic Apparatus,
TO ANSWER EVERY PURPOSE OF
Warming & Heating,

Manufactured of various sizes and constructions, as Hot Water Stoves, Carriage Warmers, Bed Warmers, Spare Bed Airers, &c. &c.

A GREATER comfort or a more decided luxury can scarcely be conceived than results from the use of these Bed Warmers. Unlike all other attempts to heat beds by hot water, which confine the heat to the feet only, and warm the bed very inefficiently, however applied, in consequence of their warming merely the clothes, the feet, or whatever immediately touches their surface, DELL'S PATENT BED WARMERS depend for their decided advantage over all other plans ever before introduced, on the fact that they warm the air as well as the clothes; a difference so decided and remarkable, that invalids and others have invariably expressed their astonishment to find themselves in a complete *warm air bath* from the feet to the very shoulders the temperature appearing to remain undiminished, and the water still found warm enough in the morning to serve for washing, which to travellers and early risers is another advantage in favour of this apparatus; and will render their use indispensable in Club-houses, Hotels, Boarding-houses, &c. Professional gentlemen and all persons of sedentary habits will find this apparatus exceedingly desirable: placed in their apartment it acts like the hot water stoves, (heretofore noticed) keeping up, in small rooms, an agreeable and healthy warmth, as no vapour, smell, or other annoyance can possible be experienced by using this contrivance for producing an agreeable summer heat.

Persons returned from hot climates, experiencing all the evils of cold, will find the equable temperature afforded by this invention particularly grateful; and all aged or other persons who are martyrs to cold will find their application so simple and effectual that they may place one or more on a couch, or in any easy chair, and thus receive the full benefit of the genial warmth communicated. And in cases of severe cold one of these Bed Warmers, covered with a flannel, and applied to the soles of the feet for two or three successive nights, will be found to give infallible relief. It is a well known fact, that numerous persons who have purchased, have never since passed a single *cold* night without one in bed.

One great advantage of these Bed Warmers is, they are so light and portable that they can, without the slightest inconvenience, be carried by persons travelling, who have only to order the Boiling Hot Water to be put in, and the apparatus placed in the bed previous to their going thereto, to ensure a warm and that greatest of desiderata—a dry bed.

The invention is already extensively patronised by the medical profession, and is being introduced into Hospitals and other public Institutions for the use of invalids.

In all cold climates abroad, in the Colonies, and in the East Indies, where Cholera, Ague, and like complaints prevail, these Bed Warmers will be found indispensable, and, indeed, must come into very general use in every quarter of the world.

☞ Received, per Ship *Lesmahagow* from London,—One Case of the above invaluable article, of assorted sizes, and for sale by

GEORGE BEATTIE, Agent.

Water-st., next Store South of Sam. Gardner & Co.'s } St. John, August 31.—3†

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These works are all splendidly illustrated; and some of them are magnificently bound in *coloured Morocco and Gilt*, got up in the best English Annual style.

*** For sale at Messrs. G. & E. SEARS' Store, King street, St. John, N. B.—*wholesale and retail*—at New York prices. June 29.

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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.

FALL IMPORTATION
OF
WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS,
Per Ship John Fielden, from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has just opened a very extensive and varied Stock of Woollen and Cotton GOODS, selected by himself from the English Manufacturing Houses, for Cash, during the late great depression in trade, and which he now offers to the trade at prices that must insure quick sales.

BROAD CLOTHS in black, blue, brown, olive, and invisible green;
BEAVERS and PILOT CLOTHS;
TROWSERINGS in Doeskins, Buckskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds,
VESTINGS, BLANKETS; white, red, blue and check'd FLANNELS;
Printed and Plain BOCKINGS,
HOSIERY, Wool Cravats, Braces, Sewing Silk, and Twists, Buttons, Rolled Jaconeta,
Grey and Bleached COTTONS; Long Cloth;
Regatta Striped Shirtings, Hollands, Bed Ticks,
Plain and Printed MOLESKINS, GINGHAMS,
Fancy Printed Cottons—newest styles;
White Cotton SHEETS; White and Coloured Counterpanes, Quilts;
Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton ditto.
Tartan, Thibet, and Cashmere SHAWLS,
Black and Coloured Orleans Cloths,
Black and Coloured Cobourg ditto;
Black and Coloured Merino do. with a great variety of other Dry Goods.

GEORGE BEATTIE,
Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, Water St. next Store South of Sam. Gardner & Co's.

☞ A SALESMAN wanted immediately.—None need apply who are not well acquainted with the Woollen Trade. 3† Aug. 31.

Ship-Chandlery, &c.
—Ward Street and Peters's Wharf—

IN connection with his *Sea, Water* and *Gear* Establishment, the undersigned has received the following articles of SHIP CHANDLERY, &c. per ships Queen Pomare, Great Britain, Prompt and Mayflower, to which he begs to call the attention of Ship-Builders, Owners and Masters, having been selected from the best markets in England and Scotland, and every attention paid with regard to the latest improvements of quality.

CHANDLERY.

CORDAGE, Tarred, from 7 inch to 6 thread,
Ditto Manilla, 3 inch to 1 1-2 inch,
Marline, Houseline, Ambroline, and Spunyarn,
Twines—Sail, Roping, Whipping, and Seaming,
Deep Sea, Hand Lead, Log, and Fishing Lines,
Signal Haulyards,
Gourock, extra Navy, Boiled, Brown, and Tarpaulin CANVAS; Duck and Osnaburg,
Oakum, tarred and white,
Brass and Wood Compasses, 11 to 7 inch,
Dipping Needles, and Azimuth do.
Fishermen's Compasses, copper cases,
Ensigns, Union Jacks, and Marryatt's Code of Signals,
Private Signals and Burgees *made to order*,
White, Red, Blue, Scarlatt and Green Bunting,
Long and short handled Tar and Varnish Brushes,
Log Reels and Chips,
Do. Glasses, 14 and 28 second, wood and brass frames,
Do. do. 1-2 hour and 2 hour,
Hand Pumps and Relaving Pins,
Serving and Caulking Mallets,
Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, and Handspikes,
Mop Heads and handles; Carpet and Blanket Thrums,
Wood and iron handled Scrapers,
Speaking Trumpets, (brass and japanned,)
Fog Horns, Signal and Cook's Lanthorns,
Copper and Brass Binnacle and Forecastle Lamps,
Deck Lights, Grindstones, Deep Sea and Hand Leads,
Pump Leather, Sail and Roping Needles,
Sewing Palms, Mess Kits and Buckets,
Mistes Safes and Matches; Table Cloths and Covers,
Patent and common Lamp Wick,
Dusting Pans, Register Cases, Bread Trays,
Japanned Water Jugs, Water Dippers,
Cork Fenders, Boat's ditto,
Heather, Birch and Corn Brooms, &c.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Camboozes to cook for 50 to 6 people; Frying Pans, Gridirons, Tea and table Spoons; Cook's Axes, Hatchets, Ladles & Tormenters; Soup Tureens & Ladles, Knives and Forks, Coffee Mills, (various kinds), Candlesticks, (brass and japanned), Razors, Cruet Stands, japanned Spittoons, Tea and Coffee Pots, table Bells, jack and ten Knives, Cook's and sheath knives, Hand Saws, Drawing Knives, Caulking Irons, Carpenter's Mauls, Hammers, Gimlets, Steelyards, Salter's Spring Balances, Harpoons, Fish Grains; Tad, Chest and Door Locks; Mouse and Rat Traps, Sand Paper, Wash Basins, Pitch Pots and Ladles; rose, clasp, boat, clout, scumper and sheathing NAILS; Spikes, 10 to 3 inch; sheet LEAD, Cork Screws, Fish Hooks, Oil Feeders, Hand Cuffs, Rules; Pump Tacks, (iron and copper); Marline Spikes, patent screw Shackles, Hemming Links, Cold Chisels and Punches, Belmet and Coal Shovels, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

PAINTS—White Lead, No. 1 and 3; Black, Green, Yellow, Red Lead, patent Dryers; Litharge, powdered Vermion Red; Putty, patent Cement for spike and bolt heads, Lamp Black, boiled Linseed OIL, Raw do., Sperm, Lard and refined Whale do., pale Seal, straw do., Cod and Tar Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Raw do., Pitch, Rosin: Coal, American and Stockholm TAR; Bright, Black, and Nepha Varnishes: English and American ditto.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

BEEF and PORK, in bond, Pilot and Navy BREAD, FLOUR, Rice, whole and split Peas, Beans, pot and pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Saleratus, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Raisins, Butter Mustard, Pepper, Pickles, preserved Meats, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Salt, Molasses, Vinegar, Lime Juice, Black Lead, Bath Brick, Cod Fish, Smoked Herrings, &c.

STATIONERY.

CHARTS, (all kinds), Log Books, Log Slates and Pencils, Log Paper, Cargo Books, Memorandum Books, Norrie's and Griffin's Epitomie, Thomson's Tables, Shipmaster's Guide, North and South Atlantic Memoirs, Daniel's Port Charges, Nautical Almanacks, Lee's Laws of Shipping, Lee's Manual, Seamen's Friend, Mank's Almanack, Chabb's Almanack, Sumner's Method of finding a Ship's position at Sea, &c.

EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE, SEAMEN'S OUTFITS, &c.

☞ GEAR on hire for the use of Shipping, Scows, Crow Bars, Winches, Timber Chains and Dogs, Grips, Cross Cut Saws, Jack Screws, Ghins, Leading Blocks, Runners, Can-hooks, Wheel-barrows, &c.

*** Shipping supplied with WATER.

June 15. JOHN WALKER.

No 1, SOUTH WHARF.

W. TISDALE & SON

Are receiving, ex "California," from Liverpool

50 DOZEN *Griffin's* SCYTHES; 50 doz. Sickles and Reaping Hooks, 11 pair Smiths' BELLOWS, 6 ANVILS, 1 basket VICES; Lead Pipe, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1¼ inch, 2 rolls Lead, 60 bags Cut NAILS, 20 casks Wrought Nails, 100 fathoms CHAIN, 3-16 to ½ inch, 1 CHAIN CABLE, ⅝ inch, 1 wood stock ANCHOR, 1 case CAST STEEL.

4 cases *Hoole & Co.* MILL SAWS, 5½ to 7 feet; Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS; 1 case Circular SAWS, 18 to 26 inch; 1 ton BLOCK BUSHES, assorted; 2 casks SAD IRONS; 1 cask Horse TRACES and Cart Backbands; 2 casks Vicker's hand, saw-mill and other FILES.

2 casks KNIVES & FORKS, Shoe, Butcher, and other KNIVES, Scissors, Chissels, Drawing Knives, Axes, &c.; 2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.

1 cask Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
1 cask Miners' SHOVELS, 20 doz. Barn do.
Long Handle SPADES,
1 cask Tacks, Clout Nails, Brads, and finishing Nails; 1 ton Shoe-bills, Iron and Brass;
10 casks containing Locks, Hinges, Cod Hooks, Iron Squares, Rim Latches, Plate Locks, Coffee Mills, Ship Scrapers, Whip Thongs, Oil Stone, Trowels, Gimblets, Ship Compasses, Bed Screws, Iron Weights, &c.—*Which are offered at low rates for* Cash April 27.

The Garland.

THE DEPARTED.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories,
Like shadows over streams;—
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful!
How dreamless is their sleep,
Where rolls the dirge-like music
Of the ever-tossing deep—
Or where the hurrying night-winds
Pale winter's robes have spread
Above the narrow palaces,
In the cities of the dead!

I look around and feel the awe
Of one who walks alone—
Among the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown.
I start to hear the stirring sounds
Among the cypress trees;
For the voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice! it mingles with
Each free and careless strain;
I scarce can think earth's minstrelsey
Will cheer my heart again.
The melody of summer waves
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me,
As their remembered words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles
Still on me sweetly fall!
Their tones of love I faintly hear
My name in sadness call,
I know that they are happy,
With their angel plumage on;
But my heart is very desolate,
To think that they are gone.

The departed!—the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories,
Like shadows over streams,
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed
Can never more return!

Miscellaneous.

CHILDHOOD.

[From the Lecture of the Revd. William F. Furness, on "Nature and Christianity."]

I would not make any indiscriminate claim for childhood. I do not deny that children do wrong, that they disregard and violate the plain convictions of their conscience, even as we do. But then their sins are manifestly the sins of healthy and most excellent natures; and there is more hope—there is less of guilt even—in their sins than there is in the artificial boastful virtues of those who are their elders, and are falsely termed their betters. How artless is childhood even in its arts! How transparent! How easily seen through! When wisely dealt with, children shed the purest tears of penitence that are ever shed on earth. And how full of trust in early childhood! The child lives and moves and has its being in eternity. It knows nothing of the beginning of life, or of its ending.

"A simple child
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What can it know of death?"

"Over it immortality broods like the day." But above all, how absolute and uncompromising and God-like is a child's sense of right!—He recognizes no limitation to the law of duty. He knows not policy until he learns it from the evil practices of the world. Repeat to a child the immortal lessons of peace and love which Christ uttered, and he instantly recognizes the very commandments of God, and asks, "Why then do men go to war? Why do they altreat and enslave one another." With a terrible fidelity of application, he turns your instructions directly upon you, and demands, since such is God's law, why you do thus and so. Children cannot understand, until the world teaches them, how any necessity should interfere to render entire obedience impossible.

In all these respects we may distinguish in them the features of a "race of Heaven," and learn the deep significance of the command which requires us ail to become like little children.—Soon, very soon, by our worldliness, by our cowardly compromises, we drag them down from the lofty position which they occupy. Much as is said and done about the instruction, the moral and religious instruction, of the young, it seems to me sometimes that the world is in nothing more busily engaged than in corrupting every child that comes into it. It compels the young to cast away as impracticable abstractions, the plainest monitions of duty. It hides from them the wickedness of war by its vain talk about "famous victories." It dazzles their eyes with the gaudy trappings of the soldier. It hardens them to deadly wrong which man inflicts on man, by pleading the way of the world, and a system of things which, not God, but man, has devised. And so their wings are clipped and they are made creatures of earth like ourselves. If we reverenced childhood as we should, if we distinguished in it the lineaments of the higher life, we should sit like children low at its feet, and the established relation of teachers and children would be reversed, and with the religious poet of our age, the parent would exclaim to his child:

"O dearest, dearest child, my heart,
For better lore would seldom yearn,
Could I but teach the hundredth part,
Of what from thee I learn."

As it is, amidst the thick steaming corruptions of the world, it is childhood that still keeps some sweetness in it. Though the young soon alight upon the earth and become earthly like us, yet for a space they hover over us, like angelic ministrants, fanning with white wings the fevered brain of many a sinning man and woman, and sending purifying beams of blessed light in upon our stained and hardened hearts. Even in their inarticulate helplessness, when they first make their appearance here, what springs of tenderness do they cause to break forth in human bosoms! How mighty is their coming! Like the angel at Bethesda, they stir the fountain of life, dark with the surrounding shadows of sin, and instantly it receives a healing efficacy. Whether they come or depart, their ministry is alike powerful. Their departure, like their coming, sheds a celestial influence through the whole household, like the broken box of precious perfume poured by Mary on the head of Jesus.—Said not Christ truly, "of such is the kingdom of Heaven!"

Archdeacon Fisher was not without a little vanity on the subject of his sermons, and once received a quiet hint from Constable on the subject. Having preached an old sermon once, which he was not aware that Constable had heard before, he asked him how he liked it. 'Very much indeed, Fisher,' replied Constable; '*I always did like that sermon.*'

The Circassian Wallace.—We extract the following account of the Schamyl, the chief of the Circassians, from a letter dated Constantinople, and published in the *Univers*:—"It is said that the power of Schamyl Bey is on the increase. Circassia, in place of ceasing the unequal struggle in which she has been engaged so many years, appears, on the contrary, to find new resources in the courage and alliance of the surrounding tribes. The Caucasus has become the refuge and the rampart of all the mountaineers who defended their ancient liberties; and such is the general confidence in the future, that this military leader is already considered as the founder of a monarchy around which the populations of Georgia, Armenia, and Daghestan are to be grouped. Russia has no longer to put down a partial revolt. The point for her is now to hold firmly against a rising and creating power, which opposes numerous and strong nationalities to her own. The vague reports collected relative to Schamyl represent him as an able and fortunate warrior, surrounded with a court, and possessing a warlike army, disciplined by Polish refugees in the European manner. On Fridays, public prayers are offered up for his safety—a Mussulman ceremony in honour of royalty. Money is struck with his mark—we do not say his effigy, for the poverty of the country does not permit the use of metal for money, but only of leather, which, however, is received in all places where his authority extends, and is even preferred to Russian money. Schamyl is of middle height, well made, and of a robust constitution, which enables him to support with ease all kinds of fatigue; continually on horseback, at the head of a chosen band of determined troops, composed of Polish lancers and Cossack hulans, he never appears but with the ornaments of his rank and in full uniform; liberal to profusion, he distributes all the booty with those who share his dangers; fond of literature, he has around him poets who celebrate his triumphs in popular songs; prompt to conceive plans of strategy, and still more so to execute them, he flies from one extremity of his territory to the other, and falls on the Russian outposts with the rapidity of lightning, and after occasioning them serious loss, returns to his impregnable mountains, or flies to other dangers. His batteries of artillery are numerous and complete, and each piece is a trophy which has cost the enemy dear. Mussulman enthusiasm surrounds him with a religious aspect; but he, with an elevated and tolerant spirit, leaves to all his soldiers, as well as to the population under his authority, the free and full exercise of their worship. Liberty in this respect contrasts so advantageously for him with the religious despotism of the Russian Government, that it has gained him the sympathies of all the Christians persecuted by the official church of the Emperor."

Virtue, Love, and Friendship.—*A Fable.*—The day five thousand years ago, Zeus feasted the Immortals on Olympus. On the gods taking their seats, there arose a contest for precedence amongst the three daughters of Jupiter. *Virtue* claimed to go before *Love*; Love would not yield to Virtue: and *Friendship* insisted on preceding both. All Heaven was thrown into commotion; and the pretending goddesses presented themselves before Saturnius's throne. "There is but one nobility recognized in Olympus;" exclaims the son of Chronos, "and one law only, by which the gods give sentence. She is the first who makes the happiest men."—"I have won!" *Love* cried out in triumph; "even my sister *Virtue* can promise her favourite no higher reward than *me*; and what bliss I can impart, let Jupiter and all the divinities round him testify."—"And how long do these raptures last?" interposed *Virtue*, gravely, "He whom my impenetrable ægis protects can despise even the terrible Fates, to which the very immortals themselves do homage. If thou canst boast of the example of the gods, so too may I:—the son of Saturn himself must become a mortal whenever he ceases to be virtuous." *Friendship* stood aloof, and said nothing. "And thou, my daughter," cried Jupiter, "not a word? What great things are thy favourites promised?"—"None of all these," the Goddess answered; and turned aside, that no one might see the tear that she wiped from her blushing cheek. "While they are happy, they leave me alone; but they seek me when they suffer."—"Be reconciled to each other," the Father of gods now said: "yours is the fairest strife that Zeus has yet ever had to compose; but none of you is worsted in it. My masculine daughter *Virtue* shall teach steadfastness to her sister *Love*; and *Love* shall make happy no favourite that has not been led to her by *Virtue*. But let *Friendship* step between you both, and answer to me for the eternity of the union.—*Schiller.*

Fruit and Vegetables as Food.—The groundless prejudice against fruit, and the absolute necessity in diet of vegetables containing an acid, as the potato does, were dwelt on before scurvy and its kindred diseases made their appearance. It is true, that the fruit when taken to excess produces symptoms which may be mistaken by persons unacquainted with medicine for common cholera. But beef or mutton in excess will do the same; and the experience of this year has shown more clearly than had ever been shown before, that bread and meat alone are not sufficient to sustain the system in health. Fruit and acid vegetables are an essential part of the food of man; but it appears that the body, when duly supplied with the principles it derives from these sources, husbands them up and can do without the acid diet for some time. The appetite for fruit and pickles is not then without its use, although the chemists have not hitherto explained how vegetable acids subserve nutrition. Without these aliments the blood loses some of its essential properties, and escapes from the vessels in purple spots under the skin, or with more fatal effect into the structure of internal organs.—[" Registrar General of England."

Valuable Advice to Servants.—*Inscription on a Tablet in Gloucester Cathedral.*—A correspondent has obliged us with the following inscription, admirable as a monumental admonition to all manners of all work, cooks, and housekeepers:—"Near this place lie the remains of Ann Arnold, during more than forty years a faithful servant to the family of Mr. Charles Brereton. Amidst a great corruption of manners in that class of people, she retained an unblemished simplicity and innocence, discharging her duty on the genuine and disinterested principles of affection and Christianity. She ordered in her will that the little fruits of her labours should return to the family in which she had earned them, and from which she had deserved much greater. This small tablet is inscribed to the memory of her virtues. May it admonish others to imitate them. She died 1st March, in the year of Christ 1760, aged 71 years."—[Jerrold's Newspaper.

Heroism of the Clergy and Medical Men.—A considerable number of medical men, as well as some clergymen and relieving-officers, have fallen victims of typhus, caught in their attendance on the sick and dying, and in the discharge of their important public duties. The number of medical men who have died of fever is yet unknown. The Registrar of Great Howard Street, Liverpool, says:—"Eight Roman Catholic priests have fallen victims to their indefatigable attentions to the poor of their Church: and one Clergyman of the Church of England. Another (curate of St. Martin's) nearly fell a sacrifice to the same disease. Indeed, their exemplary conduct in visiting and relieving the sick has been the theme of praise with all. From ten to fifteen persons connected with the relieving department in the parish offices have also died of the fever, taken by them in the discharge of their duties." The members of the medical profession, with the exception of the visiting clergy and a few others, stand alone in the circumstance, that they discharge their duty at the risk of life. The heroic conduct of those now alive, and of those who have perished, will, we may hope, not be forgotten by their country.—[" Registrar General of England."

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 16.

Sir Charles Napier's Squadron.—By the mail from Lisbon yesterday we are put in possession of further highly interesting details respecting the movements of Sir Charles Napier's squadron:—

"The steam squadron consisting of the Sidon, 560 horse power, Captain Henderson, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier; the Odin, 560 horse power, Captain Pelham; the Avenger, 650 horse power, Captain Dacres; the Dragon, 560 horse power, Captain Hall; Vixen, 280 horse power, Commander Ryder; and Stromboli, 280 horse power, Commander Fisher, went out for a trial on the 3d inst. They started in the morning with about the following quantities of coal on board:—Sidon, 360 tons; Odin, 325 tons; Avenger, 400 tons; Dragon, 340 tons; Vixen, 340 tons; Stromboli, 240 tons. Something detained the Avenger in starting, her gear being bent; that, however, was soon put to rights, and she started and met the rest outside the bar, where a trial of steaming, head to wind, commenced, when it was very doubtful whether the Sidon or Odin was the better sailer. The remaining vessels were slightly beaten. They were then all stopped, when lying in a heavy sea; the Vixen and Stromboli were signaled to know if they could clear for action. The Stromboli replied, "No." The Vixen might perhaps have done it, but the superiority of the Sidon over all was unquestionable, in being exceedingly steady and enabled to clear for action without the least difficulty. Her appearance, too, compared with the Odin, is very superior. She carries 18 fighting guns, and would without doubt carry even a heavier armament, with the advantage of striking her funnels, thereby enabling her to set a square mainsail, which the other vessels, except the Vixen, are unable to do, besides being able to stow in her bunkers 700 tons of coals. The Dragon is said to be leaky. The Howe, 120, is to leave this to-morrow (the 10th) for Spithead; and as a steamer will accompany her, it is supposed the Dragon will go. The Thetis, 36, Captain Codrington, sailed this morning for the Mediterranean; and Sir Charles Napier's squadron, consisting of the three-deckers St. Vincent and Queen, the two-deckers Canopus and Vengeance, and all the steamers, are to leave Lisbon for a cruize to-morrow, and will perhaps accompany the Howe some distance, returning in a few days, leaving the Caledonia, 120, and America, 50, with the Jackal iron steamer, at this place (Lisbon), which is, although quiet to all appearances, anything but settled, the troops not being paid, nor are there any funds in the treasury to pay them with. Great attention is paid to Sir Charles Napier's opinion, as he is said to understand the state of this unhappy country well. The squadron has been exercised at shifting topsail yards, jibboom, topgallant masts, sails, &c.; and the Caledonia is in general the smartest, Queen next, and the others about equal, except the Vengeance, which is generally last; but this may be accounted for by the youth and inexperience of the whole or nine-tenths of her crew."

Another letter, dated Lisbon, the 8th inst., says, speaking of the trial of the steamers, which lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon of the 3d:—

"The Sidon and Odin had the advantage so long as they could keep steam, which they could not do for any length of time; the others could not consume all their steam, consequently, in a long run, they would come up with the two former. The Sidon is certainly a fine-looking vessel, and appears to float much more buoyantly than any of the other steamers. They came in after the trial, one after the other, in gallant style, against a strong ebb tide; first, the Sidon, then the Odin, Avenger, Dragon, Vixen, and Stromboli.

"It is signaled that the squadron will proceed to sea on Friday, and is expected to remain out five or six weeks after escorting the Howe as far as Cape Finisterre. Another report among us is, that the Queen, Canopus, and Vengeance are to leave a trial of sailing, and then the squadron will be broken up, when the Admiral will return to Lisbon, where, report says, he has taken a house for three years. The Caledonia and America do not accompany the squadron, but remain here, as also a steamer, to bring out the letters which will come by the packet of the 7th from England. There are now lying here, the British ships of war St. Vincent, Howe, Caledonia, 120's; Queen, 110; Vengeance and Canopus, 84's; America, 50; and steamers Salon, Odin, Avenger, Dragon, Vixen, and Stromboli. French ships of war—one frigate and one brig. Spanish—two frigates, two corvettes, one brig, and one steamer. Portuguese—one line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and two corvettes.

"The Admiral inspected the Howe yesterday. It is rumoured the Vengeance will be sent home shortly and refit for Mediterranean service."

Falling Six Hundred Feet.—Six Lives Lost.—An awful catastrophe occurred on Wednesday morning, in the Waunacaegyrwen colliery, Glamorganshire, where six lives were lost. It appears that as some of the colliers were ascending from the pit, having been working the previous night, the ring that joined the rope to the carriage broke, when they had reached nearly to a level with the surface, and they were precipitated to the tremendous depth of two hundred yards. When means had been adopted to descend the pit, the scene that met the sight can be better imagined than described, it was truly horrible! The dead bodies, six in number, were so mangled that it was almost impossible to know them. Not a bone was unbroken, and even one body is said to have been severed in two.—*Weekman.*

The citizens of Cork have purchased a superb silver salver, for 100 guineas, to present to Captain Forbes, of the U. S. frigate Jamestown, as a tribute of gratitude for the supplies he brought to the famishing poor of that city.

According to the last official census of Prussia, it had an entire population of 15,800,000 souls, of whom 9,000,000 were Protestants, 5,800,000 Catholics, 196,000 Jews, 14,500 Mennonites, and 1300 Greeks. The Prussian army numbers 115,000 men, of whom 14,950 are of the Royal Guard.

The first Turkish expedition ever undertaken for a purely scientific object has just left Constantinople. A caravan of *serans*, chiefly composed of Turks, but led by a German, Herr Schwarzenbach, has set out for the Taurus and Mesopotamia, with orders to measure heights, hunt for antiquities, and gather ethnographical, geographical, and geological details.

The barque Canopus, belonging to Stromness, sailed from Liverpool for Pictou, Nova Scotia, on the 15th of April, and has not since been heard of. It is feared that she has foundered at sea, and all on board, consisting of a crew of fourteen and eight passengers, perished.

Dutch Fleet in Leith Roads.—On Thursday forenoon Leith Roads presented an animated scene, by the arrival of a Dutch fleet, consisting of four frigates and a schooner, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince Henry, the third and youngest son of the King of the Netherlands. His flag, as Commodore, was hoisted on board the *Prins van Oranje*, a frigate of 60 guns. Prince Henry landed at Granton pier on Friday.—*Scotsman.*

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, a superb silver vase, as a mark of His Majesty's esteem, for the attention and kindness shown to his son, the Grand Duke Constantine, last year, when he was a visiter at the Admiralty House for a week.

We understand that Lord John Russell has granted the sum of £250 to the Dowager Lady Brenton, in consideration of the distinguished services of that gallant officer the late Sir Jahleel Brenton.

Harvest-home.—This good old custom is not yet extinct in this country; in proof of which we have to instance the festivities at East Hampstead-park, in Berkshire, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire. In a letter received from that neighbourhood the writer says:—"We had rare doings here this day (Friday)—the harvest-home. The Marquis of Downshire had a fat bullock killed for the occasion, which was roasted in joints; plenty of plum-pudding, and home-brewed in abundance. About 300 farming men, workmen, women, &c., employed by his Lordship, sat down to the dinner. After the feast the village band attended, for country dances; and cricket, and all sorts of rustic diversions, concluded the festivities of the occasion."

The Widow of Belzoni.—A correspondent, on looking over the list of pensions lately granted, expresses much astonishment it is silent as to the name of the poor relict of this well-known and intrepid traveller, who perished in the Desert when in the prosecution of the cause of science. He left her destitute, and she has resided in obscurity at Brussels. British Ministers who have resided there have been made acquainted with her situation, and which also is not unknown to the King of the Belgians. All travellers who find out Mrs. Belzoni, feel deeply for her situation.

Egypt.—Mehemet Ali, it is said, has refused to allow the European population of Alexandria, to erect an equestrian statue in his honor: suggesting as a better and more welcome monument, the erection of a public edifice, to comprise an exchange, theatre, and club-house. The facades are to be ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing that great work of territorial redemption, the barrage of the Nile, and the emblems of agriculture and commerce intermingled with military trophies. A marble bust of the Viceroy and a marble tablet recording the founders' names are all that are to minister to the vanity of individuals.

Chinese Cheating.—Captain-Superintendent Sir Thomas Bourchier, of Chatham Dockyard, has been holding a court of inquiry on board the Poictiers, at Chatham, to examine the captain and officers of the Iris, recently arrived with a part of the money paid by the Chinese for breaking some of our countrymen's heads. Upon opening one of the chests supposed to be filled with silver to the amount of £1000, it was discovered to be filled with *lead*. The chest was strongly clasped down, so as to resemble the other chests. No doubt exists as to the knavery of the Chinese, and that the one was substituted by them for the other. Captain Mundy, who commanded the Iris, received the chests from the Vixen.

Cincinnati, Sept. 2.—*City Vice and Crime.*—We are glad to find, in the columns of the *Enquirer*, a strong and sensible article on the subject of the City Police. We are very sorry to acknowledge, what we must acknowledge, that our city presents a worse outward moral aspect, than it has for a long time past. The paragraph below, from the *Enquirer*, points out the particulars. The truth on this subject, is simply this: the city has increased at the rate of 6000 per annum, but our police officers, and other arrangements for the prevention and punishment of crime and vice, have increased scarcely at all. We have outgrown our municipal regulations. In addition to this, we have (with all our loud talk), as yet no House of Refuge and Correction—the most necessary of all Police Provisions, in the present state of the city. In the name of common sense and common humanity, why can't we build and provide a House of Refuge at once, without waiting years for it? One third of all the boys in the city, are in immediate danger of ruin, for the want of such an Institution.

Then, as to the Police, it ought to be doubled, and placed under a more efficient discipline. There is, just at present, from various causes, an accumulation of vagabonds in our city; and all good citizens, as well as all Magistrates, should be vigilant and prompt, in watching over the peace and safety of the city:

"We presume that our city never was so infested with criminals of every possible grade, as at the present time. Our city literally swarms with those who live by vice and crime. Scarcely a night passes without one or more of the residences of our citizens being entered by burglars, whilst innumerable instances of larceny are continually occurring. One cannot walk the streets, after 9 o'clock in the evening, without meeting at every corner men who are seeking means and opportunity for the commission of crime—women who are lost to all sense of shame—and boys who are much older in villainy than in years. Without the lighted limits of the city, it is almost dangerous for a citizen to walk at a late hour of the night, unless he is well armed. Our police force is entirely too small for the present emergency—and indeed we sometimes doubt whether what we have is of any advantage at all. Even if they pass their rounds, they are very easily avoided; and from this, or some other reason, they make few if any arrests, and rarely know that crime has been committed within their very beats, until apprised of it by the sufferers. The whole system is not only defective, but literally worthless."

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of certain articles exported from New York for the week ending Sept. 25th, distinguishing the destination and shipments to each place.

To Great Britain.—Cotton, 3,236 bales; flour, 7,120 bbls; cheese, 38,753 lbs; rosin, 3920 bbls; corn, 3,805 bushels; wheat, 576 do; meal, 1,950 bbls; turpentine, 548 do; beef, 6 do; pork, 61 do; bacon, 4,592 lbs.

To British North American Colonies.—Flour, 4,663 bbls; meal, 945 do; butter, 2,055 lbs; pork, 630 bbls; wheat, 2,000 bushels; cheese, 561 lbs.

To British West Indies.—Butter, 10,141 lbs; cheese, 6,605 do; beef, 191 bbls; lard, 4,500 lbs; corn, 563 bush; meal, 222 bbls; pork, 320 do; hams, 2,364 lbs; flour, 820 bbls; rice, 1,673 lbs.

To St. Domingo.—Pork 239 bbls; cheese, 5,669 lbs; lard, 1,500 do; flour, 407 bbls; dry fish, 3,647 lbs; butter, 1,419 lbs; hams, 282 do.; beef, 100 bbls; rice, 3,367 lbs; meal, 50 bbls.

To Spanish West Indies.—Dry fish, 42,400 lbs; pork, 80 bbls; rice, 76,804 lbs.; butter, 1,890 do; lard, 56,205 do; cheese, 827 do; hams, 2,760 do; flour, 120 bbls.

The weekly shipments of breadstuffs to Great Britain continue large, notwithstanding the reduced state of prices on the other side.

Destitution of the Bible.—An exploration of the city of New York has just been made, as we learn by the Observer, with a view of ascertaining to what extent the population of the city was destitute of the Scriptures. Two or three persons have been employed in the work for a period of eight