The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No 1571.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1848.

VOL. XXI.—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 Friday the twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini 1848:

Read and re-enacted the following Laws.

AN ORDINANCE for the better extinguishing of Fires and establishing a Fire Department in the City of Saint John.

A Law for preventing and extinguishing Fires within 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 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 Cutting 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 Commonality of the City of Saint John.

A Law in amendment of a Law entitled "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 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.

A Law to regulate the Public Markets in the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council,

J. WILLIAM ROYD,
Common Clerk.

To all whom it may concern:

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

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

June 24, 1848.

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.*

☞ NOTICE.

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

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

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING.

January 1st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

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

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of the City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY,
THOMAS LEAVITT, } *Executors.*
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
St. John, 11th February, 1848.

CARD.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the public that he has commenced business as a

STOVE DEALER,

in the Brick Building on the South side of King's Square, adjoining the British American Hotel, where he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, every description of STOVES, FRANKLINS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

J. S. WESTLAKE.

N. B. Orders received at the Stove Warehouse for all kinds of SHIP & MILL Castings.
St. John, 1st August, 1848.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that no TIMBER, LOGS, or other Lumber will be permitted to be removed from within the limits of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY, until application be made to, and permission obtained from the Superintendent, nor until satisfactory arrangement be made with him for the payment of the *Boomage* due thereon. And all parties desirous of removing Timber, Logs, or other Lumber at night, shall give notice in writing to the Superintendent of their wish to do so on the day previous; and that all persons are forbidden to open the BOOMS, or intermeddle therewith, without leave of the Superintendent.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS M'MACKIN,
Indian Town, Aug. 24, 1848. *Superintendent.*

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,

TWO Thousand Pieces handsome FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS;
500 yards Bordering for ditto;
30 Ceiling Centres and FIRE SCREENS;
100 Toilet and Dressing Glasses;
35 dozen assorted LOOKING GLASSES;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking-glass Plates;
160 dozen MUSICAL FRUIT;
60 dozen Shaving Boxes; 20 sets Dish-covers;
13 sets Fire Irons; 15 assorted Fenders;
50 quires Grass Paper; 81 doz. Drawer Knobs;
24 pair Brass Candlesticks;
35 doz. Knives and Forks; 6 doz. ass'd Brushes
30 doz. Razor Strops. For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
October 3. Prince Wm. Street

Flutinas and Accordeons!

A FEW of the above Instruments, (celebrated for tone, finish and durability, by Mr. Myers, the Accordeon Melodist,) for sale by

VAUGHAN & LOCKHART.

October 3.—[Chron. A16.]

WASHING SODA, Carbonate Soda, Alum, White-wash Brushes, Small size White ROPE, Clothes and Travelling BASKETS, just received by the ship *St. Clare* from Liverpool, and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 5. *Prince Wm. Street*

Spikes, Sheet Lead, and Augers.

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

130 BARS SPIKES, 11 to 5 inch;
4 Rolls SHEET LEAD,
16 Dozen Tinned Screw AUGERS,

which will be sold low for prompt pay.

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

Coffee, Rice, Hams, &c.

Per "Emily," from Boston:

30 BAGS Java, Cuba, and Mocha COFFEE,
1 Tierce Head RICE,
1 Tierce HAMS,
10 Kegs Best's CRACKERS,
Saleratus, Ground Rice, Annatto,
Camphor, Copperas, Blue Vitriol,
Senna, Cream Tartar, Carbonate Soda,
Alum, Cheese, Split Peas,
Sweet LEMONS, QUINCES,
Wheel Heads, Wood Carts, &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

October 17th, 1848. *Market Square.*

LANDING

Per ship "Kent," from London:

2 PIPES & 10 hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 half pipes best Pale GENEVA;
25 casks London Pale ALE;
50 casks London BROWN STOUT;
Best Pale and Golden Sherry, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.—For sale by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
17th Oct. 1848. *North Market Wharf.*

At reduced rates:

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

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

October 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

RICE, Tobacco, &c.

EX schooner "Messenger" from Boston:—5 Tierces Rice; 16 boxes "Meyers & Co." Aromatic TOBACCO;
5 boxes Refined SALERATUS, in 1 lb. pkgs.;
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE, 20 doz. Painted PAILS. For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock Street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

Flour & Meal.

Now landing ex schr *Stirling* from New York.

100 BRLS. Genesee superfine FLOUR
100 Do. Jersey CORN MEAL,

for sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Sept. 26.

POWDER and OILS.

Received, ex "Kent," from London:

75 K 1368 "J. Hall's" fowling GUN POWDER, F, FF.
5 casks Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL,

which is offered at low rates for Cash, by

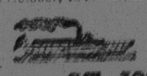
October 10. W. TISDALE & SON.

Valuable FARM for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable PROPERTY situated on the Salmon River, in the Parish of Sussex, and fronting on the Post Road, five miles above the Valley Church. The Farm contains 400 acres, more or less, of which 150 acres are cleared; cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and is capable of being made to cut 30 more. There are on the premises a large and commodious Dwelling House, two large Barns, Stage House, and Outhouses. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL McCULLY.

Sussex, 4th October, 1848—4w



Steamer ST. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between St. John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follows:—

From Indian Town,	Tuesday	at 10 o'clock.
Do.	Thursday	at 10 o'clock.
Do.	Saturday	at 12 o'clock.
From Fredericton	Monday	at 9 o'clock.
Do.	Wednesday	at 9 o'clock.
Do.	Friday	at 9 o'clock.

The ST. JOHN is very comfortably fitted for Passengers, and is well adapted for the ghee trade. Dry Goods &c. will be placed under cover.

Freight going up the Steamer will be received at the Warehouse at Indian Town, at all times free of expense.

For further particulars, enquire of Captain CHARLES [illegible] on board, or

JOHN S. SHARPE, Agent.
Indian Town.

May 9.

The Garland.

PRAYER.

BY BISHOP MANT.

Ere the morning's busy ray
Call you to your work away,
Ere the silent evening close
Your wearied eyes in sweet repose,
To lift your heart and voice in prayer,
Be your *first* and *latest* care.

He, to whom the prayer is due,
From Heaven, His throne, shall smile on you;
Angels sent by Him shall tend
Your daily labour to befriend,
And their nightly vigils keep
To guard you in the hour of sleep.

When through the peaceful parish swells
The music of the Sabbath bells,
Duly tread the sacred road
Which leads you to the house of God:
The blessing of the Lamb is there,
And "God is in the midst of her."

And oh! where'er your days be past,
And oh! howe'er your lot be cast,
Still think on Him whose eye surveys,
Whose hand is over all your ways.

Abroad, at home, in weal, in woe,
That service which to heaven you owe,
That bounden service duly pay,
And God shall be your strength alway.

He only to the heart can give
Peace and true pleasure while you live;
He only, when you yield your breath,
Can guide you through the vale of death.

He can, he will, from out the dust
Raise the blest spirits of the just;
Heal every wound, hush every fear:
From every eye wipe every tear:
And place them where distress is o'er,
And pleasures dwell for evermore.

Miscellaneous.

THE BOUNTIES OF PROVIDENCE.

The number of human beings on the earth is calculated at nearly one thousand millions; all those are fed from the produce of the ground; for even animal food is itself the produce of the ground. It is true that for this result, man in general must labour; but how small an actual portion of this immense production is due to man! His labour ploughs the ground, and drops the seed into the furrow. From that moment a higher agency succeeds him. The ground is in possession of influences which he can not command, suspend, or restrain, than he can govern the ocean. The mighty alembic of the atmosphere is set at work; the rains are distilled, the gases secreted, the dews cling, the lightning darts its fertilizing fire into the soil, the frost pulverises the rigidity of the tenement; vegetation—perhaps a thousand other agencies in movement of which the secret [illegible] from man, but the vivifier [illegible] trates all things, and [illegible] only to be measured [illegible] drenched soil clothing itself [illegible] tation of spring, or the living [illegible] the whole loveliness and bounty of [illegible] ing his eye, soliciting his hand, and filling [illegible] with joy.

But the wonder does not come to its limit with the provision for man; the forest, the field, the [illegible] in origin, the shores are all peopled with eager existence. The world is all life. The quadruped millions range freely, and are fed abundantly, in regions into which man never strides a single [illegible] We speak of things of common knowledge. The buffalo ranges in herds of thousands in realms of the New World, to which man has yet scarcely given a name. In Africa, the casual migration of the antelope has displayed such numbers that they have been compared to the movement of a great army. The elephant, in Eastern Africa, is almost master of the land.

Who feeds those millions? They can produce nothing for themselves. But their table is spread upon the ground, and their provision is perpetual. If the tempest ravages it, or the sun scorches, or the frost nipes, they are led by instinct, the invisible hand of Providence, to another soil; and still the land furnishes their inexhaustible food.

But the support of man and the quadruped races is but a portion of this wondrous productiveness. The millions of the reptile tribes, the millions of millions of the insect tribes, etc. all to be fed from the ground.

Another race then comes into view, equally fed from land and ocean—the fowls of the air. No grasp of numeration can calculate their multitudes. The migration of a single tribe—the wood pigeons of the North American forests—has covered the sky with a column of flight, a living cloud, ten miles long and a mile broad. In some instances the migration is said to have lasted for days, continually darkening the sky. Such numbers daily fall contributes to their support from the produce of the ground. Even the birds of prey, and the sea birds, are fed from that which was originally the produce of the ground.

It is computed that the land of the globe would be equal to the support of fifteen times the number of its present inhabitants, or might sustain a population of fifteen thousand millions. But the ocean, three times the extent of the land, probably contains even a much larger proportion of life, from its being penetrable through all its depths; and from our knowledge, not merely of its surface, but from the strong probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the mountains and valleys of its bed are filled with vegetation, fed on by those monstrous animals whose skeletons we so constantly find embedded, and thus preserved, in soils once evidently covered by the sea. There probably exist millions of those large creatures, no more capable of ascending to the surface of the ocean than man to the surface of the atmosphere; yet enjoying their existence, grazing in their submarine forests and pastures, ranging through an extent of pasture to which the broadest regions of the land are tame and narrow; and, as historic by the testimony of the [illegible] of man, [illegible] to higher than mortal eyes, of the [illegible] and boundless benefactors of their Creator.—*Dr. Cody.*

CHINESE NEWS OF THE DAY.

[From the "Peking Gazette."]

SECRETARIES TO THE THRONE.—The prominence here to the crown is represented as the darling of the father, a very lively youth, speaking Mandchou, Chinese, and Mongolian with fluency, fond of sports with matches, and an eyesore to the ducks, who desire to seize the reins of Government, as well as to the select members of the commission. The succession, in fact, may be considered unsettled and whenever Taukwang closes his eyes there will be a serious quarrel as to the successor, who must be second the throne after him. According to Chinese law the sovereign is not bound by any obligation to leave a successor (unless to his eldest son), and he may choose whomever he likes. Much experience has proved that [illegible]

an individual during their lifetime, and the only way in which this is decided at their death, is by producing a piece of paper on which the name of the happy individual is written concealed in a certain part of the palace. But this plan has also been subject to very serious abuses.

POPULAR MOVEMENTS.—"The Peking Gazette" is very careful in avoiding all reference to the extraordinary progress of democratic ideas, with which the whole country teems. Having carefully formed an opinion from the various events that have taken place, we regret to state, that there is a spirit abroad subversive of all order. There are every where designing men, not only in Canton, but in all the provinces, who inflame the populace by speeches that flatter their vanity, and incite the multitude against their rulers. Large meetings are held, in which the measures of the mandarins are canvassed with great acrimony, and a strong militia raised, under pretence of guarding against robbers, to give weight to the decrees of the clubs. Then petitioning commences, papers are sent in to the authorities, and attention to their demands is enforced by the presence of a large and clamorous mob. Even this course is often rejected and open force used to gain the ends of the people. The mandarins who wish to remain in office must carefully study the whims of the popular leaders, and instead of receiving bribes, as in times of yore, administer them largely themselves. The law therefore is frequently suspended, and the will of the most daring demagogue for the time substituted. Officers who possess cunning, make use of them as tools, and thus effect their purpose.

THE COURT.—The festivities at the new year were celebrated this year with extraordinary splendour at the capital, and the Emperor himself invited the grandees to magnificent parties. This is a deviation from the rule which has prevailed during the last five or six years when economy was the order of the day. Taoukwang appears to alter for the better in his older days, and becomes more affably and friendly with the increase of years.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The Emperor's fourth brother, an elderly gentleman, was married with great pageantry to a lady named Ming-ah, the daughter of a Mantchou noble. Since this union, the father, who never before appeared amongst the list of courtiers, has frequently been called to attend cabinet councils.

THE EUNUCHS.—Are a troublesome set of mortals. Though excluded from all share in the affairs of the administration, according to a law made by the present dynasty, engraven in iron, and put up in all the avenues to the harem, they are much addicted to intrigue. The worst service however they can do, is to run away and divulge amongst their kinsmen the secrets of the female establishment. Two of them have just played this trick, and all the magistrates were set in motion to engage to apprehend them, in which they finally succeeded. Still the mysteries of which they were cognizant have been disclosed, and whatever their punishment may be, the injury done by them can never be remedied.

CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.—*Against Lotteries.*—[illegible] by imperial order, provincial and criminal [illegible] ung, &c., issues the following:—

[illegible] Lotteries, which attract people to [illegible] ets do not spend their [illegible] provision for the [illegible] of children [illegible] They may perhaps [illegible] at first gain a little, but ultimately they come to extreme poverty. Even the most stupid man, when he considers, must think who it is that wins, and who loses and is ruined, by these doings. Respect this: a special edict.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN EDWARDS, MINISTER OF STRATHON.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Rev. John Edwards, minister of Marnoch, which took place at the Manse of Marnoch, at two o'clock on the morning of Sabbath last. Mr. Edwards, it will be recollected, is the clergyman to whose settlement so great an opposition was manifested, giving rise to so many and so important proceedings in the civil and ecclesiastical courts of the country. Mr. Edwards, while teacher at Grange, had officiated as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Stronach, at that time minister of Marnoch. At the death of Mr. Stronach the patron presented the benefice to Mr. Edwards. An opposition took place, and the congregation, exercising the powers conferred by the veto law passed by the Assembly in 1834, rejected Mr. Edwards. The presbytery, in terms of the vote of the congregation, intimated to the patron, the Earl of Fife, that the presentee had been rejected. The patron immediately presented the Rev. Mr. Henry. Meanwhile, Mr. Edwards conceiving the passing of the veto law to have been *ultra vires* of the Assembly, prosecuted his claim in the court of Session, and in terms of decision obtained there, he was on the 21st of January, 1841, ordained at Marnoch by a majority of the presbytery of Strathbogie. For this act, the ministers engaged were suspended and deposed by the Assembly. The deposed ministers brought actions of suspension and interdict against the Assembly in the Court of Session, and the decision of the Court was, that the deposition was illegal, and beyond the powers of the Church. This brought matters to an issue. The majority in the Assembly, after some communications with government on the subject, determined to leave the church, and the Disruption was the result.—["Banffshire Journal," Oct. 5.

DRS. WALSHE AND WISEMAN.—The *Morning Post* gives some interesting particulars of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and his more celebrated coadjutor, Dr. Wiseman. A slight sketch of the life of Dr. Walshe may not be altogether uninteresting. He is an Englishman, and was a Protestant. He was educated at St. Alban's. Soon after he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and went to St. Homer's College. He was in France during the reign of terror, and was, at the instance of Robespierre, thrown into prison, where he remained for eighteen months. He then came over to this country, and was for many years chaplain to the famous Dr. Milner, author of the *End of Controversy*.—After some years he was appointed vicar apostolic of the central district, where he has since remained. He is now in his 72nd year. He is of short stature, and seems extremely worn and emaciated, but his eye is quick and intelligent, and the expression of his countenance meek and benevolent. His coadjutor is the Right Reverend Dr. Nicholas Wiseman, one of the greatest living scholars the Roman Catholic church can boast of. It is reported that, along with a vast and knowledge of the dead languages, he is one of the ablest of oriental linguists. Dr. Gillis, of Edinburgh, said of him that "he brought into the Church the learning of an Erasmus." His exterior is the very reverse of the bishop's. He is of lofty stature and powerful frame, possessing a dignified and commanding look. His manners are courteous, and it is said his views are tolerant and enlightened, without prejudice or bigotry. He is fixed upon for the successor of Dr. Walshe.—*Liverpool Journal.*

"Beauty," according to Plutarch, "is the flower and blossom of virtue." It is outwardly ornamentatory because it is the effect of a generous nature [illegible]

THE CANADIAN LAND AND RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.—On the 11th October one of a series of district public meetings, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the above association, was held in London. Mr. Wilder presided. The prospectus having been read, Mr. Campbell addressed the meeting. The distress of the labouring classes and the universal desire for emigration and colonisation had induced the promoters to set on foot a scheme, embracing in a comprehensive degree both those objects, without in the least degree desiring to compete with any other companies. The plan was laid before the public to stand or fall on its own intrinsic merits. The principal object of the association was the formation of a line of railway from Halifax to Quebec—a distance of 600 miles, with a capital of £2,000,000, in shares of £5 each. The plan had already received the approbation of several distinguished noblemen and members of Parliament, and they only waited for the scheme to receive popular support, in order to become trustees. The speaker then read a petition praying parliamentary sanction and aid, which being adopted, the meeting separated.

Emigrants for Texas.—A Dublin letter in the London Chronicle announces the approaching departure of an emigrating body of a superior class for Texas, including "some persons in the rank of gentry," one gentleman who has been a member of Parliament, three justices of the peace, persons heretofore connected with mercantile and banking establishments, and a number of well-to-do farmers. A clergyman of the established Church will accompany the party, with the design to become their pastor in the new home to which they are going, where the lands intended to be occupied have already been purchased.

THE SOUTH SEA WHALE FISHERY.—Government has made a grant to Mr. Charles Enderby, of the Auckland Islands, with a view to the formation of a colony for the re-establishment of the British Southern Whale Fishery. The Board of Trade has expressed its willingness to recommend that a royal charter of incorporation be granted to the proposed company when formed, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their respective subscriptions. The Chief Secretary for the Colonies has instructed the governors of Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand, to aid the success of the enterprise in any manner possible; while the Lords of the Admiralty have transmitted a similar order to the commander of the squadron on the New Zealand station. Mr. Enderby proposes to establish on these islands a whaling station, from whence the vessels employed in the fisheries might start, and to which they should return with their produce, storing up the oil, ready for re-shipment to England directly, or to adjacent colonies, where transports could at all times readily be procured, and where the necessary supplies of stores, provisions, &c. [illegible] and always a produce which the islands themselves [illegible] could be obtained. By the [illegible] these fishery vessels specially constructed for the purposes of the fishers, lying at a convenient station, from whence they might reach the seas of their operations in a brief period, and at the very season when they would be likely to obtain the greatest success in their undertaking.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE, AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.—The colonial empire of Great Britain contains between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of square miles—an area equal to the whole of Europe and British India [illegible] Its lines about overlanding locks [illegible] divided into forty different colonies, each with a separate government; four of them were in Europe, five in North America, fifteen in the West Indies, three in South America, five in Africa and its vicinity, three among the Asiatic Islands, and five in Australia and New Zealand. The population of these colonies did not exceed 5,000,000. Of this number about 2,500,000 are of European race, of whom 500,000 are French, about 350,000 are Ionians and Maltese, a few are Dutch or Spaniards, and the remainder, amounting to about 1,600,000, are of English, Irish, or Scotch descent. Of the 2,500,000 inhabitants of the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese and other inhabitants of Ceylon, and 1,100,000 are of African origin.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The following valuable prescription for the effective cure of the cholera has been received from J. Booker, Esq., British vice-consul at Cronstadt, Russia:—"The principal point is to attack the disease the instant it is suspected; take a stimulating drem, with peppermint, and a few drops of laudanum; cover yourself up as warm as possible, to promote perspiration; apply hot substances, such as water, bran, salt, and even sand to the limbs, and put a mustard poultice over the whole stomach. As soon as perspiration breaks out, and the beating of the pulse is restored, the complaint may be looked upon as conquered; if it be neglected till its last stage, recovery cannot be expected." By strictly attending to the above simple means, Mr. Booker says that no person need fear fatal consequences.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED IN PRESENCE OF THE QUEEN.—A most unfortunate catastrophe, which caused her Majesty and the court very distressing apprehension, occurred on Monday afternoon, at Spithead. A wherry, containing two watermen and five women, put off from Gosport, notwithstanding a gale of wind was blowing and the danger-flag was flying on the market-house, to board the Grampus, on board which ship it is supposed, the [illegible] friends. When off the buoy up the Spithead of Southsea Castle, an "young about" to "fetch" the ship, the women suddenly shifted their berth in the boat, and the squall taking her, she upset, and all hands were plunged into the water, the sea running very high at the time. Mr. Thomas Whinty, a tide surveyor, in command of the Gipsy cutter, made to the spot and saved one of the men. The bodies of three of the women were washed near to the Fairy, royal yacht, the boat of which was immediately lowered, and the bodies dragged in, one only, however, giving any signs of life—and that, with those lost, making a total of five dead. Her Majesty, after landing at the Clarence-yard, would not order the train to proceed until some information had been gathered as to the unfortunate sufferers; and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence proceeded after the yacht's boat to learn the desired particulars, on hearing which her Majesty was deeply affected. Her Majesty is graciously interesting herself in enquiring into the circumstances of Mr. Whinty, the tide-surveyor, who so signalized himself by his bravery. It appears that he was fortunate enough, in a violent storm on the south coast of Ireland, at Barry's Cove, to recover six men who had been upset.

AN INTERESTING CREATURE.—A young orang-outang has lately been brought to the Garden of Plants, and is the object of almost universal curiosity. The animal is only six months old, but has all the appearance of a child aged three years, of a grave and reflecting character. He is at the same time very affectionate, shaking hands kindly, but with a certain Arabian solemnity, with the keepers. He feeds delicately, taking roast meat, wine, chocolate, and eggs lightly. Being very susceptible of the cold, he sleeps between a large cat and a rough-coated dog, and wraps them both, as well as himself, in a blanket. In the daytime he is dressed in a red coloured [illegible] and [illegible] —*Belligerant.*

BOOKS FOR THE FIRE.—Young readers—you whose hearts are open, whose understandings are not yet hardened, and whose feelings are neither exhausted nor encrusted by the world—take from me a better rule than any professors of criticism will teach you! Would you know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you lay it down. Has it induced you to suspect that what you have been accustomed to think unlawful, may, after all, be innocent, and that may be harmless which you have hitherto been taught to think dangerous? Has it tended to make you dissatisfied and impatient under the control of others; and disposed you to relax in that self-government, without which both the laws of God and man tell us there can be no virtue, and consequently no happiness? Has it attempted to abate your admiration and reverence for what is great and good, and to diminish in you the love of your country and your fellow-creatures? Has it addressed itself to your pride, your vanity, your selfishness, or any other of your evil propensities? Has it defiled the imagination with what is loathsome, and shocked the heart with what is monstrous? Has it disturbed the sense of right and wrong which the Creator has implanted in the human soul? If so—if you have felt that such were the effects that it was intended to produce—throw the book in the fire, whatever name it may bear on the title page! Throw it in the fire, young man, though it should have been the gift of a friend—young lady, away with the whole set, though it should be the prominent furniture of a rosewood bookcase.—*Southey.*

BE ALWAYS BUSY.—The more a man accomplishes, the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty. You always find those men who are the most forward to do good, or to improve the times or the manners, always busy. Who start our railroads and our steam-boats—our machine shops and our manufactories? Men of industry and enterprise. As long as they live, they keep at work doing something to benefit themselves and others.

It is just so with a man who is benevolent. The more he gives, the more he feels like giving. Let a man squeeze out a sixpence now and then for the contribution box, and he will do no more; no matter how rich he may be. But let him give his dollars, and so he will continue to do.

We go for activity—in body, in mind, in purse, in every thing. Let the gold not grow dim, nor the thoughts become stale. Keep all things in motion. We would rather that death should find us scaling a mountain than sinking in the mire—breasting a whirlwind; than sneaking from a cloud.—[Portland Umpire.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF COURAGE BY A LITTLE GIRL.—As two gentlemen were crossing the Suspension Bridge below the Falls from the American side, on Friday evening, when about 200 yards from the Canada side they heard a noise like the falling of a heavy body over the precipice, a few rods above the bridge, and immediately observed a little girl running towards the bridge. She passed several men who were standing in the vicinity, and hastened to the lower side of the bridge, where she descended a sort of ladder or stairway made by pins being driven into a large pole or log placed in an upright position, and reaching from the lower side of the bridge some 80 or 90 feet down the precipice, to a sort of recess under the cliffs. When she arrived at the bottom of the ladder, she climbed with increased speed along the side of the hill, under the overhanging rocks [illegible] a few steps she was observed trying to raise and carry some object, which the gentlemen who had watched her movements with increasing interest, soon became satisfied was a child that had fallen over the precipice. They hastened to the end of the bridge, and sent down some men who had not known of the accident. The child, a little girl 7 or 8 years of age, was lashed to the back of one of the men, and brought up alive, although greatly injured, having one or both of its legs broken, and one eye considerably bruised, but it will probably recover.—That the child was not instantly killed is truly astonishing, as it must have fallen 100 feet perpendicularly, without anything to impede its progress, on the broken stones below. The coolness and intrepidity of the little girl, perhaps 10 or 11 years of age, sister of the one who met with the accident, were also astonishing.—[Buffalo Commercial.

THE SPEECH OF MR. WHITESIDE IN DEFENCE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

[The following is the peroration or conclusion of the brilliantly eloquent speech of Mr. Whiteside, in his defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The delivery of the speech occupied a day and a half.]

"I appeal with confidence to the free and magnificent nation under whom we live to see that justice be done to my client. I ask for nothing more. I have observed upon the evidence and considered, so far as my humble ability would permit, the great question involved in this solemn trial, namely, the guilty intent of the prisoner. Even although the explanation of his conduct may be in some respect unsatisfactory, yet if it fall short of the tremendous guilt of treason—that is, an intent deliberately formed and put in execution to compass the Queen's death, or levying war against the Queen, acquit him you must. Well do I know and feel the weighty difficulties of his case. With some prejudice has blocked up the avenues to the understanding; in others calumny has done it. The impracticable politician has been condemned to a fate he has provoked and deserved. Driven to excesses, he did not contemplate, in order to preserve his personal liberty, that he must pay the forfeit of his presumption with his life. Had he been a hypocrite, who assumed patriotism as the mask of selfishness, he would ere now have received the rich reward of his political baseness. He had only to cheer on inconsistency when most flagrant, to applaud what he had condemned, and to condemn what he had applauded—to unsay what he had said, and to say what he did not honestly believe, and the attainted traitor would have been a patriotic placeman. He might have flourished in individual prosperity after he had traded with sufficient tact in the miseries of his country. Obstinate, perverse man; having adopted political opinions sincerely, no matter how erroneous, he has acted with rigid honesty and consistency in an age of existing tergiversation and deception. He is now hooted by all parties, for he has flattered and he stooped to none. Therefore, let him die in his impracticable folly. Whither can he turn for sympathy? From whom expect justice? Slandered, blackened, and vilified, his motives maligned, his conduct misrepresented; nicknamed traitor, anarchist, the foe of social order, property, and law—whither can he look for refuge? A price was set upon his head; he has been caricatured, hunted through his native country—no epithet of abuse was too gross to be applied to him. Where can he expect a temperate consideration of his motives and entire political career? No where but from you. And yet the honourable prejudices of your nature may be enlisted against him—you may have been taught to consider him the obstinate enemy of your country's peace. His hope ought alone to be where the law has placed it—in the honour, the integrity, the discernment, the humanity of a jury. That jury was designed to be a rampart of defence to accused men, prosecuted for political conduct, or political excesses, by the weight and power of the country.—Judges must be unbending, but juries may