The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1849.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 28.

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.

King's and Queen's Squares.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the 9th day of October, Anno Domni 1848:

Read and enacted the following Ordinance:

An Ordinance for the due regulation of King's and Queen's Squares, in the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act relative to the Streets and Squares in the City of Saint John," the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City in Common Council convened, are empowered to make by-laws, ordinances, rules and orders, for the erecting, keeping and preserving the fences, railings and trees erected or to be erected in King's and Queen's Squares in the said City, and for the due regulation of the said Squares and the passage of foot passengers in, through and over the same, as to them may seem necessary and proper:

I. *Be it therefore ordained*, That any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, break, bark, root up, remove or otherwise damage or destroy the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub or plant growing or being in King's or Queen's Squares, on the Eastern side of the harbour in the said City, or shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, throw down, break, level, remove or otherwise destroy or injure any fence, post, chain or railing placed in, upon or around either of the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted before the Mayor, Recorder or any Alderman of the said City, shall forfeit and pay such sum of money, not less than five pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds, as to such Mayor, Recorder or Alderman shall seem meet, together with costs to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any such offender, and for want of goods and chattels whereon the same can be levied, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor, Recorder, or Alderman, to commit any such offender to the Common Gaol of the said City, there to remain without bail or mainprize for a term not exceeding forty days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

II. *And be it further ordained*, That any person who shall walk upon or cross over any part of the said Squares other than upon the walks and paths now or which may hereafter be laid out through the said Squares, every such offender being thereof convicted in manner pointed out in the first section of this Law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than twenty shillings, with costs, at the discretion of the Mayor, Recorder or Alderman, and for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy such penalty and cost, such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol for a term not exceeding ten or less than two days, unless such forfeiture and costs shall be sooner paid.

III. *And be it further ordained*, That any person found committing any offence against this Act, may be immediately apprehended by any Policeman, Watchman or Constable, without warrant, or by any Member of the Corporation of the City of Saint John, and forthwith taken before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen of the said City, to be dealt with according to Law.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

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.*

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 to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, under the said Act, together with the Plan or Survey by them adopted in furtherance of the said Act, for the Inspection of all whom it may concern.

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.

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 demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to John M. Robinson, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

St. John, Oct. 31st, 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.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this 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, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*

St. John 11th February, 1848.

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The importation of Winter Goods *for this Season will in part consist of—*

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woollen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; Shot, Striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked Flannels; Orleans, Swansdowns, Saxony, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges. Broad CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Flowers and Ribbons, Silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade Satin, Gro de Naples, Berlin Wools; SHAWLS in Fancy Plaids, Cashmere, Celestial and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Boas, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in Hosiery, Haberdashery, FURS, Small Wares, Cotton Goods, Blankets, Silk Mercery, the usual well assorted Stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Pince Wm. Street, Sept. 26, 1848.—2¶

Fall and Winter Goods!

Received per "Themis," from Liverpool—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS, Satin Striped and Check'd ditto, Black and Coloured COBOURGS; Grey, White, and Printed Cotton Furnitures; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Ticks, Moleskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Serges, Rugs, Muslins, Silesias, and Rolled Jaconets, Gimps, Fringes, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

Per *Kent* from London—

SILKS, SATINS, Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, Black and coll'd Silk Velvets, Flowers, Hkfs., LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CUFFS, &c. Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kerseymeres, PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS. FUR CAPS, Gent's Silk, Paris & Beaver HATS, Which are offered low for Cash.

J. & U. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 17, 1848.

28th October, 1848.

MORRISON & CO.

have received per *Columbus*, a further Supply of

New Fall & Winter Goods,

in addition to those ex Queen, Bethel and Kent.

PILOT, BEAVER and BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds, Gala and all-wool Plaid CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs—in plaid wool, Maude, Cashmere, Cloth, &c. &c. Coburgs, Orleans, Mohairs and Silk Stripes, with a variety of other New DRESS Materiel, Black and Colored Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Linen, Lawns, Diaper, and Holland, Towelling, Duck, Canvas and Osnaburg, Chemnezettes, Habit-Shirts and Collars. HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, Men's Lambswool and Merino Pants and Vests, An extensive assortment of Gent's SCARFS, MUFFLERS, HKFS., in Silk, Satin, Thibet, Cashmere, and Plaid Wool. Stocks, Operas, De Joinvins, &c. &c. A new and select Stock of FURS, in Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, Cardinals, and Victorines. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Baize and Serge, Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS, COTTON WARPS and BATTING; With a general assortment of Tailors' and Milliners' TRIMMINGS, will be sold very low for CASH.

FANCY GOODS, ex Kent.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, *Prince Wm Street*, ex Kent, from London—Selling Cheap:

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and Cuffs—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs. Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES, Egyptian, American, Point, and German Laces, Thread and Narrow Edgings, Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Roses, Cambric Handkfs., French and Morning Flowers, With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trouserings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Baizes, Warps, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

10th October, 1848.—[Chron. & Ad.]

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

NEW FALL GOODS!

SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Per "THEMIS" from Liverpool—

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Swanskins, Serges, *CLOAKINGS*, Various Materials for DRESSES, Camlets, Velvets, Paramatta, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Linings, Doleskins, Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Mufflers, Canada Cloth, Lastings; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS; Jeans, Aprons, Morens, Bed Ticks, and a Stock of Haberdashery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per 'Bethel,' from Glasgow, and 'Kent,' from London:

An assortment of Shawls, Woolen and Gala Cloakings, Muslin de Laines, Cashmeres, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace, Neck Ties, Silk and Satin Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, &c; Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Braces, Crpets, Hearth Rugs, Russia Crash, &c. Also, a variety of MUFFS, Boas, Victorines, Coffs and Cardinals, with a Stock of Fur and Cloth CAPS

Oct. 10. T. W. DANIEL.

PALE SEAL OIL.

LANDING ex "Charles" from Halifax:—25 Casks Pale Seal Oil,—for Sale by

October 24. JARDINE & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will in future be carried on by the said Robert Nisbet, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

BRASS'S HOTEL,

WINDSOR, N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken the premises known as BRASS'S HOTEL, in Windsor; and trusts that by strict attention to business, he may receive a share of the public patronage. His larder and hall will be all supplies with such as the season and place can afford—his bar with the best wines and liquors—and he will endeavour at all times to give travellers such satisfaction as may be required.

JAMES GLDRED,

Sept. 26. 3¶ Windsor, N. S.

By the 'Columbus' from Liverpool.

TWENTY thousand feet English CROWN GLASS;
200 boxes Steele's SOAP, 10 brls. Pot Barley.

Also—from Boston—

No. 1, 4 and 5 Boston COOK STOVES, which, with No. 2 and 3 on hand before, makes up the sizes in use of this pattern. Also—6 bales Cotton Batting. [Oct. 31.] JOHN KINNEAR.

SUGAR & WINES.

Now landing for the Subscriber ex Schooner *Eliza Ann*, from Halifax:

20 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 5 hhds. and 10 quarter casks superior PORT WINE. Which will be sold at lowest rates from the Wharf.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept. 12. North Mkt. Wharf.

By the Peruvian, from Liverpool:

HALF-A-TON BB, No. 3, 4 and A SHOT; 25 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL;
Half a chest SWEET OIL; 1 chest CASSIA;
5 hundred weight Servants' Friend;
5 ditto ALUM; 10 boxes PIPES;
100 gross Long CORKS;
20 kegs Superfine MUSTARD;
5 kegs Queen's BLUE.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 7. *Prince Wm. Street.*

RYE FLOUR.—On Consignment—40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour, for sale Cheap to close Sales. GEO. THOMAS,
Nov. 21. South 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.

Spikes, Sheet Lead, and Augers.

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

130 BAGS SPIKES, 4 1-2 to 8 inch, 4 Rolls SHEET LEAD, 16 Dozen Thomson's Screw AUGERS, which will be sold low for prompt pay.

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the Indian Vegetable Pills are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that the said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; [illegible] health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medicines in the world for carrying out the

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and Natural manner, and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

The citizens of New England are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity which the above named Indian Vegetable Pills have earned by their astonishing goodness, a gang of counterfeiters are now industriously engaged in palming on the unsuspecting, a valueless and perhaps dangerous medicine, under the name of Indian Vegetable Pills.

This is to inform the public that all genuine medicine has on the boxes

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

Of the North American College of Health

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by* Wm. Wright, *in the Clerk's office, of the District Court, of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.*"

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicines, which accompany each box are also entered according to Act of Congress, and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember, that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health.

and that pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with a certificate of agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

☞ Persons in this city and vicinity will also be on their guard against purchasing medicine purporting to be the Indian Vegetable or Purgative Pills, of Apothecaries or Druggists, as they are not allowed to sell my medicine, and any composition which they may offer as such must of necessity be COUNTERFEIT and injurious; therefore never purchase of them.

☞ Agents for the sale of the above in Nova Scotia:—Halifax, John Whitmon Esq.; Amhurst, Mr. Arthur Masters; Digby, James Crowly; Kentville, Daniel Moore; Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, New Brunswick:—St. Martins, Mr. Alex. Lockhart; Bend of Petitcodiac, James Beck; Fredericton, C. H. Jouett; Shediac, E. L. Smith; St. Andrews, Thos. Sime; Dorchester, Miss Jane McCardy; St. Stephens, Mr. Daniel Sullivan; Sackville, Richard Wilson; Cocagne, James Catter.

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Province

☞ For sale at the commission Store of H G KINNEAR, Agent, 8, Brick Buildings, North Mkt Wharf, St. John—at 1s. 3d. per box.

PATENT

Gutta Percha Soles,

FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has received a supply of the above named article, which he is prepared to cement to Boots and Shoes of all sizes at the shortest notice.

Invalids and persons of delicate constitution will find the Gutta Percha Sole a sure preventive to damp feet, as it renders the bottom of the shoe perfectly waterproof, and also prevents the cold from penetrating to the foot.

S. K. FOSTER,

Oct. 10. *Corner of King and Germain-sts.*

The Garland.

A SONG OF THE SEASON.

BY ELEANOR DARBY.

Sailing *up* the tide of Time,
Oh, how fair all things appear!
In that warm and genial clime,
Oh, how bright each glad new year!
Smiling skies and smiling tide,
Smiling friends on every side,
Oh, how rapidly we glide
'Mid the roses, Hope our guide,
Flying fast, sweet Hope! the silvery oar
To Joy's sunny shore!

Drifting *down* the stream of Time,
Oh, how changed all things appear!
In that cold and cloudy clime,
Oh, how dark, each sad new year!
Weeping skies and sullen tide,
Beck'ning ghosts on every side,
Oh, how rapidly we glide
'Mid the thorns, Despair our guide,
Flying fast, too, fast, the ebon oar
To Death's night-black shore!

THE PRESENT AND THE PAST.

BY CHARLES SWAIN, ESQ.

With the solitude of ages,
In the hoary woods sublime,
Hung two vast and glorious cages,
Which belonged to Time!
Songs from one came sweet and pleasant,
From the other joy seem'd cast;
The merry bird was call'd the Present,
The melancholy bird, the Past.

Time, I saw, was feeding ever
His sweet favorite from his store;
But the past he came to never,
Though she'd been his pet before!
Still the Past would give its warning
"Not so long wilt thou be dear!"
Though the bird sang night and morning,
Never would the Present hear!

Miscellaneous.

CHILDREN AND ANGELS—A Dream.

We remember a remarkable dream which occurred at a time when a little being came but to leave us again, whom we hardly thought could have claimed a place in our heart but for the void it left; and it always recurs to our mind when we hear of new life and old death meeting thus instantly on the threshold.

We dreamt that we were conveyed by some mysterious guide to the entrance of this earth. It was a kind of gallery, through which angelic beings, winged and beautiful, were rapidly passing, all towards the earth; some with grave, others with hopeful, aspects; their expressions as various as they were legible.

"What does this mean?" we said. "Who are the passing spirits who go all one way, and why are their countenances so various?"

Our companion replied,—

"They are guardian angels, each on his way to take charge of a new-born infant. They know not its ultimate doom, but they know the sphere to which it is born, and the probable sins and temptations it will be exposed to. Look at that angel," he said, "with the serious mien, as if a hard duty were before him! His charge is the child of the wise and noble of the land, who will bring him up in pride and luxury; and his heart will grow hard and selfish, and selfishness in high places has few sorrows, and without sorrow the voice of his good angel will hardly be heard.

"And see that spirit who passes with eager, hopeful look! To him is committed the child of a vicious father, who is rioting at this moment that a child is born unto him. But open vices are not so baneful as specious virtues. The child's heart will be wounded and humbled in the sins of his father, and, in paying the penalty for another's guilt, he will himself seek the paths of virtue."

Then another spirit passed, with firm put peaceful aspect.

"His charge will be ardous. The child now born will have wilful and tumultuous passions, and his heart will be stubborn and perverse, and he will defy authority, and go far wrong, and the world will say there is no redemption for him, and even his father's face will be turned from him. But, in the silence of a sick chamber, a mother will plead incessantly for him, and the child of many prayers shall yet be brought home to the fold."

Then came one with anxious mien, and he was guardian to a genius who would win the applause and idolatry of thousands; and a second, with heavenly compassion, beautiful and moving to behold, and he was hurrying to the obscure offspring of sin and shame; and a third, calm and peaceful, summoned to preside over the even tenor of a poor orphan, who inherited the blessings of sainted parents; and a fourth, full of solemn anxiety, who hasted to receive his charge from a royal cradle; and a fifth, whose countenance of heavenly woe we dared not ask the cause of; and many more, all going to their varied posts—to the children of the good and the bad, the high and the low, the careless and the unbelieving—till we were tired of asking; when, suddenly, came one, distinguished from all by the radiance of joy upon him.

"What is his charge?" we said. "Surely it must be that of some future saint upon earth?"

"No," said our conductor "he is the angel of a child who has died at its birth, and he is going to carry it straight to heaven."

And then we awoke and found it was only a dream; but ever since then we have never heard of the death of an infant without thinking of the joy on that angel's countenance.—["Childhood and its Reminiscences," in Fraser's Magazine.

The Death of a Child.—The following preeminently beautiful passage is from "Childhood and its Reminiscences" in a late number of Fraser's Magazine:

"The death of a child! The words are full of a strange and moving meaning: winter following spring, nightfall succeeding to dawn! Fanciful ideas crowd upon the mind hand in hand with solemn truths. That little being who knew nothing here, now to know the end of all things! That vacant intelligence which wondered at the ticking of a watch, now to understand the mystery of its own being! My own child, who was to hang upon my own lips for instruction, now advanced where one word from itsown would be a revelation to me! That helpless creature, borne from arm to arm, guarded by day and watched by night, too shy to bear the approach of a strange face, now launched alone in the "vast profound," escorted by intelligences divine but strange! Will there be one among that crowd of distranchised spirits who will claim an earthly affinity with it? Will the little brother who departed a year ago recognise this as the babe who entered the bonds of flesh as he was leaving them? Or will it be one of the first signs of a better existence that the ties of blood are not needed in it?"

The English Aristocracy.—In Britain, of all the countries in the earth, the nobility have the most power. This aristocracy, also, wears its greatness well. There is in the manners of the great ones in England a nobleness, a grace, a simplicity, an exquisite perfume of sociability, and a regard for their inferiors in the social scale, which win every heart. There is among the English, especially among the aristocracy, a physical beauty celebrated all over the world, and with which the moral beauty of the mind is often in harmony. These nobles have not merely, like those of some other nations, an external polish, but there is within them an internal grace, a politeness of the soul. In other respects the English aristocracy appears to me no less admirable.—*D'Aubigne's Visit to England.*

Self-made Men.—The world is filled with bright examples of unaided genius, who have arisen from the dust of indigence, and, in the vigour of their native strength, unbound the shackles that environed them, and burst the bands that fettered them. What else took the daring Columbus from his loom, and made him the navigator of seas and the discoverer of Continents? What else raised Sir Cloudsley Shovel from the tattered bench of a village shoemaker, and made him Rear Admiral of England? What else unlocked the chains of bondage and slavery from a Terence, and distinguished him as a scholar and a poet? What else elevated Prideaux from the humble condition of a college cook, to the high honours of a religious prelate and teacher? What else called forth the inventive powers of a Hogarth, the most scientific artist of his time, and made him exchage the workshop of the mechanic for the cloister of the author? That gave the celebrated Dr. Mountain, the son of a beggar, ecclesiastical honours?—That diverted the inquiring mind of the illustrious astronomer, Ferguson, to a contemplation of the mighty heavens—to gaze upon the stars, and to allot them their stations?—that made an unrivalled philosopher and statesman of Benjamin Franklin, the roving Boston printer,—and converted the inimitable Burns, the poor ploughboy of Ayrshire, into the sweetest Bard that ever played or sung?

Whom to Marry and How to Get Married—The father's advice to his daughter, on her approaching marriage with Ensign Dawdle, is so good that we give it in his own words:—

"'Lotty,' he said, 'I have always given you to understand that I have no right of control over your affections. They were the bounteous gift of your Heavenly Father, and it has been my duty, as your earthly one, to guide and direct them. Many years ago I warned you against selling them for any worldly or mercenary consideration, pointing out to you that the only real equivalent for love was love; and that if you bartered them on any other condition you became that which I loathed and trembled lest my daughter ever should become. You know best whether, in your own secret soul, you really love the man you are about to be wedded to. But, if I am not much mistaken, you have, in your solitary moments, felt how he has unsexed you, and how he has seduced you, not only to lay aside the lovely gentleness of woman, but to put off from your nature all the homely and peaceful virtues of the wife, as well as to sow in you a disaste of the blessed cares of the mother. The qualities you admire in this man, who is to become your husband, are the very opposite to those which he should admire in you; but, having deprived you of woman's meekness and timidity, which was your birthright, depend upon it, the union is so unnatural that it cannot come to good. And if you feel and know that what I say is true, do let me implore you, not only for your own happiness, but his, not to swear to love and honour that man who has demoralized you in taste, thought, and feeling. Here, I suppose, ends my duty to you; my words you may pass by until it is too late to heed them. However, let your trials come upon you when they may, here, my child, shall always be a home for you, and here a [illegible] when, alas! it may be to late to direct and guide.'"

Gibraltar.—"Gibraltar is an enormous rock, the top of which is peopled by apes, and the bottom by soldiers. There is a tradition that the apes came there originally by a submarine passage from the African coast, and emerged at St. Michael's Cave, which is about halfway up. Whether this be correct I am unable to determine, for, when the Caliban arrived, the tribe were enjoying themselves on the Mediterranean side of the rock, which they generally keep, until driven to the other by the east wind, and I had no opportunity of consulting them on the subject. The town is narrow, and not particularly elegant; the inhabitants ugly, and not particularly clean. How the officers stationed there manage to rub along without falling a prey to ennui I cannot understand. Billiards is an interesting game, but tables are few in number, and one cannot play for ever. The turn for 'guard' comes only once a fortnight. Even cigars, direct from Havannah, at eighty dollars a thousand, will cease to charm; and the market near the New Mole, with its men and women in Spanish costume, its rich fruits, and its many-coloured game, cease to attract. What then can a sensible man do? Gallop his horse on the Neutral Ground, over a leaping bar: fire at the pump there with a pistol; or cross over to Algesiras, and see a third-rate bull-fight? All these can be exhausted in a week, and what is a private gentleman to resort to, particularly if, as is generally the case, any draught on his intellectual resources is returned with 'no effects?' A Calpe hunt was started some years ago, but foxes are scarce, and there is nothing to jump over, or into, but some large holes. A hurdle-race was also got up, and this promised some excitement, for very soon an officer was killed; but an order from the Horse Guards put a stop to the luxury, and all was desolation again.—["Biscuits and Grog from the Mediterranean."

Elopements in the United States.—*The very remarkable and very "mysterious disappearances"* of young ladies, from their homes in this city, which we have been chronicling at the rate of two or three a week for a whole month past, we see are equally prevalent in other quarters of the State. Mr. Ray March, of Buffalo, offers One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of his daughter, Amarinlius Ann Marsh, aged 18 years, who left her father's house in that city, on the 17th inst. supposed to have been enticed away by some villain. She is described as being small in stature, aquiline nose, blue eyes, light hair, and easy and graceful in manners. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, sensibly remarks:—

Elopements and enticings away of this description are becoming alarmingly frequent of late throughout the country. There must be some cause for this, and in our opinion, it may be found in the character and tendency of such of the so called literature which enters into the reading of girls and young ladies. It is vitiating in its character, both to the mind and morals, and excites a morbid taste for the mock sentimental—undermines principles, and prepares many to become an easy prey to the wiles of the seducer. It is an invidous poison, and makes its approaches and developes its effects so gradually as to be almost imperceptible until its work of ruin is accomplished. The country is flooded with such "literature," and those having charge of the young of either sex, cannot be too vigilant in guarding against its introduction into their houses—for it is one of the most effectual instruments in the hands of the impostor in accomplishing his purposes.—[New York Paper.

Keeping the House.—The best women in the world are those who stay at home; such is the opinion of the best judges—their husbands. The worst women are those who have no home, or who love all other places better—such is the verdict of all who meet them abroad. A wife in the house is as indispensable as a steersman at the wheel.

A Novelty.—The Lord Mayor's procession in London this year presented a striking novelty, as compared with previous spectacles on the 9th of November. Sir James Duke, at an early period of his life, served in the Royal Navy, and was present at the memorable battle of Algiers, under the command of Lord Exmouth. On that stirring occasion it is much more likely Sir James expected a cannon-ball for his portion, rather than dreamt of becoming Lord Mayor of London! As being probably the first naval Lord Mayor, it was decided to grace the other glories of the procession by the introduction of a *ship fully rigged and manned!* on a car drawn by six horses!—[Sir James Duke, M.P., the present worthy Lord Mayor of London, is claimed by the Scots as a native of Montrose. This is the fourth or fifth Scot that has filled the civic throne of the metropolis.] His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, on hearing of the elevation of Sir James, wrote him a note reminding him that they served in the same ship under Admiral Dundas, and expressing his desire to have a plate reserved for him at the inaugural feast. The Lord Mayor, of course, gladly accepted the proffered guest; so that there were *two* Dukes at the board, and also a Duchess—his Grace being accompanied by his fair partner.—[Gateshead Observer.

Enemies.—Have you enemies? Go straight on and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded with enemies, used to remark:—"They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavouring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk; there will be a reaction if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.—[Alexander's Messenger.

The Hand.—The general habit of body, and the kind of temperament, we determine from certain general signs deduced from the hand. We observe the structure of the skin, whether it be fine or coarse in the texture, whether it be hard and unyielding, or soft and elastic. We note the quantity of fat and of cellular tissue; and this enables us to form a judgment respecting the degrees of *emponpoint*. A man of a soft, lax habit, with an abundance of cellular and fatty tissues, differs in mental tendency and disposition from one of firm, tense fibre, in whom the bones, muscles, and articulations are strong and prominent. Thus a soft, thick hand, loaded with fat, denotes little energy of character, and a soft, yielding, inactive disposition; while, on the contrary, a thin, firm, bony, or muscular hand, indicates a rough, active, energetic nature. With respect to the texture of the skin, a hand possessing a delicate and highly sensitive skin is accompanied by a similar structure of the tegumentary envelope of the entire body, and is always associated with an excitable organization, with a highly sensitive, mobile disposition. A coarse, dry texture of the skin denotes a preponderance of muscular force over the sensibility, and a character more remarkable for solidity and resolution than for imagination or vivacity of conception. The hard partakes of the nature of the whole body; when the latter is gracefully and [illegible] in nice adaptation and co-ordination, the former shares its perfection, and is constructed after the same general plan; and we accordingly find that a powerful, athletic individual is furnished with a large, hard hand, with its joints or articulations strong and prominent; and a delicate, sensitive person, with a small, narrow hand, with its joints small, and but slightly prominent.

A Word to the Ladies of Ireland.—Amid the desolating scenes of the country, the untiring benevolence of Miss O'Brien, sister of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., M. P., is truly cheering. To the suspension of all other matters, her whole time is devoted to providing with employment and food the destitute of her neighbourhood. She has engaged fifty girls at embroidery and ornamental work, each of whom is thus enabled to support their families. The aged are engaged by Miss O'Brien in manufacturing flannel and worsted fabrics, which she disposes of with her own hands amongst her acquaintances and relatives. The sick and those unable to work are supported by her private purse, out of which she expends large sums in purchasing outfittings for emigrants to America and Australia. Would that other ladies followed Miss O'Brien's example! If they did, half the misery and crime that disgrace Ireland, filling the gaols and workhouses with their victims, would not be heard of.—*Irish paper.*

THE BOTTLE.

The "Man in the Moon," in the course of his observations on human character, has remarked that of all his acquaintances who are at all in the habit of getting what vulgar people call "boozy," there is not one who does not offer some admirable excuse for so doing. Struck with the singularity of this fact, the "Man in the Moon" has instituted a commission of inquiry into the matter, the results of which he begs to lay before his readers:—

Mr A. Drinks because his doctor has recommended him to take a little.
Mr B. Because his doctor has ordered him not, and he hates such quackery.
Mr C. Just takes a drop because he's wet.
Mr D. Drinks because he's dry.
Mr E. Because he feels a something rising in his stomach.
Mr F. Because he feels a kind of sinking in his stomach.
Mr G. Because he's going to see his friend off to Australia.
Mr H. Because he's got a friend come home from America.
Mr I. Because he's so hot.
Mr K. Because he's so cold.
Mr L. Because he's got a pain in his head.
Mr M. Because he's got a pain in his belly.
Mr N. Because he's got a pain in his back.
Mr O. Because he's got a pain in his chest.
Mr P. Because he's got a pain all over him.
Mr Q. Because he feels light and happy.
Mr R. Because he feels heavy and miserable.
Mr S. Because he's married.
Mr T. Because he isn't married.
Mr V. Because he likes to see his friends round him.
Mr W. Because he's got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself.
Mr X. Because his uncle left him a legacy.
Mr Y. Because his aunt cut him off with a shilling.
Mr Z. [We should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z's reasons are for drinking; but on our putting the question to him, he was found to be too drunk to answer.]

A Philanthropist.—A gentleman who, we request to state, was a bachelor, has left the munificent sum of £3000 for the invention of a shirt without buttons